SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

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SURVEY OF CURRENT



DECEMBER 1954

BUSINESS

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The Business Situation

By the Office of Business Economics

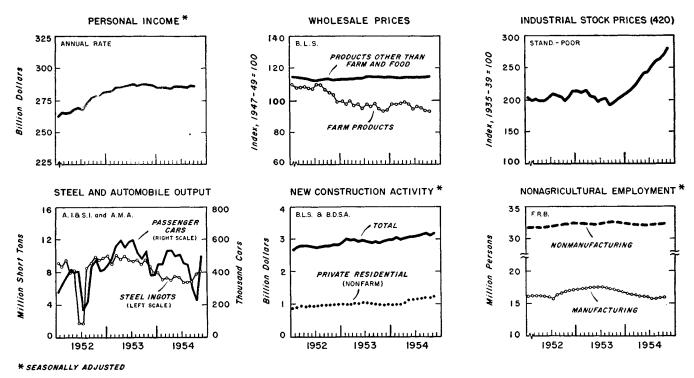
THE sharp pickup in automobile production during November and early December has provided a stimulus to activity in a number of basic industries. As a result, total industrial production and nonagricultural employment have, on a seasonally adjusted basis, advanced. To meet the sharply rising production schedules the automobile industry, in addition to recalling employees, increased average working hours in November. In consequence there was some rise in total private payrolls. In industries not affected by automobile production, the trend of business activity has shown little change from that established earlier in the year.

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Final demand continues fairly stable in the aggregate, with trends in each of the major components substantially unchanged. The strength in consumer buying and the rise in residential construction which were features of the third quarter have continued, after allowance for seasonal influences. There has been some further decline from the third quarter rate in Federal Government spending. Business plans for fixed capital investment remain high, but a further moderate decline in the fourth quarter of 1954—as well as in the opening months of 1955—is anticipated on the basis of the most recent OBE–SEC survey (summarized in a following section of this issue. Foreign purchases of United States goods have also moved lower in recent months.

New construction activity has continued to run well ahead of last year. On an adjusted basis, new private construction put in place in October and November was also above the average rate for the third quarter, with residential construction, stimulated by more liberal credit terms under the Federal Housing Act of 1954, again accounting for the increase. The number of housing starts has held at a high rate, while the value of nonfarm mortgage recordings (\$20,000 and under) has risen to a new peak.

Changes in employment in October and November were largely associated with developments in the automobile and



Business Indicators

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related industries. On a seasonally adjusted basis, employment in nonagricultural establishments increased 200,000 in the 2 months' period ending in November, with the transportation equipment (including automobiles) manufacturing industry accounting for three-fourths of the advance. Employment changes in other manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries were small and nearly offsetting.

Production higher

Industrial production moved up in November and early December to a rate about as high as at the same time a year ago, though about 6 percent below the peak months of 1953. The bulk of the advance occurred in durable manufactures. However, small gains were also experienced in some of the soft-goods lines.

The pickup in car output coincident with the introduction of the new 1955 passenger-car models has been rapid. Assemblies of over 500,000 passenger cars in November were more than double the relatively low October volume. Another increase in output has been scheduled for December.

Steel ingot production is currently above 80 percent of rated capacity in place on January 1, 1954, advancing from 75 percent at the end of October. During November, output totaled over 8 million tons of steel ingots and steel for castings, the highest volume in a year. On the basis of the scheduled operating rate for the first 2 weeks of December, it appears that output will be up again this month.

Production of major household appliances has also been moving upward, with the number of television sets produced in November at a new high on a daily average basis. In the September-November period, the industry turned out over 2.7 million units, or more than two-fifths of the year's production to date.

Personal income steady

Personal income in October was at about the same seasonally adjusted rate as the average for the third quarter. A slight decline from September to October reflected a lessthan-seasonal advance in farm income, which has been tending irregularly downward since the beginning of the year. Nonagricultural income was up in October as automotive payrolls increased and more liberal benefit schedules under the old-age and survivors' insurance and railroad retirement programs became effective.

With continued strength in income, retail sales have shown the usual strong seasonal advance this fall; as the end of the year approached, sales were showing a favorable comparison with late 1953. Seasonally adjusted, sales in October and November remained within the narrow range in which they had fluctuated since early 1954, with November above October.

Further contraction of inventories

Inventory liquidation held aggregate production in the economy below the level of final sales from the closing months of 1953 through the third quarter of 1954. In October inventories declined again but with a change in the composition of the inventories liquidated.

During the first half of this year inventory reduction was confined almost entirely to the durable-goods sectors, particularly durable-goods manufacturing. In the third quarter, as reported in last month's SURVEY, the rate of liquidation of durable-goods stocks was cut substantially outside the automotive field, but reductions appeared in nondurable-goods stocks and these accounted for over two-fifths of the total inventory liquidation during the quarter. In October, there was actually a small increase in the combined value of the stocks held by durable-goods manufacturers and dealers but inventories of nondurable-goods industries, seasonally adjusted, were cut by \$350 million, with manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers all reporting some reduction. Over the past few months manufacturing and trade firms in most nondurable product lines have been cutting stocks.

Preparation for the introduction of new passenger-car models lead to rather sharp but largely offsetting changes in the value of stocks held by manufacturers and by retailers of durable goods in October. Manufacturers were building up inventories of raw materials and components in preparation for heavy production of 1955 models while motor-vehicle dealers were bringing their inventory of new cars to the lowest point since the steel-strike period of 1952. During November in contrast, dealer inventories of 1955 models were rapidly being built up.

The steady curtailment of business inventories during the past year has reduced total stocks by about 5 percent from the high point reached at the end of the third quarter of 1953. Until the spring of this year inventory liquidation was concentrated in purchased materials and goods-in-process stocks of durable-goods producers, the types of holding subject to relatively prompt control. These had been curtailed about as much as output by that time, and the subsequent reduction has been small. Liquidation has been gradually extended in the past several months, however, to other types of holdings. Following the usual lags in adjustment, finishedgoods stocks in the hands of durable-goods manufacturers have been brought down and in addition, some inventory reduction has developed in the nondurable-goods sectors.

Stock-sales ratios little changed

The ratio of total inventories in manufacturing and trade to total business sales was about the same at the end of October as a year earlier, and slightly above the first half of 1953 and the average for 1948–49.

The stock-sales ratio for retail trade is about the same as a year ago, since neither sales nor inventories have changed much over this period. Analysis of the separate retail lines shows a mixed picture of changes in stock-sales ratios. In wholesale trade, too, changes in sales and stocks and hence in the stock-sales ratio have been moderate during 1953 and 1954. Despite the recent liquidation by nondurable-goods wholesalers, the dollar value of their current holdings remains somewhat above a year ago while that of wholesalers of durable goods is moderately lower as a result of earlier liquidation.

The absolute levels of both stocks and sales of manufacturers in October were lower than a year earlier, with about the same relative declines occurring in each. For nondurable goods, the ratio has been quite stable for the past 2 years with only small changes in sales or stocks. For durables, the stock-sales ratio, although it had declined from the first quarter of this year, was moderately above a year ago and the average for 1948–49. This reflects the fact that finished goods inventories have only recently returned to their year-ago value, while sales have been substantially lower.

Composition of durable stocks

The pattern of adjustment in durable-goods manufactuing industries began with a small bulge in purchased materials which appears to have been corrected by the first quarter of 1954. A concomitant rise in goods in process was reversed more slowly. Such stocks dipped below a year earlier in the third quarter of 1954 but the stock-sales ratio remained higher. Finished-goods stocks rose in the latter half of 1953 and the opening months of 1954, and thereafter turned downward. An appreciable drop in the third quarter returned them to about the level of a year earlier, but they remained somewhat higher than at the end of the second quarter of 1953, just prior to the sales downturn. Since sales by durable-goods manufacturers are substantially below mid-1953, the ratio of finished-goods stocks to sales is now higher than at that time—as well as above the average ratio in the 1948– 49 period.

Adjustment in heavy industries

The reduction since last summer in munitions buying and business purchases of producers' durable goods had its major impact upon the steel-consuming industries—metal fabricating, machinery, and transportation equipment—and accordingly it is in this area that the readjustment in inventories has centered. During the first half of 1953 the book value of stocks in these industries rose by \$1.2 billion or 7 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis, which about matched the relative rise in shipments during the same period. As new orders dropped and sales eased off in the third quarter and continued downward, stocks advanced further for a few months before leveling off in the final quarter at a point about \$2 billion above the end of 1952.

Meanwhile, after the sales reduction of about 10 percent in these industries in the latter part of 1953, further contraction during 1954 was small. Near-term prospects for changes in sales and inventories are much influenced by the high automobile schedules. A steady but diminishing reduction of stocks in the metal-using industries occurred during the first three quarters of 1954. At the end of October they were 10 percent below a year earlier and about equal to the end of 1952.

Adjustment in household durables

In the major household appliance and radio-TV market, inventories were built up during 1953, while retail sales of these durables, which had been rising, leveled off late in the year.

Production of major household durables, especially appliances and radio-TV, was cut back promptly and sharply in late 1953. While output remained at the reduced rate through the first quarter of 1954, sales were well maintained, and inventories of manufacturers and distributors were curtailed sharply by the end of the first quarter of 1954. Since that time output has advanced.

Table 1.—Inventory—Sales Ratios—Average Inventories for the Period Shown Divided by Average Monthly Sales

					1952		19	53		1954					
	1948	1949	1950	1951		I	п	ш	IV	I	II	111	October		
Retail Durables Nondurables	1.40 1.80 1.22	1. 43 1. 87 1. 21	1. 40 1. 61 1. 27	1.63 2.09 1.39	1. 53 2. 04 1. 27	1.51 1.94 1.26	1.55 2.05 1.28	1.60 2.15 1.31	1.61 2.19 1.31	1.63 2.27 1.30	1.59 2.14 1.31	1.58 2.13 1.30	1.58 2.15 1.29		
Wholesale Durables Nondurables	. 99 1. 51 . 77	1.08 1.80 .80	1.03 1.46 .82	1.20 1.81 .90	1. 18 1. 89 . 85	1. 22 1. 88 . 89	1. 22 1. 89 . 88	1.28 2.00 .92	1.30 2.06 .93	1.30 2.04 .96	1.31 2.02 .98	1. 29 1. 99 . 96	1.30 2.06 .95		
Manufacturing Durables Metal using industries Nondurables	1.72 1.96 2.15 1.54	1.86 2.15 2.30 1.64	1.57 1.68 1.80 1.48	1. 78 1. 91 2. 12 1. 66	1. 89 2. 09 2. 29 1. 69	1.78 1.93 2.11 1.62	1.75 1.93 2.10 1.56	1.82 2.05 2.24 1.59	1. 92 2. 26 2. 45 1. 60	1. 94 2. 31 2. 43 1. 60	1.86 2.21 2.32 1.55	1.86 2.20 2.34 1.56	1.87 2.25 2.50 1.55		
Manufacturing-by stages of fabrication:															
Durables: Purchased materials Goods in process Finished goods	. 71 . 68 . 56	. 74 . 72 . 69	. 57 . 58 . 52	. 66 •. 69 . 56	. 65 . 83 . 62	. 57 . 80 . 56	. 56 . 81 . 58	. 61 . 83 . 61	. 66 . 88 . 68	. 64 . 92 . 74	. 59 . 90 . 75	. 61 . 87 . 72	. 61 . 90 . 71		
Nondurables: Purchased materials Goods in process Finished goods		. 71 . 23 . 70	. 65 . 22 . 61	. 79 . 22 . 64	. 75 . 23 . 71	. 72 . 23 . 68	. 67 . 23 . 65	. 66 . 23 . 69	. 68 . 22 . 70	. 69 . 23 . 70	. 64 . 22 . 68	. 64 . 21 . 69	. 64 . 21 . 68		

NOTE.--All sales estimates and all stocks except stage-of-fabrication estimates adjusted for seasonal variation.

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

Capital Outlays in the First Quarter of 1955

BUSINESS has scheduled capital outlays at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$26 billion in the first 3 months of next year. This compares with rates of \$27.0 billion and \$26.6 billion in the third and fourth quarters of this year.

These programs reported by business concerns in November indicate that fixed investment will start off the new year at a high rate, but with no change in the downward drift that characterized the current year. The decline from the final quarter of 1954 to the initial quarter of 1955 centers in manufacturing, mining, and public utilities. Commercial firms show a continuation of the strong trend which has been evident over the entire period since the lifting of the restrictions of the Korean period.

According to the regular Securities and Exchange Commission-Office of Business Economics survey, the full year 1954 will approximate \$27 billion—quite close to the projection made by business in the initial annual survey for the year reported in March. The reductions in fixed investment from 1953 to 1954 have been moderate—a reflection in part of the stability in overall business activity in recent quarters.

The \$26 billion rate for the first quarter of 1955 is 4 percent less than the figure for the full year 1954, and 10 percent below the peak quarter of 1953.

The sharpest drop from the 1954 average rate of capital outlays is indicated for railroads, although the roads expect their investment early next year to be up from the reduced rate of the current quarter. Mining companies and public utilities anticipate that first-quarter spending will be about 10 percent below the average for this year, while durablegoods and nordurable-goods manufacturing programs are each about 6 percent lower. Expected to run contrary to the overall trend, as they have for some time, are the programs of commercial companies, with an anticipated increase of about 3 percent. The transportation industry, other than the railroads, expects little change in the investment rate.

Manufacturing industry trends

The further declines in manufacturing investment projected for this quarter and the next are of the same moderate size reported since this spring. In the 6 months from the fourth quarter of 1953 to the second quarter of 1954, manufacturers' expenditures fell 7 percent, in comparison with a projected 5-percent drop over the following three quarters. In this survey most industries made an upward revision of their initial projection of fourth-quarter expenditures.

A dampening of the rate of decline in capital investment in the durable-goods industries has appeared in recent quarters. Investment in this sector was at a peak early in 1953 and will have declined more than one-fifth by the first quarter of 1955. From the second quarter of this year, however, the rate of decline has slowed to about 2 percent per quarter.

Changing durable-goods trends

The results of the present survey point to some change in trends in a number of durable lines late this year and in early 1955. For example, an examination of year-to-year changes in outlays by steel and nonferrous metals industries reveals a marked slackening in the rate of decline in the most recent quarters. However, current outlays are about 50 percent below their early 1952 peak. The transportation equipment industry, other than motor vehicles—another area of substantial decline from early-Korean expenditure rates—now shows a substantial first quarter increase over year-ago rates, centering in the aircraft manufacturing industry.

In contrast, the first-quarter schedules of automobile companies are lower than they were in the first 3 months of this year. This industry is spending a record $1\frac{1}{3}$ billion in 1954 and was a major force in cushioning the drop in manufacturing outlays in the first half of 1954. Expenditures by the stone, clay and glass, and machinery industries in the first quarter of 1955 are as high as they were in the same period of 1954.

Nondurable-goods investment eases

Plant and equipment outlays by producers of nondurable goods have been comparatively steady and the current volume is off relatively less than that of the durables from the 1953 peak. However, most of the industries in this group are planning to lower their outlays over the next few months as compared with the first quarter of 1954. The reduction is appreciable in the textile and food and beverage groups; the decline in the paper and rubber industries is less pronounced. The petroleum industry, which accounts for a high percentage of the total of this group, is the major exception to the declining trend here, with a good-sized increase over year-ago rates.

Nonmanufacturing little changed

Investment in nonmanufacturing industries as a whole has held up well this year. According to the current survey, the close of the year should bring the total in these groups to more than \$15½ billion, only one-half billion less than they spent in 1953. Seasonally adjusted first-quarter programs are within 2 percent of the expenditure rate in the second half of 1954.

Investment programs of the public utilities show a 7percent drop between the current quarter and the first quarter of next year, after seasonal adjustment. Expenditures by electric utilities, which have been on a high plateau throughout 1954, are expected to decline moderately in the first 3 months of 1955. Gas companies' outlays fell off considerably after the early part of this year, and projected first-quarter expenditures are substantially below the 1954 average.

Rails halt downward movement

Fourth-quarter spending of the railroads after adjustment shows another sizable drop from the third quarter, but firstquarter anticipations show some increase. Most of the rise appears to center in equipment rather than construction, and it should be noted that scheduled equipment outlays in the first quarter are only two-thirds of what they were in the first quarter of 1954. Outlays on roads are expected to be within 10 percent of the year-ago rate.

Of the remaining nonmanufacturing groups, commercial and nonrail transportation companies indicate a continuing high investment in the fourth and first quarters, while some decline in early 1955 investment is indicated by mining firms. The commercial group had a record volume of investment in 1954, and the projected first-quarter rate is above this year's

average. Programs of food and general merchandise chains are quite strong. In the nonrail transportation group, trucking, bus, and pipeline firms are planning first-quarter outlays close to 1954 rates while the airlines are projecting a sizable increase.

Table 2.—Expenditures on New Plant and Equipment by U. S. Business, ¹ 1952-55

[Millions of dollars]

					11)53			19	54		1955
	1952	1953	1954‡	Jan.– Mar.	Apr June	July- Sept.	Oct Dec.	Jan Mar.	Apr June	July- Sept.	Oct Dec. ²	Jan Mar. ²
Manufacturing	11, 632	12, 276	11, 240	2, 747	3, 192	2, 945	3, 392	2, 641	2, 932	2, 706	2, 962	2, 501
Durable-goods industries	5, 614	5, 821	5, 156	1, 331	1, 486	1, 376	1, 628	1, 224	1, 336	1, 230	1, 366	1, 149
Primary iron and steel Primary nonferrous Electrical machinery and	$\substack{1,\ 511\\512}$	$\substack{1,\ 340\\456}$	840 286	$\begin{array}{c} 326 \\ 112 \end{array}$	369 120	322 109	323 115	$\begin{array}{c} 210\\77\end{array}$	221 77	188 60	220 72	182 58
Machinery except electrical Motor vehicles and equipment.	386 701 855	481 803	453 686	88 183	$\begin{array}{c} 119\\215\end{array}$	116 191	$\begin{array}{c} 158\\ 214\end{array}$	94 162	112 173	$\begin{array}{c} 105\\ 167\end{array}$	142 184	97 168
Transportation equipment ex- cluding motor vehicles Stone, clay, and glass products_ Other durable goods ³	211 330 1, 107	$ \left. \begin{array}{c} 1,168 \\ 339 \\ 1,233 \end{array} \right. \right. \\ \left. \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \left. \bigg. \right. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \left. \bigg. \right. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \right. \right. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \left. \bigg. \right. \right. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \left. \bigg. \right. \right. \right. \\ \left. \bigg. \left. \bigg. \right. \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \bigg. \right. \right. \right. \right. \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \left. \bigg. \right. \right. $	$1, 501 \\ 318 \\ 1, 071$	$230 \\ 75 \\ 317$	252 88 322	275 84 278	$\begin{array}{c} 411\\92\\316\end{array}$	322 75 283	$402 \\ 86 \\ 264$	383 77 251	393 80 274	328 79 236
Non-durable-goods industries	6, 018	6, 455	6, 085	1, 416	1, 707	1, 569	1, 764	1, 417	1, 597	1, 475	1, 596	1, 352
Food and beverages Textile mill products Paper and allied products Chemicals and allied products_	$769 \\ 434 \\ 364 \\ 1, 386$	$818 \\ 351 \\ 431 \\ 1,559$	$774 \\ 294 \\ 466 \\ 1, 235$	$196 \\ 96 \\ 86 \\ 353$	$237 \\ 96 \\ 103 \\ 417$	189 77 117 376	$196 \\ 82 \\ 125 \\ 414$	205 75 110 337	207 81 125 320	186 69 118 273	$175 \\ 69 \\ 112 \\ 306$	158 54 99 263
Petroleum and coal products Rubber products Other nondurable goods 4	$2,535 \\ 154 \\ 377$	$2,762 \\ 158 \\ 376$	$2,790 \\ 126 \\ 401$	$540 \\ 34 \\ 111$	$709 \\ 43 \\ 101$	695 37 79	$818 \\ 44 \\ 85$	$549 \\ 32 \\ 109$	$720 \\ 34 \\ 109$	707 28 94	814 31 89	664 27 88
Mining	985	1, 011	1, 021	225	234	265	288	223	266	256	276	236
Railroad	1, 396	1, 312	848	313	359	300	341	248	245	182	174	185
Transportation, other than rail	1, 500	1, 464	1, 408	337	366	386	376	360	355	353	340	346
Public utilities	3, 887	4, 548	4, 209	925	1, 158	1, 219	1, 246	910	1, 108	1, 058	1, 134	858
Commercial and other 5	7, 094	7, 778	7, 955	1, 792	1, 979	1, 984	2, 023	1, 859	2, 013	2, 075	2, 009	1, 971
Total	26, 493	28, 391	26, 682	6, 339	7, 289	7, 098	7, 666	6, 240	6, 918	6, 629	6, 894	6, 096

Seasonally Adjusted At Annual Rates

[Billions of dollars]

Manufacturing Durable Nondurable Mining	$12. \ 35 \\ 5. \ 98 \\ 6. \ 36 \\ . \ 96$	12. 26 5. 88 6. 38 . 93	$12. \ 30 \\ 5. \ 76 \\ 6. \ 54 \\ 1. \ 06$	$12. 22 \\ 5. 69 \\ 6. 53 \\ 1. 10$	11. 87 5. 50 6. 37 . 95	11. 37 5. 29 6. 08 1. 06	11. 30 5. 15 6. 15 1. 02	11. 11 5. 01 6. 10 1. 10	10. 79 4. 96 5. 83 . 93
Railroad	1. 34	1. 34	1. 30	1. 26	1. 06	. 92	. 79	. 62	. 74
Transportation, other than rail	1. 38	1. 38	1. 59	1. 52	1. 47	1. 36	1. 40	1. 39	1. 40
Public utilities	4. 40	4. 64	4. 72	4. 46	4. 29	4. 43	4. 12	4. 07	3. 78
Commercial and other ⁵	7. 42	7. 92	7. 94	8. 00	7. 84	8. 05	8. 37	8. 30	8. 40
Total	27. 84	28. 48	28. 92	28. 56	27. 48	27. 19	27. 00	26. 59	26. 03

1. Data exclude expenditures of agricultural business and outlays charged to current

Includes fabricated metal products, lumber products, furniture and fixtures, instruments, ordnance, and miscellaneous manufactures.
 Includes apparel and related products, tobacco, leather and leather products, and printing and publishing.
 Includes trade, service, finance, communication, and construction.

Data excende expenditures of agricultural business and outlays charged to current account.
 Estimates for the fourth quarter of 1954 and the first quarter of 1955 are based on an-ticipated expenditures reported by business in November 1954. The year 1954 includes the anticipated expenditures for the fourth quarter. The seasonally adjusted data include in addition to a seasonal correction an adjustment when necessary, for systematic tendencies in anticipatory data.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Securities and Exchange Commission.

Recent Trends in Consumption

CONSUMPTION has been a stabilizing influence on the level of business activity in the curent year, and 1954 will set a record both in the dollar value and in the real volume of consumer purchases. Thus, despite lower output and employment this year, total consumer buying has been higher, and individuals have purchased as much per capita as they did in 1953, the peak year in general business activity. In 1953, real consumption per capita was \$1,232 (in terms of 1947 prices) compared with \$1,205 in 1952.

The factors which have contributed to this development have been analyzed in earlier issues of the SURVEY and it suffices here simply to mention them briefly as a preliminary to a discussion of shifts in the pattern of consumption and of variations within the aggregate of demand. These have meant differential results in various lines of business results which have been mirrored in profit trends as well as sales movements. The volume of goods sold to consumers has in part been achieved by more sales drive and more active competition both pricewise and productwise than had been the rule in the immediately preceding 3 years.

Aside from the shifts among types of goods there is the major fact that the rise in consumption, as compared with the high 1953 third quarter, has been mostly in the service categories. Aggregate consumer buying of goods and services for the most recent quarterly period amounted to \$235 billion at seasonally adjusted annual rates, compared with the \$231 billion total for the third, or top quarter, of 1953. Goods contributed but \$1 billion to the rise with an advance of \$2½ billion in nondurable goods purchases being offset by a decline of \$1½ billion in durables. Services accounted for \$3 billion of the increase.

The rise in the service category is not entirely a matter of consumer choice, though where this was the case the individual had the alternative, if he chose, to adjust his other expenditures in total to offset the rise in services. What is referred to here is primarily the advance in rents as a result of the elimination of rent controls—a deferred price rise to bring rental payments more closely in line with the market situation. The rise in public service charges to permit a more adequate rate of return upon investment would also fall into this category. As will be pointed out later in the analysis of the consumers' expenditure dollar, service expenditures have lagged considerably in the postwar period, in part associated with the relative shortage of housing accommodations and the concomitant rent controls now eliminated insofar as Federal controls are concerned.

The factors contributing to the strength of total consumer buying over the past year may be summarized as: (1) the maintenance of personal income at a high rate; (2) the reduction in Federal taxes which more than matched the small decline which occurred in personal income so that disposable personal income has advanced and is currently above that in 1953; (3) the record volume of new housing has both added to housing services and sustained sales of furnishings and other related goods; and (4) the large liquid assets held by consumers, coupled with the fact that the general business and employment decline flattened out after a relatively brief and not large decline, motivated consumers to maintain their consumption standards. In the following sections of this review, attention is centered on the varying trends of buying within the relatively stable but modestly rising total over the past year or so and on the distribution of consumer buying of various categories of goods and services over a more extended period. In the latter case, a comparison is made of the postwar period with 1929, and with the war year 1944 when total consumer buying and consumer choice were restricted.

Recent Pattern of Buying

It is well known to readers of the SURVEY that among the outstanding features of consumer buying in the recent period of fluctuation have been: (1) the drop in the purchasing of durable goods, importantly automobiles: (2) the stability at low volume in relation to income of some of the nondurable goods, notably apparel; (3) the steady rise in in food buying; and (4) the advance in services earlier mentioned. This review brings the picture up to date.

Purchases of durable goods, though firming, have continued below the figure reached in 1953. This lower position has resulted largely from reduced spending for automotive products. Expenditures in the automotive group—which accounts for nearly 45 percent of all durables—in the third quarter this year were about 8 percent below the same period in 1953. Most other major durable goods were experiencing little change from last year's rates of buying.

Automobile sales

Automobiles and parts expenditures, while below a year ago, have shown definite gains over the first quarter of this year. After seasonal adjustment, buying was up 7 percent in the third quarter.

Sales of new automobiles, after reaching a high point at midyear, declined in the July-October period primarily in response to the imminent model changeovers. With the timing of model changes moved up this year, and with a somewhat longer shutdown period for this purpose, the new-car picture changed substantially with sales declining much more rapidly than a year ago. In this respect, the monthly movement of automobile sales in 1954 was closer to the seasonal pattern in the prewar years than at any time in the war and postwar period.

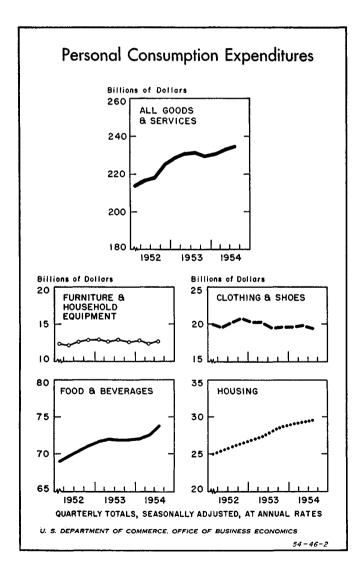
Most model changes were completed early in November compared to mid-December a year ago, and production of new automobiles is now moving up sharply with broad effects upon the economy as a whole. The increase in production will probably also be reflected in the volume of cars sold at retail—and fourth-quarter sales are quite likely to be higher than in that quarter of 1953. Both higher prices and a probable continuation toward "uptrading" in models and accessories will affect the dollar totals in the initial flush of 1955 model marketings. The period of testing the actual size of the market for the 1955 cars will come later.

Because of the sharp decline in production of new cars

prior to November, dealer inventories of 1954 models were steadily drawn off. New cars at the end of October had fallen close to the abnormally low point following the steel stoppage in the summer of 1952. This will permit a more concerted effort on the part of retailers in merchandising the new models than was the case last year, when a large carryover of 1953 cars remained to be marketed.

Household durables steady

The continued boom in residential construction has been an important factor in maintaining the demand for items in the home requiring large unit outlays. Purchases of furniture and furnishings in the third quarter of this year were up slightly from the second quarter, on a seasonally adjusted basis, though about 2 percent below a year ago. Prices for homefurnishings were also about 2 percent below the third quarter of 1953, after drifting slowly downward through the year.



In the most recent months some strengthening of sales has been noted at household appliance stores and in the appliance and radio and television departments of department stores. Retail sales of television sets in the third quarter were about

Digitized for FRASER http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis one-fifth higher in number than in the third quarter of 1953; the number of radios sold was also above last year's third quarter, according to trade sources. Sales of both television and radio sets this October were also substantially higher than in October 1953.

In other durable-goods groups, expenditures have also risen somewhat since the first quarter of the year on a seasonally adjusted basis, with the total for the third quarter about equal to the year-ago figure. This has been due primarily to the strengthening of expenditures for jewelry and watches after the first quarter of 1954.

Food buying higher

Buying of nondurable goods has been inching upward after a very slight dip a year ago. In the third quarter, expenditures for food and alcoholic beverages were 3 percent higher than a year ago. This represents an expended volume of food consumption. The volume of alcoholic beverages consumed was a little below a year ago.

Outlays for tobacco, after a long and steady uptrend, fell off about 8 percent in the second half of 1953. Expenditures in the third quarter, seasonally adjusted, were about equal to year-ago figures and about 5 percent below the high in the second quarter of 1953.

Consumption of gasoline and oil has continued on the rising plane characteristic of this industry, reflecting, in large part, the increasing number of automobiles on the road. Third-quarter expenditures in this segment exceeded year-ago figures by 5 percent. Demand for clothing and shoes has shown relatively little

Demand for clothing and shoes has shown relatively little variation in the past 4 years, and has risen considerably less relatively than have most other commodities in that period. After a small decline in mid-1953, expenditures on a seasonally adjusted basis have been fairly stable. The estimated value for the third quarter of this year of \$19 billion at annual rates was down slightly from the second quarter but equal to that attained in the third quarter of last year. In the most recent months, sales at apparel and shoe stores have moved in a narrow range.

Services continue to rise

The rise in expenditures for services reflects in part increasing average costs which have continued into 1954; average prices for goods, on the other hand, declined slightly since last year. Total expenditures for services were nearly \$85 billion at seasonally adjusted annual rates in the third quarter, 3 percent over the year-ago figure.

The principal single item of expenditure in the service categories is rent. Housing outlays have been moving steadily upward over a long period, reflecting both, the steady increase in the number of dwelling units, and the advance in rents which had been a lagging item in part because of controls. Housing in the third quarter, at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$29½ billion, was more than 5 percent larger than in the third quarter of 1953.

Household operation and recreation outlays after a decline that began in the latter part of 1953 are currently close to a year ago. Expenditures for transportation services this year have continued the upward trend which started in early 1950, while personal services have been fairly stable in the last two years. The remaining groups of services have maintained a slow upward growth in the current year.

Changes in Pattern

The manner in which the consumer spends his dollar is affected by a great many basic factors which are subject to considerable variation over long intervals of time. In addition to the effect of changes in disposable income which is the primary determinant of demand, other factors such as shifts in the distribution of income, changes in supply and price conditions, consumer attitudes, and a variety of other considerations may cause substantial changes in the spending patterns. Short-run changes are, of course, more limited but have considerable significance.

The accompanying table is of interest in this connection. It compares the current distribution of expenditures for certain broad groups of goods and services with that of recent years, and 2 earlier years of high income and employment. It should be kept in mind that even small variations in these percentages are frequently important. For example, the 1.2 percentage point rise in the automobile figure between 1948 and 1954 represents a large change for this industry.

Table 3.—Distribution of Personal Consumption Expenditures¹

[Percent] 1929 1944 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954* 100.0 100. 0 100. 0 100.0 Total 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 Durable goods..... 11.7 6.2 12, 5 13, 1 14.7 13.0 12, 3 12, 9 12.3 Automobiles and parts..... Furniture and household equipment...... Other durable goods...... 4.1 . 7 4.1 5.2 6.4 5.2 4.8 5.7 5. 3 6.0 1.5 3.5 2.0 6.0 1.8 6.5 1.9 6.7 1.7 6.1 1.7 $5.7 \\ 1.7$ 5.6 1.7 5.4 1.6 53.1 Nondurable goods 47.7 59, 5 55, 6 53.6 51,7 53, 3 51.7 51.5 Clothing and shoes Food and alcoholic bev-erages Gasoline and oil 11.9 13.3 11.1 10.3 9.5 9.5 9.2 8.6 8.4 24.7 2.3 34.1 1.3 32.3 2.4 31. 3 2. 6 30. 3 2. 6 31.9 2.7 31. 2 2. 9 31.3 3.0 32.0 2.7 Semidurable housefurnish-1.2 2.4 5.9 1.2 2.3 5.8 ings_____ 1.3 2.3 6.3 1.1 $2.5 \\ 7.0$ Tobacco. 2.1 5.8 2.3 5.8 2.3 5.7 2.3 2.2 5.6 Other nondurable goods 33, 3 33.7 36.2 Services_____ 40,6 34, 3 31, 9 33.5 34.6 35.4 5. 1 14. 5 2. 3 2. 1 3. 2 13. 3 5. 3 10. 8 2. 4 2. 4 3. 4 10. 0 5.0 11.2 2.0 2.0 3.1 10.5 5.2 12.6 1.9 1.9 3.1 11.5 Household operation 5. 1 11. 7 1. 9 1. 9 3. 1 10. 8 4.5 9.9 2.2 2.2 4.7 10.8 2.1 2.1 3.2 10.4 4.8 11.0 2.0 2.0 3.0 10.6 5. 2 12. 0 1. 9 1. 9 Housing Personal services Recreation. Transportation Other services 3.3 9.9 3.1 11.2

1. Personal consumption expenditures at seasonally adjusted annual rates are shown for recent quarters on p. S-9 of this SURVEY. *Preliminary.

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

The increased proportion of nondurable-goods expenditures stands out in the long-term comparisons. In 1929, nondurables accounted for close to 48 cents of every dollar spent by consumers, but currently nearly 52 cents is so used. The durable-goods share at the present time is up only slightly from 1929 while that of services is lower. In the war year 1944, the nondurable share rose to about 60 cents reflecting the spillover from durables and services as supplies of hard goods were severely restricted and Government rent controls were in general use.

The food-and-beverage group continues to take a larger proportion of consumption expenditures than any of the other categories. In 1954 over 31 cents of each dollar spent went for commodities in this group, accounting for about threefifths of the expenditures for all nondurables. In recent years this proportion has remained about unchanged. The highest ratio for this group, about 34 percent, was reached during the war years 1943-45. The higher proportion of today's consumer dollar going for food and beverages reflects in part the purchasing of alcoholic beverages, which were under prohibition in 1929.

The clothing and shoes and the gasoline and oil groups have shifted significantly in relative importance and, over the long term, a decline in the proportion has occurred for the apparel group. This is one of the few major sectors in which the proportionate expenditures have shown a continuing decline over the years. From a little over 12 percent in 1929 apparel dropped to 10 percent in 1949 and 1950 and to 8½ percent at present. During and immediately after the war, when many other commodities were difficult to obtain and when demand for apparel rose with the return of servicemen to civilian life, the ratio rose to slightly over 13 percent. The decline thereafter has been steady.

The share of the dollar spent on gasoline and oil purchases has increased slowly. Most other nondurables have not exhibited any substantial long-term changes in their share of expenditures. The tobacco share is currently slightly above 1929, but sales have shown a lagging tendency in the past year or so as earlier mentioned.

Automobile share increases

Among the durables, automobiles and parts show a gain from 4 percent in the year 1929 to a little over 5 percent in 1954. In 2 of the last 6 years the ratio rose to 6 percent. These were, 1950 when the Korean situation brought automobile demand to an all-time high, and, 1953 when there was a spill-over in demand from the previous year as a result of the 1952 steel stoppage, which had reduced automobile output. In 1949, 1951, and 1952, the proportion was in the neighborhood of 5 percent.

The share of the dollar going for furniture and household equipment declined slightly from 1929 to 1954. The 1954 proportion for this group was a little less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ percent, compared with a 6-percent figure in 1929. The ratio reached a high of nearly 7 percent in 1950 but has slowly drifted downward since that year.

Postwar gains for services

The share of total service expenditures in the consumption dollar at 36 cents in 1954 compares with 41 cents in 1929. It reached a low of 31 cents in 1947 and has risen steadily since. More than one-half of this recent increase has been in housing costs; here, the share grew from a little over 9 cents in 1946—far below the 14½ cents of 1929—to over 12½ cents in 1954.

Expenditures for household operation have also increased relative to all expenditures since 1948 with the current ratio about the same as in 1929. The shares of the consumer dollar spent for recreation, transportation, and personal services have in the aggregate been relatively stable in prosperous peacetime years; all three groups are currently below 1929.

The major reason for the relative decline from 1929 in "other services" shown in the table is the considerably smaller payment currently for brokerage services. Expenditures for medical care and private education, also in this group, are now a little higher as a proportion of all spending than they were in 1929. In the last few years, increased outlays for the latter two categories as well as for personal business, have resulted in an increased share for this major group.

United States Foreign Business Dips During Third Quarter

THE major development in our foreign business during the third quarter was the decline in exports and to a lesser extent in imports of goods and services. About half of the nearly \$700 million decline in the trade surplus was matched by a decline in Government grants and by the outflow of United States capital. The remaining decline resulted in an increase in the accumulation of gold and dollar assets by foreign countries.

To a large extent these developments were seasonal. However, there was at least a temporary interruption of the expansion in international trade which had been in progress during the first half of 1954.

Of the \$600 million decline from the second to the third quarter in the export of merchandise, omitting supplies transferred under military aid programs, about \$150 million may be due to inclusion in the second-quarter figures of exports delayed by the waterfront strike in New York last March, and between \$300 and \$350 million to usual seasonal changes. The remainder, however, has to be attributed to at least temporary reductions in foreign buying.

During the first half of 1954, merchandise exports, other than supplies transferred under military-aid programs, were slightly higher than a year earlier. During the third quarter, exports approximately equaled those of last year.

Adjustments in Latin America

Exports to the Latin American Republics during the first half of 1954 were about \$120 million higher than a year earlier. Brazil accounted for nearly \$70 million of this rise, and Colombia for \$20 million. During the third quarter, exports to these countries remained high, but to meet foreign obligations, Brazil had to borrow during the third quarter \$80 million from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in addition to an increase in other short-term liabilities to private United States creditors of about \$40 million. During October Brazil borrowed another \$80 million from the Federal Reserve Bank and during November \$40 million from private banks. Colombia, which had gained about \$70 million in short-term dollar assets during the second quarter, had used up nearly all of this gain during the third quarter. Both countries have tightened import restrictions during recent weeks.

Exports to Mexico which had also risen during the first half of the year had already been curtailed during the third quarter as a result of the devaluation of the Mexican peso and of import restrictions adopted during the second quarter. Thus, most of the export rise to Latin America during the first half of the year appears to have been temporary, and some of the decline during the third quarter should be considered the first step in a downward adjustment, which is likely to continue unless new means of financing exports become available.

Export rise to Europe continued

The rise in foreign purchases during the first half of the year originated in part in countries which had expanded their reserves, and consequently were able to relax their restrictions against purchases in the United States. This applies particularly to continental Western Europe. Exports to that area during the first half of the year were about 12 percent higher than during the corresponding period of 1953, and remained—although by a smaller percentage—higher than last year during the third quarter. Apparently the sustained effect of the relaxation of foreign import controls was less than the first impact. However, the larger relative rise during the first half of the year was also in part due to a stimulation of agricultural exports by acceptance of foreign currencies in payment.

The improved financial position of the sterling area, on the other hand, had not resulted in increased United States exports over those of a year earlier during the first half of 1954. Higher shipments to some sterling-area countries like Australia and the Union of South Africa were offset by smaller shipments elsewhere including the United Kingdom. But third-quarter exports to the United Kingdom were also higher than a year ago.

Trade with Japan and Canada

Another major factor in the rise in exports from the first half of 1953 to the first half of 1954 was the \$140 million increase in shipments to Japan. About \$60 million of this amount represented cotton shipments financed by an Export-Import Bank-guaranteed loan and \$25 million exports of wheat to be paid in Japanese yen. These special means of financing offset the decline in United States military expenditures in that country.

Japan's deficit with the United States as well as with other countries led to a reduction in Japanese dollar assets during the first half of the year by about \$200 million, which made it necessary for that country to adopt measures to bring its external transactions into better balance. As a result, exports from the United States declined from \$197 million in the second quarter to \$108 million in the third, substantially more than the usual seasonal decline. These measures, together with a stabilization of United States military expenditures, stopped the loss of dollar reserves and, in fact, facilitated a recovery of about \$50 million.

Exports to Canada during the third quarter apparently remained unchanged from the preceding quarter after allowance for seasonal variations but were below the same period of 1953. This development reflects a stabilization in Canadian business activity during the early part of 1954 after a decline which set in around the middle of last year.

Import decline temporary

In the following paragraphs United States expenditures abroad will be analyzed in order to evaluate the major factors which affect foreign purchasing power for American goods and services.

Merchandise imports (before balance of payments adjustments) in the third quarter were about \$300 million below the second quarter. In comparison with the third quarter of 1953, imports values were about \$250 million, or 9.3 percent, smaller; prices approximately 4 percent higher; and the import volume off by about 13 percent. For the first half of 1954, the decline from the same period of 1953 was 7 percent in value and 9 percent in volume. The average decline in import values from the second to the third quarter during the last 3 years was about \$150 million. About \$50 million of the decline from the second to the third quarter of the current year may be attributed to the inclusion in second-quarter data of imports which had been delayed by the New York waterfront strike in March. The remaining \$100 million of the decline can be more than accounted for by reduced imports of coffee and sugar.

Coffee imports fell from \$409 million in the second quarter to \$256 million in the third, although in most years from 1949 to 1953 imports increased in that period. The decline was apparently associated with unusual movements in coffee prices. A sharp drop in prices started in August, canceling out a portion of the earlier rapid advance.

The lower imports resulted in a reduction of inventories, some of which had been accumulated during the winter months of 1953-54. During the 12 months ending September 1954, imports were about 2,450 million pounds as compared with average annual imports during the last 3 years of about 2,700 million pounds. Quotations of forward prices indicate that further price

Quotations of forward prices indicate that further price declines may have to be expected, and these do not suggest that inventories will be rebuilt in the near future. However, to meet current consumption, the import volume would

Table 4.-Balance of Payments of the United States, by Area-

[Millions of dollars]

			All areas		Wes	tern Eur	ope	Western European dependencies			Eastern Europe			Canada		
Line	Item	1953	19	54	1953	19	54	1953	19	54	1953	19	54	1953	19	54
		ш	11 '	III Þ	ш	II r	III P	ш	II r	III »	ш	II r	III »	III	II r	III p
1	Exports of goods and services, total	4, 916	5, 691	4, 807	1, 666	1, 946	1, 605	159	198	166	10	2	13	995	1, 033	911
$^2_{3}_{4}$	Military transfers under aid programs, net, total ² Supplies	815 780 35	996 940 56	700 650 50	669 642 27	681 637 44	514 475 39							-1 -1		
5 6 7 8	Other goods and services, total Merchandise, adjusted Transportation Travel Miscellaneous services:	4, 101 2, 948 318 167	4, 695 3, 516 310 148	4, 107 2, 933 295 171	997 666 130 12	1, 265 913 134 17	1, 091 743 128 17	159 117 9 3	198 147 12 3	166 114 12 3	10 5 (*)	2 1 (*)	13 3 (*)	996 777 25 103	1, 033 819 22 81	911 684 22 103
9 10	Private	174 44	204 38	$\begin{array}{c} 198\\ 37\end{array}$	68 20	95 17	90 19	4	(*) ⁴	(z) 4	1	(*) ¹	(*) ¹	23 3	$\frac{26}{3}$	26 1
$11 \\ 12$	Private Government	$382 \\ 68$	442 37	403 70	49 52		46 48	26	32 (*)	33 (z)	4	(x)	9	65	82 (x)	75 (x)
13 14	Imports of goods and services, total. Merchandise, adjusted (excluding military ex- penditures).	4, 239 2, 679	4, 198 2, 752	4, 004 2, 455	1, 276 573	1, 320 520	1, 274 484	257 200	293 241	240 181	9 8	11 10	12 11	869 604	757 586	86 6 602
$\frac{15}{16}$	Transportation Travel	290 362	$274 \\ 261$	250 393	$152 \\ 122$	149 117	130 144	7 13	6 15	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 15 \end{array}$	(z)	(2)	(2)	$25 \\ 156$	22 60	23 166
17 18	Private Government (excluding military expendi- tures).	74 81	84 57	83 81	53 21	$\begin{array}{c} 61 \\ 25 \end{array}$	61 26	(*) 1	^(x) 2	(z) 2	1	1	1	5 1	8 1	(*)
19 20	Military expenditures Income on investments: Private	653 77	662 94	647 81	292 53	375 65	361 60	35	28 1	35 1		(2)	(2)	54 20	52 26	4
21	Government	23	14	14	10	8	8	1		(*)			•••••	4	2	4
22 23	Balance on goods and services Unilateral transfers, net [outflow of funds (-)],	677	1, 493	803	390	626	331	98	95	-74	1	-9	1	126	276	4
23 24	total Private remittances	-1, 352 -120	-1, 479 -111	- 1, 214 -110	963 56	954 56	-823 -59	$-5 \\ -5$	-5 -5	5 5	$-8 \\ -5$	-6 -5	-5 -4	$-3 \\ -1$	-2 (*)	-
25 26 27	Government: Military supplies and services ? Other grants. Pensions and other transfers	$-815 \\ -384 \\ -33$	$-996 \\ -341 \\ -31$	$-700 \\ -374 \\ -30$	$-669 \\ -232 \\ -6$	$-681 \\ -210 \\ -7$	$-514 \\ -242 \\ -8$		(x) (x)	(<i>z</i>) (<i>z</i>)	-3		-1 (z)	1	2	
28	United States capital, net [outflow of funds (–)], total.	-210	-408	-287	-12	9	40	-24	-5	-3	2	(<i>z</i>)	2	-81	-131	-3
29 30 31 32	Private, net, total Direct investments Portfolio	-31 -201 111 59	$-390 \\ -276 \\ 24 \\ -138$	$-301 \\ -125 \\ 28 \\ -204$	36 -8 63 -19	$^{+10}_{-34}$	-10 1 32 -43	-24 -25 1	$ \begin{array}{c} -2 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{array} $	-1 -4 1 2			(z)	-79 -127 34 14	$-129 \\ -145 \\ 25 \\ -9$	$ \begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 85 \\ 53 \\ 2 \end{array} $
33 34 35 36	Government, net, total Long-term capital, outflow Repayments Short term (net)	179 286 103 4	$-18 \\ -61 \\ 110 \\ -67$	14 -64 123 -45	$-48 \\ -113 \\ 70 \\ -5$		50 -7 70 -13		$ \begin{array}{c} -3 \\ -2 \\ (t) \\ -1 \end{array} $		2	(x) (x) (x)	2 (*) 2	$ \begin{array}{r} -2 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{array} $	$-2 \\ -3 \\ 1$	(z) (z) (z)
37	Foreign capital, net [outflow of funds (-)], total Long-term investments:	448	239	439	377	387	196	-18	-21	-21	7	1	-1	48	58	5
38 00	Direct and portfolio (excluding U. S. Gov- ernment securities).	82	69 56	85	41 37	61 24	66 7		1	1	;			33 -56	-11 -27	
39 40	Transactions in U. S. Government securi- ties. Short-term liabilities to foreign banks and offi-	-118 449	56 145	63 244	-37 393	24 304	104	-22		(*) -21	8	1	-1	- 50	-27	2
41 42	cial institutions. Other short-term liabilities	35 302	31 	47 164	-20 297	-2 72	19 171	4	-2 (*)	-1	-1	(z)	(*)	21 -2	$-15 \\ -3$	
43	Foreign capital and gold, total	750	247	603	674	459	367	-17	-21	-21	7	1	-1	46	-61	4
44	Transfer of funds between foreign areas [receipts by foreign areas (-)] and errors and omissions.	135	147	95	-89	-140	85	144	126	103	-2	14	3	-88	-82	-5

Preliminary. nss. Not shown separately. * Less than \$500,000. * Revised.

1. Exports of goods and services to the sterling area have been adjusted to exclude transfers of military end-use items and services financed under military-aid programs, and to include in merchandise for the total sterling area, but not for the United Kingdom and the other com-

ponent areas "special category" exports sold, or transferred under other aid programs. (For "special category" goods, see *Foreign Trade Statistics Notes* for February 1953 published by the Bureau of the Census.)

have to be higher than during the September quarter.

Sugar accounted for \$34 million of the import decline, which was more than seasonal, but reflected merely a forward shift in imports to the second quarter and not a change in demand.

After allowing for the distortions of the data resulting from the dockworker strike in March, it appears that the decline from the second to the third quarter in imports other than coffee and sugar was less than the average decline during the same season in the last 3 years.

The principal increase in imports from the second to the third quarter was in lumber, a reflection of the rising con-

struction activity in the United States and of shortages created by a strike in the lumber industry. Metal imports showed mixed trends. Iron ore imports expanded more than seasonally as new mining facilities in Canada and Venezuela were brought into operation. Most other metal imports declined slightly, particularly ferro-alloys. Copper and tin imports appear to have nearly stabilized after the sharp drop from the second to the third quarter last year. Because of stringencies in the supply of copper resulting from strikes affecting domestic production, imports are likely to improve. Foreign purchases of semimanufactured steel products,

which lost a large part of their market during the second half

Third Quarter 1953 and Second and Third Quarters 1954

	<u> </u>										[Millio	ns of do	llars]											
Lati	n Amer	ican				Int	ernatio	nal							Ste	rling ar	ea, 1							
	lepublic		A11 01	ther cou	ntries		stitutio			Total		Unit	ed King	gdom	Ot	her Eur	ope	De	pendenc	eies	Oth	er coun	tries	
1953	19	54	1953	19	54	1953	19	54	1953	19	54	1953	19	54	1953	19	54	1953	19	54	1953	19	54	Line
ш	II 7	III P	ш	II '	III »	ш	II r	III P	ш	II '	III P	ш	II r	III p	ш	11,	III »	III	II ۲	III P	III	II ŗ	III P	
1,076	1, 219	1, 147	990	1, 273	944	20	20	. 21	592	694	637	242	287	289	17	11	10	79	95	88	224	267	220	1
15 14 1	13 12 1	9 9 (z)	132 125 7	302 291 11	177 166 11				nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	nss	2 3 4
1,061 734 83 40	1,206 893 76 38	1, 138 823 70 39	858 645 71 9	971 736 66 9	767 562 63 9	20 4	20 7	21 4	592 389 58 11	694 437 60 12	637 421 60 12	242 128 34 5	287 140 37 6	289 167 37 6	17 16 1	11 8 1 (x)	10 9 1 (z)	79 46 4 2	95 56 5 2	88 47 5	224 169 19 4	267 199 17 4	220 168 17 4	5 6 7 8
41 6	38 7	38 6	$\frac{26}{15}$	29 11	28 11	11	11	11	55 7	77 6	70 6	43 4	61 2	56 2		(x) (x)	(x) (x)	3	3 (z)	3 (x)	9	13 4	11 4	9 10
152	144 - 10	$156 \\ 6$	85 7	115 5	87 7	5	2	6	71	93 9	$\frac{66}{2}$	28	37 4	21		(z) 2		24	29 (x)	31 (*)	19 1	27 3	14 2	11
1,050	1,099 940	932 775	747 414	716 455	655 402	31	2	25	666 403	735 427	666 367	353 146	385 134	362 122	13 3	12 3	14 4	152 123	166 138	131 101	148 131	172 152	159 140	13 14
66 65	$\begin{array}{c} 61 \\ 60 \end{array}$	58 61	40 6	36 9	33 7				63 44	63 36	54 47	53 26	55 18	46 26	1 4	1 2	1	4 12	3 13	3 14	5 2	43	43	15 16
12 17	13 17	13 17	4 13	2 11	$\frac{2}{12}$	27	(z)	23	45 7	48 6	49 6	44 2	$\frac{48}{2}$	49 2	1	(<i>z</i>)	(<i>z</i>)	1	······ 1	(*) 1	1 3	(*) 3	(x) 3	17 18
5	5	4	267	202	198			•••••	68	113	104	47	87	79	4	6	5	12	10	11	5	10	9	19
3 2	2 1	3 , 1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	(x)	4	2	2	$^{32}_{4}$	$\begin{array}{c} 40\\2\end{array}$	$^{37}_{2}$	32 3	39 2	$\frac{36}{2}$			(x) (x)	•••••	1	1	<u>1</u>	(x) (x)	(x) (z)	20 21
26	120	215	243	557	289	-11	18	-4	-74	-41	-29	-111	-98	-73	4	-1	-4	-73	-71	-43	76	95	61	22
36 16		$-31 \\ -11$	$-335 \\ -37$	-465 -31	$-324 \\ -32$	-2	-7	25	$-155 \\ -23$	$-60 \\ -22$	$-71 \\ -21$	-94 -10	$-35 \\ -11$	-44 -10	-5 -4	$-5 \\ -4$	$-4 \\ -3$	-4 -4	-4 -4	$-4 \\ -4$	$-52 \\ -5$	$-16 \\ -3$	-19 -4	23 24
$-15 \\ -4 \\ -1$	$-13 \\ -10 \\ -3$	$-9 \\ -10 \\ -1$	$-132 \\ -143 \\ -23$	$ \begin{array}{r} -302 \\ -113 \\ -19 \end{array} $	$-177 \\ -96 \\ -19$	2	-7	-25	nss -131 -1	nss 36 2	nss 48 2	nss 84	nss -23 -1	nss -33 -1	nss	$nss \binom{x}{-1}$	$nss \binom{x}{-1}$	nss	$\begin{array}{c} \text{nss} \\ (x) \\ (x) \end{array}$	nss (*)	nss -47	$\frac{\text{nss}}{-13}$	nss -15 (x)	$25 \\ 26 \\ 27$
-53	-174	-146	-43	-102	-85	1	-5	-58	-21	-51	-40	-14	- 34	-22		(x)	(x)	-27	-1	-4	20	16	-14	28
	$ \begin{array}{c c} -177 \\ -85 \\ -5 \\ -87 \end{array} $	-140 -6 14 -148	$-16 \\ -18 \\ 8 \\ -6$	$-78 \\ -36 \\ -37 \\ -5$	$ \begin{array}{r} -57 \\ -31 \\ -13 \\ -13 \end{array} $	-1 -2	-5 -5 (z)	-59 -59	$-13 \\ -25 \\ 21 \\ -9$	$-48 \\ -6 \\ -2 \\ -40$	$-34 \\ -9 \\ 18 \\ -43$	-14 -2 -12	-38 -38 -9 -32	-30 7 7 -41		(x) (x)		$-27 \\ -27 \\ 1 \\ -1$	1 1 -1	$-1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \\ 1$	28 4 20 4	$-11 \\ -10 \\ -6 \\ -7$	$-3 \\ -13 \\ 10 \\ (x)$	29 30 31 32
-106 -120	3	$-6 \\ -26$	$-27 \\ -50$	$-24 \\ -18$	-28 -24	2		1	-8 -11	3 16	$-6 \\ -16$		_4 _7	8		(x)	(x)		-2 -2	3 4		-5 -7	-11 -12	33 34 35 36
14	$ \begin{array}{c} -20 \\ 22 \\ 1 \end{array} $	19 1	14 9	$\begin{vmatrix} 22 \\ -28 \end{vmatrix}$	-33^{29}	2		1	3	1 12	3 7		11	17		(<i>z</i>)	(x)		(x) (x)	(*) ¹	3	1 1	(z) ¹	
29	117 12	-31 11	50 2	-148	46	-45 2	-39	20J 1	11 16	203 37	-145 41	16 16	206 35	-116 38	2			2		1 2	-9	-3	-30 1	37 38
-6	40	27	1	-1	-1	-20	20	34	11		-6	11	-11	-5						(z)		(x)	1	39
3	57	-70	44	-130	43	-27	-62	163	-17	195	-193	-11	195	-163	2				(*)	(*)	-8	(x)	-30	40
28 8	-54 8	-1	3 2	-20 (x)	4 2	4	7	$-\frac{2}{4}$	1 121	-18 50	13 (*)	120	-13 50	14 (*)		 		2 1	$(z)^{-1}$	$(x)^{-1}$	-1 	-4 (^x)	(x) (x)	41 42
37	63	-32	52	-148	48	-49	-46	196	132	253	-145	136	256	-116	2			3		1	-9	-3	-30	43
26	31	-6	83	158	72	61	40	-109	118	-101	285	83	-89	255	-1	6	8	101	76	50	-35	-60	2	44

2. Includes loans and returns of military equipment.

Note.—Net foreign investment equals the balance on goods, services, and unilateral trans-fers for "all areas": 1953 III, -675; 1954 II, +14; 1954 III, -411.

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

of last year, also appear to have stabilized. Wool imports declined substantially less than from the second to the third quarter than last year, and during the third quarter were about as high as a year ago. However, consumption of imported wool during the third quarter of this year was apparently less than imports resulting in an increase in inventories, while during the same period last year inventories were drawn down. Consumption of foreign wool apparently has dropped more since the third quarter of last year than consumption of the domestic product.

Service expenditures stable

Payments to foreign countries for services during the third quarter were about the same as last year. Transportation expenditures were smaller, mainly as a result of the decline in tanker freight rates which reached the lowest point since the start of hostilities in Korea. Tourist business continued to be very good, with a gain of about 8.5 percent over the same quarter of last year. This continued the upward trend in foreign travel which has prevailed during the postwar period.

Military expenditures remained unchanged from the preceding quarter. The area distribution of these expenditures which had shifted during the preceding year from Asia to Europe also remain unchanged.

To summarize the effects of these trends upon different areas, it would appear that Latin America would derive the main benefit from the expected eventual recovery in purchases of coffee and higher imports of copper. However, some adjustments in United States exports to that area would still be required.

Imports of goods and services from Western Europe during the third quarter were unchanged from last year. The rise in military and travel expenditures compensated for the decline in United States merchandise imports. Most of this decline was due to reduced purchases of semimanufactured steel products and other raw materials which reflects both the better supply situation in the United States and the rising demand within Europe itself.

The decline over the same period in purchases from the nonsterling "all other countries" group was due mainly to smaller military expenditures, which apparently had stabilized since the first quarter of this year.

Special assistance to France

Government grants to foreign countries other than transfers of military end items increased by about \$30 million, mostly to Europe. The principal factor in this increase was \$136 million paid to France in compensation for expenditures incurred in the war in Southeast Asia. Previous payments for this purpose were \$65 million in the second quarter and \$31 million in the first.

The third-quarter grants include also the first disbursement of \$5 million to the United Kingdom under an \$85 million appropriation to finance the production of military aircraft. Omitting these special grants, and the grants in the form of foreign currencies obtained through the sale of agricultural surplus products, other grants declined by \$48 million to \$228 million, of which Europe received about \$95 million.

These other types of grants to Western Europe were at the lowest rate since the end of the war and consisted mainly of deliveries or payments from a backlog of allocations made in previous periods. Transfers to countries outside Western Europe remained unchanged. The rise in grants to international institutions during the third quarter represented our contribution to the United Nations Korean Relief Administration.

The outflow of private long-term capital dropped by about \$150 million from the preceding quarter. All of this drop was in direct investments, although the outflow of capital through Canadian investment funds increased from \$30 million in the second quarter to about \$60 million in the third. The decline in the net capital outflow was in part due to the shift from the periodic payments during the second quarter of foreign taxes accrued by the oil companies operating in Latin America to a temporary accumulation of funds in the third. Similar seasonal changes in the movement of direct investment capital to Latin America have occured each year since 1951. The completion of several large investment projects in Canada and Latin America has also temporarily reduced the flow of long-term capital.

The movement in portfolio investments reflects mainly the issue in the United States of \$50 million of new bonds by the International Bank, all of which were sold to other countries. In addition, Canada repurchased some of its outstanding securities. American purchases of European and Canadian stocks continued to offset in part the sales of foreign bonds.

Most of the large outflow of short-term private capital went to Latin America, with claims on Brazil alone increasing by \$120 million. There was also a \$40 million rise in short-term assets in the United Kingdom. The decline from the second to the third quarter in the outflow of Government short-term capital largely reflect a smaller rise in foreign currency holdings, and claims for such currencies derived through the export of agricultural products. This decline came about mainly through a temporary drop in export billings as the utilization of the funds remained unchanged.

Dollars retained abroad still large

Foreign gold and dollar assets rose by about \$600 million during the third quarter through transactions with the United States, bringing the 9-month total gain to about \$1,350 million. This was in part offset, however, by a rise in foreign short-term liabilities to United States private creditors by about \$300 million. During the corresponding period of 1953, foreign gold and dollar assets increased by over \$1.9 billion.

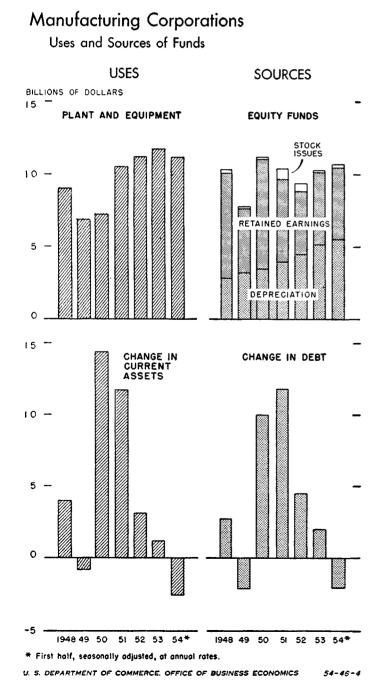
Western Europe accounts for most of the gain as well as most of the difference between 1953 and 1954. The thirdquarter accumulation of gold and dollar assets by Western Europe was about \$370 million compared with \$670 million a year ago. For the first three quarters of this year the gold and dollar gains amounted to about \$1.2 billion, compared with more than \$1.7 billion last year in the like period. The drop from last year in the amount of gold and dollars added to reserves and other dollar holdings, it is clear, does not reflect a deterioration of Europe's financial position. Rather it is an indication that in many countries in that area reserves had become sufficiently large, so that a greater part of the current dollar receipts can, and are being used for the reduction of debts or increased purchases of goods and services.

During the third quarter the United Kingdom repurchased \$112 million of sterling from the International Monetary Fund, France made similar repurchases of its currency for \$20 million, and the Netherlands repaid \$56 million of a loan by the International Bank. (These transactions appear in the balance of payments of the United States as an interarea transfer from Western Europe to the international institutions.) Without these special transactions the excess of Western European dollar receipts over expenditures in

(Continued on page 26)

Financial Experience of Manufacturing Corporations

HE readjustment in economic activity during the 1953-54 period centered in manufacturing, which experienced a reduction in orders for durable goods for final use and likewise was the segment in which production and income were most affected by the reduction in business inventories. From early 1953 to mid-1954, manufacturers' production and sales



Digitized for FRASER http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis were reduced about one-tenth and before-tax profits about one-fifth. After-tax profits were sustained by the Federal tax reductions effective in 1954.

It is timely to review the recent financial experience of manufacturing concerns against the background of the postwar period as a whole. Table 1 presents annual estimates of uses and sources of capital funds for manufacturing corporations from 1946 through 1953, and first half-year data for 1953 and 1954. The estimates for periods subsequent to 1951 are based on less complete data than for earlier years, but for the period as a whole, table 1 presents an adequate and fairly clear picture of overall trends.

Manufacturers have been in the forefront of the extensive capital expansion programs of business firms in the postwar period. In the 8½ years from the end of 1945 through mid-1954, manufacturing corporations used \$115 billion of capital funds in expanding, modernizing, and replacing production facilities, and in adding to their inventories and other working capital to meet the needs of growing markets for products and for competitive efficiency. This expenditure, far in excess of any previous experience, comprised roughly half of the uses of new capital funds by all nonfinancial corporations.

Two-thirds of the manufacturing total was spent for plant and equipment. Nearly one-fourth represented new inventory requirements, while extension of customer credit lines accounted for one-tenth of the total.

The change in net cash position was relatively modest in the postwar period, amounting to an increase of \$2 billion or less than 2 percent of the total postwar disposition of funds. This relatively small increase in "cash" assets (cash on hand, bank deposits and U. S. Government securities) was in the main a reflection of the unusually liquid status of manufacturers attained during the war period.

In meeting this postwar demand for capital, manufacturers relied principally on internally generated funds—retained earnings and depreciation allowances. As may be seen from the first chart, these sources alone were equivalent to total plant and equipment outlays of these companies. Of the \$78 billion of internal funds raised, profits retained in business accounted for the major share, approximately \$48 billion. Depreciation charges were likewise a large source and have increased steadily over the years.

Manufacturers traditionally have not been heavy users of long-term debt. Such indebtedness was increased by about \$15 billion, or one-eighth of total requirements for funds, in the 8½-year period. While this postwar debt increase was somewhat more rapid than in former periods of expansion, the relative share of long-term debt in the over-all capital structure of manufacturing corporations is not high at the present time, while interest charges currently are a much smaller relative share of funds available for servicing the debt than in the prewar period.

debt than in the prewar period. Only a minor portion of postwar capital requirements was covered by sale of new stock. Less than \$4 billion, or about

NOTE.--MR. MCHUGH IS ACTING CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMICS DIVISION. MR. GARDNER F. DERRICKSON OF THE BUSINESS STRUC-TURE DIVISION ASSISTED IN PREPARING THE STATISTICAL MATERIAL.

5 percent of total funds utilized by manufacturing corporations came from stock issues.

Short-term financing through increases in current liabilities accounted for the remaining \$16 billion of capital needs in the postwar period. Of this total, about \$5 billion took

Table 1.—Sources and Uses of Funds of Manufacturing Corporations, 1946-54

[Billions of dollars]

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952 1	1953 1	First	half
	1940	1841	1948	1949	1990	1951	1952 1	1955 -	1953 1	1954
Total uses	9.1	16.0	13, 0	6, 1	21, 6	22, 2	14, 5	14, 0	7.0	0.0
Plant and equipment	7.0	8.6	9.0	6.9	7.2	10.5	11.5	12.0	5.5	5.0
Increase in other assets— total Inventories Receivables Cash, deposits, and U.S. Government	2.1 6.2 .1	7.4 4.3 2.5	9.0 2.7 1.0	-2.6 -1.0	14.4 5.2 5.6	11.7 7.8 2.2	$3.0 \\ 1.5 \\ 2.0 $	2.0 2.0 -1.0	1.5 1.5 1.0	-5.0 -2.0 .5
securities ²	-4.2	.6	.3	2,8	3.6	1.7	5	1.0	-1.0	-3.5
Total sources	8.9	15, 7	13, 1	5,7	21, 2	22, 2	14.0	13.0	6.5	.0
Retained profits 3	3.8	6.7	7.3	4.5	7.6	5.7	4.5	5.0	6.0	5. 5
Depreciation	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.5	J	0.0
Stock issues	1.0	.8	.3	.1	.1	.7	.5	(1)	(4)	(4)
Increase in long-term debt ³	1.5	1.9	1.8	.4	(4)	3.2	3. 5	2.0	1. 5	. 5
Increase in short-term debt ⁶	.6	3.9	.9	-2.5	10.0	8.6	1.0	.5	-1.0	-6.0
Discrepancy	.2	.3	1	.4	.4	(4)	.5	.5	.5	.0

Preliminary and rounded to nearest \$0.5 billion.
 Includes small amount of miscellaneous current assets.

Includes small amount of miscellaneous current assess. Including depletion. Less than \$50 million, or in the case of 1952-54 data, less than \$250 million. Includes bonded debt, long-term bank loans, mortgages and other long-term debt. Includes bank loans, trade payables, Federal tax liabilities and miscellaneous current liabilities

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based upon Internal Revenue Service, Securities and Exchange Commission, Federal Trade Commission, and other financial data.

the form of bank loans, while borrowing from suppliers accounted for most of the remainder.

Table 2 gives rough perspective to various aspects of the postwar expansion programs of manufacturing corporations. The first column presents book values of selected balance sheet items as of the end of 1945. The second column presents the proportions that these book values were of the comparable values for all nonfinancial corporations. Thus, gross fixed assets of manufacturing corporations at the end of 1945 amounted to \$53 billion, or just under two-fifths of the book value of gross fixed assets of all nonfinancial corporations. As may be seen, the majority of the items range around the 50 percent ratio, the major exceptions being in the case of inventories, where manufacturers accounted for two-thirds of the total, and at the other extreme, long-term debt which was one-sixth of the total.

The relatively high inventory proportion for manufacturing corporations reflects in part the low volume of inventories normally held in important nonmanufacturing industries such as railroads and public utilities, and in part the fact that in distributive channels, where inventories are important, a relatively large share of holdings are in noncorporate concerns.

The third and fourth columns of the table present the cumulative amounts of manufacturers' postwar uses and sources of funds through 1953 and the proportions that these are of total uses and sources for all nonfinancial corporations. Some rough notion of the relative expansion areas may be gained from a comparison of columns 1 and 3. Thus, manufacturers spent on plant and equipment roughly 11/3

times the amount shown for the book value of gross fixed assets at the start of the period. The rise in the value of inventories was likewise quite striking in the perspective of 1945 book values. At the other extreme was the relatively small need to add to cash items, which, as indicated earlier, were exceptionally high at the end of the war.

The rise in long-term debt of manufacturers is apparent from columns 2 and 4, where it is indicated that manufacturers accounted for roughly one-third of the postwar increase while starting the period with one-sixth of such debt then outstanding.

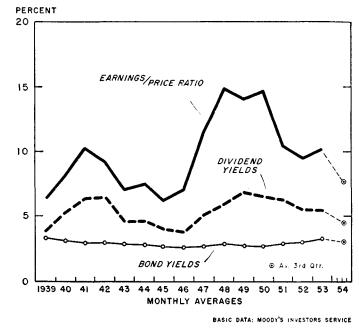
Sensitivity of manufacturing

Generally speaking, manufacturing is more sensitive than other business to changes in overall demand. This was typically true in prewar cyclical developments, and with modifications, the tendency reappeared in the later postwar years. This reflects two primary factors. Manufacturing has an important fraction of its total capacity engaged in the turning out of capital equipment, the demand for which is sensitive to changes in general business activity. Changes in inventory demand have also been especially significant in the moderate cycles in manufacturing activity which occurred in the postwar period, namely those of 1948-50 and 1952-54.

The cyclical variability of demand for capital funds in manufacturing is clearly outlined in the annual data of sources and uses shown in table 1 and the chart on page 13. Plant and equipment expenditures rose steadily during the 1946-48 period, but in the downturn of 1949 manufacturers

Industrials

Common Stock and Bond Yields



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reduced their fixed capital outlays from the 1948 volume. Nonmanufacturers' fixed investment rates were little changed in 1949. The 1949 reduction in manufacturers' current assets was sharper, with the shift in inventory trends particularly striking. Manufacturers had added steadily to the value of their stocks through 1948, though the rate of increase moderated over the period. In 1949, the book

value of inventories was reduced to the extent of \$2½ billion, roughly equivalent to the increase which had occurred the preceding year.

As is clear from the chart, the reduced financing resulting from these 1949 developments was associated with a reduction of retained earnings and a liquidation of short-term indebtedness in that period.

With the outbreak of Korean hostilities, demand for capital funds quickly expanded, primarily due to a rapid increase in inventories and customer receivables. Combined, these rose by \$11 billion in 1950, and the expansion was almost matched in 1951. The military programs required substantial plant and equipment investment, and the general rise in business activity was accompanied by widespread capacity expansion. By 1951 manufacturing plant and equipment outlays had risen to \$10½ billion, almost 50 percent higher than the low reached in 1949.

These new and enlarged demands for funds were filled in part from higher retained earnings, but in even greater degree from expanded short-term indebtedness.

It was in this 1951–52 period that manufacturers made their most extensive use of external sources of long-term financing (table 1). Such financing in this 2-year period of rapid capital expansion involved the raising of \$8 billion, or almost one-half of the total amount in the whole postwar period. Additions to long-term debt totaled \$7 billion in this period.

It is of interest to note that manufacturers' recourse to external long-term markets for funds has tended to fall off sharply once capital expansion programs were fairly well under way. For example, the early postwar peak was reached in 1947 when \$2.7 billion was raised, but by 1950, the manufacturing group as a whole issued a negligible volume of debt and equity securities. The same tendency is being repeated in the current period in somewhat modified degree.

Recent trends

Fixed capital programs of manufacturers stabilized in 1953, with a minor peak in expenditures reached in the first quarter of the year. A slight downward drift then set in and this has been extended through the current period. Thus, the 1953-54 downturn in general business activity was accompanied by only a moderate reduction in manufacturers' outlays on plant and equipment.

As indicated in a review of overall plant and equipment trends presented earlier in this issue, manufacturers estimate their fixed outlays in the current quarter at a seasonally adjusted rate of about \$11 billion, 10 percent below the high reached last year. In the 1948–49 period, these expenditures dropped from an early 1948 high of \$9½ billion to a low of \$6½ billion reached in the first quarter of 1950.

The major change in capital demand by manufacturers in the most recent period involved a reversal of inventory The Korean-period buildup of inventories tapered trends. sharply after 1951, and in the following 2 years, net annual expansions were in the \$1 to \$2 billion range. Liquidation of manufacturers' inventories began in late 1953 and continued through the first three quarters of this year. For the first 10 months of 1954, the reduction in inventories held by manufacturing corporations amounted to \$3 billion on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Other current assets of manufacturers were also greatly reduced from 1953 to 1954. This was mainly a reflection of the rather sharp reduction in cash resources which occurred in early 1954. In good part this decline in liquid assets in the first half of 1954 was related to the combination of a drop in corporate profits before taxes and the heavy seasonal impact of Federal tax payments.

In the first half of 1953 profits were still rising, and with tax rates relatively unchanged, the excess of tax payments over accruals amounted to \$1.3 billion, a sum not particularly large when related to the legal requirement that corporations move towards a pay-as-you-earn tax schedule.

Table 2.—Corporate Manufacturing Investment and Its Financing

		outstanding of 1945)		sources of 1946–53
	Billions of dollars	Percent of total for all corpora- tions	Billions of dollars ¹	Percent of total for al corpora- tions ¹
ASSETS	8			
Gross fixed assets ²	53	38	72	48
Selected current assets	54	57	43	47
Inventories Receivables Liquid assets ³	17 14	$65 \\ 54 \\ 53$	$\begin{array}{c} 27\\12\\5\end{array}$	
LIABILITIES				
Long-term liabilities and capital	100	42	91	49
Capital stock and capitalreserves	65	46	49	60
Depreciation reserves Long-term debt	$\begin{vmatrix} 29\\7 \end{vmatrix}$	$\frac{53}{17}$	28 14	$\frac{45}{33}$
Selected short-term liabil- ities 4	17	49	19	43

Excluding banks and insurance companies.
 Exclusive of land and before depreciation.
 Cash, deposits, and U. S. Government securities.
 Trade payables, bank loans, and Federal tax liabilities.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Securities and Exchange Commission.

In the comparable period in 1954, taxable earnings were lower, tax rates had been reduced by elimination of the excess profits tax, and a further acceleration of tax payments was required by law. The simultaneous impact of these forces resulted in a large excess—\$4½ billion for manufacturing corporations—of Federal tax payments over accruals. This excess, although in considerable degree already taken into account in corporation fiscal planning, nevertheless resulted in a substantial drain on cash resources. It is expected that in the latter part of the year, corporations will again add to their liquid assets. It appears, however, that the improvement in liquidity in 1954 will not parallel that of 1949, when the decreased capital demands were accompanied by a marked improvement in overall liquidity.

Current financial condition

It may be noted that the total volume of long-term capital funds available to manufacturing corporations in the first half of 1954 was larger by about one billion dollars than expenditures on fixed capital. The availability of these funds, supplemented the reduction of current assets to make possible a liquidation of \$6 billion of short-term debt, principally Federal tax liabilities and bank loans. Thus as in all earlier postwar years, the net working capital position of manufacturers was further improved in 1954, and the excess of current assets over liabilities at mid-1954 was at the highest point for the postwar period.

Other indexes of liquidity and of general financial condition, while not so high as in some earlier postwar years, also point up the relatively favorable financial condition of manufacturing corporations.

Despite the tax drain on liquid resources in early 1954, the ratio of cash and U. S. Government securities to total current liabilities was slightly higher at mid-1954 than a year earlier, and about equal to the ratio in mid-1952.

Table 3 presents several other indexes of financial condition of manufacturing corporations over an extended time period. The first column, which relates liquid assets to sales, is commonly used as a measure of the adequacy of liquid resources in the light of the going volume of business. As

Table 3.—Selected Financial Ratios for Manufacturing Corporations

[Percent]	
irercent	

	Proportion (of sales repres	sented by—	Profits	Long-term	Interest payments	
Year	Liquid assets	Profits before taxes	Profits after taxes	after taxes to net worth	debt to invested capital ¹	on debt to funds avail- able for interest payments ²	
1929	8.4	6. 9	6. 0	7. 9	9.3	12. 9	
1940	10.5	8.4	5. 7	8.5	11.2	6.1	
1945	16.2	7.2	2.9	6.2	9.1	4.3	
1948	9. 9	9.2	5.6	13.0	12.6	3.1	
1949	12.1	7.7	4.6	9.4	13.8	4.3	
1951	11.0	9, 8	4.1	9. 7	13.1	3.1	
1953	10.3	8.0	3.5	8.3	15.7	4.3	
1954 —2 nd				ļ		1	
quarter	9.5	7.7	3. 9	8.2	15.7	5. 1	

Long-term debt plus capital stock and capital reserves.
 Profits before taxes plus interest paid.

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

may be seen, 1954 "cash" holdings are at a low point relative to sales for the postwar period. The volume of liquid resources currently held represents, however, a somewhat larger proportion of sales than in the late twenties.

Profits rate off in 1954

In view of the relatively high dependence of manufacturers on internal financing, the trend of their profits is of special importance in analysis of capital financing. Profits before taxes were off from 1953 to 1954 both absolutely and relative to sales, with the decline in the dollar total approximating one-fifth and the ratio to sales falling from 9 percent in the first half of 1953 to 7½ percent in the first half of this year. The before-tax profits-sales ratio is currently at a low for the postwar period, but somewhat larger than the rate prevailing in 1929.

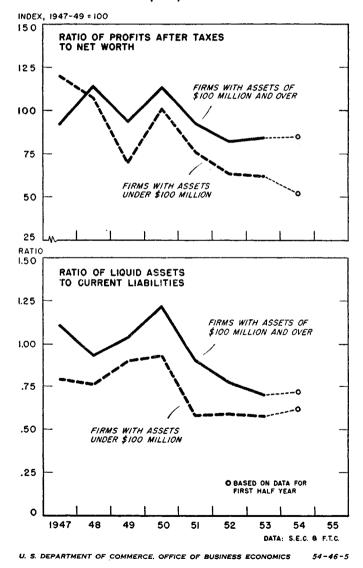
Because of the sizable cut in Federal taxes, stemming largely from the elimination of the excess profits tax, after-tax profits of manufacturers in the early part of 1954 were at an annual rate slightly higher than in the full year 1953. The volume of equity funds used in manufacturing was also higher in 1954 so that the rate of earnings to stockholders' equity was not much changed from a year ago.

The use in this measure of book value net worth derived from asset totals which value fixed assets at historical costs, tends to overstate current profitability relative to that of more distant periods in the past because of the substantial increase in the general price level which has taken place and which is not fully reflected in the net worth. If profits after taxes are related, for example, to manufacturers' sales, the ratio, while up from 1953 to 1954, is below that of the late twenties (table 3). As is clear from a comparison of the second and third columns of this table the major factor in this lower relationship is the much higher relative level of taxes currently. The fifth column of table 3 presents a summary view of trends in the capital structure of manufacturing concerns. The more permanent forms of invested capital include capital stock, surplus and undistributed profits together with longterm indebtedness. From the late twenties through 1945 there was a little net change in the composition of this invested capital. During the depression years, both debt and equity capital were reduced, the latter more sharply, while in the subsequent period, each type of capital expanded but debt did not keep pace with the rise in equities.

Since the end of the war, as pointed out above, long-term debt expansion has been more pronounced than the equity increase although this debt at present continues to occupy a lesser role in the capital structure of manufacturing than in industry generally.

Manufacturing Corporations

Profit Rates and Liquidity



A measure of the debt burden on manufacturers is indicated by the final column of table 3. While interest payments by manufacturers rose steadily throughout the postwar period, practically all of the prewar debt outstanding has by now been retired or refunded into issues bearing the lower coupon rates which have prevailed for debt financing in recent decades. Thus, the effective interest rate being paid at the present time is substantially below that of earlier prosperous periods and this factor has in large degree offset the expansion in the volume of indebtedness. Moreover, the amount of funds available for payment of interest is currently far above that of earlier times, so that the relative share of these funds presently claimed by interest charges is low in historical perspective.

Financing costs down in 1954

The most recent period has seen a continuation of the relatively low cost of debt financing which has prevailed in the postwar period. At the same time there has been a striking improvement in terms of equity financing. As may be seen from the chart current earnings-price and dividend-price ratios for industrial concerns are at the low point for the postwar period. This reflects primarily the recent sharp advance of stock prices while after-tax earnings and dividends have improved slightly. It is clear from the chart that for most of the postwar period the terms of financing have strongly favored the issuance of debt rather than equity securities.

Differential industry experience

It is not possible at the present time to present detailed estimates of sources and uses of funds for manufacturing groups. However, some partial data covering principal items of capital programs and their financing help to shed light on major differences among manufacturing industries.

Table 4 indicates the amount of internal funds available by industry for the period 1946 through 1953, and the ratio of these funds to new investment in physical assets.

Table 4.—Relation of Internal Sources of Funds, New Investment in Physical Assets by Manufacturing Industry, 1946-53

		Internal fu	inds
	Billions of dollars	Ratio to plant and equipment outlays	Ratio to plant and equipment outlays and in- crease in value of inventories
All manufacturing corporations	72.6	1. 02	. 73
Food Textiles Paper. Chemicals Petroleum Rubber. Other nondurables	4. 3 3. 4 7. 2 10. 0 1. 4	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 07\\ 1.\ 17\\ 1.\ 17\\ .\ 87\\ .\ 64\\ 1.\ 37\\ 1.\ 57\end{array}$. 76 . 88 . 97 . 71 . 58 . 91 . 84
Stone, clay, glass Basic and fabricated metals Machinery, excluding electrical Electrical machinery Transportation equipment Other durables	$ \begin{array}{c} 12.5\\ 6.3\\ 3.2\\ 6.5 \end{array} $	1. 10 1. 05 1. 43 1. 24 1. 07 1. 26	90 80 78 63 63 70

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

While the plant and equipment outlays of all but two groups—chemicals and petroleum—were covered by internal funds, practically all groups required additional financing to take care of fixed capital and inventory requirements combined, and for all manufacturing corporations, the gap amounted to about one-fourth. This gap was filled for the most part by increasing both long- and short-term debt.

The chemicals and petroleum groups were large postwar users of long-term debt, accounting for one-fourth of the total expansion in manufacturing. The petroleum industry

Digitized for FRASER http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis normally makes rather heavy use of debt in long-term financing, but it may be noted its postwar debt increase was somewhat less than the prewar experience.

Industry profit ratios

Virtually all major manufacturing industries experienced declines in profit volume and profit-sales ratios from 1953 to 1954 on a before-tax basis. The sharpest reductions in before-tax profit-sales ratios in this period occurred in the textile and furniture groups. These latter industries together with lumber and apparel manufacturers are currently at or near the postwar lows in terms of profits before taxes.

Earnings after taxes in 1954 were well maintained for most of the major manufacturing groups, with the transportation equipment, food, and tobacco groups showing some improvement in profits between the second quarter of 1953 and the comparable period of 1954. The decline in after-tax profits was sharpest in the textile group, which in mid-1954 was experiencing its lowest return on capital of the postwar period. The apparel and furniture industries were likewise close to postwar lows in the second quarter of this year.

The recent profit experience of manufacturing and all corporations is placed in long-term perspective in table 5 which relates profits and taxes to total national income arising in these sectors of the economy.

Table 5.—Profits Share of Income Originating in CorporateBusiness, Selected Years, 1929-54

[Percent]

	Profits share	Profits before taxes	Taxes	Profits after taxes	Inventory valuation adjustment
All corporate business:				}	
1929	21.8	20.8	3.0	17.7	1.0
1940		$\frac{1}{21}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	6.7	14.7	5
1941		29.7	13.5	16.2	-4.4
1951		26.4	14.8	11.5	
1952	1 00 5	22.8	12.7	10.2	. 6
1953	22.1	22.7	12.5	10.2	6
1954 1	20.6	20.6	10.5	10.1	. 0
Manufacturing corporate business:	-			1	
1929.	. 25. 7	24.2	3.1	21.1	1.5
1940		26.8	8.4	18.4	6
1941	30.7	35.7	17.3	18.4	- 5. 0
1951	. 29. 3	30.1	17.5	12.6	8
1952		24.5	13.8	10.7	. 8
		24.1	13.5	10.6	. 7
1953					

First half, seasonally adjusted, at annual rates.
 Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

The relative volatility of profits before taxes as well as the cushioning effect of tax reductions in the 1953-54 period are readily apparent. While profits before taxes for all corporations are currently about as high a proportion of the total income flow from corporations as in 1929 and 1940, the share that manufacturers' profits is of total corporate income originating in manufacturing is down somewhat over these periods. On an after-tax basis the reductions from prewar in the income shares represented by profits are much more pronounced both in the manufacturing component and

Industrial liquidity

in the corporate sector as a whole.

Virtually all manufacturing groups started their postwar capital expansions with an excess of liquid resources and the drawing down of these assets served temporarily as an im-

(Continued on page 28)

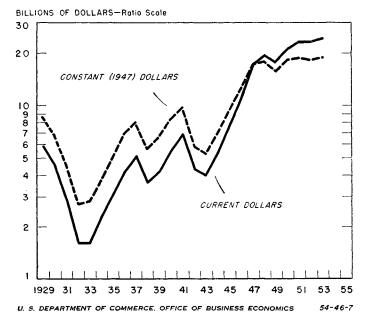
Growth of Business Capital Equipment 1929–53

Measures of Purchases, Depreciation, Retirements, and Stocks

THIS article presents a review of the growth of the stock of privately owned producers' durable equipment for the period 1929–1953, and is based upon an analysis of purchases, retirements, and depreciation of equipment. The study is an extension of the work earlier reported in a more limited statement covering a shorter period, 1941–52, which appeared in the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS for June 1953.

CHART 1

Private Purchases of Producers' Durable Equipment



A summary of some of the more important findings of the present report follows:

1. The physical stock of privately owned business equipment at the end of 1953 was about twice that of the late twenties. This change has come about as a result of the marked expansion in equipment purchases mainly since 1946. The size of the physical stock of equipment at the end of 1941 was not very different from that at the end of 1928. These figures do not take full account of the improvement in the quality of equipment which has been very pronounced over this period, so that in terms of productive performance the present position is relatively higher. 2. Because of the substantial expansion in purchases of new equipment, the existing stock of equipment is in peak condition.

3. In line with the trend towards increased mechanization characteristic of our economy, the amount of equipment per person engaged in production in 1953 was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times that of the late twenties.

4. Output per unit of equipment has fluctuated widely over this period, but without apparent long-term trend.5. Output per person engaged in production in 1953 was

5. Output per person engaged in production in 1953 was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times that of the late twenties, as a result of increased use of capital, and of improvements in technology, management and organization, and in labor skills.

These conclusions as well as other findings relating to stocks, purchases, and consumption of privately owned producers' durable equipment are discussed in the article.

The results presented are tentative, in part because of the exploratory nature of the work and in part because of data deficiencies and conceptual difficulties that handicap statistical measurement in this field.

Purchases and Consumption

Attention is first focused on private purchases of equipment and on consumption of equipment as measured by retirements and depreciation. This is followed by a discussion of stocks of privately owned equipment.

Private purchase of equipment

Much of the period 1929-53 has been one of sharp fluctuations in private equipment purchases, as can be seen from chart 1. Purchases fell markedly between 1929 and 1932, and rose thereafter to a peak in 1937, at almost the same current dollar level as 1929. Then followed the brief recession of 1938 after which purchases continued to rise, surpassing the 1929 peak for the first time in 1941.

For most of the war period 1942–45, private purchases of equipment were below the 1941 peak largely as a consequence of the shift to Federal Government purchases under the war program. Aside from equipment primarily for the Armed Forces, such as motor vehicles, construction machinery, and communication equipment, Federal purchases included substantial amounts for use in private and publicly owned plants.

The period following 1945 witnessed a marked upsurge in private equipment purchases, which in terms of current dollars rose to successively higher points in the postwar period, interrupted only by the minor dip in 1949.

In the 1929–41 period the course of private equipment purchases in current dollar values was similar to that in physical volume (constant 1947 dollars). Current dollar values fluctuated somewhat more sharply than physical

NOTE.-MR. NASSIMBENE AND MR. WOODEN ARE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL INCOME DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

volumes, but the differences were relatively moderate. Following 1941, however, and particularly during the years 1946-51, equipment purchases reflected not only substantial volume increases but also sharp increases in the price of new equipment.

For example, private purchases of equipment in 1941 were about one and one-sixth times those of 1929 in current dollar values and also in physical volume. By contrast, the current dollar value of private equipment purchases in 1953 was about 3½ times that of 1941, whereas the physical volume was only about twice as high.

In brief, the period 1929–41 was characterized by relatively constant prices in the cost of equipment and little or no discernible trend in the sharply fluctuating volume of private equipment purchases. In contrast, the 1941–53 period was one of rising prices in the cost of equipment and a large expansion in the volume of private equipment purchases. Much of the analysis will be in terms of these two diverse periods.

Measures of capital consumption

There follows a discussion of capital consumption measurement and an analysis of the estimates. An attempt is made to measure the portion of private purchases of new equipment that has been for replacement and the portion that has represented additions to the stock of capital equipment.

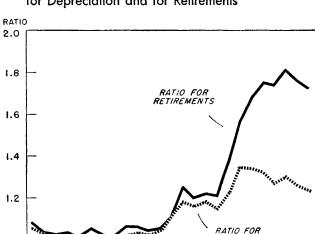
CHART 2

1.0

.8

1929 31

Private Producers' Durable Equipment



Ratio of Current Cost* to Original Cost for Depreciation and for Retirements

* COST PREVAILING IN EACH YEAR.

33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53

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DEPRECIATION

55

The expiration of capital equipment may be measured by two different but related approaches; i. e., by depreciation or by retirements. The usual business practice is to allocate the original cost of depreciable equipment over its useful life. This allocation takes the form of a depreciation charge to expense and is reflected in the net income of the accounting period. The measure of the stock of fixed assets that corresponds to the depreciation approach is a net stock measure, i. e., gross stocks less accumulated depreciation. Retirements provide an alternative measure. In this approach, a piece of equipment is held at its initial cost until it is retired at which time its cost is completely written off. The stock concept that corresponds to the retirement approach is simply one of gross stocks.

Each of these two approaches has different implications and serves different purposes. Depreciation charges measure capital consumption by providing a rough estimate of the cost of the services rendered by the equipment during the period, and they are relevant for determining current income. The associated net stocks provide a rough measure of the unused store of future services incorporated in existing equipment.

The retirements approach provides a useful basis for making estimates of replacement requirements. Gross stocks of equipment provide a measure that is more closely related than net stocks to productive capacity.

To illustrate this latter point, suppose that a manufacturer has purchased 10 new machines of a given type, each having a useful life of 5 years. These machines will be depreciated every year but retired only at the end of 5 years. At the end of, say, 4 years, the 10 machines would have a depreciated asset value of only one-fifth of their original cost. The capital stock would be measured as the equivalent of 2 new machines by the depreciation approach as contrasted with 10 new machines by the retirements approach. Thus, while in this example the retirements approach somewhat overstates the effective capacity of stocks in the second period as compared with the first, to the extent that the machines are not as good as new, the error would seem to be considerably less than the relative understatement of effective capacity suggested by a measurement based upon the depreciation approach.

Estimating stocks and consumption of producers' durable equipment is difficult. Only scattered data are available relating directly to equipment stocks, equipment retirements, or equipment depreciation. In the absence of adequate direct data, it was necessary in this report to estimate stocks, retirements, and depreciation for the bulk of producers' durable equipment by applying estimates of average useful life to data on purchases of equipment. In calculating depreciation, the straight-line method was used. Retirements and depreciation were calculated in terms of original cost dollars, 1947 dollars, and current dollars. Stocks were calculated in 1947 dollars.¹

The calculations of capital consumption and stocks are necessarily in the nature of rough approximations. Some of the more important limitations will be touched on briefly at this point since they have an important bearing on the interpretation of the data.

Conversion of price bases

The usually accepted base for measuring depreciation in accounting practice is original cost. However, other valuation bases are also useful in economic analysis. For example, in measuring the portion of new equipment purchases that is for replacement over a period of years, it is necessary to cost new purchases and retirements on the same valuation base; in this study 1947 dollars are used. Another example relates to the cost of using equipment expressed in current dollars, i. e., at cost prevailing in the specified year. For this purpose it is necessary to convert depreciation in original cost dollars to depreciation in current cost dollars. Adjustment of original cost depreciation to alternative bases of valuation requires the use of price indexes. Of the many

I. An explanation of the procedures used is given at the end of this article. Estimates on retirements were developed in connection with exploratory work undertaken by the Office of Business Economics as part of a study by the Department of Defense. They are an extension of earlier work on this project by Robert N. Grosse, then of the U.S. Bureau of the Budget,

problems that arise in connection with price deflation, one is particularly relevant.

Over the long run, price indexes tend to overstate effective price increases and understate price decreases because they do not take full account of improvements in the quality of products. In the instance of producers' durables, quality improvements are, generally speaking, taken into account to the extent that they are reflected in increased costs of producing the equipment; generally speaking, no account is taken of quality improvements which are not reflected in increased costs.

Quality improvements are of particular importance in the case of producers' durables, where technological progress is prominent. Depreciation charges and retirements converted to a current dollar basis would be lower if full allowance could be made for quality changes; and consequently the amounts representing net capital formation in current dollars would be higher, whether measured on the basis of service use or retirements. A similar situation applies with respect to the constant dollar measures. In constant dollars, depreciation and retirements would be lower in relation to total equipment purchases if full allowance could be made for quality improvement, and capital formation net of depreciation or retirements would be higher.

Straight-line depreciation

Depreciation may be allocated by any of several methods. In this study, the straight-line method was used. Equipment, for example, with a useful life of 5 years was depreciated at the rate of 20 percent a year on its cost for 5 years.

The straight-line method has been the one most frequently used in industry. Other methods are used to some extent. The service-output method employs a depreciation charge which varies with output. The declining-balance method usually employs a fixed rate of depreciation on the net asset value of equipment (i. e., original cost less accumulated depreciation) but other variants are also used.

The declining-balance method may become increasingly important in the future as a result of changes in the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The earlier code permitted a declining-balance rate of one and one-half times the straight-line rate. The new code permits the use of a declining-balance rate twice as great as the straight-line rate on new property purchased after December 31, 1953, having a useful life of 3 years or more, with the privilege of changing over to the straight-line method at any time. (The changeover provision makes it possible to depreciate the asset during its expected life. Without this provision, assets with little or no salvage value could not be fully depreciated during their expected lives.)

The straight-line method tends to underestimate the use derived from equipment in its early years and overestimate the use obtained in later years, basically because obsolescence and physical deterioration make old equipment less serviceable than new equipment. In addition, as a consequence of this—and also because heavy purchases of machinery tend to occur during periods of high activity—equipment is used more regularly during its early years of life. In a stationary economy these biases would not occur or would be offsetting. But in an expanding economy, the straight-line method understates the rate at which productive services in the stock of capital equipment are being used up.

Average useful life

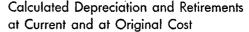
Among the most serious limitations of the present estimates is the assumption that had to be made regarding the average useful life of the various types of producers' durable equipment. The only comprehensive information relating to this subject is the average useful lives suggested by the Internal Revenue Service as a guide for calculating depreciation for tax purposes; the present estimates for equipment other than transportation equipment rely largely on this source.

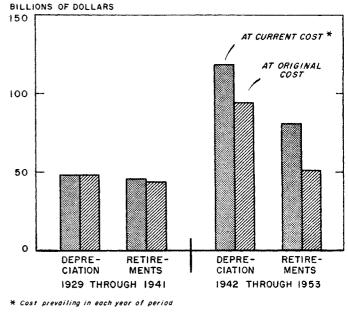
It is difficult to appraise the extent to which actual useful life spans depart from the IRS averages and the direction of the departures; such departures might be either of a constant nature or vary in size with time. A study of several components of the transportation equipment group indicated that the actual life span exceeded the life suggested by IRS. It is felt, however, that because of special factors present in these instances, this bias is not indicative of a similar situation for other types of producers' durables.

For transportation equipment, the IRS average lives were not used. Instead, average lives were used which provided estimates that were generally consistent with available data on stocks and retirements. For railroad equipment, accounting data were used.

CHART 3

Private Producers' Durable Equipment





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The limitations imposed by the restricted scope of information on average lives applies with greater force to the estimates of retirements than those for depreciation. Actual retirements for a given year may differ widely from calculated retirements even though the average life expectancies used may be approximately correct. For instance, an important limitation of the estimates of retirements for nontransportation equipment stems from the fact that the estimating procedure could not make allowances for the fact that retirements were postponed during the war period, when it was difficult replace equipment, into the postwar period when new equipment became available.

While calculations based on average useful lives may not reflect year-to-year changes, the resulting estimates are more reliable statistically if grouped into periods of years. In this study, the data were grouped into two periods thought to overcome most of the limitations of the use of average life estimates, and which were also most relevant for analysis. The first period, 1929–41, was a more or less static one in net capital formation when considered as a whole, while the second, 1942–53, was a period of marked expansion.

Consumption—current and original cost

In periods of price advance, depreciation charges based on original cost will not be sufficient to maintain the real value of equipment. In other words, reinvestment of an amount equal to the depreciation charge would not maintain the existing stock of future services. Subject to the previously mentioned limitations, it is possible to estimate roughly the deficiency in any particular year by calculating depreciation in both current year dollars and original cost for the same stock of equipment and then to derive a ratio of current dollar depreciation to original cost depreciation for the year in question.

Table 1.—Private Producers' Durable Equipment: Ratio of Current Cost to Original Cost for Depreciation and Retirements, 1929–53

Year	Depreciation	Retirements	Year	Depreciation	Retirements
1929	1.05	1. 08	1942	1. 18	1. 25
1930	1.02	1.03	1943	1.16	1.20
1931	. 97	1. 02	1944	1.18	1. 22
1932	. 92	1.03	1945	1, 15	1.21
1933	. 90	1.01	1946	1. 22	1. 38
1934	. 96	1. 05	1947	1.34	1. 57
1935	. 96	1.02	1948	1. 35	1. 68
1936	. 96	1. 01	1949	1. 32	1. 7.
1937	1.02	1.06	1950.	1.27	1. 74
1938.	1.03	1.06	1951.	1. 30	1. 81
1939	1.02	1.04	1952	1.26	1. 76
1940	1.04	1.05	1953	1. 23	1.72
1941	1.11	1. 11			

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

The ratio thus derived provides a rough approximation of the depreciation valuation adjustment which would be required in order to place original cost depreciation on a current replacement cost basis. For example, a ratio of 1.1 means that original cost depreciation would need to be increased by 10 percent to place it on a current replacementcost basis which would maintain future service use. Conversely, a ratio of 0.9 would require a downward adjustment of 10 percent in order that depreciation cover only the cost of maintaining future service use.

In the instance of retirements, the ratio of current cost to original cost provides a rough comparison between the cost of new equipment and the cost of retired equipment. For example, a ratio of 1.2 means that the new machine costs 20 percent more than the original cost of the retired machine; conversely, a ratio of 0.8 would mean that the new machine costs 20 percent less. Thus, the value of retirements at original cost would need to be modified by these percentages in order to provide for replacement of capacity.

In chart 2, annual ratios of current cost to original cost are shown for depreciation and retirements for the years 1929– 53. In interpreting the results the limitations should be kept in mind which stem from the fact that price indexes do not fully reflect quality improvements.

The depreciation ratio of current to original cost fell from about 1.05 in 1929 to 0.90 in 1933, but rose generally thereafter reaching a peak of 1.35 in 1947 as shown in table $1.^2$

2. The depreciation ratios are somewhat higher than would have been obtained by using average lives of Bulletin F of the Internal Revenue Service for transportation equipment.

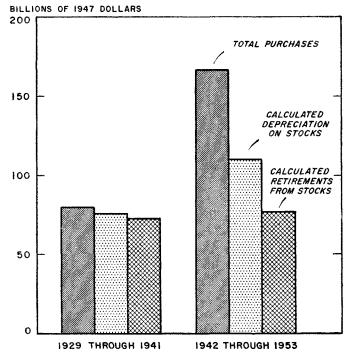
Following 1947 the ratio drifted lower, reaching 1.23 in 1953. It may be of interest to note that in the period 1929–41, ratios above 1.00 were roughly offset by other ratios below 1.00. However, in the period 1942–53, the depreciation ratio was consistently above 1.00 by substantial mounts.

At first glance, the postwar depreciation ratios may appear low in view of the sharp increase in prices during the post-war period. In this connection, two points should be mentioned. First is the fact that the postwar base on which depreciation is computed contains substantial and increasing amounts of equipment purchased at the higher postwar prices. Secondly the ratio also depends upon the lifespan of equipment. The ratio used here is an average which covers all types of equipment. For equipment having shorter than average life, the ratio would be smaller than the average; for longer lived equipment, the ratio would be larger.

CHART 4

Private Producers' Durable Equipment

Purchases, Depreciation, and Retirements in Constant (1947) Dollars



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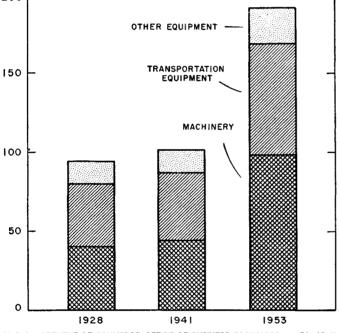
The ratio of current replacement cost to original cost for retirements is generally above that for depreciation, and in recent years by substantial amounts. This relationship necessarily holds in periods of rising prices since the original cost of retirements relate to the time of purchase of *retired* equipment, whereas the corresponding depreciation ratios relate to the time of purchase of *existing* equipment. -Toillustrate: If a given type of machine lasts 15 years, then the retirements for a given year consist only of machines purchased 15 years earlier. But depreciation on the same type of machine is based on existing machines and thus includes all purchases made this year, last year, the year before, and so on for 15 consecutive years. Thus, the average time span between original cost and current cost is much greater for retirements than for depreciation. Consequently, in a period of rising prices, the price differential between original cost and current cost is also much greater.

The ratio of current to orginal cost for retirements fell from about 1.08 in 1929 to 1.01 in 1933, and then fluctuated between 1.01 and 1.06 until 1941. At the end of the war (1945) the ratio was 1.21. Thereafter a sharp rise got underway and lasted until about 1949. Since then the ratio has been in the neighborhood of 1.75.

It is of interest to compare estimates of current cost and original cost depreciation and retirements over a period of years. Such a comparison shows the extent to which consumption of capital equipment expressed in original cost dollars falls short of (or exceeds) current-year cost. Chart 3 contains such a comparison for the two periods 1929–41 and 1942–53.

CHART 5

Private Producers' Durable Equipment Gross Stocks, End of Year, in Constant (1947) Dollars BILLIONS OF 1947 DOLLARS





For the period 1929–41, total depreciation calculated at current year cost was the same amount as depreciation at original cost for the same stock of equipment. Total retirements at current- and original-year cost were also about the same. Furthermore, depreciation and retirements were of nearly equal magnitude. In explanation it should be noted that in the absence of price trends, original cost and currentcost measures tend to be equal. If, in addition, there is no marked trend in equipment purchases, depreciation and retirements tend to be equal.

The period 1942-53 is in marked contrast with the 1929-41 period. During 1942-53, total depreciation and total retirements at current cost substantially exceeded corresponding estimates at original cost. The divergence is much larger for retirements than for depreciation, for the reasons explained earlier.

Depreciation exceeded retirements during the 1942–53 period by substantial amounts, because of the marked expansion occurring in equipment purchases. In an expanding economy, there is an immediate annual depreciation charge for the increase in the stock of equipment which is not reflected in retirements until several years later. Consequently in a period of expansion in the stock of capital, annual depreciation charges will exceed annual retirements. In the 1942–53 period the expansion was sufficiently pronounced for depreciation at original cost to exceed retirements at current cost even though there was a sharp rise in the price of new equipment.

The period 1942–53 thus presents an interesting concrete example wherein (1) depreciation at original cost did not cover the current cost of service used up during the period and thus would not, if reinvested, maintain the store of real capital, and yet, (2) the same depreciation at original cost was more than sufficient to cover the current replacement cost of equipment retired during the period. Each of these comparisons has its own significance. The comparison of original-cost and current-cost depreciation focuses on the current cost of using equipment and is therefore particularly relevant to cost, income, and real wealth problems. The comparison of original-cost depreciation and current-cost retirements is particularly relevant to problems of capacity replacement and its financing.

Purchases, depreciation, and retirements

A comparison of equipment purchases with depreciation and retirements when measured in constant dollars provides a rough indication of the extent to which purchases of capital equipment have been for replacement. Chart 4, plotted in constant 1947 dollars, provides such a comparison for the two periods 1929–41 and 1942–53 which are in sharp contrast.

In the 1929-41 period, private purchases of equipment exceeded depreciation by only a moderate amount and retirements by a somewhat larger amount. The depreciation comparisons suggest that the services used up during the period as measured by depreciation were almost as large as the total volume of equipment purchases during the same period. Consequently, the addition to the store of unused

Table 2.—Private Producers' Durable Equipment: Purchases and Calculated Depreciation and Retirements, 1929–41 and 1942–53

[Billions of dollars]

	1929-41	194253
Purchases:		
Current cost	51	179
Cost in 1947 dollars	80	166
Depreciation:		
Current cost	48	118
Original cost		94
Original cost Cost in 1947 dollars	$\overline{76}$	110
Retirements:		
Current cost	46	81
Original cost	44	51
Cost in 1947 dollars	$\overline{73}$	77
Voy III 1011 GOIGENEEN SESSES SESSES SESSES	10	

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

services as measured by net stocks (i. e., gross stocks less accumulated depreciation) was relatively small. Similarly, the retirements comparison suggests that capacity losses from retirements were almost as large as capacity additions from new equipment purchases. Thus, as measured by changes in gross stocks of equipment, it appears that equipment capacity changed but little during the period, apart from the following qualification relating to the influence of technical progress.

The physical volume of gross national product, other than gross product originating in Government, increased December 1954

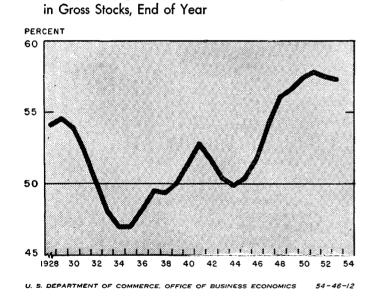
about 28 percent between 1929 and 1941. However, estimated physical gross stocks of equipment increased only 3 percent and total man-hours remained unchanged between 1929 and 1941. While some of the increase in output may have been due to increased labor skills and better organization and management, it is probable that part of it reflected improvements in the quality of equipment of which the measures presented in this report cannot take adequate account.

The period 1942–53 was one of marked expansion, with the volume of private equipment purchases about twice that of the earlier period. Furthermore, substantial portions of equipment purchases were for expansion. In a service-use sense (i. e., depreciation), about one-third of equipment purchases were for expansion and two-thirds were for replacement of used-up services. In a capacity sense (i. e., retirements), more than one-half of equipment purchases were for expansion while the remainder were for the replacement of retired equipment. Thus, whether measured in a service-use sense or in a capacity sense, gross formation of equipment capital exceeded consumption by substantial amounts during the period 1942–53.

Private Producers' Durable Equipment

Percent of Original Service Use Remaining

CHART 6



Another feature of the chart is of some interest. In spite of a much larger volume of equipment purchases in the period 1942–53 than in the period 1929–41, the volume of retirements was approximately the same. This result is due to the circumstance, noted earlier, that an increase in purchases will result in an increase in retirements only after several years.

A summary of equipment purchases, depreciation, and retirements for the two periods 1929–41 and 1942–53 is shown in table 2.

Attention is now turned to the impact of equipment purchases and consumption on the stocks of equipment in use.

Stocks of Equipment

By first expressing purchases and calculated retirements in terms of 1947 dollars and then deducting cumulative retire-

Digitized for FRASER http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis ments from cumulative purchases, it was possible to calculate year-end figures of gross stocks of equipment.

Gross stocks

Gross stocks of equipment at the end of 1928 are estimated in 1947 dollars at approximately \$94 billions. During the next 13 years, comparatively little change took place. It is not likely that stocks of equipment varied from the 1928 level by more than 5 percent until 1941. During the depression following 1929, equipment stocks fell until 1934 or 1935 and increased thereafter, but as can be seen from chart 5, stocks at the end of 1941 were only slightly above those at the end of 1928. Since then, stocks have risen continuously with the greatest expansion taking place after 1945. Equipment stocks at the end of 1953 were almost twice those at the end of 1941.

Machinery and transportation equipment account for the great bulk of equipment stocks. During the thirties, these two broad groups were of about equal importance. In recent years, the share of machinery has increased. More detail on the nature of the changes is shown in table 3.

Relative increases in equipment stocks between 1928 and 1941 were primarily in agricultural machinery and motor vehicles. Nonagricultural machinery stocks rose only slightly, while those of other transportation equipment (consisting primarily of railroad equipment and ships) declined. In the 1941–53 period, all types of equipment stocks increased substantially. Equipment stocks of nonagricultural machinery, agricultural machinery and tractors, and motor vehicles each increased more than 100 percent, while other transportation equipment increased by about a fourth. For the entire span 1928–53, equipment levels of nonagricultural machinery, agricultural machinery and tractors, and motor vehicles each increased by more than 125 percent, while other transportation equipment showed little change.

Transportation equipment other than motor vehicles consists mostly of railroad equipment and ships. Substantial amounts of new railroad equipment were purchased in recent years as a part of the industry's modernization program. This was accompanied by heavy scrapping of old equipment. Productive capacity has undoubtedly expanded more than the statistical measures indicate. As noted earlier, the comparisons cannot take full account of quality improvements. Nor can they take into account the more effective use of rolling stock in the industry.

Condition of stocks

Gross stocks of equipment were depreciated by using the straight-line method to derive net stocks. (Except for the fact that values are in constant dollars, the resulting net stocks correspond to net asset value in the ordinary sense i. e., net stocks represent gross asset value less accumulated depreciation.) A measure of the percent of original service use remaining was then obtained by computing the ratio of net stocks of privately owned producers' durable equipment to gross stocks of the same equipment.

In a stationary economy, the ratio of net stocks to gross stocks will be around 50 percent, assuming straight-line depreciation. The ratio, however, is subject not only to cyclical fluctuations but is also influenced by long-term trends. In periods of cyclical decline, it will fall because of a corresponding decline in new equipment purchases. It will also fall during emergency periods if limitations are placed on new equipment purchases. Conversely, it will rise during periods of cyclical advance. In a growing economy, the ratio will tend to keep above 50 percent because stocks of equipment are less than half depreciated.

As can be seen from chart 6, the ratio of net stocks to gross stocks declined from about 54 percent at the end of 1928 to a low of about 47 percent in the midthirties. Thereafter, it rose until the end of 1941 reaching 53 percent at that time. But with the onset of the war and the decline in private purchases of equipment because of wartime restrictions, the ratio again declined to about 50 percent. After 1945 it recovered quickly and by the end of 1948 had reached about 56 percent, from which point there has been little change (as of the end of 1953). From the foregoing comparisons it is apparent that the percent of original service use remaining in the existing stock of business equipment has been of record size in recent years.³ These percentages also suggest an improvement in the general physical condition of existing equipment.

In summary, gross stocks of equipment at the end of 1953 were almost twice as high as a dozen years earlier, even without taking full account of improved quality due to technological advance. Unused future services stored in existing equipment have increased even more. Finally, the physical condition of equipment stocks may be presumed to be extraordinarily good.

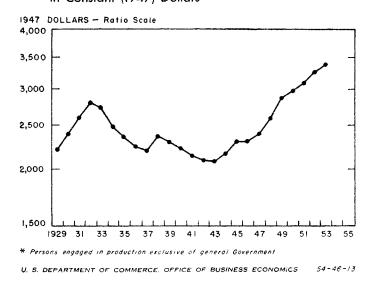
Equipment Stocks, Labor, and Output

Stocks of producers' durable equipment (as measured in constant 1947 dollars) per person engaged in production, excluding general Government employees but including the self-employed, are shown in chart 7 for the years 1929 to 1953.⁴ As can be seen from this chart, equipment per person in 1953 was about 50 percent higher than in 1929. This

CHART 7

Private Producers' Durable Equipment

Gross Stocks per Worker* in Constant (1947) Dollars



striking increase was not a unique feature of the 25 years here under review but represented the continuation of tendencies that have characterized also earlier phases of our economic development. Technological trends were undoubtedly the major factors at work, although others, such as shifts in demand, and changes in the relative costs of equipment, plant, and labor, may have contributed to the result.

Table 3.—Private Producers' Durable Equipment: Percent Change in Gross Stocks for Selected Periods

	Percen	t change : end-	it yeur-
	1928 to 1941	1941 to 1953	1928 to 1953
Total	7	89	103
Machinery	11	120	144
Nonagricultural machinery and tractors	$\frac{8}{28}$	$\frac{118}{135}$	$136 \\ 201$
Transportation equipment	7	65	76
Motor vehicles	- 38	103	181
Other transportation equipment.	-14	25	8
Other equipment	- 1	66	64

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

As the result of this increased use of equipment per worker, and also other changes, such as industry shifts, quality improvements, increased labor skills, and better organization and management, output per worker has increased substantially over the period, in spite of the reduction in average working hours that has taken place. As shown in chart 8, output per worker in 1953 was more than 50 percent higher than in 1929. Reflecting, in addition, the reduction in average hours worked, output per man-hours increased by more than two-thirds, or at an annual rate somewhat in excess of 2 percent.

In striking contrast, output per dollar of equipment stock. although it has fluctuated widely, has shown no apparent trend during the period. It ranged from \$1 during the severe depression of the thirties to \$2 during World War II. but the 1953 figure of \$1.50 was approximately the same as the figure for 1929 and was approximated also in other prosperous peacetime years. Moreover, information available for the twenties indicates similar figures for prosperous vears of that period also.

There is evidence that the ratio of output to plant followed a movement parallel to the ratio of output to equipment from the early twenties to 1945. Since then, however, the output-plant ratio has risen relatively. In other words. for more than two decades prior to 1945, machinery and plant were used in approximately constant proportions, but since 1945 there has been an increasing use of machinery relative to plant. The causes of this shift are not fully understood, but the fact that construction costs have increased more rapidly than prices of new machinery in the past decade has probably been an important factor. Technological change, industry shifts, and time lags in adjustment may also be involved.

No explanation has as yet been found for the apparent constancy in the output-equipment ratio over long periods. It should be regarded as a tentative finding calling for further empirical verification and economic analysis rather than as a norm that can be projected into the future.

Note on Methods

Depreciation and retirements were calculated for the years 1929 through 1953, and gross and net stocks for the end of the year from 1928 through 1953 for each of approximately 50 product groups covering the field of producers' durable equipment. Retirements and depreciation were calculated

^{3.} The absolute percentages would be lower if a declining-balance method of depreciation of the type permitted by the Internal Revenue Code of 1974 were used instead of the straight-line method. The trend of the percentages over time using such a declining-balance method, however, would show a pattern broadly similar to that shown here. 4. The values shown here cover only equipment find are in 1974 dollars. Total real capital investment per person engaged in production is of course much higher since it includes not only equipment but also land, plant, and inventories.

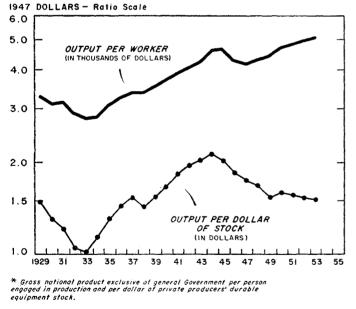
in terms of original cost dollars, 1947 dollars, and current dollars. Stocks were calculated in 1947 dollars. The estimates for all groups except railroad equipment were based on an actuarial-type method, in which estimates of useful life were applied to data on purchases to derive depreciation, retirements, and stocks of equipment. The estimates for railroad equipment were based upon accounting records.

Groups other than transportation equipment

Estimated useful lives for several thousand pieces of equipment have been published by the Internal Revenue Service in Bulletin "F". The useful lives as reported in the bulletin were matched with detailed production statistics of the value of producers' durable equipment published in the Census of Manufactures. Maximum use was made of the detail afforded by both the value data and the useful life data in assigning useful lives to the individual types of equipment. Where Bulletin "F" did not furnish suitable detail, experts of the then National Production Authority and other Government agencies and private experts were consulted, but Bulletin "F" furnished by far the largest amount of the useful life information utilized.

CHART 8

Output per Worker and per Dollar of Equipment Stock, in Constant (1947) Dollars*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS 54-46-14

When the individual items of equipment had been assigned useful lives, the items were classified into groups. Generally speaking, the product grouping was in accordance with the three-digit Standard Industrial Classification. The number of items in each group varied considerably, ranging from 1 or 2 to more than 100. For each group, a percentage distribution was prepared reflecting the total value of production classified by length of useful life.

The useful life assigned to each item of equipment was usually not changed from one year to another, but because of the changing importance of individual types of equipment within the groups in different years, the percentage distribution of useful lives for any group could change over time. For this reason, a useful-life distribution was prepared for

<u>323582°-54-4</u> Digitized for FRASER http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis each of 5 or more selected years between 1929 and 1953 for each group to test the stability of the distributions over time, and to permit the use of more than one distribution if it appeared that the distribution of any group changed significantly during the period.

The basic purchase data used were the estimates of business purchases of producers' durable equipment from 1929 to 1953 (including capital outlays charged to current expense) prepared in this Office as part of the national income and product accounts. These estimates were modified to include purchases by business from the Government of war-surplus ships, which had been counted as Government purchases when produced. Equipment purchases in the years before 1929 were estimated by extrapolating the OBE series by means of estimates published in Simon S. Kuznets: *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation*, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1938; and in William H. Shaw: Value of Commodity Output Since 1869, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1947.

The following procedure was used to obtain depreciation and retirements at original cost. For each group annual purchase values were divided into portions having different useful-life expectancies by the application of the appropriate percentage distribution of useful lives, and each portion was depreciated on the straight-line basis. Thus, depreciation on equipment with a useful life of 5 years was obtained by allocating one-fifth of its purchase cost to each of 5 consecutive years. The estimates of retirements were calculated by counting the entire purchase cost of a given portion as a retirement at the end of its estimated useful life. Thus, the retirements on equipment with an estimated useful life of 5 years were obtained by counting the entire purchase cost as a retirement 5 years after date of purchase. Equipment subject to emergency amortization during the 1941-45 and 1950-53 periods was treated the same as other equipment, the normal useful-life distributions being applied to it.

The estimates of retirements and depreciation were deflated to constant (1947) dollars by first applying price indexes to the original purchase cost of equipment and then repeating the procedure described for the original cost computations. The price indexes used were those that have been constructed for deflating the producers' durable equipment component of gross national product. Constant cost estimates were converted to current costs for a specific year by multiplying the constant dollar cost by the price index for that year.

Gross stocks of equipment in constant dollars as of the end of 1928 were calculated by totaling all equipment purchases made prior to 1929, but not retired as of the beginning of that year. Stocks for successive years were derived by using the 1928 estimate and adding thereto annual purchases and subtracting annual retirements. A similar computation using the purchase estimates and the calculated depreciation was used to estimate net stocks of equipment (gross stocks less accumulated depreciation) for the same period for each group.

The transportation equipment groups

For railroad equipment, a complete set of estimates of depreciation, retirements, and gross and net stocks was made largely from the accounts of railroads reporting to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Interstate Commerce Commission data, covering "steam" railroads, private freight-car owners, the Pullman Co., the Railway Express Agency, and interstate electric railroads, were supplemented by data of the American Transit Association on the local transit rail and trolley bus systems. These data yielded estimates at original cost which were converted to other price bases by ICC cost indexes. ICC quantity data on stocks of locomotives by year of construction available since 1932, and quantity data on stocks of cars by age available for selected years since 1933 from the American Railway Car Institute.

For other types of transportation equipment partial data were available pertaining to some of the required components, such as gross stocks and retirements, but failing to cover others, such as net stocks and depreciation. For these groups, the general method was to make initial estimates of the components for which data were available, and then to devise actuarial-type estimates which would approximate as closely as possible the initial estimates, by experimenting with various useful-life distributions until the desired result was obtained. The complete sets of actuarial-type estimates were used in this report. In this way, the logical interrelation among purchases, retirements, depreciation, and gross and net stocks was ensured; at the same time, the information provided by the actual data was utilized. Conformance between the actuarial-type estimates and the initial estimates based on independent data was high, the general level and the pattern of movement being preserved. In addition, the useful-life distributions used in the actuarialtype estimates were reasonable.

This was the general method of estimation for the transportation equipment groups other than railroad equipment; the specific sources used in making the initial estimates for each such group are described below.

1. Trucks, buses, and trailers: Initial estimates of gross stocks and retirements were prepared from data on total registrations of trucks and buses, on the number of motortrucks in use by age for selected years beginning in 1941, and on the number of trucks and buses scrapped annually. These data are published by the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

2. Passenger cars: The estimates of business purchases of passenger cars consist of two components: new car purchases and used car dealers' margins. Initial estimates of gross stocks and retirements of the "new car" value portion were made by the same procedure used for trucks, buses, and trailers (see above). In this case the AMA data on the number of passenger cars in use by age were available for selected years beginning in 1935. Actuarial-type estimates were made for used car dealers' margins. 3. Aircraft: An initial estimate of gross stocks at the end of 1951 was made from data of the Civil Aeronautics Administration on the number of civil aircraft registered at that time by year of manufacture.

4. Ships and boats: Initial estimates of gross stocks were constructed. They were based on the OBE producers' durable equipment series on ships, Customs Bureau data on gross tonnage registered annually since 1937 by year of construction, and Maritime Administration data on tonnage and value of Government surplus ships sold to private owners.

It should not be concluded that the estimates for transportation equipment, being based at least in part on independent data on gross stocks and retirements, are more reliable than those for other groups which are based on the more theoretical actuarial-type method which does not have the benefit of these empirical checks. Transportation equipment moves back and forth readily from domestic business use to other uses—by persons, by government, and by foreign nations. This movement presents large problems of estimation; consequently, with the exception of railroad equipment, which should be one of the better estimates, the transportation equipment estimates are believed to be less reliable than the others. (If the actuarial-type method had been used exclusively, without recourse to independent data, these estimates would have been even less satisfactory.)

The present study differs somewhat in methodology from the carlier one appearing in the June 1953 SURVEY.

1. For transportation equipment other than railroads, the present study employs average lives which result in estimates that are consistent with available data on stocks and retirements. The earlier study employed average lives from Bulletin "F" of the Internal Revenue Service.

2. The present study includes capital outlays charged to current expense in capital equipment and depreciates and retires them according to the methods applied to all other equipment. The former study excluded them.

3. For purposes of estimating depreciation and retirements, the present study makes no distinction between equipment subject to emergency amortization and other equipment. The average life expectancy used was the normal useful life. In the earlier study, equipment subject to emergency amortization was depreciated over a period not exceeding 5 years.

United States Foreign Business Dips During Third Quarter

(Continued from page 12)

the third quarter (as carried in the United States balance of payments) would have been about \$555 million, or about \$120 million less than during the third quarter of 1953.

Third-quarter accumulations by Europe were increased by the seasonal high of United States tourist expenditures and the seasonal low of the European import surplus from the United States, which together account for about \$150 to \$200 million. After rough adjustment for these seasonal factors in transactions with the United States, gold and dollar accumulations were larger than grants to the area at the third-quarter rate, but did not exceed the total of grants plus United States expenditures abroad for offshore purchases under the military-aid program.

Transactions with the sterling area during the third quar-

ter (including the short-term capital outflow of about \$40 million) resulted in net payments by the United States of \$140 million, all of which was derived from United States transactions with the United Kingdom. The remainder of the sterling area did not have an excess of dollar receipts over payments. During the third quarter of 1953, in comparison, the net receipts by the United Kingdom from transactions with the United States amounted to about \$220 million, and of the rest of the sterling area to about \$60 million. It appears, therefore, that a large part of the excess of sterling area receipts from the United States over expenditures here which existed a year ago, has been erased, partly by a reduction in United States grants, and partly by an expansion of sterling area purchases here.

New or Revised STATISTICAL SERIES

Profits and Dividends (Quarterly): New Series for Page S-18¹

[Millions of dollars]

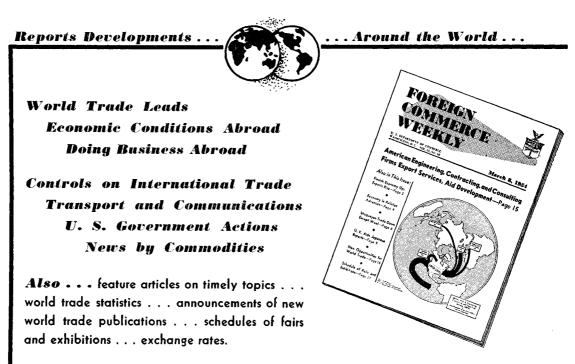
			1951					1952					1953		
Item	I	Π	111	IV	Aver- age	I	п	ш	IV	A ver- age	I	II	m	IV	Aver- age
Manufacturing corporations (Fed. Trade and SEC): Net profit after taxes, all industries. Food and kindred products. Textile-mill products. Lumber and wood products (except furniture). Paper and allied products. Chemicals and allied products. Petroleum refining. Stone, clay, and glass products. Primary nonferrous metal. Primary iron and steel.	$234 \\ 202 \\ 94 \\ 165$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,247\\ 220\\ 158\\ 90\\ 159\\ 279\\ 518\\ 129\\ 140\\ 281 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 477\\ 220\\ 54\\ 65\\ 119\\ 209\\ 512\\ 104\\ 103\\ 176 \end{array}$	$2,739 \\ 185 \\ 82 \\ 50 \\ 93 \\ 246 \\ 589 \\ 78 \\ 135 \\ 235 \\ $	$2, 967 \\ 215 \\ 124 \\ 75 \\ 134 \\ 270 \\ 526 \\ 108 \\ 131 \\ 240$	$2,562 \\ 160 \\ 62 \\ 51 \\ 115 \\ 255 \\ 497 \\ 66 \\ 129 \\ 193$	$2, 597 \\ 207 \\ 51 \\ 57 \\ 99 \\ 249 \\ 485 \\ 102 \\ 112 \\ 110 \\ $	2, 590 255 73 63 107 246 465 113 93 127	$2,965 \\ 195 \\ 78 \\ 47 \\ 116 \\ 268 \\ 562 \\ 98 \\ 127 \\ 257$	$2, 679 \\ 204 \\ 66 \\ 55 \\ 109 \\ 255 \\ 502 \\ 95 \\ 115 \\ 172$	$2,847 \\ 186 \\ 93 \\ 46 \\ 116 \\ 279 \\ 488 \\ 77 \\ 127 \\ 228 \\ $	3,031 219 83 61 113 284 520 127 124 243	$2,871 \\ 275 \\ 77 \\ 47 \\ 116 \\ 252 \\ 545 \\ 121 \\ 104 \\ 236$	2, 591 190 33 24 105 238 624 80 109 205	2, 835 218 72 45 113 265 544 101 116 225
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment). Machinery (except electrical) Electrical machinery. Transportation equipment (except motor vehicles, etc.) Motor vehicles and parts. All other manufacturing industries.	193 313 190 42 270 347	$165 \\ 319 \\ 146 \\ 55 \\ 281 \\ 310$	126 227 97 39 177 247	$120 \\ 245 \\ 175 \\ 53 \\ 211 \\ 241$	$151 \\ 276 \\ 152 \\ 47 \\ 235 \\ 286$	$117 \\ 272 \\ 152 \\ 55 \\ 215 \\ 223$	$128 \\ 290 \\ 131 \\ 63 \\ 262 \\ 251$	$129 \\ 239 \\ 140 \\ 61 \\ 198 \\ 280$	$119 \\ 243 \\ 212 \\ 76 \\ 278 \\ 290$	$123 \\ 261 \\ 159 \\ 64 \\ 238 \\ 261$	$118 \\ 262 \\ 194 \\ 69 \\ 269 \\ 298$	140 278 165 85 272 316	$142 \\ 210 \\ 159 \\ 68 \\ 236 \\ 282$	103 184 163 80 233 218	120 234 170 76 255 279
Dividends paid (cash), all industries	1, 190	1, 264	1, 238	1, 848	1, 385	1, 259	1,267	1, 231	1, 730	1, 372	1, 267	1, 287	1, 244	1, 796	1, 39

¹ Compiled jointly by the Federal Trade and Securities Exchange Commissions. Data are estimated totals based on reports from all manufacturing corporations registered with SEC, all nonregistered manufacturing corporations with total assets of \$5,000,000 and over at the end of 1949, and a sample of nonregistered manufacturing corporations with total assets of less than \$5,000,000 at the end of 1949.

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Financial Experience of Manufacturing Corporations

(Continued from page 17)

portant source of funds. An activity and prices continued to mount, manufacturers shifted from liquidation to accumulation of cash assets. From 1947 through 1953, all industries with the exception of textiles had increased holdings of cash and U. S. Governments.

These additions were, however, less than proportional to the increases in current liabilities in all industries except printing and publishing, where cash coverage of current liabilities was unchanged, and petroleum refining, where the ratio rose significantly.

In the past year, changes in liquidity were mixed, but moderate increases were more prevalent than decreases. The leather and tobacco industries, with cash coverage of current liabilities somewhat below the overall average in 1953, experienced further substantial reductions in 1954. In the former case, cash and U. S. Government securities holdings were off sharply while current liabilities underwent a much smaller reduction. In the case of tobacco manufacturers, cash assets were off moderately while current liabilities actually increased.

The opposite tendency—toward substantial improvement in the cash-current liability ratio—occurred in the motor vehicle and steel groups. In each of these industries there was a moderate fall-off in liquid assets while current liabilities were cut back sharply. Needless to say, these aggregate industry ratios do not reveal the considerable variability of experiences realized among firms even in the same industry groupings.

Size differences

The accompanying chart presents postwar trends in profit and liquidity ratios for the two broad size groups of manufacturing corporations. Profitwise, the smaller firms were in a somewhat more favorable position than the larger firms at the start of the period shown in the chart. This might be expected in that the former encountered less reconversion problems or were able more readily to make required peacetime adjustments.

Profits of the larger firms were relatively better maintained in the 1949 recession, and after a substantial recovery in 1950, the profit rates of both groups declined through 1952 when taxes were raised and price controls were in effect. Since that time the profit ratio for the larger concerns was well maintained while a further reduction took place among the firms with less than \$100 million of assets. To a large extent, the better current showing of the larger firms reflects the greater impact on this group of the elimination of excess profits taxes, although for the period as a whole it would appear that on a relative basis, the profitability of the larger concerns was more stable than that of the smaller sized group.

To some extent the more recent 1953-54 divergence in profit rate trends of the two size groups may be affected by the different industrial composition of the firms in the group. For example, those industries in which small firms are relatively more important (e. g., apparel and furniture) suffered somewhat greater than average profits declines from 1953 to 1954.

Data from the Internal Revenue Service for the earlier postwar period show profitability by size and industry. For the period from 1947 through 1951, the IRS information on overall profit trends in manufacturing follow the pattern shown in the upper panel of the chart which is based on SEC-FTC material. Both sources show that the ratio of profits to net worth declined with the fall-off largely concentrated among the firms with assets of less than \$100 million. An industry-by-industry breakdown by size categorics clearly suggests that this overall pattern was generally repeated within major industry groups, with profits relatively more stable among the larger size firms.

The lower panel of the chart shows the trend of liquid assets as a percent of current liabilities. As is generally recognized, the liquid asset-current liability ratio was consistently higher for the larger concerns throughout the postwar period. However, the liquidity ratios of the group were much closer together in 1954 than in 1947. This result was largely achieved in the period from 1951 onward when the liquid asset percentage for the firms with less than \$100 million of assets stabilized while that for the larger firms continued downward through 1953. The smaller firms also gained somewhat more than the larger firms from 1953 to 1954.

Note on methodology for estimates in table 1

The sources and uses data presented in table 1 are estimates derived from a variety of sources. Plant and equipment figures are derived from the regular surveys prepared by the Office of Business Economics and the Securities and Exchange Commission. Working capital items are based upon Internal Revenue Service statistics for the years 1946 through 1951; these are extrapolated to the current period with the aid of estimates made by OBE (inventories, Federal tax liabilities) and by the SEC and the FTC (other working capital items). Retained earnings, depreciation, and longterm debt are OBE estimates derived from basic source data of the IRS, SEC, and FTC. Net new stock issues are estimated by Securities and Exchange Commission.

Monthly BUSINESS STATISTICS

THE STATISTICS here are a continuation of the data published in BUSINESS STATISTICS, the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the SURVEY OF 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 (*) 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.

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and		1953							1954					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT													ļ	
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: National income, totalbil. of dol			299. 9			298. 9			299.6					
Compensation of employees, totaldo			208.8			206.4			206.6			207.2		
Wages and salaries, total			197.6			194.6			194.9			195.6		
Privatedo			164.1			161.2			161.5					
Militarydo			9,9			9.7			9.5			9.6		
Government civiliando Supplements to wages and salariesdo			23.5			23.7			23.8		•••••	24.4		
supplements to wages and satatlesdo			11.2			11.0			11. 7			11.0	·····	
Proprietors' and rental income, total			49.1			49.4			49.0			48.5		
Business and professional			25.9			25.6			25.9					
Farmdo	-		12.3			13.0						11.6		
			10.8			10.8			10.9		·	10.9		
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjust-	1		00.1			04.1			34.9					
ment, totalbil. of dol Corporate profits before tax, totaldo						34.1								
Corporate profits tax liabilitydo			17.4						17.0					
Corporate profits after taxdo			15.1						17.5					
Inventory valuation adjustmentdo			. 6			4			. 4			3		
Net interestdo			8.9			9.0			9.1			9.2		
• • • • • • • • •	1													
Gross national product, totaldo			360.5			355.8			356.0			355. 5		
Demonal consumption expanditures total de	1 1		229.7			230.5			233.1	i		004.0	1	
Personal consumption expenditures, totaldo Durable goodsdo	- -											234.8		
Nondurable goodsdo			118 7			118.8			120.0			121 1		
Services			83.0			83.6			84.3					
	-	-										01.0		
Gross private domestic investment, totaldo			45.5						45.6					
New constructiondo			25.7			26.0			27.0					
Producers' durable equipmentdo			24.0			22.7			22.4					
Change in business inventoriesdo			-4.2			4. 2			-3.8			-4.8		
Net foreign investmentdo			6			-11			_1.0					
Government purchases of goods and services, total			0						-1.0			2		
bil, of dol-			86.0			81.9			78.3			75.6		
Federal (less Government sales)			59.8			55.0			51.3			47.9		
National security Q			50.6			46.9			44.7			42.1		
State and localdo			26.2			26.9			27.0			27.7		
Dennemal in some dedal			007.0			005 1		i	007 7			000.0		
Personal income, totaldododo	[280.1			285.7			280.2	••••	
Equals: Disposable personal incomedo			251 2			252.3			32.9. 252 Q			952.9 	••••••	
Personal saving§			21.5			202.0			19 7			18 4		
PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE														
Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates:† Total personal incomebil. of dol	287.8	287.2	287.0	284.9	285.0	285.0	284.4	286.2	286.5	285.7	285.4	r 286. 6	285, 9	
Wage and golowy dishugements total	199.1	197.9	196.0	194.7	194.7	104 -	194.3	195.0	100 -	105 -	105 -	r 195.4	105 0	
Wage and salary disbursements, totaldo Commodity-producing industriesdo	87.9	197.9	196.0		194.7	194. 5 84. 2		195.0	195.5 84.0	195.7 83.4	195. 5 82. 7	r 195.4		
Distributive industriesdo	52.5	52.4	52. 1	84. 5 51. 9	84.0 51.8	52. 0		52.3	52.5	83.4 53.1	82.7 52.8	52.4	64.7 52.7	
Service industries	25.0	25.0	25.0		24.9	25.0			25.5	25.4	25.8		26.1	
Governmentdo	33.7	33.5	33.4	33.5	33.4	33, 3			33.5	33.8	34. 2		34.3	
									1					
Other labor incomedo_	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6		6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6		
Proprietors' and rental income	48.0	49.1	50.2	49.6	49.6	48.9		49.4	49.2	47.9	48.2		47.2	
Personal interest income and dividendsdo Transfer paymentsdo	23.5 14.6	$23.7 \\ 13.9$	23.8 14.4	23.9 14.8	23.9 15.0	23. 9 15. 8	24.0 15.9	24.0 15.8	24, 1 15, 8	24.2	24.3		24.0	
Less personal contributions for social insurance	14.0	19.8	14.4	14.8	10.0	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	15.8	15.5	, 10' 0	10.4	
bil. of dol.	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.7	4,8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.7	74.6	4 6	•••••
	1			i ~''			1	~ ~ ~	~ '	x . 0	2.1		v	•••••
Total nonagricultural incomedo	272.7	271.3	269.6	267.9	268.2	268.8	269.1	269.7	270. 3	270.6	270.2	r 271. 1	271.8	
Revised.					1									

tRevised series. Quarterly estimates of national income and product have been revised back to 1939 (annual data, to 1929); quarterly and monthly estimates of personal income, back to 1929 (monthly revisions prior to May 1953 appear in the 1954 issue of the National Income Supplement). For quarterly data prior to 2d quarter 1953, see pp. 8 and 9 of the July 1954 SUBVEY. d'Includes inventory valuation adjustment. Q Government sales are not deducted. SPersonal saving is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above.

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GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Jnless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical		1953	Der		Tre L.				1954		1	g _{e-4}		NT -
Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Nove ber
G	ENER	AL B	USIN	ESS I	NDICA	ATORS	5—Coi	ntinue	d					
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES														
Jnadjusted quarterly totals:‡ All industriesmil. of dol			7, 666			6, 240			6, 918			1 7 6, 629		
Manufacturingdo Durable-goods industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo			3, 392 1, 628 1, 764			1,224			1, 336			r 1, 230		
Miningdo Railroadsdo Transportation, other than raildo			288 341 376			223 248 360			245 355	 		7 182		
Public utilitiesdo Commercial and otherdo easonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates:						910 1, 859			1, 108 2, 013			7 1,058		
Manufacturingdo Miningdodo			12.22 1.10			11.87 .95			11.37 1.06			r 11.30		
Railroads			1, 26 1, 52 4, 46 8, 00			1.47 4.29			1.36 4.43			7 1.40 7 4.12 7 8.37		
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS;														
Jash receipts from farming, including Government payments, totalmil. of dol Farm marketings and CCC loans, totaldo	3, 888 3, 881 2, 309	3, 374 3, 370 1, 811	2, 939 2, 927 1, 466	2, 629 2, 611 1, 195	$1,960 \\ 1,946 \\ 643$	2, 014 1, 990 538	1, 914 1, 881 494	2, 062 2, 033 589	2,176 2,137 793	2, 246 2, 228 977	2, 581 2, 569 1, 219	3, 146	3, 535 3, 525 2, 068	
Livestock and products, totaldo Dairy productsdo Mast snimels	1, 572 349 842	1, 559 338 836	1, 461 348 763	1, 416 329 790	1, 303 313 703	1.452 342 813	1, 387 345 758 258	1, 444 389 757 258	1, 344 380 684	1,251 359 624	1,350 348 727	1, 393 326 791	1, 457 335 829	P]
Poultry and eggsdodo ndexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC loans, unadjusted:1935-39=100.	364 585	371 508	334 442	276 394	267 294	279 300	258 284	258 307	241 317	246 336			276 532	
Cropsdo Livestock and productsdo ndexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted:	816 414 229	640 410 195	518 385	422 373	227 343	$ 190 \\ 382 $	$175 \\ 365$	208 380	$281 \\ 354$	345 329	431 355	620 5 367	731 384	
All commodities	229 286 186	195 211 183	173 183 166	160 167 155	$123 \\ 96 \\ 143$	127 78 164	120 67 161	133 78 174	147 116 171	151 139 159	168	3 233	222 265 189	
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION														
Federal Reserve Index of Physical Volume † Jnadjusted, combined index†1947-49=100	136	130	124	124	126	126	124	124	124	116	123	3 126	129	
Manufactures	138 154 129	$132 \\ 146 \\ 122$	125 140 110		128 141 113	128 140 108	125 137 107	125 136 108	125 135 109	125	13:	2 135	140	
Steel do Primary nonferrous metalsdo Metal fabricating (incl. ordnance)do	136 147 167	129 146	114 145 155	115 145	114	106 147	107 105 147 150	108 108 147 148	109 149 147	96 142	9 7 13	7 102		
Fabricated metal products	137 161 138 205	158 130 154 135 191	126 149 137	124 146 132	123 147 134	121 145 132	120 141 128 166	121 138 126 162	122 137 125	116 128 119	124 135 115	4 123 3 145 3 121	123 151 121	
Transportation equipmentdo Autosdo	189 151	173 107	174 107	183 135	183 138	182 142	181 151	180 146	175 143	165	16	5 155 8 81	158	
Trucks	106 481 156 116	463	98 483 155 112	483 148	489	485	101 475 140 101	101 472 138 98	96 472 135 100	469	13	5 470 2 136	138	
Lumber and productsdo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Glass and pottery productsdo	123 139 128	114 134 122	99 128 116	104 122 115	116 126 120	117 128 121	119 128 117	122 130	115 131 115	r 91 128 107	10: 13- 7 11:	2 124 4 135	140	
Miscellaneous manufacturesdo Nondurable manufacturesdo Food and beverage manufacturesdo	148 122 120	118	1		115	115	125 114 98	114	127 115 110	r 108	11	7 119	122	
Food manufactures	120 121 123 101	114		101 126 95	98 112	98 115	95 97 106 96	103 100 105 96	106 108 98	107 102		6 123 3 120		
Beverages	116 118 116	99	84	82 78	89 86 96	98 98	103 100 99	115 108	126 114	118 103	8 110	0 106 5 98		
Textile-mill productsdodododododo	100 101	96 102	87	98 91 97	95 95 100	94	99 93 99		113 92 96	7 82	9	7 95		
Apparel and allied productsdo Leather and productsdo Paper and allied productsdo	107 97 140	89 135	87 119	94 126	102 133	100 135	108 94 136	134	99 94 136	87 120	10 13	1 95 7 137		
Pulp and paperdo Printing and publishingdo Chemicals and allied productsdo	138 126 151	126	122	116	118	121	131 122 147	132 121 145	136 119 144		110	5 132	125	
Petroleum refining do	151 131 135	149 131 137	147 128 137	145 125 134	150 126 136	150 121 129	150 120 128	150 123 130	152 124 131	146 122 130	15 12 13	1 153 4 126 4 133		
Rubber productsdo	127 118	113	111		110	109	116 109	118 112	121 7 115	85	95	2 117 1 110	113	
Coal do Crude oil and natural gasdo Metal mining do Stone and earth productsdo.	84 131 122	131	74	74 134 74	135		58 r 137 79	62 134 108	63 136 119		130	129	130	

^r Revised. ^p Preliminary. ¹ Estimates for the 4th quarter of 1954 and the 1st quarter of 1955, based on anticipated capital expenditures of business, appear on p. 5 of this issue of the SURVEY.
 ^t Revisions for 1952 for new plant and equipment appear on p. 10 of the March 1954 SURVEY. Data for farm income and marketings have been revised beginning January 1952; revisions prior to August 1953 will be shown later (those for 1951 are on p. 24 of the April 1954 SURVEY).
 ^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.

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December 1954

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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6 17	173 92	170 1	32 17 94 9	2 155	165 94	116 90	234 94	279	103
9 11	112	113 1	12 11	6 119	119	117	115	107	104
13	119 133	134 1	19 12 33 13	9 145	128 136	$127 \\ 127$	* 125 121	111 87	106
9 9	108 98	99	09 11 99 9	7 96	124 96	$128 \\ 102$	$^{131}_{7\ 106}$		133
5 14	104 148 95	142 1	05 11 51 17 94 9	8 198	110 246 96	115 245 93	109 270 7 91	111 278 98	
"	55	50	P± 3	5 95	90	90	. 91	30	98
9 46, 45	46, 450 46,	714 47,0	47,63	6 46, 914	47, 779	47, 417	46, 717	r 46, 999	46, 480
23,90	23, 902 23,	620 24,0		3 23, 978	24, 260	24, 055	23, 482	7 23, 626	23, 377
$\begin{array}{cccc} 6 & 11,58 \\ 0 & 12,32 \end{array}$				$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	11, 395 12, 865	11,287 12,768	10, 952 12, 530		10, 789 12, 588
					9,080	9,090	9,085	7 9, 159 2 865	9, 032 2, 841
					6, 150	6, 139	6, 143		6, 191
6 4,43	4,436 4,	745 4,8	58 4,88	2 14,044 2 4,730	$14,439 \\ 5,024$	14, 272 4, 911	$14,150 \\ 4,770$	$14,214 \\ 4,798$	14, 071 4, 689
6 9,18	9, 186 9,	228 9,0	12 9,36	9, 313	9, 415	9, 361	9, 380	9, 417	9, 382
2 80, 68	80, 688 80,	390 80, 0	93 79, 51	3 79, 372	79, 000	78, 349	78, 163	r 77, 790	77, 475
					44, 535	44, 194	43, 929	r 43, 668	43, 773
71 96 K9		947 19,8	4 19,83	24, 926 3 19, 872	24, 689 19, 846	24, 383 19, 811	24, 232 19, 697		24, 372 19, 401
	11 705 7-		6 11,64	3 11,770	11, 865	11,752	11,783 5,841	7 11, 617 7 5, 816	11, 706
0 19,85 9 11,78 0 5.86	5.866 5.		0.72	S 5, 800 J	a /n×	a. /n⊀⊑	알옷편	r 5 881	5, 868 5, 838
$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 19,85 \\ 9 & 11,78 \\ 0 & 5,86 \\ 9 & 5,91 \end{array}$	5,866 5, 5,919 6,	841 5,7	5, 91	5,800 5,970	5, 768 6, 097	5, 763 5, 989 22, 403	5, 942	0,001	
5 514 320 7 2	50 51 111 40 32 26 06 72 22 52 70	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Revised. * Preliminary. Q See note marked "i" on p. S-2.
*New series. Compiled by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. For description of the index and back figures, see the May 1954 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN and subse quent issues.
*The term "business" here includes only manufacturing and trade. Business inventories as shown on p. S-1 cover data for all types of producers, both farm and nonfarm. Unadjusted data for manufacturing are shown on p. S-4; those for retail and wholesale trade, on pp. S-9 and S-10.
*Revised series. Data have been adjusted to more recent benchmarks; all revisions prior to 1953 are available upon request (most of the data published in the 1953 issue of BUSINESS STATISTICS are now obsolete).

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and		1953							1954					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem ber
(ENE	RAL B	USIN	ESS I	NDIC	ATOR	S—Co	ntinue	ed					
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS														
Sales:† Value (unadjusted), totalmil. of dol Durable-goods industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo	26, 845 13, 223 13, 622	23, 792 11, 499 12, 29 3	23, 929 11, 615 12, 314	23, 062 10, 870 12, 192	22, 970 10, 968 12, 002	$25,300 \\ 12,208 \\ 13,092$	24, 490 11, 814 12, 676	23, 263 11, 165 12, 098	24, 384 11, 804 12, 580	$22, 266 \\ 10, 252 \\ 12, 014$	23, 943 10, 855 13, 088	* 11, 109	11, 224	
Value (adjusted), totaldo	25, 010	24, 256	24, 126	23, 902	23, 620	24, 064	24, 418	23, 978	24, 260	24, 055	23, 482	7 23, 626	23, 377	
Durable-goods industries, totaldo Primary metal Fabricated metal productsdo Electrical machinery and equipmentdo Machinery, except electricaldo Motor vehicles and equipmentdo	$\begin{array}{c} 12.376 \\ 1.985 \\ 1,139 \\ 1,391 \\ 2,039 \\ 2,095 \end{array}$	$11,867 \\1,874 \\1,150 \\1,324 \\2,068 \\1,918$	11, 576 1, 645 1, 076 1, 349 1, 902 2, 046	$11,580 \\ 1,609 \\ 1,176 \\ 1,328 \\ 1,959 \\ 2,101$	$11,278 \\ 1,580 \\ 1,132 \\ 1,269 \\ 1,968 \\ 1,962$	11, 385 1, 528 1, 173 1, 355 1, 941 1, 981	$11, 502 \\ 1, 575 \\ 1, 223 \\ 1, 305 \\ 1, 939 \\ 2, 052$	$11,344 \\ 1,505 \\ 1,156 \\ 1,291 \\ 1,862 \\ 2,083$	$11,395 \\ 1,567 \\ 1,180 \\ 1.316 \\ 1,901 \\ 1,974$	$11,287 \\1,528 \\1,184 \\1,318 \\1,920 \\1,800$	1, 144 1, 276 1, 838	r 1, 525 r 1, 120 r 1, 333 r 1, 880	1, 536 1, 076 1, 245 1, 820	
Transportation equipment, n. e. s	$1, 140 \\ 364 \\ 715 \\ 575 \\ 353 \\ 580$	925 334 723 583 402 566	947 345 731 540 423 572	$\begin{array}{c} 1,005\\325\\659\\517\\364\\537\end{array}$	942 309 659 573 348 536	931 317 688 569 353 549	971 300 693 547 356 541	940 317 680 601 354 555	914 334 678 599 364 568	$1,061 \\ 300 \\ 684 \\ 608 \\ 354 \\ 530$	597 331	* 318 * 740 * 625 * 363	322 775 643 366	
Nondurable-goods industries, totaldo	12, 634	12 , 3 89	12, 550	12, 322	12, 342	12, 679	12, 916	12, 634	12, 865	12, 768	12, 530	r 12, 679	12, 588	
Food and kindred productsdo Beveragesdo Tobacco manufacturesdo Textile-mill productsdo Apparel and related productsdo	3, 890 666 304 1, 038 910	3, 771 635 339 1, 006 835	3, 863 572 304 1, 040 873	3, 802 626 292 992 857	3, 681 648 291 1, 035 825	3, 802 628 309 1, 060 806	3, 977 677 305 1, 073 866	3, 827 672 304 1, 115 826	3, 844 649 299 1, 064 818	3, 748 682 301 1, 040 938	582 306 1, 023	r 609 7 311 7 1,054	623 294 1,043	• • •
Leather and leather productsdo Paper and allied productsdo. Printing and publishingdo. Chemicals and allied productsdo Petroleum and coal productsdo Rubber productsdo	243 738 745 1, 643 2, 062 395	$251 \\ 709 \\ 778 \\ 1,606 \\ 2,113 \\ 346$	267 701 774 1, 601 2, 186 369	259 680 748 1, 569 2, 149 348	274 676 832 1, 590 2, 139 351	290 730 776 1, 692 2, 198 388	278 733 750 1, 720 2, 162 375	297 714 769 1.664 2,089 357	355 766 767 1, 724 2, 202 377	377 753 746 1, 675 2, 134 374	349 742 751 1, 686 2, 060 337	r 742 r 801 r 1, 735 r 2, 080	797 1,717 2,079	
Inventories, end of month:† Book value (unadjusted), totaldo Durable.goods industriesdo Nondurable.goods industriesdo By stares of fabrication.‡ Purchased materialsdo Goods in processdo	46, 529 26, 598 19, 931 16, 402	46, 532 26, 549 19, 983 16, 377	46, 947 26, 697 20, 250 16, 419	46, 772 26, 598 20, 174 16, 023	46, 355 26, 235 20, 120 15, 783	45, 959 26, 042 19, 917 15, 371	45, 351 25, 629 19, 722 14, 930	44, 974 25, 336 19, 638 14, 826	44, 684 24, 977 19, 707 14, 782	44, 157 24, 460 19, 697 14, 922	19, 510 14, 779	7 23, 786 7 19, 450 7 14, 684	24,044	
Goods in processdo Finished goodsdo	13, 351 16, 776	13, 149 17, 006	13, 304 17, 224	13, 512 17, 237	13, 285 17, 287	13, 311 17, 277	13, 212 17, 209	12, 889 17, 259	12, 672 17, 230	12,407 16,828		⁷ 1 6 , 289	16, 289	
Book value (adjusted), totaldo	47,044	46, 909	46, 722	46, 382	46, 115	45, 774	45, 183	44, 798	44, 535	44, 194	43, 929		43, 773 24, 372	
Durable-goods industries, totaldo Primary metaldo Fabricated metal productsdo Electrical machinery and equipmentdo Machinery, except electricaldo Motor vehicles and equipmentdo	26, 987 3, 507 3, 038 3, 484 5, 665 3, 445	26, 975 3, 488 3, 145 3, 489 5, 735 3, 377	26, 752 3, 425 3, 131 3, 440 5, 647 3, 396	26, 526 3, 388 3, 012 3, 342 5, 551 3, 482	26, 168 3, 344 2, 948 3, 326 5, 512 3, 380	3, 248	25, 345 3, 226 2, 837 3, 167 5, 297 3, 189	24, 926 3, 153 2, 768 3, 103 5, 222 3, 098	24, 689 3, 071 2, 831 3, 062 5, 148 3, 021	24, 383 3, 107 2, 773 3, 049 5, 097 2, 899	2, 759 3, 041 5, 101	r 3,053 r 2,769 r 2,983 r 5,038	3,081 2,805 2,989 5,009	
Transportation equipment, n. e. sdo Furniture and fixturesdo Lumber products, except furnituredo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Professional and scientific instrumentsdo Other industries, including ordnancedo	2, 702 679 1, 121 901 881 1, 564	2, 700 670 1, 090 878 882 1, 521	2, 769 642 1, 033 890 882 1, 497	2, 784 661 1, 022 907 895 1, 482	2, 732 666 1, 015 917 883 1, 445	906 874	2, 690 665 1, 010 916 883 1, 465	2, 652 661 1, 003 919 888 1, 459	2, 691 650 981 895 874 1, 465	2, 622 664 958 883 862 1, 469	656 944 866 850	r 661 r 952 r 872 r 850	975 876 828	
Nondurable-goods industries, totaldo	20,057	19, 934	19, 970	19, 856	19, 947	19, 874	19, 838	19, 872	19, 846	19, 811	19, 697	r 19, 548	19, 401	•••••
Food and kindred productsdo Beveragesdo. Tobacco manufacturesdo. Textile-mill productsdo. Apparel and related productsdo	3, 468 1, 142 1, 811 2, 614 1, 862	3,511 1,129 1,789 2,543 1,845	3,525 1,155 1,812 2,513 1,901	3,524 1,162 1,842 2,464 1,872	1,840 2,455	3, 598 1, 196 1, 833 2, 442 1, 791	3, 596 1, 188 1, 865 2, 412 1, 762	3, 544 1, 195 1, 877 2, 412 1, 792	3, 492 1, 209 1, 887 2, 422 1, 762	3,468 1,222 1,930 2,376 1,760	1, 198 1, 912 2, 383	r 1, 167 r 1, 872 r 2, 361	1, 143 1, 855 2, 331	
Leather and leather products	577 1,044 768 3,140 2,750 881	570 1, 050 776 3, 107 2, 747 867	582 1, 044 752 3, 093 2, 725 868	581 1, 034 769 3, 067 2, 697 844	573 1, 048 762 3, 080 2, 719 857	$\frac{767}{3,072}$	580 1, 047 777 3, 061 2, 738 812	581 1, 061 756 3, 053 2, 791 810	595 1, 046 748 3, 085 2, 771 829	580 1, 021 734 3, 146 2, 790 784	735	r 1,026 r 737 r 3,092 r 2,760	1,047 706 3,075 2,766	
New orders, net:† Unadjusted, totaldodo Durable-goods industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo	23, 282 9, 830 13, 452	20, 955 8, 930 12, 025	21, 448 9, 347 12, 101	20, 882 8, 687 12, 195	21, 526 9, 495 12, 031	23, 857 10, 779 13, 078	22, 944 10, 290 12, 654	21, 708 9, 472 12, 236	23, 099 10, 297 12, 802	21, 725 9, 712 12, 013	9, 918	7 11, 696	24, 785 11, 513 13, 272	
Adjusted, totaldo	22, 163		22, 02 6	20, 749	22, 01 6	22, 859	23, 017	22, 819	22, 886	22, 551	Í Í	,		
Durable-goods industries, totaldo Primary metaldo Fabricated metal productsdo Electrical machinery and equipmentdo Machinery, except electricaldo. Transportation equipment, including motor vchicles and partsmil. of dol.	9,677 1,500 843 1,039 1,798 2,127	9, 631 1, 666 1, 089 886 1, 800 2, 084	9, 567 1, 450 1, 045 949 1, 613 2, 289	8, 475 1, 205 746 987 1, 378 2, 198	9, 629 1, 278 932 1, 264 1, 599 2, 255	$10, 206 \\ 1, 269 \\ 956 \\ 948 \\ 1, 677 \\ 2, 922 \\ 100$	10, 021 1, 353 954 1, 049 1, 705 2, 683	10, 050 1, 273 918 1, 000 1, 657 2, 820	9, 985 1, 450 1, 153 905 1, 793 2, 242	9,700 1,212 959 1,002 1,612 2,467	1,079 1,009 1,655 2,272	r 1, 529 r 970 r 1, 400 r 1, 758 r 3, 143	1, 575 1, 147 1, 137 1, 694 3, 278	
Other industries, including ordnancedo	2, 370 12, 486	, i	2, 221 12, 459	1, 961 12, 274	2, 301 12, 387	2, 434 12, 653	2, 277 12, 996	2, 382 12, 769	2, 442 12, 901	2, 448 12, 851				
Nondurable-goods industries, totaldo Industries with unfilled orders Qdo Industries without unfilled orders Q	2,617	2, 318	2, 691	2,631	2, 862	2, 830	2, 925	12, 769 3, 030 9, 739	2, 988 9, 913	12, 831 2, 999 9, 852	2, 917	r 3, 013	2,773	

Industries with unfilled orders [------do-----] 9,809 9,645 9,768 9,643 9,525 9,623 10,071 9,739 9,739 9,91 Industries without unfilled orders [------do-----] 9,809 9,645 9,768 9,643 9,525 9,823 10,071 9,739 9,91 r Revised data beginning December 1949 appear on p. 22 of the June 1954 SURVEY. 9 Includes textiles, leather, paper, and printing and publishing industries; unfilled orders for other nondurable-goods industries are zero. For these industries (food, beverages, tobacco, apparel, petroleum, chemicals, and rubber), sales are considered equal to new orders.

December 1954

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical		1953							1954		·			1
Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Nove ber
Ģ	ENE	RAL B	USIN	ESS I	NDIC	ATOR	S—Coi	ntinu	ed					
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS—Continued														
Implied orders, end of month (unadj.), total†_mil. of dol Durable-goods industries, total Primary metal Fabricated metal products Electrical machinery and equipment Machinery, except electrical Machinery, except electrical Transportation equipment, including motor vchieles and parts Other industries, including ordnance	63, 626 60, 796 5, 640 5, 052 11, 279 8, 785 24, 338 5, 702	$\begin{array}{c} 60,789\\ 58,227\\ 5,355\\ 4,798\\ 10,687\\ 8,545\\ 23,726\\ 5,116\\ \end{array}$	$58,308\\55,959\\5,108\\4,643\\10,317\\8,156\\23,044\\4,691$	$56, 128 \\ 53, 776 \\ 4, 729 \\ 4, 435 \\ 10, 059 \\ 7, 770 \\ 22, 322 \\ 4, 461 \\ \end{cases}$	$54, 684 \\ 52, 303 \\ 4, 448 \\ 4, 201 \\ 9, 962 \\ 7, 435 \\ 21, 740 \\ 4, 517 \\ \end{cases}$	50, 874 4, 202 3, 994 9, 489 7, 083 21, 658	51, 69549, 3503, 9643, 8239, 2616, 82821, 1884, 286	50, 140 47, 657 3, 667 3, 629 8, 952 6, 523 20, 789 4, 097	$\begin{array}{c} 48,855\\ 46,150\\ 3,422\\ 3,637\\ 8,627\\ 6,301\\ 20,184\\ 3,979 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 48,314\\ 45,610\\ 3,298\\ 3,530\\ 8,516\\ 6,186\\ 19,906\\ 4,174\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 44, 673\\ 3, 296\\ 3, 374\\ 8, 236\\ 6, 119\\ 19, 406\end{array}$	r 45, 260 r 3, 296 r 3, 256 r 8, 275 r 5, 928 r 20, 210	45,549 3,321	
Nondurable-goods industries, total Qdo	2, 830	2, 562	2, 349	2, 352	2, 381	2, 367	2, 345	2, 483	2, 705	2, 704	2, 602	r 2, 741	2, 649	
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS ♂											(
lew incorporations (48 States)number	8, 267	7, 269	8, 915	9, 543	8, 533	10, 514	10, 272	9, 280	9, 748	9, 409	9, 041	9, 256	9, 852	
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES o														
Pailures, total number. Commercial service	840 75 89 188 404 84	815 66 97 175 389 88	813 64 89 193 382 85	867 60 86 192 450 79	926 74 109 207 449 87	198	975 66 92 200 535 82	943 81 111 200 460 91	965 81 132 208 455 89	856 80 95 165 417 99	187	819 59 88 153 406 113	109 189 414	
jabilities, totalthous. of dol Commercial servicedodo Manufacturing and miningdo Retail tradedo Wholesale tradedo	37, 076 3, 848 4, 366 14, 956 9, 671 4, 235	$\begin{array}{c} 36,795\\ 2,687\\ 4,621\\ 13,568\\ 11,083\\ 4,836 \end{array}$	43, 754 1, 871 4, 154 23, 731 9, 757 4, 241	$\begin{array}{c} 29,592\\ 3,134\\ 3,166\\ 11,431\\ 8,623\\ 3,238 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 47,774\\ 4,341\\ 4,082\\ 23,043\\ 11,770\\ 4,538\end{array}$	15,359 26,043	$\begin{array}{c} 42,512\\ 1,648\\ 3,692\\ 20,568\\ 12,030\\ 4,574\end{array}$	38, 494 2, 961 3, 674 15, 621 11, 739 4, 499	$\begin{array}{r} 41,613\\ 2,045\\ 4,514\\ 18,454\\ 11,722\\ 4,878\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 32,230\\ 2,524\\ 4,958\\ 9,986\\ 9,622\\ 5,140\end{array}$	2, 381 2, 386 12, 388 11, 225	2,290 5,584 11,262 11,879	4, 733 7, 547 11, 845	
		, '	СОМ	MODI	TY P	RICES	5							
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS											;]		
Prices received, all farm products§1910-14=100	249	249	254	259	258	256	257	258	248	247	251	246	242	
Cropsdo Food grainsdo Feed grains and haydo Tobaccodo	229 223 194 439	234 229 195 433	238 230 205 427	240 233 207 420	237 236 208 443	208	240 234 208 443	249 227 207 446	244 216 205 445	$248 \\ 225 \\ 202 \\ 446$	228 207	233 210	235 204	
Cottondo Fruitdo Commercial vegetables, fresh marketdo Oil-bearing cropsdo	275 189 198 255	269 205 218 263	260 237 224 269	254 222 271 268	258 210 233 269	212 245	267 217 225 283	272 215 279 286	274 240 200 283	$272 \\ 228 \\ 243 \\ 286$	235 223	292 248 179 276	218 191	•
Livestock and products	266 273 282 234	263 267 288 224	269 285 282 218	277 309 274 213	277 315 267 208	257	271 333 237 178	267 331 230 168	251 299 229 168	247 286 237 171	$287 \\ 245$		267 2€3	
Prices paid: All commodities and servicesdo Family living itemsdo Production itemsdo All commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wage ratest1910-14=100.	258 270 245 276	259 270 r 247 277	260 270 250 278	263 271 254 282		283	265 273 256 283	267 276 256 284	265 276 252 282	263 277 247 280	277 250	273 251	273 250	
Parity ratio⊕‡do	90	90	91	92	91	90	91	91	88	88	89	88	87	
RETAIL PRICES			1											
All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce index)	210.0	208.9	209.1	209.5	208, 9	208.3	208.1	208.7	209.0	209.7	209.0	208.2	207.6	
Consumer price index (U. S. Department of Labor): All items1947-49=100	115, 4	115.0	114.9	115.2	115.0	114.8	114.6	115.0	115, 1	115.2	115.0	114. 7	¹ 114. 5	
Apparel do Food do Dairy products do Fruits and vegetables do Meats, poultry, and fish do	105, 5 113, 6 110, 1 107, 7 111, 1	105. 5 112. 0 110. 5 107. 4 107. 0	105, 3 112, 3 110, 3 109, 2 107, 8	104. 9 113. 1 109. 7 110. 8 110. 2	104.7 112.6 109.0 108.0 109.7	$112.1 \\ 108.0 \\ 107.8$	110.0	104. 2 113. 3 103. 5 114. 6 111. 0	104.2 113.8 102.9 117.1 111.1	104. 0 114. 6 104. 3 120. 1 109. 7	113.9 105.1 114.7	112, 4 105, 8 110, 5	106.7 111.1	
Housingdo Gas and electricitydo Housefurnishingsdo Rentdo	$118.7 \\ 107.0 \\ 108.1 \\ 126.8$	108.3	$118.9 \\ 107.2 \\ 108.1 \\ 127.6$	107.2	118.9 107.5 107.2 127.9	107.6 107.2	106.1	118. 9 107. 7 105. 9 128. 3	118, 9 107, 6 105, 8 128, 3	$\begin{array}{c} 119.\ 0\\ 107.\ 8\\ 105.\ 7\\ 128.\ 5\end{array}$	107.8 105.4	107.9 106.0	119.5 108.5 105.6	
Medical care do Personal care do Reading and recreation do Transportation do Other goods and services do	122.8 113.2 108.6 130.7 119.7	113.4	113.6 108.9 128.9	130.5	124.1 113.9 108.0 129.4 120.2	114.1 108.2 129.0	$112.9 \\ 106.5 \\ 129.1$	$125.1 \\ 113.0 \\ 106.4 \\ 129.1 \\ 120.1$	125, 1112, 7106, 4128, 9120, 1	126.7	$113.4 \\ 106.6 \\ 126.6$	113.5 106.5 126.4	106.9 125.0	

r Revised. ¹ Index on base previously used (1935-39=100) is 191.4.
† See corresponding note on p. S-3.
^o Data are from Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.
§ Revised beginning 1910 to incorporate revisions in the component price series and to reflect changes in the basic weights; revised annual data for 1910-53 for prices received appear on p. 23 of the April 1937-53 for prices paid and 1910-53 for parity ratio appear on p. 24 of the April 1954 SURVEY.
⊕ Ratio of prices received to prices paid (including interest, taxes, and wage rates).

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Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and		1953							1954					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Noven ber
		COMN	IODI	TY PF	RICES	-Con	tinued	ł						
WHOLESALE PRICES														
J. S. Department of Labor indexes: All commodities	110.2	109. 8	110.1	110.9	110. 5	110. 5	111.0	110.9	110.0	110.4	110. 5	110.0	109.7	109
Farm productsdo Fruits and vegetables, fresh and drieddo Grainsdo Livestock and live poultrydo	95. 3 94. 2 87. 9 82. 0	94.2	94, 4 89, 8 90, 6 83, 9	97. 8 91. 2 91. 3 91. 8	97.7 89.7 91.6 91.3	89.6 93.0	99.4 97.4 92.9 94.9	97.9 104.4 91.2 93.0	94, 8 96, 6 86, 5 87, 7	88.1	95, 8 108, 3 91, 2 83, 4	99.8 93.3	101. 9 92. 9	93 103 93 76
Foods, processeddodododo Cereal and bakery productsdo Dairy products and ice creamdo Fruits and vegetables, canned and frozen	104.7 112.0 112.7	$103.8 \\ 112.6 \\ 113.9$		$106.2 \\ 112.4 \\ 109.4$	104. 8 112. 7 107. 4	$105.3 \\ 112.6 \\ 106.1$	$105, 9 \\ 113, 2 \\ 103, 0$	$106.8 \\ 113.3 \\ 101.7$	105. 0 113. 5 102. 4	114.0 105,1	113, 2 105, 9	113.8 106.6	$114.5 \\ 108.7$	108
Meats, poultry, and fishdo	104.9 88.9	$104.7 \\ 86.2$	103.9 89.7	$103.8 \\ 96.4$	103.0 92.9	$103.0 \\ 92.8$	103, 3 94, 3	104, 5 98, 3	$104.7 \\ 92.3$	104.7 94.1	104. 8 92. 0			
Commodities other than farm products and foods	114.6	114. 5	114.6	114.6	114, 4	114.2	114. 5	114. 5	114.2	114. 3	114.4	114. 4	114.5	11
Chemicals and allied productsdo Chemicals, industrialdo Drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmeticsdo	$106.7 \\ 119.5 \\ 93.5$	119.2		$107.2 \\ 118.4 \\ 93.9$	107.5 118.4 93.9	$107.4 \\ 117.9 \\ 93.9$	$107.2 \\ 117.4 \\ 94.0$	$107.1 \\ 117.3 \\ 94.0$	$106.8 \\ 117.0 \\ 94.0$		106, 8 117, 4 94, 0	117.4	117.6	117
Fats and oils, inedibledo Fertilizer materialsdo Prepared paintdo	53.3 112.9 112.1		58.6 113.9 112.7	61, 2 114, 0 112, 8	63.5 114.0 112.8	$\begin{array}{c} 60.5\\ 114.0\\ 112.8\end{array}$	59, 8 114, 1 112, 8	59, 3 114, 0 112, 8		112.1	53, 5 112, 1 112, 8	112.8	3 112.1	112
Fnel, power, and lighting materialsdo Coaldo Electricitydo Gasdo. Petroleum and productsdo	$111.2 \\ 112.5 \\ 98.5 \\ 106.6 \\ 116.6$	112.5 99.6 106.3	$111.1 \\ 112.5 \\ 100.7 \\ 109.6 \\ 114.9$		$\begin{array}{c} 110.\ 5\\ 110.\ 9\\ 101.\ 3\\ 113.\ 5\\ 113.\ 5\end{array}$	107.9 102.9 111.5	108.6 104.1 101.8 112.3 112.1	$108. 2 \\ 104. 6 \\ 101. 8 \\ 109. 0 \\ 111. 7$	107. 8 104. 7 101. 8 107. 8 110. 9	104. 9 101. 8 105. 4	105, 2 102, 4 105, 4	105. 5 101. 2 103. (7 105. 1 7 101. 8 7 105. 8	103 191 105
Furniture, other household durablesdo Appliances, householddo Furniture, householddo Radiosdo Television setsdo	$114.8 \\ 109.0 \\ 114.2 \\ 94.8 \\ 74.2$	109.0 114.1 94.3	115.0 109.1 114.1 94.3 74.0	109.6 114.2 96.1	113.9 96.1	95.7	115. 6 109. 9 113. 3 95. 7 73. 8	115. 5 109. 9 113. 5 95. 7 73. 8	115. 4 109. 8 113. 1 95. 3 70. 6	109.7 112.8 95.6	109.7 112.9 95.4	109.4 112.8 95.4	109.5 112.8 95.4	19 11 9
Hides, skins, and leather productsdo Footweardo. Hides and skinsdo. Leatherdo.	97. 1 111. 7 64. 4 90. 4		$95.6 \\ 111.8 \\ 57.7 \\ 88.7$	$95.3 \\ 111.9 \\ 56.8 \\ 88.1$	$94.9 \\111.9 \\55.4 \\87.4$	111.9	$94. \ 6 \\ 111. \ 9 \\ 56. \ 5 \\ 86. \ 0$	62.5	$95. \ 6 \\ 111. \ 9 \\ 60. \ 6 \\ 87. \ 4$	111. 8 58. 2	111. 8 55. 8	111.8 51.5	111.8 7 49.3	
Lumber and wood productsdododo	118. 1 117. 2		$117.4 \\ 116.4$		$116.8 \\ 115.5$	$116.7 \\ 115.6$	$116.2 \\ 115.3$		$116.3 \\ 115.5$					
Machinery and motive productsdo Agricultural machinery and equipdo Construction machinery and equipdo Electrical machinery and equipmentdo Motor vehiclesdo	124. 1 122. 4 131. 0 126. 5 118. 5	$131.1 \\ 126.6$	$\begin{array}{c} 124.\ 3\\ 122.\ 5\\ 131.\ 1\\ 126.\ 8\\ 118.\ 5\end{array}$	124. 4122. 7131. 2126. 8118. 9	$124.5 \\ 123.0 \\ 131.5 \\ 126.8 \\ 118.9$	122.3 131.7	124. 4 122. 3 131. 5 126. 5 118. 9	$124. \ 4 \\ 122. \ 6 \\ 131. \ 5 \\ 126. \ 0 \\ 118. \ 9$	$124. \ 3 \\ 122. \ 3 \\ 131. \ 5 \\ 125. \ 9 \\ 118. \ 9$	122.3	122.1 131.5	121.9 131.6 125.6	122.0 131.6 r 125.2	12 13 12
Metals and metal productsdo Heating equipmentdo Iron and steeldo Nonferrous metalsdo	127. 9 115. 8 133. 4 122. 1		127. 5 115. 5 132. 8 122. 1	$127. 2 \\ 115. 3 \\ 132. 0 \\ 121. 5$	$126.\ 2\\114.\ 8\\131.\ 0\\119.\ 8$	114.4 130.6	$126.8 \\ 114.5 \\ 131.1 \\ 123.4$	127, 1 113, 9 131, 8 123, 6	127. 1 113. 8 131. 8 123. 7	128. 0 114. 0 133. 6 124. 2	133.8	114. 1 134. 1	114.8 135.0	11
Nonmetallic minerals, structuraldo Clay productsdo Concrete productsdo Gypsum productsdo	$120.7 \\ 132.0 \\ 117.4 \\ 122.1$	$132.1 \\ 117.4$	120. 8 132. 1 117. 2 122. 1		$\begin{array}{c} 121.\ 0\\ 131.\ 9\\ 117.\ 6\\ 122.\ 1\end{array}$	132.0 117.3	120. 8 132. 0 117. 3 122. 1	119. 3 132. 0 117. 3 122. 1	119. 1 132. 0 117. 5 122. 1	117.7	117.9	135.4 117.8	135, 4 117, 8	13 11
Pulp, paper, and allied productsdo Paperdo	117.5 126.6		$117.1 \\ 126.8$	117.0 126.8	$117.1 \\ 126.8$	$116.6 \\ 126.8$	$116.3 \\ 126.8$	$115.8 \\ 126.5$	$ 115.8 \\ 126.5 $					
Rubber and productsdo Tires and tubesdo	124. 2 130. 1		$124.8 \\ 130.1$		124.6 130.3		125. 0 129. 3	125. 1 129. 3	126. 1 129. 3	126. 8 129. 3				13 13
Textile products and appareldo Appareldo Cotton productsdo	96. 5 98. 7 92. 4	98.7	95. 8 97. 9 90. 9	96. 1 99. 1 90. 4	95. 3 98. 8 88. 8		94. 7 98. 2 88. 5	94. 8 98. 2 88. 3	94, 9 98, 1 88, 4		95. 3 98. 6 89. 1	98.6	5] 98. (5] 9.
Silk productsdo Synthetic textilesdo Wool productsdo	135. 8 85. 9 111. 6	85.2	139. 3 85. 5 112. 1	$142.1 \\ 85.4 \\ 111.0$	135. 8 85. 4 109. 0	$135.\ 1\ 84.\ 9\ 109.\ 3$	132. 3 84. 3 109. 2	131.6 85.2 109.5	123. 9 85. 6 110. 1	124. 2 85. 7 109, 8	85.7	85.8	86.1	8
Tobacco mfrs. and bottled beveragesdo Beverages, alcoholicdo Cigarettesdo	118. 1 114. 9 124. 0	114.9	118. 1 114. 9 124. 0	$118. 2 \\ 115. 0 \\ 124. 0$	$118.\ 0\\114.\ 6\\124.\ 0$	117. 9 114. 6 124. 0	121.5 114.6 124.0	121. 4 114. 3 124. 0	$121.\ 4\\114.\ 2\\124.\ 0$	121. 4 114. 2 124. 0		114.3	114.3	11
Miscellaneousdo Toys, sporting goodsdodo	94. 4 114. 1	93. 2 114. 0	100.1 113.2	101, 1 113, 1	102. 8 113. 0	104. 9 113. 0	110. 3 113. 6	109. 2 113. 6	105. 1 113. 6	103, 9 113, 5	102.3 113.4			
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR														
s measured by— Wholesale prices	90. 7 86. 7 88. 0	87.0	90. 8 87. 0 89. 0	90.2 86.8 88.4	90. 5 87. 0 88. 8		90. 1 87. 3 89. 0	90. 2 87. 0 88. 3	90. 9 86. 9 87. 9	90. 6 86. 8 87. 3	90. 5 87. 0 87. 8	87.2	1 87.3	191

r Revised. 1 Indexes on base formerly used (1935-39=100) are as follows: Measured by--wholesale prices, 47.7 (November); consumer prices, 52.2 (October); retail food, 44.3 (October).

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

••••	1	1953			•				1954					
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber
	C	ONST	RUCT	ION A	ND R	EAL	ESTA	ГЕ						
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY														
New construction (unadjusted), total‡mil. of dol	3, 236	3, 024	2, 712	2, 439	2, 345	2, 559	2, 798	3, 102	3, 361	3, 512	3, 604	3, 609	r 3, 477	3, 263
Private, total do Residential (nonfarm) do New dwelling units do Additions and alterations do	2,154 1,076 950 101	2,077 1,034 915 94	1, 917 951 850 78	1, 710 816 730 63	1, 637 758 675 61	1, 779 863 770 71	1, 927 980 860 96	2, 122 1, 107 970 111	2,278 1,193 1,050 114	2,387 1,262 1,120 113	2,434 1,288 1,150 110	1,306 1,175	7 2, 395 1, 306 1, 180 102	1,150
Additions and alterations do	511 177 179	523 177 192	507 177 182	486 179 164	474 176 157	469 173 154	464 169 151	490 165 167	528 164 189	549 161 203	552 160 207	160 207	r 541 r 163 197	551 169 200
Public utilitydo	140 417	118 393	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \\ 347 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 102 \\ 299 \end{array} $	106 292	$ 114 \\ 326 $	$ \begin{array}{r} 127 \\ 348 \end{array} $	$^{145}_{7371}$	157 389	$\begin{array}{c} 164 \\ 400 \end{array}$	415	415	410	106 386
Public, total do Nonresidential building do M ilitary facilities do Highway do Other type	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,082 \\ 374 \\ 101 \\ 379 \\ 228 \\ \end{array} $	947 353 96 286 212	795 350 78 174 193	729 354 68 130 177	708 347 64 125 172	780 367 64 160 189	871 375 69 230 197	980 387 66 320 207	1,083 395 87 385 216	$1,125 \\ 407 \\ 84 \\ 415 \\ 219$	1,170 423 85 440 222	424 91 445	7 391 7 95 7 390	
Other types	228 2, 880 1, 982 979	2, 936 2, 002 976	2, 955	2, 958 1, 992 975	3, 047 2, 000 976	2, 995 2, 010 7 988	3, 013 2, 059 1, 040	3, 076 2, 130 1, 104	3, 076 2, 122 1, 102	3, 086 2, 168 1, 145	3, 114 2, 196	3, 153 2, 216	7 3, 106 7 2, 207	3,177 2,238
Residential (nonfarm)	480 140 373	502 139 375	498 137 366	507 136 365	516 135 365	514 134 366	1, 040 512 133 366	1, 104 518 132 367	1, 102 513 131 367	1, 143 517 129 367	1, 169 521 128 367	515 127	* 506 126	526 125
Public, totaldodo Nonresidential buildingdo Highwaydo	898 348 267	934 370 277	963 392 289	966 401 270	1, 047 412 327	306 985 389 300	954 374 293	946 375 297	954 375 292	918 362 292	918	937 384	r 899 r 365	939
CONTRACT AWARDS														
Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.): Total projectsnumber. Total valuationmil. of dol. Public ownershipdo	689	${}^{41,379}_{1,394}_{483}$	1, 300 479	38, 361 1, 152 363	40, 787 1, 221 436	$55,659 \\ 1,528 \\ 484$	65, 521 1, 692 477	65, 641 1, 925 669	59,741 1,733 625	60, 996 1, 837 681	61, 612 1, 573 509	1, 816 589	1,965 633	
Private ownershipdo Nonresidential buildings: Projectsnumber Floor areathous. of sq. ft Valuationthous. of dol.	1, 203 5, 316 52, 435	911 4, 199 40, 368		789 3, 661 33, 937	785 3, 871 32, 259	1, 043 4, 936 41, 561	1, 215 5, 406 45, 971	1, 256 5, 647 51, 913	5, 367	1, 156 5, 744 48, 877	1, 064 5, 251 42, 549	5, 090	5, 321	
Valuationthous. of dol Residential buildings:number Floor areathous. of sq. ft Valuationthous. of dol	758, 130 42, 610 65, 908	611, 857 35, 668 50, 247	540, 338 30, 492 46, 614	473, 077 33, 442 48, 156	468, 712 35, 621 52, 706	532, 060 48, 718	605, 427 57, 531 80, 422	672, 288 57, 019 84, 946	656, 445 51, 414 73, 138	641, 513 51, 988 74, 756		646, 825 57, 928	670, 934 59, 900	
Valuation thous. of dol. Public works: Projects number Valuation thous. of dol	634, 582 1, 693 270, 064	484, 168 1, 177 239, 827	433, 500 1, 153 226, 634	462, 482 951 134, 304	508, 773 1, 007 191, 855	667, 737 1, 623	796, 133 2, 040	825, 300 2, 427 324, 032	720, 266 2, 458	745, 440 2, 693 351, 895	692, 736 2, 442	777, 332	851, 824 1, 988	
Utilities: Projectsumber Valuationthous. of dol	430 229, 612	$335 \\ 58,198$	328 99, 292	$307 \\ 82,124$	288 51, 920	382 117, 734	544 70, 908	548 103, 633	502 69, 449	571 98, 087	516 66, 897	457	492 59,989	
Value of contract awards (F. R. indexes): Total, unadjusted1947-49=100 Residential, unadjusteddo Total, adjusteddo Residential, adjusteddodo	220 178 230 183	201 170 224 176	168 151 208 177	161 154 195 185	171 180 196 201	194 216 191 205	225 251 196 213	234 257 193 216	240 251 207 227	225 236 206 233	229 243 218 244	234 254 231	231 256 241	
Engineering construction: Contract awards (ENR)§mil. of dol	1, 469	794	1, 511	766	767	934	1, 439	1, 437	1, 161	1, 575	1, 271	1, 479	996	1, 215
Highway concrete pavement contract awards:⊙ Totalthous. of sq. yd Airportsdo Roadsdo Streets and alleysdo	6, 094 822 3, 691 1, 582	$3,258\ 100\ 1,774\ 1,384$	$148 \\ 14,336$	4,726 1,748 1,852 1,125	4,036 1,299 1,007 1,729	$1,078 \\ 2,347$	1 4 005	6,255 1,480 1,820 2,954	$2,141 \\ 4,375$	7, 624 1, 379 3, 437 2, 808		1,200 4,301	5, 485	
NEW DWELLING UNITS (U. S. Department of Labor)	2,002	1,007	2 , 121	1,120	1,120	2,010	2,010	2,001	3, 520	2,000		2,011	2,000	
New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started: Unadjusted: Total, privately and publicly ownedthousands Privately owned, totaldo In metropolitan areas	90. 1 90. 1 63. 8	81.5 79.9 58.2	64.5		75. 2 73. 9 52. 2	93.2		108, 5 107, 4 76, 1	112.6	$116.0 \\ 112.9 \\ 84.6$	r 113. 0	111.9	105.8	102.7
Publicly owneddo Seasonally adjusted at annual rate: 9 Privately owned, totaldo	(2) 1,050.0	1.6	1.3	1, 3 1, 056. 0	1.3	2.0	1.2	1, 1	3.9	3.1		2.1	2	.3
Residential construction authorized (nonfarm), all per- mit-issuing places:† New dwelling units, totalthousands Privately financed, totaldo Units in 1-family structuresdo Units in 2-family structuresdo Units in multifamily structuresdo Publicly financed, totaldo.				$56.5 \\ 54.7 \\ 43.7 \\ 2.1 \\ 8.9 \\ 1.8$	64.9	93.0 79.0 3.4 10.6	99.1 88.2 3.2 7.7	$\begin{array}{c} 92.\ 2\\ 91.\ 2\\ 81.\ 5\\ 2.\ 9\\ 6.\ 8\\ 1.\ 0\end{array}$	104. 2 93. 0 3. 0 8. 2	$98.0 \\ 96.2 \\ 85.1 \\ 3.0 \\ 8.1 \\ 1.8$	87.4			
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES				1.0	1,2	2.0			0.0	1.0				
Department of Commerce composite [‡] 1947-49=100 Aberthaw (industrial building)1914=100 American Appraisal Co., The: Average, 30 cities		122. 5 	392 585	121, 9 584	121.0 585	121. 2 393 586		121. 3 	393 589	r 122. 7		. 395	·	[
A tlanta	640 604 524 572	641 609 525 576	641 609 525 576	641 623 522 576	641 624	641 624 529 579	639 623 530 577	639 623 530 577	639 624 530 594	640 624 530 595	642 625 539 596	649 629 539 539) 649) 629) 545 3 598	649 629 545 599

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and		1953							1954					1~~~~~
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Nove n ber
C	ONSTI	RUCTI	ION A	ND R	EAL 1	ESTAT	TE—Ce	ontinu	ıed	`				
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES-Continued														
E. H. Boeckh and Associates: Average, 20 cities:														
Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: Brick and concreteU. S. avg. 1926-29=100.	255.6	256.0	256.3	254.9	254.3		254.2	255. 7	256.1	257.3	257.9	258.3	258.5	
Brick and steeldo Brick and wooddodo	253.2 257.3	253.7 257.4	$253.8 \\ 257.1$	251.9 255.2	250.9 253.7	250. 7 253. 7	$250.2 \\ 252.8$	$251.3 \\ 253.9$	251.5 254.7	252.8 256.2	253.3 256.3		253.9 256.8	
Commercial and factory buildings: Brick and concrete	261.9 258.6	262.2 258.9	262.5 259.1	$261.4 \\ 257.9$	260.4 257.3	260.2 257.2	$261.0 \\ 257.4$	262.9	$263.4 \\ 259.3$	265.0	265.8	$266.1 \\ 262.1$	$\frac{266.3}{262.2}$	
Brick and steeldo Brick and wood Framedo	255.2			257.5 253.5 254.7	257.5 252.5 252.5	252, 5	251.9 251.5	$258.8 \\ 253.1 \\ 252.6$	259.5 253.6 253.9	261.0 254.9 255.4		255.4	255.6	
Steeldo	242.5	242.8	243.0	241.9			241.2	242.2	242.4	244.7	245. 5	245.9	245.9	
Brickdo Framedo	257.8 252.9	257.9 253.0	257.7 252.6	255.7 250.5	254. 2 248, 3		253. 4 247. 4	254.5 248.3	$255.3 \\ 249.3$	256.8 250.8	257.0 250.8		257.5 251.4	
Building ♀	128.9	128.8		129.3	129.2		129.6	130.0	131.3	134. 7	134.4	134.7	135.0	
Construction Q do- u. of Public Roads-Highway construction:	1	134.9		135.7	135.5		136. 5	137. 2	138.6				141.9	1
Composite, standard mile		•••••	131, 8			127.7			127.0			125, 4		
Production of selected construction materials, index: Unadjusted	185.7	160.1	147.1	138.7	143.8	167.0	172.6	174.3	177.2	161.1	r 177.0	₽ 188. 0		
Adjusteddododo	. 167.6	161.6		162.4	174.3		173.6	164.7	165.6		156.4			
ome mortgages insured or guaranteed by—	100 500	150.050	1=0.045	100.440									150 500	
Fed. Hous. Adm.: Face amountthous. of dol	193, 538 291, 656	172, 353 284, 905	173, 057 252, 433	$183,443 \\ 247,561$			$\frac{152,886}{249,213}$	146,580 269,616	164,217 308,931	154, 598 293, 652	$ \begin{array}{r} 150,706 \\ 418,182 \end{array} $	135, 743 409, 864	$ \begin{array}{c} 153, 592 \\ 517, 807 \end{array} $	
member institutions	. 819	865	952	751	677	630	613	608	675	630	659	689	708	s -
tions, estimated totalthous. of dol By purpose of loan:	688, 142			494, 859	539, 359	,	731, 533	728, 369	809, 937	802, 356	840, 693	828, 170		
Home constructiondo Home purchasedo	218, 785 318, 359	265, 424	258, 641	151,935 217,119	176,074 219,846	288, 212	256,844 297,895	254,361 301,497	283,088 341,421	280,756 348,998	371, 951	282,060 368,912		
All other purposes	150, 998 1, 746	,	137,475 1,622	125, 805 1, 372	143, 439		176, 794	172, 511	185, 428					5
estimated totalmil. of dol onfarm foreelosures*number ire lossesthous. of dol	1, 740	$ \begin{array}{r} 1, 549 \\ 1, 779 \\ 68, 064 \end{array} $	1, 971	1, 372 1, 830 86, 493	1,425 1,921 78,928	2, 326	1,793 2,225 77,933	1,804 2,147 62,282	1,990 2,326 65,533	2,188	2.049	2, 122 2, 304 64, 087		/ -
	00,001		· · · · ·	IEST		1	11, 000	02, 202	00, 000	03, 302	76,105	01,001	01,005	
ADVERTISING													1	
rinters' Ink advertising index, adjusted:† Combined index	166	167	162	164	161	165	165	167	173	170	168	100	10-	
Business papersdodododo	160	183 137	162 168 135	165 138	166	166	163 163 134	167 173 133	173 173 144	160	167	171	174	
Newspapersdododododododo	162 140	160 145	164 153	$162 \\ 144$	152 130	159	160 138	159 146	164 147		161	156	155	
Radio (network)do Television (network)	66 206		69 216	64 225	64 224	66	60 240	59 250	$\frac{56}{264}$	64 298	60	60	50)
ide advertising index, unadjusted1947-49=100	188.8	183.3	146.4	130.3	146.7	172.8	180.0	180.9	168.4	131. 1	130. 3	1)
adio advertising: Cost of facilities, totalthous. of dol Automotive, incl. accessoriesdo	13, 829 979	$13,667 \\ 1,034$	14, 185 896	13,286 774	12,205 781	$13,895 \\ 1,063$	12,267 785	12,112	10,764 669		9, 583			
Drugs and toiletries	3, 901 3, 101	3, 658 2, 988	3,935 3,256	$3,710 \\ 3,012$	3,393 2,798	3, 713	3,413 2,648	957 3, 315 2, 476	3,182 2,361		2,130	2, 548		
Soaps, cleansers, etcdo		1,399	1,482 1,353	1, 263 1, 183	1,253 1,068	1,428	1, 358 812	1, 287 867	1,200 709			1,205	·	
Smoking materialsdo All otherdo 'elevision advertising:*	3, 149	3, 257	3, 264	3, 343	2, 911		3, 251	3, 210	2, 644	2, 469		2, 629		
Cost of facilities, totaldo	23, 409 2, 685	23, 573 2, 623		25,056 2,243	22,944 2,052		$25,347 \\ 2,331$	25,922 2,476	$24,536 \\ 2,268$	22,945 1,969		26,045 1,887		
Drugs and toiletriesdo	4,717	$4,068 \\ 4,811$	4,559 5,314	4, 838 5, 486	4, 330 5, 087	$4,525 \\ 6,010$	4, 397 5, 702	4,630 5,554	5,073 5,436	5, 182 5, 377	5, 504 5, 447	6, 052 5, 791		
Soaps, cleansers, etcdod	2,079	2,115 3,342	3, 546	2,413 3,426	2,496 3,175	3,465	2,952 3,556	2, 996 3, 619	2,882 3,442	2, 484 3, 585	2,798	3, 054 3, 423		
All otherdo fagazine advertising:‡	5, 930	6, 614	6, 810	6, 651	5, 805		6, 409	6, 648	5, 434	4, 348	4, 426	1		
Cost, totaldodddododddododddododd_	65, 401 5, 547	62,108 4,700	44, 167 3, 578 2, 491	$33,288 \\ 1,813$	$46,191 \\ 3,039$	57,613 4,657	$\begin{array}{c} 60,328\ 5,609 \end{array}$	62,984 5,514	$50,324 \\ 3,238$	33, 576 814	4,202	6.399		
Automotive, incl. accessoriesdo Building materialsdo	5,419 3,560 6,034	4, 889 2, 182	2,491 1,062 3,961	4,393 1,659 3,218	4, 264 2, 327	3, 427	5,416 4,157	6,329 4,670	4,972 3,641	1, 741	1,554	3, 198		
Drugs and toiletriesdo Foods, soft drinks, confectionerydo Beer, wine, liquorsdo	8, 234	5, 513 7, 881 3, 842	5, 961 6, 040 4, 116	3, 218 4, 931 1, 270	4, 713 7, 437 2, 014	8,164	5,334 6,953 2,694	5,215 6,672 2,616	5, 210 6, 695 2, 380	5,457	5,357	5, 999		
Household equipment and suppliesdo	4, 760	3, 592	2, 778	738	2,248	3,928	4, 241	4,862	3,259	1, 733	1, 348	3.00		
Household furnishingsdo Industrial materialsdo	4, 161 4, 611	3,661 4,932	$1,881 \\ 3,243$	1,099 2,637	1,526 3,179	3, 788	$3,358 \\ 4,044 \\ 072$	3,426 4,020	1,762 3,755	2, 719	2,793	2, 510 4, 303		
Soaps, cleansers, etc	1,087 1,411	953 1, 293	444 1,453	583 1,026	715 1, 329	1,471	976 1,350	1,273 1,662 16,707	781 1,691	515 1, 138	1,087	1, 285		
All otherdo Linage, totalthous. of lines	17, 478 5, 230	18, 672 4, 406	13, 120 3, 161	9, 922 3, 655	13, 400 4, 131		16, 196 4, 551	16, 727 4, 284	12, 938 3, 214	9, 297 3, 104			4, 999	1
lewspaper advertising: Linage, total (52 cities)do	244, 370	241.346	224, 299	182, 932	180, 732	216, 155	233, 264	234, 644	216, 570					
Classifieddodddodododddddddddd	55, 833	50, 718 190, 629	43, 297	46,054 136,878	44, 499	50,024	51,778 181,486	55,689	52,030 164,540	50, 193	53,001	51,050	54, 501	19
Automotivedododo	14, 312	12,579 2,789	10,048	$\begin{array}{r}10,192\\4,071\end{array}$	9, 240 2, 457	11,336 3,099	$14,147 \\ 3,065$	$14,647 \\ 2,905$	15, 129 2, 921	11,520 3,227	10,781 2,278	9, 760 2, 673	12.572	2
General do Retail do	39, 186	37,773	27,608	22,626	26,573	34,084	33,979	34, 896	31, 312	23, 952	23,526	28, 981	37, 559	9
⁷ Revised. ⁹ Preliminary. § Copyrighted data							,	,			.,	,		

* Revised. * Preliminary. § Copyrighted data; see last paragraph of headnote, p. S-1.
 * Preliminary. § Copyrighted data; see last paragraph of headnote, p. S-1.
 * Preliminary. § Copyrighted data; see last paragraph of headnote, p. S-1.
 * Preliminary. § Copyrighted data; see last paragraph of headnote, p. S-1.
 * Revisions for building cost indexes for August-November 1950 and July 1951 and for construction cost indexes for August 1950-November 1952 and May 1953 will be shown later.
 * New series. Mortgage foreclosures, compiled by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Home Loan Bank Board, represent estimates of the total number of mortgage foreclosures in all nonfarm areas of the U. S. Television advertising cost, compiled by the Publishers' Information Rureau, Inc., covers gross time charges for network advertising on major television networks (ABC, NBC, Columbia, and Du Mont). † Revised series. Data reflect the adoption of a more recent comparison base (except for television) and adjustments of the radio and television components to cover only the network portion of these media. Revisions prior to January 1953 will be shown later.
 † Revised to exclude magazine sections of newspapers. Comparable data prior to August 1953 will be shown later.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 a descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistic		1953	1.12		17 1		1		1954		1	0	1	N
Supplement to the Survey	October	Der	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Nover ber
		DOM	1ESTI	IC TR	ADE-	-Conti	nued							
ERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURI														
asonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates Goods and services, total			229.7			230.5			233. 1			234.8		
Durable goods, totaldo.			28.0			28.0			28.8			28.9		
Automobiles and partsdo Furniture and household equipmentdo			11.7 12.6			11.6 12.8			12.6 12.4			12.4		
Other durable goodsdo.			3.7			3.6			3.9			. 3.9		
Nondurable goods, totaldo. Clothing and shoesdo			118.7 19.5			118.8 19.5			120.0 19.7			121.1		
Clothing and shoesdo. Food and alcoholic beveragesdo. Gasoline and oildo.			71.9			72.0						73.7		
Semidurable housefurnishingsdo.			2.4			2.4 5.2			2.4 5.3			2.5		
Tobacco			5.1 12.9			12.8			13.1			. 13.1		
Services, totaldo.			83.0			83.6			84.3			. 84.8		
Household operationdo Housingdo			12.1 28.ô						12.1 29.3			12.2		
Personal servicesdo. Recreationdo.			4.4			4.4			4.5 4.6			. 4.4		
Transportationdo. Other servicesdo.			7.2			7.2 26.5			$7.2 \\ 26.7$			- 7.3 - 26.9		
RETAIL TRADE														
l retail stores: Estimated sales (unadjusted), totalmil. of d	ol 14, 95	1 13, 955	16, 444	12, 339	12,065	13, 540	14, 324	14, 246	14, 658	14, 390	13, 896	6 14, 139	• 14, 66	5 - 14
Durable-goods storesdo	5, 31		4, 944	3, 861	4,070	4, 768	4, 963	5,020	5, 458	5,022	4, 910	6 4,842	4,85	
Automotive groupdo Motor-vehicle, other auto dealersdo.	2, 92			2, 124 2, 014	2, 254 2, 142	2,644	2,699	2,695	2, 936	2, 588	2, 520	6 2,399	2,34	ŧ
Tire, battery, accessory dealers	15			110 670	112 652	690	695		159 758	159 733	730	0 740) r 811	2
Furniture, homefurnishings storesdo Household-appliance, radio storesdo	47			364 307	362 290		407 288	444 296	438 319	422 310				
Lumber, building, hardware groupdo Lumber, building-materials dealersdo			861	627 462	654 482	738	808	849 620						
Hardware stores					172			229	232					
Nondurable-goods storesdo Apparel groupdo					7, 996 604		9, 361 949	9, 227 821	9, 200 852					
Men's and boys' wear stores	17	7 19€	352	2 160	134	152	2 198	184		154	13	3 16	1 19	2
Family and other apparel storesdo		5 194	1 291	132		143	3 188	149	163	147	15	4 18	3 20	4
Shoe storesdo Drug and proprietary storesdo.	39	4 384	516	i 407	394	401	398	406	406	407	39	6 39	2 + 40	6
Eating and drinking placesdo Food groupdo	3, 56	7 3, 291	l 3, 618	3, 357	3, 112	3, 340	3, 422	3, 447	3, 385	3, 689	3, 37	4 3, 47	5 73,66	1(1)
Grocery storesdo Gasoline service stationsdo	2,99				2, 607 800				2, 833 989			8 2, 92 6 97	0 73,10 5 71,01	
General-merchandise groupdo	1, 71				1, 142		1, 567							
Department stores, excl. mail-orderdo Mail-order (catalog sales)do		2 140	181	1 75	599 82	94	1 94	86	96	77	9	5 10	3 10	7
Variety storesdo Other general-merchandise storesdo		3 394	1 564	4 292	273	314	1 361	350	358	332	2 33	7 35	3 40	1
Liquor storesdo	29		465	2 269	$ \begin{array}{c} 256 \\ 13,972 \end{array} $		1			1		1		
Estimated sales (adjusted), totaldo Durable-goods storesdo		1 1			4, 745	1 .,		1		1		1	1 /	1
Automotive group	2,8	[9] 2,770	5 2, 509	2,285	2, 502	2,738	3 2,728	2, 581	2,826	2,640	2,57	1 2, 56	4 2,48	
Tire, battery, accessory dealers	14	1 14	7 14	4 137	153	14:	3 146	132	144	150) 14	1 13	1 13	7
Furniture, homefurnishings storesdo Household-appliance, radio storesdo	42	9 433	2 418	8 443	453	43	3 44(436	423	447	41	5 42	6 44	4
Lumber, building-materials dealersdo	85	6 893	3 820	5 827 7 599	849	1 78-	1 781	l 800	818	81 846	8 86	4 86	7 87	5
Hardware stores			5 22	3 228			4 217					9 22	2 22	7
Nondurable goods storesdo	9, 0													2
Apparel group		55 16	7 18	3 187	199	19	3 200	0 194	207	184	1 17	8 17	7 17	3
Women's apparel, accessory storesdo Family and other apparel storesdo		59 163	3 16	7. 163	177	16-	4 18:	2 160	179	178	8 19	0 18	3 17	9
Shoe storesdo Drug and proprietary storesdo	38	3 39	1 408	3 430		41	0 410	3 410	412	2 403	3 40	4 41	0 40	5 7
Eating and drinking placesdo Food groupdo	3, 4(0 3, 37	5 3, 43	2 3, 378	3, 396	3, 36	2 3, 366	5 3, 434	3, 434	3, 443	3 3,49	7 3, 57	0 3, 52	5 2
Grocery stores	2,84													6 2
General-merchandise groupdo	1, 5												6 1, 56	5
Department stores, excl. mail-orderdo Mail-order (catalog sales)	9	6 10	5 118	3 98	001 100	9	8 104	100	103	104	4 10	1 10	0 9	7
Variety stores	34	13! 35!	3 38	1 349	357	1 36	0 394	4 365	374	9 358	3 36	4 35	9 35	7 3
Liquor storesdo	2	14 270	\$ 308	8 316	297	28	9 292	2 270	280	277	29	1 28	3 26	6
Estimated inventories:† Unadjusted, total	23, 58						23, 35						8 22, 63	3
Durable-goods storesdo Nondurable-goods storesdo	10, 58	39 10, 459	9, 870	i 10, 233	10, 476	10, 91;	3 11,080	10,898	10, 489	10, 239	0 10, 16	4 9,88	7 9,57	0 3
Adjusted, total	1	1			1	1	1						· ·	6
Durable-goods stores	10, 7	27 10, 57	4 10, 668	10,688	10, 584	10, 48	3 10, 412	2 10, 502	10, 383	10, 190	10, 28	6 10, 23	4 9,97	4
Furniture and appliance groupdo	2,0	28 1,99	1 2,039	9 1, 984	1, 994	2, 01;	3. 1, 992	2,018	2,001	1, 923	Bj 1, 91	5 1, 92	6 1,93	0
Lumber, building, hardware group		1	1	1						1	÷			i
Nondurable-goods stores	2, 5	2, 52	7 2, 52	1 2, 594	2, 612	2,720	5 2,811	2,713	2, 685	2, 700	2,66	7 2,73	6 2.68	2 6
Food group do General-merchandise group do	2, 3		$2, 344 \\ 3, 858$			2, 43 3, 73						8 2,36 2 3,81	5 2,29 6 3,77	0 2

Revised. Advance estimate. TRevised series. Quarterly estimates have been revised back to 1939; annual data, to 1929. Revisions prior to 2d quarter 1953 for the grand total, total durable and nondurable goods, and services are shown as components of gross national product in table 5 on pp. 8 and 9 of the July 1954 SURVEY; those for the subgroups appear in the 1954 issue of the National Income Supplement. TRevised series. See corresponding note on p. 8-3.

S-9

S-10

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1352 and		1953							1954					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Noven ber
		DOM	IESTI	IC TR	ADE—	-Conti	nued							
RETAIL TRADE—Continued														
Il retail stores—Continued Firms with 11 or more stores: Estimated seles (unadjusted), total,mil. of dol Apparel group Men's and boys' wear stores Women's apparel, accessory stores do Shoe stores. Drug and proprietary stores Bating and drinking places. do Furniture, homefurnishings stores.	2, 760 188 18 73 57 64 59 30	$2, 587 \\ 176 \\ 20 \\ 69 \\ 48 \\ 60 \\ 53 \\ 32$	3, 457 287 35 113 81 88 57 33	$\begin{array}{c} 2,240\\ 120\\ 12\\ 45\\ 37\\ 60\\ 50\\ 22 \end{array}$	2, 150 113 10 45 36 57 49 25	2, 429 155 14 58 48 59 54 31	1 2, 687 212 18 81 73 62 54 27	12,603 165 14 66 57 61 55 32	¹ 2, 605 171 16 65 61 57 28	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 & 2, 643 \\ 1 & 139 \\ 11 \\ 58 \\ 52 \\ 63 \\ 58 \\ 28 \\ \end{array} $	$ 131 \\ 10 \\ 55 \\ 47 \\ 60 \\ 58 $	12,598 170 13 62 63 60 57 28	183	
General-merchandise groupdo Department storesdo. Dry-goods, other general-merchandise stores mil. of dol Variety storesdo Grocery storesdo Lumber, building-materials dealersdo.	798 372 121 202 1, 132 70	801 352 121 199 1, 001 58	$1,282 \\ 509 \\ 194 \\ 410 \\ 1,129 \\ 50$	$501 \\ 223 \\ 76 \\ 133 \\ 1,097 \\ 41$	$510 \\ 220 \\ 71 \\ 144 \\ 1,000 \\ 47 \\ 100 $	604 278 84 155 1, 086 54	7373461081981, 12860	697 347 96 174 1, 114 64	$729 \\ 354 \\ 104 \\ 182 \\ 1,069 \\ 70$	655 314 94 175 1, 206 70	321 104 178 1,029 72	355 98 184 1,077 75	$797 \\ 380 \\ 120 \\ 199 \\ 1, 183 \\ 71$	
Tire, battery, accessory storesdo Estimated sales (adjusted), totaldo Apparel groupdo Men's and boys' wear storesdo Women's apparel, accessory storesdo Shoe storesdo Drug and proprietary storesdo Eating and drinking placesdo Furniture, homefurnishings storesdo	53 2, 532 168 15 65 54 63 57 27	49 2, 569 173 17 68 51 63 55 30	72 2, 620 188 20 75 56 63 54 23	$37\\2, 543\\164\\14\\64\\54\\62\\54\\29$	$39 \\ 2, 585 \\ 167 \\ 14 \\ 67 \\ 54 \\ 62 \\ 56 \\ 30 \\ 30 \\ 30 \\ 30 \\ 30 \\ 30 \\ 30 \\ 3$	43 2, 584 167 15 62 56 61 55 30	50 1 2, 613 175 16 69 56 64 55 29	49 1 2, 595 160 14 63 53 63 54 28	59 1 2, 619 167 16 66 54 63 55 28	58 1 2, 652 164 15 67 54 64 55 32	1 2, 655 166 16 65 55 63 55	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 2,654 \\ 168 \\ 16 \\ 63 \\ 57 \\ 64 \\ 55 \end{array} $	12,607 168 15 64	
General-merchandise groupdo Department storesdo. Dry-goods, other general-merchandise stores mil. of dol Variety storesdo. Groeery storesdo. Lumber, building-materials dealersdo	6983171031901,0595351	723 321 109 196 1, 060 57 52	760 318 130 203 1, 064 59 50	$693 \\ 312 \\ 103 \\ 186 \\ 1,082 \\ 56 \\ 51 \\ 51$	715 324 104 195 1, 087 61 52	718 330 105 191 1, 090 61 49	735 344 105 192 1.088 60 51	702 322 99 187 1, 120 62 48	740 338 106 199 1, 098 62 52	730 336 107 190 1, 128 63 54	748 345 109 200 1, 119 63	745 351 102 199 1, 120 64	722 334 105 193 1, 108	
epartment stores: Accounts receivable, end of month: Charge accounts	132 229 48 14 46 43 11	$146 \\ 238 \\ 47 \\ 14 \\ 46 \\ 44 \\ 10$	194 250 46 14 48 43 9	$159 \\ 252 \\ 45 \\ 13 \\ 47 \\ 42 \\ 11$	138 243 43 14 46 43 11	127 236 48 15 46 43 11	$131 \\ 236 \\ 45 \\ 14 \\ 46 \\ 44 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 114 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 1$	130 233 46 14 47 43 10	$130\\ 232\\ 47\\ 14\\ 46\\ 44\\ 10$	117 226 45 14 47 42 11	228 45 13 46 43	231 46 13 45 45 44	238 47 14 44 44	
Sales, unadjusted, total U. S.‡ $1947-49=100$. Atlanta do Boston do Chicago do Chicago do Cleveland do Dallas do Kansas City do Minneapolis do New York do Philadelphia do St. Louis do San Francisco do	115 130 107 112 115 128 114 118 114 118 115 125 119 111	$136 \\ 146 \\ 129 \\ 137 \\ 142 \\ 144 \\ 129 \\ 121 \\ 129 \\ 142 \\ 144 \\ 136 \\ 131 \\ 131 \\ 136 \\ 131 \\ 136 \\ 131 \\ 136 \\ 131 \\ 136 \\ 131 \\ 136 \\ 131 \\ 136 \\ 131 \\ 136 \\ 131 \\ 136 \\ 131 \\ 136 \\ 131 \\ 136 \\ 131 \\ 136 \\ 131 \\ 136 \\ 131 \\ 136 \\ 131 \\ 136 \\ 131 \\ 136 \\ 131 \\ 136 \\ 131 \\ 136 \\ 131 \\ 136 \\ 131 \\ 136 \\ 131 $	192 219 194 188 187 209 189 189 171 178 188 211 1855 195	83 94 83 82 80 94 83 75 81 80 80 80 80 83 85	86 101 81 83 80 985 86 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83	89 110 86 86 82 102 90 79 85 91 97 92 88	110 129 108 109 105 119 110 101 101 101 109 124 112 107	$106 \\ 120 \\ 102 \\ 108 \\ 98 \\ 119 \\ 109 \\ 104 \\ 98 \\ 104 \\ 114 \\ 106 \\ 107 \\ $	$106 \\ 114 \\ 106 \\ 108 \\ 100 \\ 112 \\ 108 \\ 96 \\ 99 \\ 104 \\ 113 \\ 110 \\ 105 \\ 105 \\ 105 \\ 106 \\ 105 \\ 106 \\ 106 \\ 106 \\ 100 \\ $	82 111 97 84 73 78 93 89	115 83 798 94 115 104 99 80 85 102 100	$\begin{array}{c} 115\\113\\105\\121\\114\\111\\106\\111\\122\\111\end{array}$	p 141 p 110 p 114 p 111 p 135 p 121 p 121 p 110 p 113 p 130 p 123	
Sales, adjusted, total U. S.t. do Atlanta do Foston do Chicago do Class do Class do Class do Class do Class do Minneapolis do New York do Philadelphia do Richmond do San Francisco do	, 111 , 127 107 109 110 122 108 103 , 106 , 107 , 109 , 109 111	113 128 107 113 115 127 112 105 102 108 118 118 114 112	$112 \\ 127 \\ 108 \\ 115 \\ 112 \\ 125 \\ 114 \\ 107 \\ 101 \\ 108 \\ 121 \\ 113 \\ 109 \\ 109 \\ 109 \\ 101 \\ 109 \\ 101 \\ 100 $	$\begin{array}{c} 107\\ 122\\ 105\\ 106\\ 104\\ 119\\ 110\\ 104\\ 101\\ 106\\ 109\\ 108\\ 108\\ 108\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 109\\ 123\\ 109\\ 107\\ 104\\ 121\\ 109\\ 108\\ 102\\ 111\\ 117\\ 112\\ 107\\ \end{array}$	$105 \\ 117 \\ 102 \\ 101 \\ 92 \\ 115 \\ 103 \\ 95 \\ 99 \\ 106 \\ 119 \\ 108 \\ 111 \\$	$111 \\ 127 \\ 105 \\ 111 \\ 104 \\ 120 \\ 113 \\ 100 \\ 102 \\ 109 \\ 122 \\ 114 \\ 111 \\ 111 \\$	108 122 102 108 98 123 109 104 100 105 115 115 106 114	$\begin{array}{c} 112\\ 129\\ 106\\ 110\\ 107\\ 127\\ 115\\ 103\\ 102\\ 109\\ 120\\ 122\\ 114\\ \end{array}$	111 132 107 106 105 132 118 105 101	$112 \\ 131 \\ 104 \\ 108 \\ 127 \\ 112 \\ 105 \\ 105 \\ 107 \\ 120 \\ 110 $	7 107 7 120 109 7 106 101 114 107	r 113 p 138 p 110 p 111 p 106 p 129 p 116 p 105 p 105 p 104 p 104 p 105	<i>p</i>
Stocks, total U. S., end of month:‡ Unadjusteddo Adjusteddo	' 142 128	$142 \\ 127$	109 123	108 120	114 119	$126 \\ 121$	$127 \\ 120$	126 121	116 122	$\frac{115}{124}$		r 129 r 125	p 138	
ail-order and store sales: Fotal sales, 2 companiesthous. of dol Montgomery Ward & Codo Sears, Roebuck & Codo WHOLESALE TRADE	377, 007 99, 860 277, 147	373, 870 98, 349 275, 521	511, 657 138, 930 372, 727	$231, 649 \\ 52, 587 \\ 179, 062$	$228, 687 \\ 53, 131 \\ 175, 556$	$278,044 \\ 67,406 \\ 210,638$	333, 209 83, 562 249, 647	335, 726 78, 109 257, 617	352,655 81,318 271,337	313, 704 69, 881 243, 822	77,591	$345, 570 \\ 81, 298 \\ 264, 272$	370, 634 88, 435	
les, estimated (unadj.), total†mil. of dol Durable-goods establishmentsdo Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo	$9,907 \\ 3,344 \\ 6,563$	9, 231 2, 973 6, 258	$9, 152 \\ 2, 959 \\ 6, 193$	8, 014 2, 425 5, 589	$\begin{array}{c} 8,103\ 2,628\ 5,475 \end{array}$	$9,135 \\ 2,928 \\ 6,207$	$8,751 \\ 2,902 \\ 5,849$	8, 526 2, 781 5, 745	$9,465 \\ 3,060 \\ 6,405$	9, 515 2, 872 6, 643	2,984	7 9, 632 3, 089 7 6, 543	= 3, 112	
ventories, estimated (unadj.), total†do Durable-goods establishmentsdo Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo	$12,214 \\ 6,044 \\ 6,170$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,153 \\ 5,902 \\ 6,251 \end{array}$	11, 697 5, 678 6, 019	$11,937 \\ 5,863 \\ 6,074$	11, 914 5, 947 5, 967	11,8436,0535,790	$\begin{array}{c} 11,601\\ 6,022\\ 5,579\end{array}$	11,5536,0405,513	11, 488 5, 881 5, 607	$11, 503 \\ 5, 720 \\ 5, 783$	5, 712	7 11, 752 7 5, 642 7 6, 110	5, 654	

Revised. Preliminary. Excludes comparatively small sales amounts for certain lines of trade also excluded from this series prior to April 1954.
 Q Revised beginning 1953; not strictly comparable with earlier data. Data for 1946-53 have been revised to reflect changes in seasonal factors and other minor changes. Unpublished revisions (prior to July 1952) will be shown later. †Revised series. See corresponding note on p. S-3.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and		1953							1954					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem ber
]	EMPL	OYMI	ENT A	ND P	OPUL	ATIO	N						
POPULATION														
Population, continental United States: Total, incl. Armed Forces overseas⊕thousands	160, 408	160, 654	160, 873	161, 100	161, 331	161, 542	161, 763	161, 969	162, 187	162, 414	162, 670	162, 947	163, 211	163, 4
EMPLOYMENT														
Joninstitutional population, estimated number 14 years old and over, total	115, 449	115, 544	115, 634	115, 738	115, 819	115, 914	115, 987	116, 083	116, 153	116, 219	116, 329	116, 432	116, 547	116, 0
Total labor force, including Armed Forces§do		r 1 67, 425		66, 292	l í	67, 218	67, 438	67, 786	68, 788	68, 824		68, 565	68, 190	,
Civilian labor force, total§	162,575 17,109 155,466	r 1 63, 905 r 1 62, 206 r 1 6, 636 r 1 55, 570	60, 764 5, 438 55, 326	62, 840 59, 753 5, 284 54, 469	60, 055 5, 704 54, 351	63,825 60,100 5,875 54,225 2525	$64,063 \\ 60,598 \\ 6,076 \\ 54,522 \\ 425$	$\begin{array}{r} 64,425\\ 61,119\\ 6,822\\ 54,297\\ \end{array}$	65, 445 62, 098 7, 628 54, 470	65, 494 62, 148 7, 486 54, 661	$\begin{array}{r} 62,276\\ 6,928\\ 55,349\end{array}$	$62,144 \\ 7,527 \\ 54,617$	$\begin{array}{r} 64,882 \\ 62,141 \\ 7,239 \\ 54,902 \end{array}$	
Unemployeddo Not in labor force§do		1, 609 r 1 48, 119	,	3, 087 49, 447	3, 671 48, 679	3, 725 48, 696	3, 465 48, 549	3, 305 48, 297	3, 347 47, 365	3, 346 47, 395	3, 245 47, 473		2, 741 48, 357	
Employees in nonagricultural establishments: Q Total, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) do Manufacturing	50, 180 17, 301 10, 072 7, 229	49, 851 16, 988 9, 897 7, 091	50, 197 16, 765 9, 773 6, 992	48, 147 16, 434 9, 591 6, 843	47, 880 16, 322 9, 480	47, 848 16, 234 9, 389 6, 845	48, 068 16, 000 9, 260 6, 740	47, 935 15, 836 9, 152 6, 684	48, 137 15, 888 9, 123 6, 765	47, 808 15, 627 8, 863 6, 764	r 48, 045 r 15, 863 r 8, 875	7 48, 526 16, 019	r 48, 620	p 48, p 16, p 9
Mining, total	826	829	822	805	790	772	749	737	744	735	r 737	7 719	r 713	p p
Metaldo Anthracitedo Biturnious coaldo Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production	105 49 269	105 49 271	106 49 266	104 46 261	45 252	$42 \\ 237$	98 39 220	99 29 213	100 27 214	100 25 202		r 89 25 r 205	r 88	1
thousandsdo Contract constructiondo Transportation and public utilitiesdo Interstate railroadsdo Local railways and bus linesdo Telephonedo Telegraphdo Gas and electric utilitiesdo	$\begin{array}{c c} & 295 \\ & 108 \\ 2,889 \\ 4,257 \\ 1,383 \\ 128 \\ 706 \\ 44 \\ 556 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 297\\ 106\\ 2,789\\ 4,216\\ 1,354\\ 128\\ 705\\ 43\\ 556\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 298\\ 104\\ 2,632\\ 4,187\\ 1,329\\ 127\\ 704\\ 43\\ 556\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 295\\ 99\\ 2, 349\\ 4, 069\\ 1, 266\\ 127\\ 701\\ 42\\ 555\end{array}$	98 2, 356 4, 039	3, 992 1, 215 126 700 41	$291 \\ 101 \\ 2, 535 \\ 4, 008 \\ 1, 206 \\ 125 \\ 700 \\ 42 \\ 556 \\ 125 \\ 700 \\ 125 \\ 12$	292 103 2, 634 4, 008 1, 216 124 699 41 557	$\begin{array}{r} 300\\ 104\\ 2,729\\ 4,032\\ 1,229\\ 123\\ 699\\ 41\\ 563\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 303\\105\\2,795\\4,043\\1,232\\122\\705\\41\\569\end{array}$	74,030 1,224 121 703 41	$\begin{array}{c c} r & 2.817 \\ r & 4.032 \\ 1.215 \\ 119 \\ 697 \\ 41 \end{array}$	r 4, 014	p 2, p 3,
Wholesale and retail trade	$\begin{array}{c} 10,669\\ 2,808\\ 7,861\\ 1,476\\ 1,405\\ 827\\ 2,040\\ 5,506\\ 490\\ 338\\ 170\\ 6,692 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10,828\\ 2,831\\ 7,997\\ 1,581\\ 1,415\\ 830\\ 2,034\\ 5,467\\ 477\\ 337\\ 170\\ 6,700 \end{array}$	$11, 361 \\ 2, 830 \\ 8, 531 \\ 1, 960 \\ 1, 429 \\ 839 \\ 2, 040 \\ 5, 435 \\ 475 \\ 335 \\ 167 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 10, 421\\ 2, 794\\ 7, 627\\ 1, 369\\ 9, 401\\ 825\\ 2, 033\\ 5, 377\\ 467\\ 333\\ 165\\ 6, 659\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10, 310\\ 2, 792\\ 7, 518\\ 1, 305\\ 1, 406\\ 818\\ 2, 044\\ 5, 380\\ 474\\ 330\\ 163\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10,305\\ 2,780\\ 7,525\\ 1,319\\ 1,399\\ 812\\ 2,057\\ 5,406\\ 474\\ 329\\ 164\end{array}$	10,496 2,762	10, 375 2, 746 7, 629 1, 339 1, 416 809 2, 081 5, 563 502 334 171 6, 701	$\begin{array}{c} 10, 414\\ 2, 757\\ 7, 657\\ 1, 325\\ 1, 422\\ 812\\ 2, 104\\ 5, 601\\ 527\\ 337\\ 172\\ 6, 625\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10, 377\\ 2, 780\\ 7, 597\\ 1, 290\\ 1, 414\\ 812\\ 2, 126\\ 5, 638\\ 584\\ 338\\ 167\\ 6, 467\end{array}$	r 10, 350 r 2, 781 r 7, 569 r 1, 290 r 1, 405 r 810 r 2, 126 r 5, 634 r 583	r 10, 480 r 2, 786 r 7, 694 r 1, 360 r 1, 413 804 r 2, 115 5, 606 514 329 164	r 10. 565 r 2, 813 r 7, 755 r 1, 405 r 1, 425 r 801 r 2, 108 r 5, 546	p 2, p 7, p 1, p 1, p 2, p 1, p 1, p 2, p 1, p 1, p 2, p 1, p 1,
Total, adjusted (Federal Reserve) Qdo Manufacturingdo Durable-goods industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo	49, 711 17, 125 10, 044 7, 081	49, 422 16, 901 9, 857 7, 044	16, 704 9, 733	48, 812 16, 497 9, 599 6, 898	16, 349 9, 467	48, 441 16, 262 9, 364 6, 898	48, 268 16, 122 9, 245 6, 877	48, 177 16, 038 9, 171 6, 867	48, 102 15, 994 9, 126 6, 868	47,982 15,775 8,962 6,813	r 15, 733 r 8, 910	7 15, 789 7 8, 941	r 48, 167 r 15, 878 r 9, 035 r 6, 843	7 p 48, 8 p 15, 5 p 3,
Mining	$\begin{array}{c c} & 826 \\ 2,725 \\ 4,245 \\ 10,563 \\ 2,050 \\ 5,506 \\ 6,671 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 825\\ 2,708\\ 4,205\\ 10,577\\ 2,044\\ 5,494\\ 6,668\end{array}$	4, 176 10, 579 2, 050 5, 490	10, 577 2, 054	$\begin{array}{c} 2,618 \\ 4,087 \\ 10,543 \\ 2,065 \\ 5,490 \end{array}$	4,012 10,552 2,067		$744 \\ 2, 634 \\ 4, 011 \\ 10, 494 \\ 2, 081 \\ 5, 508 \\ 6, 667 \\ \end{cases}$	740 2, 624 4, 016 10, 480 2, 083 5, 518 6, 647	$742 \\ 2, 637 \\ 4, 014 \\ 10, 507 \\ 2, 095 \\ 5, 555 \\ 6, 657 \end{cases}$	r 2, 640 r 4, 001 r 10, 504 r 2, 095 r 5, 551	r 4, 016 r 10, 480 r 2, 115 5, 523	2, 608 r 4, 004 r 10, 460 r 2, 119 r 5, 540	8 p 2, 1 p 3, 1 p 10, p 2, 5 p 5,
Production workers in manufacturing industries: 9 Total (U. S. Dept, of Labor)thousands Durable-goods industriesdo Ordnance and accessoriesdo Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	13, 852 8, 088 193	13, 534 7, 910 187	7, 791	13, 002 7, 616 177	7,520			12, 437 7, 208 125	$12, 480 \\ 7, 177 \\ 120$	12, 212 6, 917 117	7 6, 933	7.015	7,133	5 p 12.
thousands	713 388 313 465 86 1,112	459 86	448 83	344 293 428 77	343 292 427 78	290 429 78	351 283 428 78	679 361 277 427 78 976	701 372 275 427 78 983	604 324 272 424 74 969	* 331 288 434 * 76	381 7 296 437 76	r 299 r 438	p 7
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills thousands. Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	. 555 . 50	542 49					491 47	483 47	488 48	485 48		-01		
thousands. Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' suppliesthousands. Machinery (except electrical)do. Electrical machinerydo. Transportation equipmentdo. Automobilesdo. Aircraft and partsdo. Spin and heat building and repairsdo.	$107 \\ 1, 254 \\ 933 \\ 1, 507 \\ 715 \\ 592 \\ 128$	$102 \\ 1, 240 \\ 913 \\ 1, 449 \\ 686 \\ 567$	$97 \\ 1, 238 \\ 883 \\ 1, 487 \\ 707 \\ 586$	$874 \\ 92 \\ 1, 230 \\ 855 \\ 1, 470 \\ 677 \\ 602 \\ 125 \\$	$91 \\ 1, 220 \\ 839 \\ 1, 435 \\ 655 \\ 596$	$91 \\ 1, 202 \\ 827 \\ 1, 409 \\ 637 \\ 592$	89 1, 187 811 1, 380 625 585	833 90 1, 165 791 1, 342 601 575 115	831 92 1, 151 776 1, 324 594 570	$809 \\ 90 \\ 1, 108 \\ 765 \\ 1, 277 \\ 561 \\ 565 \\ 109 \\ 100 \\$	r 95 r 1, 093 r 782 1, 237 r 534 r 556	98 r 1, 095 r 802 r 1, 184 466 559	r 1, 098 r 818 r 1, 257	p 1 p
Raihead equipment	62 242 434	59 243 425	60 241 407	59 237 386	55 233	. 53 229	48 224	$ \begin{array}{r} 115 \\ 44 \\ 220 \\ 374 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 111 \\ 42 \\ 215 \\ 375 \end{array} $	109 34 210 363	37 r 210	37 214		

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and		1953							1954					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- be r	October	Noven ber
]	EMPL	OYME	NT A	ND P(OPUL	ATION	I-Cor	ntinue	ed					
EMPLOYMENT—Continued														
roduction workers in mfg. industries Q — Continued Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)—Continued Nondurable-goods industriesthousands. Food and kindred productsdo Meat productsdo Dairy productsdo Canning and preservingdo Bakery productsdo	5, 764 1, 224 263 79 253 182	5, 624 1, 149 273 76 184 180	5,528 1,083 267 74 149 177	5,386 1,024 256 73 132 173	5,386 1,009 250 74 125 175		5, 281 1, 011 241 80 135 174	5, 229 1, 031 239 84 144 172	5, 303 1, 079 247 88 165 174	5, 295 1, 142 246 88 225 176	r 5, 516 r 1, 224 251 r 85 306 r 174	r 5, 596 r 1, 252 256 81 327 173		p 5, 4 p 1, 0
Beverages	130 109 1,067 493 211 1,103	125 101 1,046 485 204 1,085	120 104 1,028 477 199 1,084	115 97 997 466 190 1,062	112 90 995 463 194 1,088	115 84 989 460 193	117 82 979 455 192 1,030	122 82 969 452 192 985	127 82 981 457 197 987	133 83 953 442 192	127 102 - 981 - 452 - 202	121 110 7 987 454 204	110 7 991	p
thousands. Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing thousands	1, 103 124 290	1,085 121 285	1,084 121 275	1,062 119 268	1,088 122 271	121	1,030 110 268	985 105 261	987 108 262	980 107 248	7 1,050 7 115 7 269	7 1,053 114 273		₽1,
Women's outwear do Paper and allied products do Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills do Printing, publishing, and allied industries thousands.	313 448 221 525	312 446 220 522	331 442 221 525	333 438 219 514	344 437 218 514	349 436	314 433 217 516	287 433 218 515	284 436 220 519	296 430 217 513	436 219	310 441 220 • 523	r 44 0	•
Newspapers do. Commercial printing do. Chemicals and allied products. do. Industrial organic chemicals. do. Products of petroleum and coal. do. Petroleum refining. do. Rubber products. do. Tires and Inner tubes. do. Leather and leather products. do.	147 170	147 169 548 220 184 141 210 87 334 215	148 173 540 217 181 139 209 87 332 219	142 171 540 214 178 138 206 86 332 222	143 169 536 207 178 138 203 85 339	146 168 539 204 177 137 199 85 338	146 168 534 202 176 137 195 83 325 218	147 167 525 201 179 138 197 84 315	148 168 517 201 181 140 198 85 324	$145 \\ 167 \\ 513 \\ 201 \\ 181 \\ 141 \\ 173 \\ 67 \\ 327 \\$	145 167 516 201 179 139 177 68 337	146 171 • 524 202 177 137 • 199 87 330	528 • 170 • 203 • 329	р р
Footwear (except rubber)do roduction workers in manufacturing industries, ad- justed (Federal Reserve) & Total	13, 680 8, 062	13, 447 7, 868	13, 251 7, 748	13,063 7,621	225 12, 935 7, 509	12, 840 7, 405	12, 705 7, 295	7,227	217 12, 589 7, 182		r 12, 334 76, 972	· 7,007	r 12, 489 r 7, 11	1 . 7.
Nondurable-goods in dustriesdo roduction workers in manufacturing industries: 9 Indexes of employment:	5, 618	5, 579	5, 503	5, 442	5, 426	5, 435	5, 410	5, 405	5, 407	5, 351	7 5, 362	5, 381	7 5, 378	3 r 5,
Unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)1947-49=100 Adjusted (Federal Reserve)	112.0 110.6	109. 4 108. 7	107. 7 107. 1	105. 1 105. 6	104. 3 104. 6		101. 8 102. 7	100. 5 102. 1	100, 9 101, 8	98.7 100.0				
United States, continental	¹ r 2, 178, 4 ¹ r 209, 2 1, 248		² r 2, 453. 6 ² r 211. 7 1, 190	7 2, 156. 9 7 206. 4 1, 139	7 2. 148. 0 7 205. 9 1, 114			7 2, 133. 2 7 204. 5 1, 091		2, 134.6 206.2 1, 107	205. 2	203. 6	3 204.	1
Indexes: Uradjusted	119.0 115.2	116.4 115.4	$ \begin{array}{r} 113.2 \\ 115.0 \end{array} $	108.6 112.9	$106.2 \\ 108.9$		103. 1 104. 8		105. 3 103. 9	105.7 103.5			P 103. 3	3
PAYROLLS asufacturing production-worker payroll index, unad-	152.6	148.0	147, 2	140, 8	140, 5	138, 4	135, 0	135, 1	136, 6	100.0	135. 1			
usted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) 91947-49=100 LABOR CONDITIONS	132,0	140.0	197.2	130, 0	140, 0	100, 3	650, 0	100, 1	130, 0	132.3	100.1	138.4	r 139. (5 P 1
verage weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor): Q All manufacturing industries	40 . 3 41. 0 40, 9	40, 0 40, 6 39, 9	40, 2 40, 8 40, 9	39.4 40.1 40.0	39, 6 40, 2 40, 0	40.0 40-2	39. 0 39. 7 39. 7	39. 9 40. 0	40, 0 40, 1	39. 4 39. 7 40. 1	40. 1 40, 1	40. 1 7 40. 1	40.	4 P
Sawmills and planing mills. do Furniture and fixtures. do Stone, clay, and glass products. do Glass and glassware, pressed or blowndo Primary metal industries. Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	40, 8 41, 1 41, 1 41, 2 39, 7 40, 3	40, 0 40, 1 40, 7 40, 6 39, 4 39, 8	40, 2 40, 4 40, 7 40, 7 39, 4 39, 8	39, 4 39, 2 39, 6 39, 7 39, 0 39, 3	40, 1 40, 2 40, 1 40, 4 39, 6 38, 6	40, 6 40, 1 40, 4 39, 6	40, 2 40, 6 39, 1 40, 1 38, 3 38, 0		40, 9 41, 2 39, 6 40, 4 38, 8 38, 8	$\begin{array}{r} 40.\ 8\\ 41.\ 7\\ 39.\ 5\\ 40.\ 3\\ 38.\ 4\\ 38.\ 3\end{array}$	7 42.2 7 40.6 40.7 7 39.1	41. 3 7 40. 8 7 40. 7 39. 4	* 41. 2 41. 2	2 p 2 p
hours Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metalshours	40, 2 41, 4	39, 6 41, 7	39, 2 41, 9	38, 9 41, 7	37. 8 40. 6	1	37, 1 39, 8	37. 6 4 0. 0	38. 0 40. 3	37. 5 39. 8				
Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment), hours. Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies, hours. Machinery (except electrical), do. Electrical machinery, do. Transportation equipment, do. Automobiles, do.	41, 3 40, 3 42, 0 40, 4 40, 9 40, 8	41, 6 40, 3 40, 4	39. 8 42. 0	40, 7, 38, 6 41, 2 39, 3 40, 5 41, 0	40, 6 39, 3 41, 3 39, 9 40, 2 39, 5	39, 3, 41, 1 39, 6 40, 1	40, 1 38, 4 40, 5 39, 2 40, 2 40, 4	39, 4 40, 6 39, 5 40, 6	40, 7 40, 1 40, 5 39, 6 39, 9 39, 3	40. 0 39. 1 40. 1 39. 3 39. 8 39. 2	r 40. 4 40. 2 r 39. 8 r 40. 2 r 40. 0	7 39.8 40.2 7 40.1 40.3 40.3	40. 40.	2 p 1 p 1 p
Aircraft and partsdo Ship and hoat building and repairsdo Railroad equipmentdo Instruments and related productsdo Miscellaneous mfg. industriesdo	41.6 38.5 39.5	41, 6 37, 8 38, 7 41, 3	41, 8 39, 6	40. 6 38. 0 39. 2 39. 9 39. 4	41, 2 39, 0 39, 5 40, 4 40, 1	41.0 39.4 39.2 40.2	40, 5 38, 8 38, 5 39, 6 39, 2	40, 7 39, 1 38, 5 39, 6	40, 8 39, 1 38, 6	40. 7 38. 7 38. 2 39. 5 39. 0	7 40.8 7 39.0 38.4 7 39.5	40. 9 37. 9 37. 6 7 39. 9	r 40. (

Revised. * Preliminary. 'See note marked "3" below. 'Includes temporary Post Office employees hired during Christmas season; there were about 239,000 such employees in all area.
See corresponding note on p. S-11.
Be and a beginning January 1953 exclude employees in the General Accounting Office and Government Printing Office who were transferred to the legislative branch; employment in these agencies at the end of January 1953 was as follows: Continental United States—GAO, 6, 200; GPO, 7,700; Wash., D. C.—GAO, 4,600; GPO, 7,400. Also, the data beginning January 1953 exclude 1,300 employees of Howard University and Galaudet College who are not now classified as Federal employees. In addition to the aforementioned exclusions, for January 1953 figure for Continental U. S. reflects a downward revision of approximately 16,000 employees based on more accurate reports from the Post Office Department. Revisions for January September 1953 thousands): Continental U. S. --2,339.0; 2,333.3; 2,316.0; 2,298.4; 2,276.6; 2,276.1; 2,254.4; 2,231.3; 2,203.8; Wash., D. C.--231.3; 230.1; 227.9; 224.4; 221.3; 220.7; 217.7; 214.5; 211.9.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and		1953					·····		1954		·			
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber
]	EMPL	OYME	ENT A	ND P	OPUL	ATION	-Co	ntinue	ed		·			
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued														
A verage weekly hours per worker, etc.—Continued All manufacturing industries, etc.—Continued Nondurable-goods industries?hours Food and kindred productsdo Meat productsdo Dairy productsdo. Canning and preservingdo. Bakery productsdo. Beveragesdo. Tobacco manufacturesdo. Tobacco manufacturesdo. Rroad-woven fabric millsdo. Knitting millsdo.	39. 3 41. 5 42. 1 43. 2 40. 1 41. 3 40. 7 39. 4 38. 2 38. 3 37. 6	$\begin{array}{c} 41.4\\ 43.2\\ 43.0\\ 37.0\\ 41.0\\ 39.9\\ 38.3\\ 38.2\\ 38.5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 39.\ 3\\ 41.\ 3\\ 41.\ 6\\ 43.\ 5\\ 37.\ 9\\ 41.\ 0\\ 40.\ 1\\ 39.\ 3\\ 38.\ 4\\ 38.\ 6\\ 37.\ 1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 38.5\\ 40.9\\ 41.5\\ 43.1\\ 37.7\\ 40.8\\ 39.3\\ 36.2\\ 37.4\\ 37.5\\ 36.1\end{array}$	38. 8 40. 5 39. 7 43. 3 37. 5 41. 0 40. 0 35. 9 38. 0 37. 9 37. 0 37. 9	$\begin{array}{c} 40.\ 4\\ 39.\ 7\\ 43.\ 2\\ 36.\ 7\\ 40.\ 8\\ 40.\ 1\\ 36.\ 0\\ 38.\ 0\\ 38.\ 0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 38.\ 1\\ 40.\ 2\\ 39.\ 5\\ 43.\ 3\\ 36.\ 2\\ 40.\ 9\\ 40.\ 5\\ 36.\ 3\\ 37.\ 1\\ 37.\ 2\\ 35.\ 6\end{array}$	38. 5 40. 8 40. 4 38. 0 41. 0 40. 3 37. 3 37. 3 37. 1 36. 1	$\begin{array}{c} 38.9\\ 41.4\\ 41.0\\ 44.6\\ 38.6\\ 41.4\\ 41.1\\ 38.3\\ 37.8\\ 37.6\\ 36.9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 39.\ 0\\ 41.\ 5\\ 41.\ 7\\ 44.\ 6\\ 39.\ 4\\ 41.\ 1\\ 41.\ 5\\ 37.\ 9\\ 37.\ 8\\ 36.\ 6\end{array}$	41. 2 7 40. 9 7 43. 2 7 40. 5 40. 8 40. 6 7 38. 5 38. 5 38. 4	39.9 41.0 40.7 739.3 738.5 38.6	p 40, 9	P 41. 2
Apparel and other finished textile products														
Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	36.1 36.2	35. 6 35. 7	35. 9 36. 6	34. 8 34. 9	36.1 36.0		34. 3 32. 9	34. 9 32. 9	35. 0 34. 0	$35.2 \\ 35.5$			p 35, 7	
Women's outerwear hours Paper and alled products do Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills do Printing, publishing, and alled industries	36.7 34.1 43.0 43.8	42.9	35, 7 35, 5 42, 8 44, 0	34, 4 34, 5 41, 9 43, 4	35. 9 35. 7 41. 9 43. 3	35. 9 42. 1	34.6 33.8 41.6 42.8	34, 8 34, 8 42, 1 43, 2	42.4	35.5 34.1 42.4 43.8	r 35.2 7 42.6	34.2 42.5	p 42.7	7 p 43. (
hours Newspapers do Commercial printing do Chemicals and allied products do Industrial organic chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refining do Rubber products do Tires and inner tubes do Leather and leather products do Footwear (except rubber) do Nonmandracturing industries: Q do	$ \begin{array}{c} 39.0\\ 36.3\\ 40.2\\ 41.1\\ 40.1\\ 40.8\\ 40.3\\ 39.1\\ 37.8\\ 36.0\\ 34.6\\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 36.3\\ 40.1\\ 41.3\\ 40.4\\ 40.8\\ 40.7\\ 39.4\\ 38.5\\ 36.1\end{array}$	39. 3 37. 4 40. 5 41. 5 40. 7 40. 7 40. 7 39. 2 37. 3 37. 7 37. 2	$\begin{array}{c} 38.4\\ 35.6\\ 39.9\\ 41.1\\ 40.5\\ 40.5\\ 40.5\\ 38.7\\ 37.5\\ 37.6\\ 37.4\end{array}$	39. 3 41. 1 40. 4 40. 3 40. 2 38. 9 37. 4	35. 7 39. 8 41. 1 40. 2 40. 2 40. 2 38. 5 36. 6 37. 7	38. 1 35. 9 39. 3 41. 1 40. 3 40. 2 38. 7 37. 9 35. 6 34. 9	$\begin{array}{c} 38.2\\ 36.1\\ 39.1\\ 40.9\\ 40.5\\ 41.2\\ 41.0\\ 39.7\\ 39.4\\ 35.4\\ 34.5\end{array}$	41. 0 40. 2 40. 2 36. 7	$\begin{array}{c} 38.3\\ 35.8\\ 39.5\\ 40.9\\ 40.5\\ 41.1\\ 40.8\\ 39.4\\ 38.5\\ 37.5\\ 37.2\end{array}$	7 35.6 7 39.4 7 40.9 7 40.5 7 40.5 7 41.0 7 40.7 7 39.1 7 37.4 7 37.4	36. 2 39. 4 40. 5 40. 5 40. 5 40. 5 7 40. 5 39. 8 36. 3	p = 41.1 p = 40.5 p = 40.5 p = 40.5 p = 35.5	p 41. p 40. r 40. p 36.
Mioing: Metaldo Anthracitedo Bituminous coaldo Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:	43. 2 29. 6 36. 2		44.0 26.2 33.3	43. 6 28. 6 33. 2	41. 7 29. 7 32. 0	25.6	39. 8 26. 2 28. 9	40. 0 25. 4 30. 9	40. 7 36. 3 33. 2	40. 4 29. 2 30. 4	33. () 23.€	3	
Petroleum and natural-gas production. hcurs Nonmetallie mining and quarryingdo Contract construction	40. 3 45. 9 38. 6 42. 2 37. 7		40. 2 44. 0 36. 8 39. 1 36. 3	40. 7 41. 0 34. 3 36. 0 33. 9		42.9 37.0 39.7	40, 2 43, 4 37, 0 39, 3 36, 5	41. 3 44. 5 37. 5 40. 6 36. 7	40, 1 44, 9 38, 1 41, 8 37, 1	$\begin{array}{c} 40.\ 6\\ 45.\ 2\\ 38.\ 1\\ 42.\ 3\\ 36.\ 9\end{array}$	45. 38. (7 42. (44. 5 36. 9 40. 5	7	-
Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus linest	44. 3 38. 6 41. 6 41. 5	38.8	44. 5 38. 5 41. 1 41. 6	44. 4 38. 2 40. 9 41. 3	43. 4 38. 0 41. 4 41. 1	38.2 41.2	43. 1 38. 2 42. 1 41. 0	43. 3 38. 5 42. 1 41. 0	41.7	42, 9 39, 2 41, 7 41, 5	38. 9 41. 8	40. 1 41. 9	l 	-
Wholesale tradedo Retail trade (except eating and drinking places) hours	40.6 38.9	40. 5 38, 8	40.7	40.2	40.2		40.2	40.4	40. 4 39. 3	40.4 39.8	1		5	
General-merchandise storesdo Food and liquor storesdo Automotive and accessories dealersdo Service and miscellaneous:	34. 6 38. 3 44. 6	34. 5 38. 3 44. 5	39. 2 36. 3 38. 6 44. 4	39.0 34.9 38.3 44.2	39, 1 35, 0 38, 2 44, 4	35. 2 38. 3 44. 4	39, 1 35, 5 38, 3 44, 5	38.9 34.7 38.1 44.3	35.3 38.8 44.4	36. 2 39. 6 44. 4	7 36. (7 39. 3 7 44. 3) 35. 5 38. 6 44. 5	1	-
Hotels, year-rounddodddododdddo	42.3 40.1 40.1	42. 2 40. 0 39. 3	41.9 40.6 39.9	41.8 39.7 38.2	42.0 39.8 38.6	39.6	41.7 40.4 42.0	41.8 40.3 40.1	41.9 40.5 41.0	41.7 40.0 38.8	39.4	40.0) 	
In fuctrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): Beginning in month: Work stoppages	379 175	281 100	145 76	250 80	200 50		3 00 130	350 180	350 180	375 230	350 140			
Work stoppagesnumber Workers involvedthousands Man-days idle during monthdo Percent of available working time U.S. Employment Service placement activities:	658 240 1, 650 . 17	1, 570 . 18	354 173 1, 880 . 20	. 12		150 1, 300 . 14	450 200 1, 200 . 13		280 2, 200 . 24	575 370 3, 750 . 43	300 3, 600 . 39	280 2,400 .21	$\begin{array}{c} 280 \\ 1, 800 \\ 7 \\ 21 \end{array}$	
Nonagricultural placementsthousands. Unemployment compensation, State laws (Bureau of Employment Security): Initial claims†thousands.	544 918	1, 241	378 1, 616	353 1, 749	333 1, 340	1, 392	428 1, 442	439 1, 227	470 1, 272	439 1, 335	1, 157	1, 12;	3 1,099	,
Insured unemployment, weekly average*do Benefit payments: Beneficiaries, weekly averagedo Amount of paymentsthous. of dol	840 656 66, 104	809	1, 509 1, 124 120, 780	2, 034 1, 592 158, 418	1,864	1, 953	2, 181 1, 894 200, 837	2, 070 1, 850 185, 601	1, 924 1, 818 190, 959	1, 862 1, 597 167, 980	1, 523	1, 414	1, 299) <i>v</i> 1, 45:
Veterans' unemployment allowances: 3 ^a Initial claims	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 23 \\ 25 \\ 2,600 \end{array} $	24 31 32 3, 096	33 45 47 5, 043	39 64 69 6, 599	35 78 89 8,085	87 103	30 82 101 10, 153	29 77 94 8, 975	38 79 97 9, 755	34 82 97 9, 894	85 100	73 92	5 65 2 75	5
Anotheory in manufacturing establishments: Accession ratemonthly rate per 100 employees Separation rate, totaldo Dischargedodo	2,000 3.3 4.5 .4 1.8 2.1	2, 7 4, 2 , 3 2, 3 1, 5	2. 1 4. 0 . 2 2. 5 1. 1	2.8 4.3 2.8 2.8 1.1	2.5 3.5 .2	2.8 3.7 .2 2.3	10, 103 2. 4 3. 8 . 2 2. 4 1. 1	2, 7 3, 3 2 1, 9 1, 0	3, 733 3, 5 3, 1 , 2 1, 7 1, 1	2, 9 3, 1 , 2 1, 6 1, 1	3, 3 3, 7 , 2 1, 7	7 3.4 7 3.9 1.7	v 3. 6 v 3. 1 v 3. 1 v, 2 v 1. 5	

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and		1953							1954					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber
	EMPL	OYME	NT A	ND PO	OPUL	ATION	-Con	ntinue	ed				·	·
WAGES													: ; ;	1
Average weekly gross earnings (U. S. Department of Labor): 9													;	:
All manufacturing industries	72.14 77.90 78.94	71.60 76.73 76.21	72, 36 77, 52 78, 94	70, 92 76, 59 77, 60	71.28 76.38 78.40	76, 00 79, 19	70, 20 75, 43 78, 21	71, 13 76, 21 78, 80	71, 68 76, 40 79, 40	70, 92 75, 83 79, 80	76.59 80.20	76.99 7 81.00	р 77.97 Р 81.41	p 78.36 p 81.40
dollars. Sawmills and planing millsdo. Furniture and fixturesdo. Stone, clay, and glass productsdo. Glass and glassware, pressed or blowndo Primary metal industriesdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	$\begin{array}{c} 67.32\\ 67.82\\ 64.12\\ 72.10\\ 69.08\\ 83.82\end{array}$	65, 20 65, 76 63, 49 71, 05 70, 13 82, 78	64, 32 64, 64 63, 90 71, 23 69, 34 82, 78	$\begin{array}{c} 62.\ 65\\ 62.\ 72\\ 61.\ 78\\ 69.\ 48\\ 68.\ 64\\ 81.\ 74\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 63.\ 76\\ 63.\ 92\\ 62.\ 16\\ 70.\ 70\\ 70.\ 99\\ 79.\ 52 \end{array}$	62, 56 70, 30 70, 49 78, 28	65. 93 65. 77 61. 00 70, 18 68, 94 77, 90	67, 03 67, 23 60, 53 71, 10 69, 81 79, 49	$\begin{array}{c} 68.\ 71 \\ 68.\ 80 \\ 62.\ 17 \\ 70.\ 70 \\ 69.\ 45 \\ 80.\ 70 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 63.24\\ 64.64\\ 62.02\\ 71.33\\ 69.50\\ 80.81 \end{array}$	7 67. 10 7 63. 74 72. 04 7 70. 77 7 80. 64	$\begin{array}{r} 69.38 \\ r \ 64.46 \\ r \ 72.85 \\ 71.71 \\ r \ 82.01 \end{array}$	P 65. 10 P 73. 34 P 82. 47	p 64. 62 p 72. 98 p 83. 10
dollars. Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metalsdollars	88. 04 82. 39	86. 33 82. 98	85.46 82.54	84. 80 83. 40	81, 27 79, 98		79. 39 78. 41	81. 22 78. 40	83. 22 79. 39	84.00 79.60				:
Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma- chinery, and trans. equip.) dollars	77.23	76. 67	78.02		76, 33		75, 39	78.40	79.39	79.60 75.60	1	1	₽ 78.31	₽ 79. 52
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies	74, 56 83, 58 71, 91	72, 31 82, 78 72, 14	73, 63 84, 42 72, 36	71, 80 82, 40 70, 74	$\begin{array}{c} 73.\ 10\\ 82.\ 60\\ 72.\ 22\end{array}$	73, 10 82, 20 71, 28	70, 66 81, 00 70, 56	73, 28 81, 61 71, 50	74. 59 81. 41 72. 07	72.34 80.60 71.53	7 80, 80	7 81.61	P 81. 61	р 81.40 р 74.30
Transportation equipment do Automobiles do Aircraft and parts do Shin and boat building and repairs do Railroad equipment do Instruments and related products do Miscellaneous mfg, industries do	85, 89 88, 13 84, 03 79, 70 81, 77 74, 93 65, 19	$\begin{array}{c} 84.\ 84\\ 87.\ 02\\ 84.\ 03\\ 78.\ 62\\ 80.\ 11\\ 74.\ 75\\ 65.\ 12\\ \end{array}$	85, 88 87, 42 85, 27 82, 37 82, 76 75, 17 65, 53	85, 86 89, 79 83, 23 78, 66 82, 32 72, 22 63, 43	84, 82 85, 72 85, 28 81, 12 82, 95 73, 12 64, 16	84, 93 84, 46 81, 95 81, 93 72, 76	84, 82 87, 26 83, 43 80, 70 80, 08 72, 07 62, 72	85, 67 88, 34 83, 84 80, 94 80, 85 72, 07 63, 43	84, 59 85, 28 84, 86 80, 55 81, 45 72, 83 63, 36	$\begin{array}{c} 84.38\\ 85.06\\ 84.66\\ 80.11\\ 80.60\\ 72.29\\ 62.79\end{array}$	r 88,00 r 85,27 r 81,12 r 81,79 r 72,29	90, 27 85, 80 78, 83 79, 71 73, 82	₽ 74.00	₽ 74.37
Nondurable-goods industries do Food and kindred products do Meat products do Dairy products do Canning and preserving do Bakery products do Beverages do	$\begin{array}{c} 63.\ 67\\ 67.\ 23\\ 77.\ 89\\ 68.\ 26\\ 54.\ 54\\ 65.\ 67\\ 77.\ 33\end{array}$	63. 73 68. 31 82. 51 67. 94 49. 95 65. 60 75. 41	$\begin{array}{c} 64.\ 45\\ 68.\ 15\\ 76.\ 54\\ 68.\ 73\\ 53.\ 44\\ 66.\ 42\\ 75.\ 39\end{array}$	69.39	$\begin{array}{c} 64.\ 02\\ 67.\ 64\\ 73.\ 05\\ 69.\ 71\\ 54.\ 38\\ 66.\ 42\\ 76.\ 80\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 67.\ 87\\ 73.\ 05\\ 69.\ 12\\ 53.\ 95\\ 66.\ 50\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 62.87\\ 67.54\\ 72.68\\ 68.85\\ 52.85\\ 67.08\\ 78.57\end{array}$	63. 91 68. 54 74. 74 69. 01 54. 72 67. 65 78. 18	64, 57 69, 55 75, 85 71, 36 53, 27 68, 31 80, 56	$\begin{array}{c} 64.74\\ 69.72\\ 77.98\\ 71.81\\ 54.77\\ 68.64\\ 82.17\end{array}$	7 64. 68 7 67. 57 7 76.07 7 69. 55 7 55.89 7 68.14	765.24 768.72 79.19 71.23 55.40 68.88	₽ 65.07 ₽ 68.30	₽ 65. 80 ₽ 70. 86
Tobacco manufactures	48. 07 52. 33 50. 94 49. 26	47, 49 52, 33 51, 21 48, 73	49. 13 52. 61 51. 34 48. 60	45, 97 50, 86 49, 13 47, 65	$\begin{array}{c} 46.\ 31 \\ 52.\ 06 \\ 50.\ 03 \\ 48.\ 84 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 47.52\\51.68\\50.16\\48.71\end{array}$	49, 01 50, 46 48, 73 46, 99	$\begin{array}{c} 49.\ 98\\ 51.\ 10\\ 48.\ 97\\ 47.\ 65\end{array}$	51, 71 51, 41 49, 63 48, 34	51.54 51.41 49.52 47.58	52.36 50.69	r 52, 36 50, 95 49, 13	₽ 53.31	μ 17. 34 μ 54. 53
dollars Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	48, 74 58, 64	48.06 57.48	48, 82 58, 19	47.68 55.84	49.46 57.96	$\begin{array}{c} 49.\ 59 \\ 57.\ 32 \end{array}$	45, 62 52, 64	$46.07 \\ 52.97$	46, 55 55, 08	47.17 56.80		48.96 57.70	p 47.84	p 48. 01
dollarsdo Paper and allied productsdo Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo	41, 84 51, 83 73, 53 79, 72	40, 81 50, 76 73, 36 80, 08	40, 70 53, 61 73, 62 80, 08	39, 56 52, 44 72, 07 78, 55	41, 29 54, 62 72, 07 78, 37	$\begin{array}{c} 41.\ 15\\ 54.\ 93\\ 72.\ 83\\ 78.\ 99\end{array}$	39, 10 49, 01 71, 55 77, 47	39, 67 49, 76 72, 83 78, 19	40, 00 48, 53 74, 20 79, 79	$39.76 \\ 50.81 \\ 74.62 \\ 81.47$	^r 53.15 ^r 74,98	52.33 75.23	₽ 75. 58	₽ 76.54
Printing, publishing, and allied industries dollars	86, 58 92, 93 85, 63 76, 04 80, 60	$\begin{array}{c} 86.14\\ 92.57\\ 85.41\\ 76.82\\ 81.20 \end{array}$	88, 43 96, 87 86, 67 77, 61 81, 81	86, 02 90, 07 85, 79 76, 86 81, 41	85, 95 90, 42 84, 50 76, 86 81, 20		$\begin{array}{c} 86.11\\ 92.26\\ 84.50\\ 77.27\\ 82.62 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 86.\ 71\\ 93.\ 86\\ 84.\ 46\\ 77.\ 71\\ 82.\ 62 \end{array}$	86, 94 93, 50 85, 02 79, 10 84, 05	86. 94 92. 01 85. 72 79. 35 84, 24	7 91.85 7 85.10 7 78.94	r 88, 39 95, 21 85, 89 r 79, 93	₽ 88.39 ₽ 78.50	r 88.39
Products of petroleum and coaldc Petroleum refiningdo Rubber productsdo Tires and inner tubesdo Leather and leather productsdo. Footwear (except rubber)do. Nonmanufacturing industries:	91, 80 94, 71 75, 07 83, 16 49, 68 45, 67	$\begin{array}{c} 92.\ 21\\ 96.\ 46\\ 75.\ 65\\ 85.\ 09\\ 49.\ 82\\ 45.\ 80\end{array}$	91, 98 96, 05 75, 66 82, 43 52, 03 49, 10	91, 53 95, 58 75, 08 82, 88 51, 89 49, 37	90, 68 94, 47 75, 47 83, 03 52, 44 50, 41	90, 45 94, 47 74, 31 80, 89 52, 40 49, 98	91, 08 94, 87 75, 08 84, 14 49, 13 46, 42	93, 52 97, 17 77, 81 88, 65 49, 21 45, 89	93, 98 97, 17 79, 60 92, 06 51, 01 47, 75	$\begin{array}{c} 94.\ 53\\ 97.\ 51\\ 76.\ 83\\ 87.\ 01\\ 51.\ 38\\ 48.\ 73\end{array}$	7 96, 05 7 76, 25 7 85, 65 7 51, 24	7 95, 58 97, 61 79, 60 89, 95 7 50, 09	» 93. 02 » 81. 41 » 49. 76	v 93.66 v 82.82
Mining: Metaldo Anthracitedo Bituminous coaldo Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production	90. 29 73. 41 89. 78	90. 72 63. 49 81. 17	92.40 64.71 82.25	92. 00 70. 93 82. 34	85. 49 74. 84 79. 64	82.62 63.74 73.06	81. 19 64. 45 71. 67	82. 00 62. 74 76. 32	83, 84 96, 20 83, 00	83. 63 73. 58 75. 39	82.50	56, 88 79, 86		
Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo. Contract constructiondo Nonbuilding construction	90. 27 80. 33 96. 11 97. 48 95. 76	94. 39 76. 99 93. 00 91. 01 93. 59	90, 45 76, 12 92, 37 89, 93 93, 29	92, 80 70, 93 87, 12 83, 88 87, 46	91, 08 73, 79 92, 85 91, 14 93, 24	90. 45 74. 22 93. 24 90. 12 94. 28	$\begin{array}{c} 90.\ 45\\ 75.\ 08\\ 92.\ 87\\ 89.\ 60\\ 94.\ 17\end{array}$	94. 58 77. 88 94. 50 93. 79 94. 69	90, 63 78, 58 95, 63 96, 14 95, 72	92, 57 80, 46 95, 63 97, 29 95, 20	79.83 795.38 797.44			
Telephone	77, 53 66, 01 74, 05 82, 17	77.1867.9073.3482.98	$77. 43 \\ 65. 84 \\ 73. 16 \\ 82. 37$	78, 59 65, 70 72, 80 81, 77	$\begin{array}{c} 77.\ 25\\ 65.\ 74\\ 73.\ 69\\ 80.\ 97\end{array}$		77.5866.0975.7880.77	77, 94 67, 38 75, 78 81, 59	$\begin{array}{c} 79.\ 10\\ 67.\ 34\\ 77.\ 15\\ 82.\ 40 \end{array}$	78, 51 68, 60 77, 15 83, 83	77.33 783.43	85.69		·····
Wholesale trade	72.67 55.24 38.75 59.37 74.48	72, 50 55, 10 38, 64 59, 75 74, 32	73, 26 54, 49 39, 93 59, 83 72, 37	72, 76 55, 77 40, 14 59, 75 71, 60	72, 36 55, 91 39, 90 59, 59 72, 82	72, 76 55, 91 40, 13 59, 75 73, 26	73. 16 55. 91 39. 76 59. 75 74. 76	73. 93 56. 41 39. 91 59. 82 75. 75	73, 93 57, 38 41, 30 60, 92 76, 37	74.34 58.51 42.35 62.57 76.37	7 58, 36 7 41, 76 7 62, 09	57.09 40.83 61.37	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Finance, insurance, and real estate: Banks and trust companiesdo. Ser vice and miscellaneous: Hotels, year-rounddo. Laundriesdo. Cleaning and dyeing plantsdo.	55, 36 39, 76 39, 70 46, 92	55, 33 39, 67 40, 00 45, 98	55, 6≻ 39, 81 40, 60 46, 68	$56. 51 \\ 39. 71 \\ 39. 70 \\ 45. 08$	56, 79 39, 90 39, 80 45, 55	$56.\ 47\\39.\ 81\\39.\ 60\\46.\ 26$	56, 76 39, 62 40, 80 50, 40	57. 19 40. 13 40. 30 47. 32	57. 09 39. 81 40. 50, 49. 20	57.66 40.03 40.00 745.78	r 40, 13 39, 40	57.57 40.64 40.40		

r Revised. P Preliminary, Ø See corresponding note on p. S-11.
 \$Revised series. See note marked "#" at bottom of p. S-13.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and		1953				· · · · ·	·····		1954		1			
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novei ber
]	EMPLO	OYME	NT A	ND P	OPUL	ATIO	N-Co	ntinue	ed .		·	·	<u> </u>	
WAGES-Continued														
verage hourly gross earnings (U. S. Department of														
of Labor): Q All manufacturing industriesdollars	1.79	1.79	1.80			1.79	1.80	1.81	1.81	1.80		1.81	P 1.81	P 1.
Durable-goods industriesdodo	1.90	1.89 1.91	1.90 1.93		1.90 1.96	$1.90 \\ 1.97$	1, 90 1, 97	$1.91 \\ 1.97$	1. 91 1. 98	1, 91 1, 99		1.92 r 2.02	₽ 1.93 ₽ 2.01	₽1. ₽2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture) dollars	1.65	1,63	1.60	1.59	1.59	1.61	1.64	1.68	1.68	1.55	1.58	r 1.67	₽ 1.68	P 1.
Sawmills and planing millsdo Furniture and fixturesdo	1.65 1.56		1.60	1.60	1.59	1.60 1.56	$1.62 \\ 1.56$	$1.66 \\ 1.56$	1.67	1.55 1.57	1.59	1.68		 P 1
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.75	1.77	1.77	1.79	p 1.78	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown do Primary metal industries do	1.74 2.08	$1.78 \\ 2.08$		1.76 2.08		$1.78 \\ 2.06$	$1,80 \\ 2,05$	$1.79 \\ 2.07$	1.79 2.08	$1.81 \\ 2.11$		1.82		• <u>1</u>
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills dollars	2, 19	2, 18	2.18	2.18	2.15	2.15	2.14	2.16	2, 19	2.24	2, 21	2.26		
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals dollars	1.99	1, 99			1.97	1.96	1, 97	1. 96	1, 97	2.00				
Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma-	1							Í			1	1.90		
chinery, transportation equipment)_dollars Heating apparatus (except electrical) and	1.87	1.87	1, 88	1, 89		1.88	1, 88	1, 90	1.89	1.89				, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
plumbers' supplies	1.85 1.99	1.84 1.99	1, 85 2, 01	1.86 2.00		$1.86 \\ 2.00$	1, 84 2, 00	$1.86 \\ 2.01$	$1.86 \\ 2.01$	1.85 2.01		1.87	p 2.03	
Machinery (except electrical)	1.78	1.79	1.80	1.80		1, 80	1.80	1, 81	1.82	1.82	1.81	* 1.82	p 1.83	<i>n</i> 1
Transportation equipment do	2.10 2.16	2.10 2.17	2.11 2.18	2.12 2.19		$\frac{2.10}{2.15}$	$2,11 \\ 2,16$	$2.11 \\ 2.16$	$\frac{2.12}{2.17}$	$2.12 \\ 2.17$		r 2.15	p 2, 15	
Aircraft and partsdo	2.02	2.02	2.04	2,05	2.07	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.17 2.08	2.08	2.09	2.10		
Ship and boat building and repairsdo Railroad equipmentdo	2.07 2.07	2.08 2.07	2.08 2.09	2.07 2.10	2.08 2.10	2.08 2.09	$2.08 \\ 2.08$	2.07 2.10	$2.06 \\ 2.11$	$2.07 \\ 2.11$	2.08 r 2.13	2.08		
Instruments and related productsdo Miscellaneous mfg, industriesdo	1.81 1.59	1.81 1.60	1, 82 1, 61	1.81 1.61	1.81 1.60	$1.81 \\ 1.60$	$1.82 \\ 1.60$	$1.82 \\ 1.61$	1.83 1.60	1.83 1.61		7 1.85		
-	1.62	1.63	1.64	1, 65	1,65	1.65	1,65	1.66	1, 66	1.66	, 1.65	1,66		1
Nondurable-goods industriesdo Food and kindred productsdo Meat productsdo	1,62	1.65	1.65	1.68	1.67	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	7 1.64	1.66	₽ 1.67	р
Dairy products	1.85 1.58	1, 91 1, 58	1.84 1.58	1.85 1.61	1, 84 1, 61	1.84 1.60	$1.84 \\ 1.59$	$1.85 \\ 1.59$	$1.85 \\ 1.60$	$1.87 \\ 1.61$	⁷ 1.86 1.61	1.63		
Dairy products	1.36 1.59	$1.35 \\ 1.60$	$1.41 \\ 1.62$	1.46 1.62	$1.45 \\ 1.62$	1, 47 1, 63	1,46 1,64	1.44 1.65	1, 38 1, 65	$1.39 \\ 1.67$	$^{7}1.38$	1.39 1.68		
Beveragesdo	1.90	1.89	1, 88	1.91	$\tilde{1}, \tilde{92}$	1.94	1, 94	1, 94	1. 96	1.98				
Tobacco manufacturesdo	1, 22 1, 37	1.24	$1.25 \\ 1.37$	1.27	1.29	1.32	1.35	1.34	1.35	1.36		r 1.25		
Textile-mill productsdodo Broad-woven fabric millsdo	1.33	1.37 1.33	1.33	1.36 1.31	1.37 1.32	$1.36 \\ 1.32$	1.31	1.37 1.32	1.36 1.32	$1.36 \\ 1.31$	1.32	1.32		
Knitting millsdodo Apparel and other finished textile products	1.31	1.31	1, 31	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1. 31	1.30	1.30	1.31		
dollars	$1.35 \\ 1.62$	$1.35 \\ 1.61$	1.36 1.59	1.37 1.60	$1.37 \\ 1.61$	$1.37 \\ 1.61$	1, 33 1, 60	$1.32 \\ 1.61$	1.33 1.62	$1.34 \\ 1.60$	1.35 1.63	1.36 1.63	₽ 1.34	
Men's and boys' suits and coats do Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing dollars	1. 14	1.14	1, 14	1.15	1, 15	1. 14	1.13	1, 14	1. 13	1.12		(1	i
Women's outerwear do	1 52	1.48	1.51	1.52	1.53	1, 53	1.45	1.43	1.44	1.49	7 1.51	1.53		' .
Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo	1.71 1.82	$1.71 \\ 1.82$	$1.72 \\ 1.82$	1.72 1.81	1, 72 1, 81	$1.73 \\ 1.82$	1, 72 1, 81	$1.73 \\ 1.81$	1, 75 1, 83	1.76 1.86	1.86	1.77		
Paper and allied products do Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills do Printing, publishing, and allied industries.do Newspapers do	2.22 2.56	2.22 2.55	2.25 2.59	2.24 2.53	2, 25 2, 54	2.25 2.54	$2.26 \\ 2.57$	2.27 2.60	2.27 2.59	2.27 2.57		r 2, 29 2, 63		
Commercial printing do	2.13 1.85	$2.13 \\ 1.86$	2.14 1.87	2.15 1.87	2.15 1.87	2.15 1.87	2.15 1.88	2.15 1.90	2.18	2.17	2.16	2.18		
Industrial organic chemicalsdo	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.02		2.04	1.92 2.05	$1.94 \\ 2.08$		2.09		
Products of petroleum and coaldo	2.25	2.26	2.26	2.26	2. 25	2.25	2.26	2.27	2. 27	2.30	2.27	· 2.32		p
Petroleum refiningdo Rubber productsdo	2.35	2.37 1.92	2.36 1.93	2.36 1.94	2.35 1.94	2.35 1.93	$2.36 \\ 1.94$	$2.37 \\ 1.96$	2.37 1.98	2.39 1.95				р
Tires and inner tubesdododo	2.20 1.38		2.21		2, 22	$2.21 \\ 1.39$	2.22	$2.25 \\ 1.39$	$2.29 \\ 1.39$		r 2. 29	2.26	5	i
Footwear (except rubber)	1.33					1.34	1.33		1, 33					
Mining: Metaldo								_						
A (1.0F3CD4	2.09 2.48	2.10 2.48	2.10 2.47		2.05 2.52	2.04 2.49	2.04 2.46	$2.05 \\ 2.47$	2.06 2.65	2.07 2.52	^r 2.05 2,50	2.09		
Bituminous coaldo Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:	2.48	2.49	2.47	2.48	2.47	2.46	2.48	2.47	2, 50	2.48	7 2.48			(
Petroleum and natural-gas proddollars Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo. Contract construction	2.24 1.75	2.28 1.73	$2.25 \\ 1.73$	2.28 1.73	$2,26 \\ 1,72$	$2.25 \\ 1.73$	$2.25 \\ 1.73$	$2.29 \\ 1.75$	2.26 1.75	$2.28 \\ 1.78$	2.27 1.77	2.29		
Contract construction do	2.49 2.31	2.50	2.51 2.30	2.54	2.53	2.52 2.27	$ \begin{array}{r} 2.51 \\ 2.28 \\ 2.58 \\ 2.58 \\ \end{array} $	2.52	2.51	2.51	7 2. 51	2.55		
Building construction do	2. 31 2. 54	$2.31 \\ 2.55$	2.30		2.29 2.59	2. 27 2. 59	2.28 2.58	$2.31 \\ 2.58$	2, 30 2, 58	2.30 2.58	7 2.32 7 2.60	2. 33		
Building construction do Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus lines‡ do	1.75	1.75	1.74	1.77	1.78	1.79	1,80	1.80	1, 81	1.83	1.82	1.83		
Telephone do	$1.71 \\ 1.78$	1.75 1.78	1.71 1.78	1.72 1.78		$1.72 \\ 1.79$	1.73 1.80	1.75 1.80	1, 74 1, 85	1.75 1.85				
Telegraphdodo Gas and electric utilitiesdo Wholesale and retail trade:	1.98	1.99	1.98	1.98		1.97	1.97	1.99			7 2.02	2.05		
Wholesale trade	1.79	1.79	1.80	1.81	1.80	1.81	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.84	1.84	1.85		
dollars_		1.42	1.39	1.43		1.43	1.43	1.45	1.46	1.47		1.46		
General-merchandise storesdo Food and liquor storesdo	1.12 1.55		$1.10 \\ 1.55$	$1.15 \\ 1.56$		1.14 1.56	$1.12 \\ 1.56$	$1.15 \\ 1.57$		1.17 1.58		1.59		
Food and liquor stores	1.67	1.67	1,63			1.65	1.68	1.71	1.72	1.72	1.71	1.69		
Hotels, year-round	. 94	. 94	. 95	.95		. 95	. 95	. 96		. 96	. 96	. 97		.
Hotels, year-round do	. 99 1. 17	1.00 1.17	1.00 1.17	$1.00 \\ 1.18$. 1. 00 1. 18	1.00 1.18	$1.01 \\ 1.20$	1, 00 1, 18	1.00 1.20	1.00 1.18		1.01		
iscellaneous wage data: Construction wage rates (ENR):8											}			
Common labordol. per hr	1.927 3.085		1.933 3.086	$1.944 \\ 3.095$		1.944	1.947	1.964	1.979	1.997	2.009	2.016		
Skilled labordo Farm wage rates, without board or room (quarterly)	1 1	5.060	ə. vəb			3, 100	3.100	3, 112	3, 133	3.147		3.169		
dol. per hr Railway wages (average, class I)do Road-building wages, common labordo	.77 1.895	1. 928	1.908	. 90 1. 943	1.961		,84 1.913	1.939	1. 916	. 87 1. 932		1, 937	. 75	
Road-building wages, common labordo				1.61							· · · · ·		1.58	

r Revised. » Preliminary. QSee corresponding note on p. S-11. ‡ Revised series. See note marked "‡" at bottom of p. S-13. § Rates as of Dec 1, 1954: Common labor, \$2.022 skilled labor, \$3.186.

S-16

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

December 1954

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and		1953		···					1954			,		
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Noven ber
				FINA	NCE									
BANKING												!	!	
Acceptances and commercial paper outstanding: Bankers' acceptances	517 7 548	5 34 7 595		586 7 635	545 7 716	580 735	62 3 7 694	616 7 641	589 r 679	- <mark>589</mark> - 747	563 794			
Totalmil. of do] Farm mortgage loans, totaldo Federal land banksdo Land Bank Commissionerdo			1,180			$ \begin{array}{r} 1.228 \\ 1.212 \\ 16 \\ 16 \end{array} $			1,257 1,242 15			1, 275 1, 261 14		
Loans to cooperativesdo Other loans and discountsdo do	372 714	651	620	$\begin{array}{c} 360\\ 619\end{array}$	647	350 693	734	772	808	319 822	814	767	708	
Bank debits, total (345 centers)†do New York Citydo 6 other centers♂do	$149,606 \\ 54,152 \\ 31,778$	50, 470	65, 367	7 154, 286 62, 306 30, 806	7 141, 928 56, 115 29, 341	7 171, 356 67, 913 36, 666	60,479	59, 535		$^{\prime}$ 154, 849 61, 155 31, 556		56.744	58, 792	•••••••••
Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month: Assets, total. mil. of dol. Reserve bank credit ontstanding, total. do. Discounts and advances. do. United States Government securities. do. Gold certificate reserves. do. Liabilities, total. do. Deposits, total. do. Excess reserves estimated) do. Federal Reserve notes in circulation. do. Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks.	$50, 969 \\ 26, 550 \\ 413 \\ 25, 348 \\ 20, 897 \\ 50, 969 \\ 21, 030 \\ 19, 460 \\ 634 \\ 26, 134 \\ 44, 3$	$\begin{array}{c} 26, 133\\ 369\\ 25, 095\\ 21, 348\\ 51, 150\\ 20, 669\\ 19, 434\\ 347\\ 26, 455\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 26,880\\ 28\\ 25,916\\ 21,354\\ 52,315\\ 21,422\\ 20,160\\ 763\\ 26,558\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 50,509\\ 25,437\\ 156\\ 24,639\\ 21,274\\ 50,509\\ 20,688\\ 19,384\\ 368\\ 25,885\\ 45,7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 50,692\\ 25,688\\ 350\\ 24,509\\ 21,270\\ 50,692\\ 20,934\\ 19,412\\ 591\\ 25,757\\ 45,61\end{array}$	$21, 278 \\ 50, 704 \\ 20, 773 \\ 19, 194 \\ 505 \\ 25, 487 \\$	$50,089\\25,382\\172\\24,632\\21,283\\50,089\\20,898\\19,528\\684\\25,472\\45,9$	$\begin{array}{r} 25,781\\ 245\\ 24,812\\ 21,293\\ 50,494\\ 21,143\\ 19,563\\ 672\\ 25,544\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 25, 642\\ 37,\\ 25, 037\\ 21, 239\\ 50, 759\\ 20, 808\\ 19, 011\\ 599\\ 25, 588\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 49,746\\ 25,183\\ 184\\ 24,325\\ 21,220\\ 49,746\\ 20,454\\ 18,702\\ 939\\ 25,567\\ 46,1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 24,696\\ 200\\ 24,023\\ 21,117\\ 49,174\\ 19,805\\ 18,310\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 25,183\\ 132\\ 24,271\\ 21,129\\ 49,778\\ 20,264\\ 18,676\\ 952\\ 25,601\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 25, 401, \\ 297, \\ 24, 381, \\ 21, 079, \\ 50, 035, \\ 20, 373, \\ 18, 722, \\ 471, \\ 25, 706, \end{array}$	50, 80 25, 9 24, 85 21, 0 50, 80 20, 40 18, 9 5 26, 0 45,
condition, Wednesday nearest end of month: Deposits: Demand, adjusted	54, 692	54, 376	56, 217	55, 588	53.913	51, 812	54, 108	53, 93 0	53, 319	54, 949	54,066	55, 043	55, 459	
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol	55, 965 3, 612 2, 346 18, 426	3, 685 3, 410	2, 594	55, 831 4, 093 2, 275 18, 779	$54.791 \\ 3.908 \\ 2.424 \\ 18.917$	$52,824\\4,232\\3,838\\19,050$	$54, 488 \\ 4, 308 \\ 2, 671 \\ 19, 124$	4, 418 2, 982	4, 329 4, 085	55, 360 4, 033 2, 091 19, 808	54,746 3,939 3,247 19,887	3, 756 2, 605	3,852 3,806	
niil. of dol States and political subdivisions do Interbank (demand and time) do Investments, totaldo U, S. Government obligations, direct and guaran.	17, 374 865 12, 773 39, 244	$17, 311 \\ 882 \\ 13, 062 \\ 40, 254 \\ 0.5 \\ 700 \\ 0.5 \\ 700 \\ 0.5 \\ 700 \\ 0.5 \\ 700 \\ 0.5 $	$13,860 \\ 40,282$	$17, 619 \\970 \\12, 948 \\40, 697 \\92, 697 \\93, 697 \\93, 693 \\94, 6$	17,73499412,98340,133	$17, 771 \\ 1, 087 \\ 13, 017 \\ 38, 738 \\ 00, 075 \\ 00, 0$	17, 854 1, 078 12, 794 40, 177	13,040 41,300	13, 870 41, 945	18, 337 1, 285 13, 406 42, 492	44, 237	* 1, 195 13, 791 44, 194	1,220 14,301 46,088	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
teed, totalmil. of dol. Billsdo Certificatesdo Bonds and guaranteed obligationsdo Notesdo Other securitiesdo.	$\begin{array}{c} 31, 795 \\ 2, 388 \\ 5, 502 \\ 17, 251 \\ 6, 654 \\ 7, 449 \end{array}$	32,792 2,394 5,399 18,541 6,458 7,462	2,569 5,303 18,517 6,411	$\begin{array}{r} 32,989\\ 2,517\\ 4,764\\ 18,952\\ 6,756\\ 7,708\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 32, 292 \\ 2, 084 \\ 4, 097 \\ 21, 313 \\ 4, 798 \\ 7, 841 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 30,850\\ 2,076\\ 2,737\\ 21,388\\ 4,649\\ 7,888\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 32,160\\ 2,987\\ 3,045\\ 21,598\\ 4,530\\ 8,017\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 33,196\\ 2,428\\ 2,684\\ 21,502\\ 6,582\\ 8,104\end{array}$	2, 619 2, 777 21, 654	34, 221 3, 045 2, 754 21, 742 6, 680 8, 271	35,862 3,135 2,559 23,515 6,653 8,375	2,868 2,504 23,654 6,670	2,500 2,369 23,801 8,688	
Loans (net), totaldo Commercial, industrial, and agriculturaldo To brokers and dealers in securitiesdo Other loans for purchasing or earrying securities	40, 294 23, 301 1, 663 724	40, 268 23, 134 1, 877 748	41, 020 23, 380 2, 248 868	39, 963 22, 638 2, 180 826	39, 401 22, 407 1, 907 811	39, 317 22, 763 1, 758 847	38, 941 22, 183 1, 744 849	39, 219 21, 599 2, 141 915	39, 136 21, 884 2, 379 899	38, 953 21, 524 2, 005 875	38, 541 20, 798 2, 228 904	39, 028 21, 015 2, 403 941	¹ 38, 844 21, 104 2, 466 991	
Real-estate loans	6, 438 806 7, 983	6, 449 703 7, 978		6, 486 541 7, 924	6, 478 679 7, 754	6, 522 241 7, 825	6, 553 500 7, 753	6, 592 895 7, 721	186 7, 772	6, 718 699 7, 787	6, 831 574 7, 866	533 7, 893	- 789	••••
In 19 cities percent New York City do 7 other northern and eastern cities do II southern and western cities do			3. 51 3. 79 4. 10						3, 34 3, 61 3, 98			3. 29 3. 57		
Discount rate (N, Y, F, R, Bank)	2.00 2.97 4.17	2.00 2.97 4.17	2.00	$2.00 \\ 2.97 \\ 4.17$	1, 75 2, 56 4, 17	1.75 2.50 4.17	1.50 2.50 4.17	1.50 2.08 4.17	1, 50 2, 08 4, 17	1, 50 2, 04 4, 17		$1.50 \\ 2.00$	2.00	•••••
Open market rates, New York City: Acceptances, prime, bankers' 90 days	1, 88 2, 55 3, 25 3, 13	1.88 7 2.31 3.25 3.13		1.88 7 2.11 3.25 3.13	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{r} \ \textbf{1}, \textbf{68} \\ \textbf{2}, \textbf{00} \\ \textbf{3}, \textbf{25} \\ \textbf{3}, \textbf{13} \end{array}$	1.48 2.09 3.13 7 3.01	1,25 $1,76$ $3,00$ $2,88$	3.00	$1.25 \\ 1.56 \\ 3.00 \\ 2.88$	1, 25 7 1, 45 3, 00 2, 88	3.00	1.31 3.00	$\begin{array}{c} 1.31\\ 3.00 \end{array}$	
Yield on U. S. Govt. securities:do	1, 402 2, 36 14, 056	1, 427 2, 3f 14, 141	1, 639 2, 22 14, 341	1. 214 2. 04 14, 442	. 984 1. 84 14, 500	1.053 1.80 14,651	1.011 1.71 14,694	. 782 1. 78 14, 768	. 650 1. 79 14, 914	. 710 1. 69 14, 943	14, 993	1.80 15,112	1.85	•••••
U. S. postal savings	2, 388	2, 374	2, 360	2, 343	2, 326	2, 310	2, 291	2, 272	2, 251	₽ 2, 2 30	P 2, 209	₽ 2.189	₽ 2, 171	
term) otal outstanding, end of month 9mil. of dol Installment credit, total 9do Automobile paperdo Other consumer-goods paperdo Repair and modernization loansdo Personal loansdo	7 28, 600 7 21, 766 7 10, 373 7 5, 529 7 1, 619 7 4, 245	7 28, 760 7 21, 907 7 10, 404 7 5, 587 7 1, 645 7 4, 271	+ 22, 187	7 28, 724 7 21, 836 7 10, 158 7 5, 697 7 1, 635 7 4, 346	* 28, 140 * 21, 582 * 10, 010 * 5, 588 * 1, 623 * 4, 361	* 27, 833 * 21, 381 * 9, 919 * 5, 443 * 1, 614 * 4, 405	r 28, 095 r 21, 426 r 9, 942 r 5, 413 r 1, 617 r 4, 454	* 21, 487	7 28, 666 7 21, 717 7 10, 168 7 5, 367 7 1, 635 7 4, 547	7 21, 849	7 21, 901	7 21, 935 7 10, 365 7 5, 287 7 1, 642	$21,952 \\10,340 \\5,324 \\1,637$	• • • • • •
By type of holder: Financial institutions, total	r 18, 610 r 9, 009 6, 093 r 1, 093 r 2, 415 r 3, 156 r 937 r 842 r 383	18, 697 9, 006 6, 147 1, 107 2, 437 3, 210 7, 960 7, 858 383	r 18, 758 r 8, 998 6, 147 r 1, 124 r 2, 489 r 3, 429 r 1, 040 r 903 r 380	r 18. 545 r 8, 914 6, 062 r 1, 103 r 2, 466 r 3, 291 r 995 r 872 r 375	r 18, 300 r 8, 755 r 5, 974 r 1, 115 r 2, 456 r 3, 282 r 1, 065 r 849 r 370	r 18, 192 r 8, 714 5, 892 r 1, 136 r 2, 450 r 3, 189 r 1, 031 r 829 r 366	* 18, 245 * 8, 722 5, 901 * 1, 157 * 2, 465 * 3, 181 * 1, 032 * 823 * 368	* 18, 325 * 8, 729 5, 944 * 1, 175 * 2, 477 * 3, 162 * 1, 027 * 821 * 371	7 18, 538 7 8, 783 6, 060 7 1, 207 7 2, 488 7 3, 179 7 1, 037 7 820 7 379	r 18, 671 r 8, 763 6, 189 r 1, 228 r 2, 491 r 3, 178 r 1, 032 r 818 r 386	7 1, 032 7 821	7 8, 688 6, 294 7 1, 267 7 2, 504 7 3, 182 7 1, 041 7 823	$\begin{array}{c} 8, 637\\ 6, 315\\ 1, 270\\ 2, 504\\ 3, 226\\ 1, 063\\ 830\end{array}$	

r Revised, P Preliminary, 1 Exclusive of loans to banks.
 ⊕ Revised to cover 11 dealers. Comparable data for January-September 1953 (mil. dol.): 504; 511; 507; 464; 441; 408; 429; 451; and 475.
 † Revised series. Bank debits have been revised to include additional centers and to represent debits to demand deposits; data for 1943-53 appear on p. 23 of the September 1954 SURVEY.
 of Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.
 ‡ 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.
 § For bond yields see p. S-20.
 Q Revisions for 1953 papear on p. 24 of the June 1954 SURVEY. Data beginning 1953 have recently been revised to incorporate more comprehensive information; unpublished revisions (for January-September 1953) will be shown later.
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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Nove
		TITATA			-		1	1			1.061		ber
		FINA	NCE-	-Cont	inued								
										A an of the set of the set			
7 6, 834 7 2, 199	7 6.853 7 2.183	7,350	r 6, 888	r 6, 558 r 9, 133	r 6, 452	r 6, 669 r 2, 181	7 6, 885 7 9 313	7 6, 949 7 2 334	7 6, 876 7 2, 303		r 6, 921 r 2, 335	7,023 2 377	
7 2, 886 7 1, 749	r 2, 931 r 1, 739	r 3, 411 r 1, 720	r 3, 002 r 1, 721	r 2, 682 r 1, 743	r 2, 564 r 1, 738	r 2, 723 r 1, 765	r 2, 786 r 1, 786	r 2, 819 r 1, 796	r 2, 773 r 1, 800	7 2, 734 7 1, 789	* 2,807 * 1,779	2, 892 1, 754	
7 2, 199 7 2, 886 7 1, 749	7 2, 183 7 2, 931 7 1, 739	7 2, 219 7 3, 411 7 1, 720	r 2, 165 r 3, 002 r 1, 721	7 2, 133 7 2, 682 7 1, 743	r 2, 150 r 2, 564 r 1, 738	7 2, 181 7 2, 723 7 1, 765	7 2, 313 7 2, 786 7 1, 786	r 2, 334 r 2, 819 r 1, 796	7 2, 303 7 2, 773 7 1, 800	2,312 2,734 1,789	7 2, 335 7 2, 807 7 1, 779	2,892	
7 2, 540 7 1, 132 7 603	' 2, 355 ' 987	7 2, 696 7 964	r J, 947 r 780 r 529	r 1, 956 r 809	7 2, 380 7 1, 020	7 2, 400 7 1, 038	7 2, 397 7 1, 047	7 2, 703 7 1, 244	7 2, 549 7 1, 163	r 2, 477 r 1, 114	r 2.441 r 1,062	2,454 1,031 697	
715 2,355 1,019 656	r 701 r 2, 214 r 956 r 609	7 849 7 2, 416 7 1, 027 7 63!	, 629 2,298 963 7672	r 637 r 2, 210 r 957 r 619	786 2,581 1,111 719	747 2,355 1,015 645	r 743 7 2, 336 7 987 7 650	7 800 7 2, 473 7 1, 078 7 662	764 72,417 71,033 7661	756 2,425 1,063 641	750 2,407 1,046 636	736 2, 437 1, 056 650	
r 2, 444 r 1, 128	r 2, 502 r 1, 095	^ 2, 414 7 1, 053	r 2, 306 r 907	r 2, 356 r 958	' 2, 293 ' 956	r 2, 357 r 963	r 2, 319 r 983	7 2, 492 7 1, 113	r 2, 452 r 1, 059	$^{\prime}$ 2, 407	" 2, 472 " 1, 076	2,459 1,067	
, 705 , 2, 257 , 965 , 635	754 2,312 1,008 623	724 2,323 1,026 620	710 2, 368 985 681	762 72,377 1,041 7644	736 72,456 71,053 7688	750 2,358 1,025 629	, 733 , 2, 392 , 1, 010 , 658	731 2,413 1,056 658	728 2,363 1,006 667	r 761 r 2, 479 r 1, 067 r 678	788 2,404 1,014 635	760 2, 425 1, 039 653	4 - 4 4
	0.03	011	12	002		701	, , , ,		0.00		100		
51	47	5, 403 5, 132 48 4, 133	4,619 4,458 39 3,538	6, 425 5, 444 41 5, 366	13, 013 11, 434 44 11, 865	3,956 2,751 52 2,865	5,037 3,592 44 3,946	r 11, 347 r 10, 644 49 r 10, 123	$3, 148 \\ 2, 827 \\ 45 \\ 2, 059$	4, 801 3, 911 48 3, 806	5, 280 4, 951 48 4, 277	2, 639 47	
1.019 125	968 182	919 304	749 293	860 159	954 149	860 179	877 170	r 834 r 340	790 254	828 119	839 117	850 140	
5, 462 354 340 ² 3, 647 1, 121	5, 333 164 349 ² 3, 540 1, 280	6, 336 1, 294 376 ² 3, 465 1, 201	5, 058 245 343 ² 3, 001 1, 468	4, 707 372 345 3, 568 422	5, 555 588 340 3, 830 797	5, 296 350 283 3, 691 872	5,203 249 352 3,374 1,228	r 7, 308 r 1, 763 376 p 4, 650 p 519	4, 827 213 336 3, 061 1, 218	6, 731 332 334 3, 370 2, 695	5, 019 7 541 321 3, 261 897	346 349 23, 300	
$273, 386 \\ 271, 291 \\ 230, 403 \\ 40, 888 \\ 2, 095$	$273, 128 \\ 232, 115 \\ 41, 013$	275, 168, 272, 881, 231, 684, 41, 197, 2, 287	$274,849 \\ 272,632 \\ 231,623 \\ 41,009 \\ 2,216$	272, 536 231, 466 41, 070 2, 246	270, 235267, 823226, 82141, 0022, 412	271,047268,855227,80641,0492,192	273, 475 271, 280 229, 913 41, 367 2, 195	$271, 260 \\ 268, 910 \\ 226, 681 \\ 42, 229 \\ 2, 350$	270, 984 268, 681 226, 528 42, 152 2, 303	$\begin{array}{c} 274,955\\ 272,693\\ 230,214\\ 42,479\\ 2,262 \end{array}$	272, 440 230, 033 42, 407 2, 370	276, 400 234, 161 42, 238 2, 352	27 23 4
$57,860 \\ 384$	368	76 57, 934 423 514	75 57, 918 561 704	57, 960 515	77 58, 050 602 598	80 58, 106 511 538	80 58, 159 464 510	81 58, 189 523 628	1		58, 207 464	58, 242 456	5
-		6, 810 2, 930 8, 043 2, 303 2, 514	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2,858 7,987 1,842 2,696			2,922 7,965 1,576 3,369	• • • • • • • • • • •	· · · ·			
		2,602 3,425 8,062			3, 425 8, 035			$3,439 \\ 8,077$					
		5, 075 1, 257 3, 818 434 33, 429			1,025 4.920 470			1,052 4,033 486					
					1	3							
		78, 201 69, 992			79,649 71,238			80, 981 72, 361					
$67.685 \\ 41,976$	68, 046 42, 120	68, 587 42, 317	$\frac{68,989}{42,607}$	69,337 42,801	$69,652 \\ 42,942$	70,024 43,087	79, 3 64 43, 233	70,716 43,362	71, 160 43, 509	71,529 43,598	71, 930 43, 713	72, 341 43, 870	
		10, 435 8, 427 12, 295 3, 484 16, 102	10, 509 8, 407 12, 325 3, 505 16, 267	$10, 541 \\ 8, 414 \\ 12, 447 \\ 3, 507 \\ 16, 307 $	10, 461 8, 306 12, 548 3, 499 16, 433	10, 464 8, 287 12, 621 3, 520 16, 482	$10, 475 \\ 8, 194 \\ 12, 655 \\ 3, 525 \\ 16, 578$	10, 316 8, 011 12, 766 3, 574 16, 705	$10, 230 \\ 7, 861 \\ 12, 820 \\ 3, 573 \\ 16, 886 \\ 16, 886 \\ 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,$	7, 839 12, 857 3, 552	7,757 12,953 3,542	7,692 13,002 3,587	
1,648 17,302	1,654 17,444	911 19, 321 1, 666 17, 655 2, 436	889 19, 410 1, 674 17, 736 2, 447	$793 \\19,525 \\1,685 \\17,840 \\2,460$	790 19, 689 1, 697 17, 992 2, 480	799 19, 885 1, 714 18, 171 2, 494	81820,0281,72818,3002,507	$807 \\ 20, 197 \\ 1, 744 \\ 18, 453 \\ 2, 523 \\ \end{cases}$	842 20, 366 1, 759 18, 607 2, 536	20, 555 1, 770 18, 785	20,767 1,779 18,988	20, 961 1, 786 19, 175	
	- 2, 199 - 2, 886 - 1, 749 - 2, 886 - 1, 749 - 2, 886 - 1, 749 - 2, 886 - 1, 749 - 2, 886 - 1, 749 - 2, 886 - 1, 749 - 2, 886 - 603 - 715 - 703 - 705 - 70635 - 707 - 701 - 701 - 703 - 704 - 705 - 705 - 704	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c} r. 2, 199 \\ r. 2, 199 \\ r. 2, 189 \\ r. 2, 189 \\ r. 2, 170 \\ r. 1, 170 $	$ \begin{array}{c} r. 2, 100 & r. 2, 183 & r. 2, 210 & r. 2, 163 & r. 2, 150 & r. 2, 134 & r. 2, 234 & r. 2, 234 \\ \hline r. 1, 240 & r. 1, 230 & r. 1, 221 & r. 1, 743 & r. 1, 758 & r. 1, 756 & r. 1, 756 \\ \hline r. 2, 186 & r. 2, 183 & r. 2, 210 & r. 1, 221 & r. 1, 743 & r. 1, 738 & r. 1, 756 & r. 1, 756 & r. 1, 756 \\ \hline r. 2, 186 & r. 2, 183 & r. 2, 210 & r. 2, 11 & r. 21 & r. 1, 743 & r. 1, 738 & r. 1, 756 & r. 650 & r. 653 & r. 752 & r. 756 & r. 752 & r. 756 & r. 756 & r. 758 & r. 752 & r. 756 & r. 758 & r. $	$ \begin{array}{c} 2, 980 \\ -2, 986 \\ -2, 986 \\ -2, 981 \\ -3, 986 \\ -2, 986 \\$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c} 2, 366 \ 2, 368 \ 368 \\ .$

Revised. ¹ See note marked "\$". ² For national defense and related activities; not strictly comparable with data beginning February 1954.
 See note "Q" on page 8-16.
 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 BULLETIN.
 Effective with February 1954, data are reported on a budgetary basis: they are not entirely comparable with earlier data which are as originally shown in the daily Treasury Statement.

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Jnless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical	r	1953			D 1				1954					
Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Nover ber
			FINA	NCE-	-Cont	inued								
LIFE INSURANCE—Continued														
dife Insurance Agency Management Association: Insurance written (new paid-for insurance): Value, estimated total; mil. of dol. Group and wholesale; do. Industrial; do. Ordinary, total? do. New England do. Middle Atlantic. do. South Atlantic. do. South Atlantic. do. West North Central. do. West South Central. do. West South Central. do. Mountain. do. Mountain. do. Maitheise do.	$\begin{array}{r} 387\\ 572\\ 1,911\\ 128\\ 431\\ 424\\ 160\\ 237\\ 85\\ 170\end{array}$	$egin{array}{c} 3,\ 038,\ 523,\ 559\\ 1,\ 956\\ 128,\ 450\\ 426\\ 156\\ 233,\ 83\\ 177\\ 67\\ 222 \end{array}$	$egin{array}{c} 3,735\ 1,050\ 485\ 2,200\ 144\ 490\ 467\ 189\ 263\ 88\ 197\ 86\ 260\ 260\ 260\ 260\ 260\ 260\ 260\ 26$	$\begin{array}{c} 2, 584\\ 428\\ 444\\ 1, 712\\ 122\\ 418\\ 375\\ 143\\ 180\\ 72\\ 153\\ 59\\ 191 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 779\\ 418\\ 551\\ 1.\ 810\\ 124\\ 439\\ 402\\ 151\\ 195\\ 75\\ 168\\ 60\\ 197\end{array}$	492 602 2, 330 155 538 505 201 261 96 216	$\begin{array}{c} 3,183\\ 467\\ 572\\ 2,144\\ 137\\ 515\\ 452\\ 177\\ 2500\\ 900\\ 201\\ 75\\ 247\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,286\\ 602\\ 607\\ 2,077\\ 141\\ 480\\ 440\\ 173\\ 252\\ 84\\ 184\\ 72\\ 251\end{array}$	555 2, 152 137 495 452 184 258 87 200	$egin{array}{c} 3,154\\ 641\\ 520\\ 1,993\\ 123\\ 440\\ 424\\ 177\\ 239\\ 84\\ 184\\ 76\\ 247 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 391 \\ 547 \\ 2,006 \\ 125 \\ 432 \\ 428 \\ 177 \\ 243 \\ 86 \\ 188 \\ 76 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 487\\ 535\\ 1,936\\ 112\\ 409\\ 418\\ 174\\ 234\\ 85\\ 188\\ 76\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 400\\ 598\\ 2,074\\ 126\\ 449\\ 443\\ 175\\ 258\\ 87\\ 187\\ 83\end{array}$	
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, estimated totalthous. of dol Death benefits	$155,700 \\ 40,792 \\ 8,678 \\ 33,732 \\ 60,153 \\ 60,515 \\ \end{array}$	352, 150 152, 387 39, 862 8, 717 35, 971 58, 376 56, 837	$\begin{array}{c} 481, 224\\ 191, 711\\ 49, 345\\ 9, 495\\ 37, 426\\ 64, 579\\ 128, 668\end{array}$	437, 531 172, 796 50, 744 10, 242 49, 115 65, 474 89, 160	$\begin{array}{c} 374,908\\ 163,906\\ 40,856\\ 8,573\\ 35,062\\ 62,825\\ 63,686\end{array}$	79, 293 86, 805	$\begin{array}{c} 408,692\\ 171,065\\ 45,376\\ 9,573\\ 36,458\\ 72,312\\ 73,908 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 158,955\\ 41,416\\ 8,804\\ 34,379\\ 67,400\\ 66,561\end{array}$	$183, 689 \\ 45, 644 \\ 8, 861 \\ 37, 859 \\ 71, 445 \\ 79, 921$	$\begin{array}{c} 386,791\\ 158,681\\ 40,535\\ 9,041\\ 39,763\\ 66,530\\ 72,241 \end{array}$	168, 048 39, 247 8, 648 34, 907 69, 738 60, 271	168, 679 39, 154 8, 662 35, 608 67, 885 74, 131	151, 95744, 8638, 80935, 81866, 69063, 778	
Premium income (39 cos.), total	7 79, 315 7 83, 590 52, 442 69, 001	627, 683 84, 481 86, 719 56, 284 77, 031 329, 168	942, 298 96, 825 204, 911 71, 221 118, 852 450, 489	609, 865 88, 698 101, 219 77, 237 90, 155 312, 556	639, 410 82, 273 86, 309 57, 444 70, 623 342, 761	722, 082 87, 704 89, 843 66, 055 85, 132 393, 348	619, 537 90, 562 80, 333 56, 866 67, 571 324, 205	$\begin{array}{c} 627,606\\ 86,381\\ 79,300\\ 49,621\\ 74,642\\ 337,662\end{array}$	63, 721 83, 043	$\begin{array}{c} 649,190\\90,063\\98,097\\64,886\\64,772\\331,372\end{array}$	87, 548 74, 080 55, 141 78, 386	86, 727 81, 417 58, 039 76, 298	85, 987 73, 224 52, 530 66, 241	
Will and silver: Gold: Monetary stock, U. S. mil. of dol. Net release from earmark\$ do. Exports. thous. of dol. Imports. do. Production, reported monthly total. do. Africa. do. Canada do. United States. dc.	$\begin{array}{c} 22,077\\-72,5\\3,752\\4,306\\64,9(0\\40,500\\10,000\\6,800\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22,028\\35,1\\2,668\\2,114\\64,300\\39,960\\9,600\\9,600\\6,200\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22, 030\\ -21, 2\\ 3, 526\\ 2, 081\\ 64, 400\\ 40, 300\\ 9, 600\\ 6, 100 \end{array}$	$21, 956 \\ -43. 3 \\ 7, 074 \\ 1, 555 \\ 63, 400 \\ 40, 800 \\ 10, 300 \\ 5, 100 $	$21, 958 \\ -9.9 \\ 303 \\ 1, 930 \\ 61, 800 \\ 39, 300 \\ 10, 900 \\ 4,$	-2.0 389 9,397 68,700	21, 969 37, 5 1, 088 3, 517 41, 900 12, 500 4, 900	$21,973 \\ -48.4 \\ 774 \\ 2,004 \\ 43,200 \\ 13,400 \\ 5,000 \\ $	-16, 9 541 3, 831 7 43, 200 13, 200		-65.4 1,274 2,978 13 000	-34.0 1.065 2.128	-34.6 5 781	
Silver: do. Exports do. Price at New York dol. per fine oz. Production: thous. of fine oz. Mexico do.	$\begin{array}{c} 253 \\ 6, 497 \\ .853 \\ 2, 098 \\ 2, 514 \end{array}$	198 5,091 .853 2,207 5,077 .	282 3, 870 . 853 2, 361 6, 678	3144,412.8532,5534,065	$128 \\ 5, 618 \\ .853 \\ 2, 050 \\ 4, 203 \\ \end{bmatrix}$.853 2,314	$190 \\ 4,843 \\ .853 \\ 2,700 \\ 2,328 $	$134 \\ 5, 124 \\ .853 \\ 2, 508 \\ 3, 494$.853 2,703	$\begin{array}{c} 227\\7,146\\.853\\2,733\\2,283\end{array}$	9, 351 . 853 . 2, 839	7. 727 . 853	8,366 8 . 853	
United States	3, 558 30, 398 205, 500	2, 511 30, 807 207, 100 2, 700 7, 000	3,751 30,781 209,175 2,694 5,564	$\begin{array}{c} 3,372\\ 29,981\\ 207,100\\ 2,800\\ 4,400\end{array}$	3, 163 29, 904 206, 200 2, 900 5, 800	3,775 29,707 205,100 3,000	3, 643 29, 735 206, 200 3, 100 5, 800	3, 229 29, 870 207, 600 3, 100 6, 400	3, 609 29, 922 209, 354 3, 256	1, 997 29, 892	2, 779 29, 929 210, 500 210, 500 23, 400	29, 985 7 211, 800 9 3, 300) #215,400 #3,200	₽ 30,
Deposits (adjusted) and currency, total do Demand deposits, adjusteddo Time depositsdo Currency outside banksdo urnever of demand deposits except interbank and U. S. Government, annual rate;	100,300	$197, 400 \\ 100, 200 \\ 69, 300 \\ 27, 900$	$200, 917 \\102, 451 \\70, 375 \\28, 091$	199, 800 102, 300 70, 600 26, 900	$197, 400 \\ 99, 600 \\ 71, 000 \\ 26, 900$	96, 700 71, 700	197, 300 98, 600 72, 000 26, 700	98,700 72,500	98,132 73,292	» 100,000 » 73,700	 ^p 200.300 ^p 99, 400 ^p 74, 000 ^p 26, 900 	P 101, 200) p 103, 100) p 74, 800	
New York Cityratio of debits to deposits 6 other centers Q	$35.8 \\ 23.9 \\ 18.4$	$38.4 \\ 26.4 \\ 20.2$	$43.1 \\ 26.8 \\ 19.7$	$\begin{array}{c} 42.\ 7\\ 24.\ 1\\ 18.\ 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 42.\ 7\\ 25.\ 5\\ 19.\ 2\end{array}$		41.3 27.6 18.8	41. 9 25. 5 18. 8	26.8	41. 6 24. 9 18. 8) 24.8	25.2	в P 23.7	•
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY) fauufacturing corporations (Fed. Trade and SEC);* Net profit after taxes, all industriesmil. of dol Food and kindred products			2, 591 190 33 24			174 32			2, 922 234 16 42					
Paper and ellied products do Chenicals and allied products do Petroleum refining do. Stone, clay, and glass products do. Primary nonferrous metal do. Primary iron and steel do. Pabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transport, equip.)mil. of dol. Machinery (except electrical) do.			$105 \\ 238 \\ 624$			114 282 543 68 99 167 84 229			520 135 121 185 116 253				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Transportation equipment (except motor vehicles, etc.)			163 80 233 218			90 291	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		$110 \\ 340 \\ 265$	•		·	-	
Dividends paid (cash), all industries	• • • • • • • • • •		1, 796 268					••			·	1		

Revised. - Preliminary. \$ Revised for January-July 1952 for new paid-for insurance written are shown on p. S-17 of the October 1953 SURVEY; revisions for 1951-52 for premium income will be shown later. \$ Or late for 1963 for total ordinary insurance written include revisions not distributed by regions. \$ Or increase in earmarked gold (-). • Revised series, reflecting change in number of reporting banks and centers. Data for 1943-53 for New York City appear on p. 23 of the September 1954 SURVEY; those for other centers will be shown later. • Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. • New Series. Compiled jointly by the *Federal Trade and Securities and Exchange Commissions*. Data are estimated totals based on reports from all manufacturing corporations registered with SEC, all nonregistered manufacturing corporations with total assets of 35,000,000 and over at the end of 1949, and a sample of nonregistered manufacturing corporations with total assets of less than \$5,000,000 at the end of 1949. Comparable data for 1951-53 appear on p. 27 of this issue of the SURVEY.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

		1953							1954	-				
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem ber
	I i	. <u> </u>	FINA		-	inued	I	I			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>,</u>	
SECURITIES ISSUED														
Commercial and Financial Chronicle: Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding)mil. of dol New capital, total	1, 111 1, 033 974 421 76 477 59 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78	898 783 762 358 0 404 22 115 115 115 24 88 88 2	$\begin{array}{c} 2,324\\ 2,219\\ 2,161\\ 1,388\\ 0&0\\773\\58\\ 106\\ 106\\ 366\\ 36\\8\\8\\ 8\end{array}$	¹ 1,117 977 835 441 0 393 44 140 140 200 115 4	830 758 745 315 32 398 13 72 72 72 15 55 2	$1, 304 \\ 1, 167 \\ 1, 087 \\ 490 \\ 39 \\ 557 \\ 81 \\ 136 \\ 136 \\ 71 \\ 58 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ $	1, 537 1, 346 1, 329 485 114 730 17 191 191 112 76 3	$1,838\\1,342\\1,334\\536\\47,751\\8\\495\\482\\179\\268\\34$	$1,921 \\ 1,754 \\ 1,715 \\ 859 \\ 31 \\ 826 \\ 39 \\ 167 \\ 167 \\ 96 \\ 45 \\ 26 \\ 26 \\ 100 $	$\begin{array}{c} 1,632\\ 1,053\\ 1,046\\ 731\\ 32\\ 282\\ 7\\ 579\\ 579\\ 396\\ 181\\ 2\end{array}$	605 546 267 0			
Betimites and Exchange commission; Estimated gross proceeds, totaldo By type of security: Bonds and notes, totaldo Corporatedo	2, 291 2, 064 375	3, 506 3, 400 353	2, 736 2, 642 1, 385	1, 655 1, 545 462	1, 386 1, 297	1, 913 1, 699	1, 947 1, 726	4, 386 4, 184 647	2, 438 2, 189 808	7 2, 151 7 1, 991 7 1, 077	r 1, 298 r 1, 224 r 369	7 2,010	6, 094	
Common stockdo Preferred stockdo By type of issuer: Corporate, totaldo Manufacturing	210 18 603 57	69 37 459 101	51 43 1, 478 423	90 20 571 136	366 63 27 456 53	513 144 69 726 110	408 111 110 628 88	73 130 850 208	118 131 1,057 311	r 87 r 74 r 1, 237 r 532	, 30 , 44 , 443 , 124	62 59 1, 014 154	264 52 1, 025 195	
Mining	41 362 6 13 81 1, 689 1, 070	19 249 10 6 45 3, 047 2, 610	3820260611481, 258423	34 279 48 27 12 1,083 561	20 272 30 7 52 930 515	29 367 16 31 90 1, 186 602	41 314 31 26 52 1, 319 511	36 507 1 41 27 3, 537 2, 669	76 448 7 9 160 1, 381 523	r 72 r 314 43 r 2 r 192 r 914 508	7 15 7 161 13 7 27 7 16 854 546	252 130 331 48 r 1, 117 464	94 218 5, 386 4, 611	
State and municipal	483 590 550 430 120	411 451 406 301 105	777 1, 464 1, 413 1, 111 303	399 563 531 485 46	414 448 410 338 72	522 713 590 473 117	735 616 471 389 82	783 836 614 472 142	855 1, 041 812 635 177	280 r 1, 223 r 853 r 667 r 186	7 300 7 437 7 310 7 210 7 100	1, 001 749 617		
Retirement of securities do Other purposes do Proposed uses by major groups: Manufacturing, total	12 28 56 50 2	22 23 99 77	26 25 418 400 9	18 13 134 111 16	9 29 52 46 (²)	53 70 107 95 0	129 16 86 76 6	183 38 204 181 8	182 47 305 256 21	r 325 r 45 r 528 r 507 r 4	7 91 7 36 7 123 7 95 7 16	27 152 125 17	114 144 191 179 6	
Mining, total. do New money do Retirement of securities. do Public utility, total do New money do Ratirement of securities. do Retirement of securities. do New money. do	38 37 (²⁾ 356 334 5 6 6 6 0 13 11 0 80 74 3	$18 \\ 17 \\ 0 \\ 245 \\ 225 \\ 16 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 0 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 45 \\ 44 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ $	37 34 1 200 184 88 59 0 608 608 608 608 0 47 400 1	$\begin{array}{c} 32\\ 29\\ 1\\ 276\\ 275\\ (^2)\\ 48\\ 48\\ 0\\ 26\\ 25\\ (^2)\\ 12\\ 11\\ 10\\ \end{array}$	$18 \\ 17 \\ 0 \\ 269 \\ 258 \\ 0 \\ 30 \\ 23 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 0 \\ 51 \\ 40 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ $	$\begin{array}{c} 29\\ 28\\ 0\\ 0\\ 362\\ 306\\ 46\\ 16\\ 14\\ 2\\ 300\\ 22\\ 0\\ 88\\ 54\\ 0\end{array}$	39 25 12 309 237 73 31 19 12 26 25 0 51 18 25	$\begin{array}{c} 34\\ 32\\ 1\\ 501\\ 327\\ 173\\ 1\\ 1\\ 0\\ 40\\ 40\\ 0\\ 26\\ 22\\ 1\\ 1\end{array}$	74 61 0 4422 381 60 7 7 7 0 9 8 8 0 159 59 97	r 71 r 39 r 27 r 310 r 170 129 43 18 25 r 2 r 2 r 2 r 2 0 r 190 r 54 r 128	r 14 r 12 r 00 r 159 102 r 55 13 10 0 0 r 16 r 9 r 3	$\begin{array}{c} & 39 \\ & 248 \\ & 161 \\ & 75 \\ 129 \\ & 6 \\ 123 \\ & 328 \\ & 326 \\ & 2 \\ & 48 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 48\\ 31\\ 9\\ 248\\ 174\\ 60\\ 45\\ 20\\ 25\\ 93\\ 93\\ 0\\ 217\\ 206\\ 8\end{array}$	
State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer): Long-termthous. of dol Short-term	482, 876 294, 113	410, 562 190, 858	777, 141 218, 734	399, 429 304, 473		569, 850 266, 676	735, 074	782, 572 244, 326	854, 718	280 426	300 344	r 651, 593 r 351, 010	588, 927 259, 233	
COMMODITY MARKETS Volume of trading in grain futures: Cornmil. of bu Wheatdo SECURITY MARKETS	262 318	268 371	210 310	158 250	136 244	160 369	183 413	116 344	117 369	254 496	200 363		129 236	
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts)														
Cash on hand and in banksmil. of dol Customers' debit balances (net)do Customers' free credit balancesdo Money borroweddo	1, 641 672 1, 098	1, 654 682 1, 127	297 1, 694 709 1, 170	1, 690 741 1, 108	1, 688 768 1, 062	1, 716 787 1, 054	1, 786 819 1, 094	1, 841 836 1, 186	309 1, 857 838 1, 173	1, 926 877 1, 169	1, 998 910 1, 194	924	924	
Prices: Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.), total§	97, 59 98, 03 75, 70	97. 30 97. 72 75. 78	98. 32 98. 74 76. 30	99. 32 99. 74 77. 17	100. 28 100. 68 77. 49	100. 64 101. 04 78. 34	101. 00 101. 41 78. 17	100. 00 100. 40 77. 64	100. 71 101. 12 77. 90	100. 91 101. 31 78. 67	100. 62 101. 00 78. 74	100.90	100.74	
Composite (17 bonds)dol. per \$100 bond Domestic municipal (15 bonds)do U. S. Treasury bonds, taxabledo Sales: Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds:	112. 5 119. 7 95. 28	113.6 121.4 94.98	113. 5 122. 3 95. 85	114. 6 123. 6 97. 42	116. 5 125. 4 98. 62	117. 9 125. 6 99. 87	118. 1 123. 9 100. 36	117. 5 123. 6 99. 68	117. 0 123. 9 99. 49	$117.5 \\ 126.9 \\ 100.36$	117. 8 128. 4 100. 28	117, 6 127, 2 99, 92	117. 5 126. 9 99. 69	117. 127.
All registered exchanges: Market valuethous. of dol Face valuedo New York Stock Exchange: Market valuedo Face valuedo	62, 397 77, 035 60, 529 74, 607	48, 741 56, 894 47, 433 55, 102	87, 702 97, 078 86, 220 94, 863	79, 128 91, 677 77, 099 88, 276	80, 038 91, 416 78, 470 88, 486	83, 039 92, 499 81, 229 89, 996	74, 769 83, 764 72, 601 81, 102	73, 721 84, 141 72, 116 82, 136	73, 701 82, 290 72, 013 80, 225	92, 201 102, 829 90, 201 100, 365	85, 991 90, 886 84, 448 88, 658	64, 498 68, 903 62, 600 66, 632	77, 015 68, 690	

Revised. Preliminary. ¹ Includes International Bank securities not shown separately. ² Less than \$500,000.
 ‡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 otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical		1953 Novem-	Decem-	Janu-	Febru-			_	1954			Septem.		Novem
Supplement to the Survey	October	ber	ber	ary	ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	ber	October	ber
			FINA	NCE-	-Cont	inued								
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued														
Bonds-Continued														1
Sales—Continued New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped														
sales, face value, total§thous. of dol U. S. Governmentdo	64, 037 8	59, 622 0	69, 272 1	86, 352 0	75, 856 6	79, 181 0	75, 166 0	73, 779 0	77, 847 0	83, 871 10	5	59, 575 1	67, 945 5	
Other than U. S. Government, totalsdo Domestic	64,029 57,153	$59,622 \\ 53,034$	$69,271 \\ 62,126$	86, 352 72, 247	75, 850 62, 595	79, 181 65, 421	75, 166 64, 443	73, 779 64, 860	77,847 68,552	83, 861 74, 966		59, 574 50, 574		
Foreigndo Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.:	6, 727	6, 499	6, 861	13, 970	13, 102	13, 691	10,629	8, 822	9, 238	8, 781	7,878	8, 965		
Market value, total, all issues §mil. of dol Domesticdo	94, 572 92, 613	96, 506 94, 549	99, 828 97, 871	101, 246 99, 162	107, 646 105, 557	107, 976 105, 867	108,356 106,255	105, 094 102, 990	105, 582 103, 474	105, 727 103, 608	107, 382	109, 350 107, 232	107, 269	
Foreign do Face value, total, all issues§ do Domestic do	1,406 96,904	1, 406 99, 184	1,406 101,539	1,421 101,936	1, 424 107, 346	1,441 107,286	1,440 107,288	1, 43 6 105, 091	1,437 104,835	1, 445 104, 770	108,816	1, 448 108, 778		
Foreigndo	94, 471 1, 858	96, 754 1, 856	99, 122 1, 842	99, 419 1, 842	104, 843 1, 838	104,782 1,839	104, 781 1, 843	102,577 1,849	$102,325 \\ 1,844$	102, 268 1, 837	106, 32 2 1, 829	105, 280 1, 833		
Tields:	3. 45	3. 38	3. 3 9	3. 34	3. 23	3.14	3.12	3. 13	3. 16	3, 15	3, 14	3. 13	3. 13	3.
By ratings: Aaado	3.16	3. 11	3.13	3.06	2.95	2.86	2.85	2.88	2.90	2.89		2.89		2.
Aado Ado	3. 33 3. 47 3. 82	3. 27 3. 40 3. 75	3.28 3.40	3. 22 3. 35	3.12 3.25	3.16	3.00 3.15	3.03 3.15	3.06 3.18	3. 17	3.15	3.04 3.13	3.14	3.
Baado By groups: Industrialdo	3. 33	3. 73	3. 74 3. 28	3. 71 3. 23	3.61 3.12	3. 51 3. 05	3.47 3.04	3.47 3.06	3. 49 3. 10	3. 50 3. 10		3.47 3.07		ł .
Public utilitydo	3. 46 3. 56	3. 38 3. 51	3. 37 3. 52	3. 31 3. 47	3. 23 3. 35	3.14	3. 13 3. 19	3. 13 3. 21	3.10 3.15 3.23	3.13	3.12		3.11	3.
Domestic municipal:		2. 60	2.58	2.46	2.39	2. 44	2.49	3. 21 2. 51	3. 23 2. 40	2. 26		3. 22 2. 35	1	1
Bond Buyer (20 bonds)do	2.72	$ \begin{array}{c} 2.62 \\ 2.85 \end{array} $	2.59 2.79	2.50 2.68	2. 39 2. 60	2. 38 2. 51	2. 47 2. 47 2. 47	2. 49 2. 52	2.48 2.54		2.23	2. 33 2. 29 2. 51		2.
Stocks										2		1.01	2.02	
Cash dividend payments publicly reported:	759.0	020.4	1 715 0	000 F		1 074 5		007 0	1 050 5					
Total dividend payments mil. of dol.	553.3 100.1 205.9	232. 4 52. 5 7 102. 2	1, 715. 2 170. 6	689.5 134.7	244. 1 68. 9	1, 274. 5 78. 7	588.3 108.0	227.6 55.8	1, 252. 5 86. 4	525.8 130.6	68.0	1, 264. 5 93. 9	114.3	78
Manufacturingdo Miningdo Dublic attitution	6.9	2.5	1,081.7 141.3	239. 8 8. 3	84.2 1.9	833. 1 93. 9	$212.5 \\ 6.8$	96. 7 2. 1	816. 5 94. 5	149.9 2.3		822.0 93.8		
Public utilities: Communicationsdo Heat, light, and powerdo	104.0 70.5	$1.1 \\ 57.0$	43.7 100.3	104.4 68.0	1.1 56.9	39.4 102.3	107.6 70.2	1.1 57.3	38.4			39.0		
Railroaddo	17.4	2.9 7.8	87.4 48.8	32.3 92.3	10.1 17.0	60.0	24.7 51.3	2.9 7.6	100.7 55.2 37.4	66.8 13.7 48.2	9.5	102.6 51.2	20.3	
Miscellaneous		6.4	41.4	9.6	4.0	13. 3 23. 2	7.2	4.1	23.4	7.1		38. 3 23. 7	52.4 6.9	5
stocks (Moody's): Dividends per share, annual rate (200 stocks). dollars.	4.06	4.08	4.08	4.11	4.14	4. 14	4. 18	4. 22	4. 22	4. 24	4.22	4. 22	4.23	4.
Industrial (125 stocks)do Public utility (24 stocks)do	4.25	4.26 2.09	4. 27 2. 09	4.30	4. 34 2. 11	4.34	4.41 2.13	4. 47 2. 13	4. 47 2. 13	4.47	4.43	4.43	4.46	4.
Railroad (25 stocks)	3.13	3. 21	3. 21 2. 97	3.25 3.01	3. 24 3. 01	3.11	3. 11 3. 01	3. 11 3. 01	3. 14 3. 01		5 3.15	3, 15 3, 07	3.15	3.
Insurance (10 stocks)do	- 3.12	3.16	3. 26	3. 26	3.28	3. 37	3. 37	3. 37	3. 37	3. 37		3, 37		
Price per share, end of month (200 stocks) do Industrial (125 stocks)	_ 75.90		73.50 77.06		77.85 81.98	85, 53	84.67 90.76	86, 51 92, 86	87.60 94.34	91, 97 98, 49	95.06	94.65 102.88	92.64 100.65	110.
Public utility (24 stocks)do Railroad (25 stocks)do				40.87 46.58	41.42 46.80		42, 91 47, 16	43. 79 49. 63	43 . 91 50, 01	46. 67 52. 98		45.90 51.47		
Yield (200 stocks)percent.	- 5.59		5.55 5.54	5. 33 5, 28	5. 32 5. 29	5.14 5.07	4. 94 4. 86	4, 88 4, 81	4. 82 4. 74	4.61		4.46	4. 57	
Industrial (125 stocks)do Public utility (24 stocks)do Railroad (25 stocks)do	5.36	5.26	5.28	5.11	5.09	5.00	4.96 6.59	4. 86 6. 27	4. 85 6. 28		4.69	4, 31 4, 64 6, 12	4.82	4.
Bank (15 stocks)do	4.45	4.28	4.61	4.72	4.77	4.81	4.66 3.08	4.62	4. 59 2. 88	4. 35 2. 73	4.32	4.39	4.50	4.
Earnings per share (at annual rate), quarterly:	1													
Industrial (125 stocks)dollars_ Public utility (24 stocks)do			8.08 2.78			2.81			2.85			⁷ 2.88		
Railroad (25 stocks)do Dividend yields, preferred stocks, 11 high-grade (Standard and Poor's Corp.)percent.	4.19	4.15	8.70 4.20	 4. 15			4. 02			4. 04				ł
rices: Dow-Jones & Co., Inc. (65 stocks)dol. per share.			4.20		111. 55		4. 02 115. 94	4.03 120.74	4.05 122.69	4. 04		3. 98 130, 40		
Industrial (30 stocks) do	270.73	277.10	281.15 52.54	286. 64 53. 33	292.13 54.39	299.15	310.92 56.39	322.86 57.37	327.91 57.92	341.27	346.06	352.71 61.04	358.30	
Public utility (15 stocks)	95.44	97.23	96. 3 7	98.17	102.44	101.38	102.01	108.62			118.29		118.41	126,
Industrial, public utility, and railroad: Combined index (480 stocks)1935-39=100.	183.4	187.5	190.7	195.4	199.6		212.7	219.8	221.8	231. 1	236.4	238.5	243.5	25
Industrial, total (420 stocks)do Capital goods (129 stocks)do	197.2 186.7	202.3 192.2	206. 2 197. 0	211.9 201.0	216. 5 204. 8	211.7	233, 1 225, 3	$241.5 \\ 235.9$	244.0	254.5	260, 6	264.4 257.3	271.4 262.5	28 27
Consumers' goods (195 stocks)do Public utility (40 stocks)do	122.2	171.0 123.6	172.9 125.2	177.0 126.7	178.1 128.8		184.6 132.5	189. 2 134. 9	191.2 135.0	202.4	207.3	209.4 140.7	214.8	22
Railroad (20 stocks)do Banks, N. Y. C. (16 stocks)do	122.6	158.5 124.8	156.9 124.3	122.8	$165.8 \\ 121.7$	120.7	163.7 121.8	$173.0 \\ 124.8$	125.8	184. 1 131. 3	135, 7	135.4	135.9	13
Fire and marine insurance (17 stocks)do ales (Securities and Exchange Commission):	_ 215.5	225.6	229.4	238.0	243. 7	248.1	249. 1	260.6	265.1	283. 3				27
Total on all registered exchanges: Market value	1,170	1,188	1, 568	1, 533	1,700	2, 043	2, 173	2,122	2, 105	2, 453	2, 752	2, 178	2, 371	
On New York Stock Exchange:	}		65, 081	64, 873	60, 104	75, 234	84, 949	84, 979	88, 072	89, 573	97, 306	81, 922	88, 329	
Market valuemil. of dol Shares soldthousandsthousands	995 - 36, 557	$1,010 \\ 37,872$	1, 344 45, 458		1, 458 43, 482		1,879 62,793	$1,846 \\ 61,746$	$1,823 \\ 61,602$	2, 144 67, 359		1, 852 53, 201		
Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y. Times) thousands.	25, 728	26, 684	36, 159	33, 375	33, 295	44, 132	43, 867	41, 913	42, 225	51, 854	56, 928	41, 232	ł	1
Shares listed, New York Stock Exchange: Market value, all listed sharesmil. of dol_	115, 428	117, 478	117, 257	123, 190		129, 122	134, 586	137, 928	139, 188	145, 843	142, 284	150, 659		
Number of shares listed	2, 902	2, 918	2, 927	2, 931	2, 937	2, 943	2, 967	2, 979	3, 047	3, 063	3, 071	3, 093	3, 094	

Revised.

 Preliminary.
 §Sales and value figures include bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately; these bonds are included also in computing average price of all listed bonds shown on p. S-19.
 Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of series.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and		1953							1954					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Noven ber
INTERN	ATIO	NAL T	RANS	SACTI	ONS (OF TH	IE UN	NITED	STAT	res				
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (QUARTERLY);														
Exports of goods and services, totalmil. of dol. Military transfers under aid programs, netdo			5, 230 803			4, 767		- <i>.</i>	7 5, 691 006			4,807		
Other merchandise, adjusted			3, 209 585			2,849			⁷ 3, 516			2,933		
Other servicesdo		••••••	633			628			700			701		
Imports of goods and services, totaldo			3, 939									4,004		
Merchandise, adjusted J			2, 550 143 679			106	•••••		7 108			95		
Military expendituresdo Other services o ⁷ do		• • • • • • • • • • •				505			r 676			807		• • • • • • • •
Balance on goods and servicesdo		•••••	+1, 291			+1,050		•••••	⁷ +1, 493			+803		
Unilateral transfers (net), total		•••••	-1,375			1, 356						-1,214		
Privatedodododo			-1,258									-1,104		
U. S. long- and short-term capital (net), totaldo		•····••	-213			-206			7-408			-287		
PrivatedodOd			-192 -21			+122	• • • • • • • • • • •		r 18			+14		
Foreign long- and short-term capital (net)do			+232			+443		••••	r+239			+439		
Gold sales [purchases (-)]do			+130			+56		.	+8			+164		
Errors and omissionsdo		•	-65			+13			r+147			+95		
FOREIGN TRADE	1											(
Indexes						-								
Exports of U. S. merchandise: ‡													ţ	
Quantity1936-38=100 Valuedo	249 509	249 508	271 551 203	218 443	238 480	458	285 580	570	296 600	$\frac{261}{525}$	235 468	451		
Unit valuedodo	204	204			202		203		203	201	199			
Quantitydododo	145 401	149 409	159 437	149 411	144 398	153 426 279	161 460		164 474	139 400	140 403	379	~~	
Unit valuedodododododo	277	275	276	276	276	279	285	286	289	288	287	284		
Exports, U. S. merchandise, total: Unadjusted	78	87	90	72	82		90	92	92	75	64			
Adjusteddo Total, excluding cotton:	59	70	73		94		114	119	132	110	80			
Unadjusteddododododo	122 98	135 116	123 108	100 99	107 125	114 123	119 141	133 156	120 150	115 145	97 101			
Imports for consumption: Unadjusteddodo	87	99	107	103	95	101	115	96	106	81	78	1		
Adjusteddo	86	101	106	100	94	90	108	98	114	89	85	85	• • • • • • • • • •	
Shipping Weight												[
Vater-borne trade: Exports, incl. reexports §thous. of long tons	6, 408	5, 776	4, 887	3, 751	3, 855	3, 965	5, 616	6, 552	6, 570	6, 386				
General Imports	8, 688	8, 830	9, 148	8, 435	8, 198	8, 799	8, 232	8, 892	* 9, 845	9, 142	•••			
Value: Exports, including reexports, total	1, 253. 1	1, 247. 0	1, 352.6	1, 091, 5	1, 181. 5	1, 123. 9	1, 425. 4	1, 398. 6	1, 474, 21	1, 290, 4	1 150 2	71,109.3	v 1 974 0	Ì
By geographic regions: Δ Africa	32, 532	37, 730	40, 139				61, 756	ŕ		46, 736	49, 525		, .	
Asia and Oceaniadododo	172, 721 244, 668	199, 649	233, 499	169, 995)	197, 705	174, 984	234, 484	49, 322 202, 834	59, 900 181, 712	176, 835 249, 817	141, 224 225, 279	146, 943		
Northern North Americado	246, 915	245,676 224,740	296,900 210,820	199, 629	246, 191 207, 876	222, 065 243, 766	306, 117 256, 833	278,076 267,974	292, 575 242, 929	219, 896	215, 117	229,643 213,547		
Southern North America	142, 778 129, 259	$130, 230 \\134, 129$	146, 731 152, 735	131, 033 117, 026	129, 801 124, 424	116, 330 96, 671	166, 798 178, 762	132, 824 146, 668	$\frac{125,654}{150,837}$	119, 602 162, 471	118, 878 153, 954	121, 960 144, 125		
Yotal exports by leading countries:△ Africa:	0.000		0,000	0.540	0.704	4 004		0.107	0.100	0.750	0.050			
Egyptdo Union of South Africado Asia and Oceania:	3, 280 13, 586	4, 264 13, 557	2, 692 16, 124	2, 546 18, 100	2, 724 19, 409	4, 064 12, 147	3, 794 28, 524	3, 407 21, 447	3, 429 21, 323	2, 753 17, 093	2, 976 17, 201	2, 814 18, 878	••••••	
Australia, including New Guinea	9, 277	19,015	18, 424	8, 710	13, 046	11, 685	14, 986	18, 323	14, 383	17, 574	17, 816	14, 734	•••••	
British Malayado China, including Manchuriado India and Bakiston	2,065 0	2, 542 0	2, 996 0	1, 576 0	2, 691 0	1, 926 0	2, 262 4	2, 857 0	2, 275 0	3, 292 0	2,447 0	0		
India and Pakistando Japando	22, 482 62, 760	24, 072 75, 232	19, 845 83, 896	10, 019 75, 993	17, 369 83, 157 7, 112	13, 289 73, 562	24, 628 79, 089	$21, 326 \\ 62, 099$	13, 364 55, 914	16, 892 43, 990	12, 950 32, 024	12, 842 32, 140		••••
Indonesiado Republic of the Philippinesdo	7, 533 29, 089	8, 156 23, 654	8, 131 33, 307	6, 876 20, 551	7, 112 25, 826	5, 925 25, 857	7, 126 35, 072	8, 740 26, 467	8, 317 23, 878	5,189 22,876	3, 032 23, 421	4, 396 29, 897		••••
Europe: Francedodo	29, 907	22, 122 33, 368	30, 887	22, 920	27, 699	20, 305	31, 693	25, 315	34, 072	22, 586	21, 549	22, 830		
Germany do Italy do Union of Corrict Socielité Describies do	39, 942 16, 368	33, 368 24, 135	37, 903 27, 508	31, 770 22, 368	39, 292 21, 869	44, 769 15, 627	44, 609 27, 906	39, 898 26, 955	34, 337 32, 186	33, 220 21, 581	32,070 16,324	17,459		
United Kingdom	$\begin{smallmatrix}1\\50,814\end{smallmatrix}$	2 50, 553	$1 \\ 62,673$	0 44, 293	3 49, 748	2 39, 838	2 44, 649	1 46, 297	23 47, 777	86 50, 706	* 78 53, 724	11		
North and South America: Canadado	246, 907	224, 706	210, 813	199, 625	207, 870	243, 763	256, 827	267, 971	242, 833	219, 877	215, 097	213, 533		
Latin American Republics, totaldo	257, 818	250, 570	283, 616	236, 172	243, 225	203, 511	326, 759	264, 400	262, 902	268, 002	263, 268	253, 947		
Argentinado	$\begin{array}{c} 6,617\\ 21,701 \end{array}$	10, 812 25, 024	11,498 33,541	9, 527 25, 030	7, 748 31, 824	4, 594 23, 334	8, 183 46, 781	6, 058 40, 645	11, 396 42, 518	10, 291 48, 601	14, 193 47, 901	9,342		
Chiledo	11, 362	9, 583	12, 916	5, 263	4, 580	5, 083	7, 911	5, 494	6, 074	4, 602	4, 364	5, 947		
			07 040	at baa	00 7 10					00.00-	00 100	0.0 500		
Colombiado Cubado Mexicodo	$25,590 \\ 37,177 \\ 65,617$	24, 900 36, 154	27, 846 39, 008 63, 128	21, 369 33, 185 53, 159	22, 743 34, 305 56, 653	17, 312 28, 386 58, 923 34, 652	33, 673 40, 234 62, 238	29,510 36,721	31, 354 34, 109	30, 697 32, 798	26, 138 35, 760	32, 598 35, 353		

Revised. Preliminary.
 tRevisions for 1946-53 for balance of payments appear on pp. 16 and 17 of the July 1954 SURVEY; those prior to August 1953 for foreign trade will be shown later.
 Teacludes military expenditures. Struddes "special category" shipments and all commodities exported under foreign-aid programs as Department of Defense controlled cargo.
 Total exports and data by economic classes and commodities include shipments under the Mutual Security Program. Total MSP shipments are as follows (mil. dol.): October 1953-October 1954 respectively—233.9; 216.5; 215.3; 169.3; 184.4; 203.4; 167.2; 264.2; 359.3; 267.6; 200.4; 156.8; 106.8.
 Arcludes shipments under MSP and "special category" shipments not made under this program.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and		1953				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			1954					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem ber
INTERNATIO	NAL T	RANS	ACTI	ONS ()F TH		ITED	STAT	res	Contir	nued		I	I
]		1	<u> </u>
FOREIGN TRADE—Continued Value‡—Continued														
Exports of U. S. merchandise, total¶mil. of dol. By economic classes:	1,240.4	1, 237. 3			1, 169. 7	1, 115. 6	1, 412. 9	1, 389. 1	1, 463. 1	1, 280. 9				
Crude materials thous. of dol Crude foodstuffs do	$ \begin{array}{r} 152,332\\70,148\\61,120\end{array} $	160, 358 69, 664 77, 206	187, 508 55, 462 69, 998	133, 447 45, 234 55, 092	$134, 323 \\ 53, 472 \\ 62, 914$	137,96955,74869,620	$158, 519 \\ 65, 793 \\ 63, 025$	144, 403 73, 492 67, 372	$168,747 \\ 65,699 \\ 61,772$	123, 005 65, 747 55, 39 4	121, 853 51, 644 52, 862	126, 224 46, 257 50, 791		
Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo Semimanufactures Qdo Finished manufactures Qdo	129, 398 827, 443	127, 362 802, 690	154, 628 875, 645	131, 713 714, 650	142,367 776,582	129, 186 723, 124	165, 713 959, 843	151, 847 951, 967	151, 939 1, 014, 906	154, 354 882, 362	152, 802 152, 194 762, 304	141, 524 725, 014		
	243, 390	282, 103	304,090	205, 715	236,064	244, 937	259, 365	254, 461	267, 290	213, 478	186,044	193, 149		
Agricultural products, totaldo Cotton, unmanufactureddo Fruits, vegetables, and preparationsdo Grains and preparationsdo Packing-house productsdo Webwee and wrontosturesdo	40, 088 22, 243 77, 878	44, 570 20, 031 85, 672	68, 347 18, 294 70, 16°	54, 136 15, 755 55, 932	71,415 19,169 65,951	80, 369 22, 105 69, 018	79,777 21,280 65,155	64, 484 27, 758 70, 230	83, 706 28, 400 58, 979	43, 290 23, 505 62, 404	35, 403 19, 735 54, 228	38, 164 20, 448 49, 074		
Packing-house products	16, 124 41, 531	20, 172 41, 465	22,167 53,252	15, 982 26, 710	20,005 16,451	15,066 17,820	22, 028 22, 355	21, 991 23, 085	19, 647 23, 215	21, 785 23, 040	18, 435 22, 216	16, 781 37, 827		
Nonagricultural products, totalmil. of dol	997.1 88,828	955. 2 82, 935	1,039.2 94,660	874.4 100,611	933.6 113,927	870. 7 102, 810	1, 153. 5 147, 935	1, 134. 6 134. 634	1, 195. 8 113, 054	1,067.4 104,683	954.8 82,669	905.6 81-315		
Nonagricultural products, totalmil. of dol. Automobiles, parts, and accessories. thous. of dol. Chemicals and related products§5 ⁻ do Coal and related fuelsdo Iron and steel-mill productsdo	70,612	69, 931 27, 837	82, 256 18, 480	63,208 18,261	73,216 15,669	66,613 15,521	103, 184 23, 309	86, 590 28, 154	90,425	87, 314	85, 387	81, 626		
Iron and steel-mill products	. 38, 481	39, 435	44, 64?	39, 969	39, 077	35, 791	50, 001	38, 646	39, 682	41, 594				
Machinery, total§	223, 269 7, 416 24, 828	$215, 193 \\ 6, 682 \\ 24, 622$	249, 630 7, 831 27, 933	$ \begin{array}{r} 194, 487 \\ 8, 954 \\ 20, 027 \end{array} $	$218,269 \\ 11,107 \\ 24,831$	$200,172 \\ 13,170 \\ 24,253$	298, 255 15, 210 32, 151	258,677 14,035 30,411	243, 638 10, 722 27, 762	230, 226 11, 818 27, 363	10,089 26,877	208, 790 8, 192 22, 577		
Electrical§dodododo	64, 557 19, 920	59, 005 18, 125	23,106	56,365 16,495	56,913 20,713	51,613 11,817	78,356 22,855	$\begin{array}{c} 66,398\\ 18,710 \end{array}$	65, 430 19, 760	61,270 15.235	50,096 20,597	55, 316 13, 449		
		95, 793 57, 984	113, 550 61, 261	51, 571	94, 768 51, 611	92, 129 45, 483	135, 264 59, 087	117, 089 59, 772	65, 494	104, 025 56, 738		1		
Petroleum and productsc ^a do Textiles and manufacturesdo General imports, totaldo	55, 935 813, 568	53, 137 848, 707	55, 214 906, 869		52, 312 809, 111	43, 957 857, 844	65, 598 957, 459	51, 469 828, 797	49, 758 946, 744	45, 461 821, 309			» 764, 000	
By geographic regions: Africa		50, 059	59,802	55.813	60, 740	49, 954	70, 444	55, 330	57, 234	42, 200	40, 785	21 549		
Asia and Oceaniadodododo	139,473	134, 164 196, 286	184, 287	160,641	118, 576 155, 734	119, 677 147, 593 203, 258	159, 985 197, 710	144, 867 159, 112	180,134	159,995	162, 231			
Buropedo. Northern North Americado. Southern North Americado. South Americado.	201, 667 60, 364 165, 801	208, 029 72, 371 187, 797	104, 871 219, 961	160, 888 129, 727 201, 346	172, 594 133, 367 168, 103	203, 258 144, 410 192, 958	185, 912 133, 467 209, 942	193, 338 110, 389 165, 766	219, 824 108, 125 226, 320	201, 679 91, 488 192, 958	89, 868	68, 973		· • • • • • • • •
By leading countries:						,								
Linea	. 606 . 6, 946	7,637	1, 149 8, 248	1, 433 6, 616	1, 178 6, 853	3, 037 9, 170	4, 083 8, 253	2, 244 9, 790	1,658 7,782					
Australia, including New Guineado British Malaya	7, 336 14, 884	13, 307	13, 918	11,484	8, 361 10, 176	4, 989 11, 529	15, 474 13, 137	9, 046 14, 780	9, 636 18, 848	12,232	2 17, 496	13, 192 13, 519		
China, including Manchuria	1, 291 21, 406 21, 912	361 20, 085 21, 557	913 19, 630 17, 867	20, 342	$435 \\ 20,932 \\ 15,563$	374 21, 491 16, 178	1,958 20,656 29,510	$348 \\ 17,928 \\ 22,764$	$189 \\ 16,817 \\ 23,672$	19, 305	5 17, 443	19,039 19,039		. -
Indonesiadodododo	14, 597	14, 291	13, 169		12, 369	10, 714 19, 408	13, 542 29, 362	13,052	17, 596 31, 313	10, 997	16, 260	13, 537		
Europe: Francedo Germanydo	14, 286			11,010 21,511	10, 901 17, 958	10, 278 18, 983	15,217 28,611	12,229 21,750	14,680 26,132			12, 158		
Italydo Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo	$ 14,701 \\ 929$	18, 330 624	13, 386 577	8,777 711	11,655 717	10, 551 854	13,045 1,342	10, 865 1, 065	10,754	9,724 999	11,804 1,038	5 1,604		
United Kingdomdo North and South America: Canadado					37, 457 172, 541	37, 861 203, 226	48, 370 185, 879	40, 429 193, 328				1		
Latin American Republics, totaldo	212,083	239,075	301, 239	309, 312	277.881	317, 252	324, 397	261, 327	317,005	268, 307	252, 123	216, 263		
Argentina	56,969	79,480	91, 259	80, 984	50, 212	10, 481 61, 501 14, 183	13, 539 84, 707 12, 113	44, 991	39, 997	38, 961	34, 265	34 181		1
Colombiado	27, 286	35,061	51,376	37, 954 33, 638	39,911	41, 881 43, 656	38 629	38 236	72, 747	57,450 34,527	51, 595	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
Mexicodo Venezuelado	19,605	21, 101	27, 204	31,715	34,009	40, 294 47, 129	48, 058 37, 854 41, 598	23, 457 38, 634	26, 748	19, 534	[] 24, 358	19, 558 40, 138	3	
Imports for consumption, totaldo By economic classes:	1 1	838, 617	895, 780	842, 958	816, 316	874, 023	943, 462	829, 731	971, 607	819, 779	826, 540	776, 778	3	-
Crude materials	210, 589	193, 546	247, 551	232, 363	203, 327	208, 251 208, 505	241,098	168, 214	199, 968	159, 202	2 142,208	114 703		
Manufactured loodstuffs and beveragesdo Semimanufacturesdo. Finished manufacturesdo.	. 199.959	185, 148	186, 347	174, 760	166, 219	97, 905 183, 540 175, 822	183.212	175, 124	242, 584	192, 272	2 194,700	195, 133 182, 751		
By principal commodities: Agricultural products, totaldodo Coccoa or cacao beans, incl. shellsdo	1 1	321, 956	372, 396	371, 633	340, 087	361, 962	427, 798	327, 860	372, 183	300, 844	304, 45;	259, 889		
Cottee do	1 90.350	5 131,068	175, 189	162,458	25, 102 141, 089 3, 132	158, 351	16, 317 175, 751 6, 016	106, 465	127, 551	101,651	ll 90,́12€	$ \begin{bmatrix} 17, 29 \\ 64, 63 \\ 269 \end{bmatrix} $		
Hides and skinsdodo	- 4, 220 - 21, 907 - 20, 588	23, 177 15, 937	19, 704 16, 916	18,678 32,006	17,080 36,852	18, 855 45, 467	19, 461 52, 405	21, 401 42, 948	26, 948 47, 699	17,610	$\begin{array}{ccc} 27,214 \\ 5 & 41,740 \end{array}$	22, 564) 	
Sugar do Wool and mohair, unmanufactured do Nonogrigultural products total do		16, 988	14,453	3 19, 433	14, 621	18, 975	22, 660	19, 576	21, 963	19, 022	2 19, 143	5 18, 53	8	
Nonagricultural products, totaldo Furs and manufacturesdo Nonferrous ores, metals, and manufactures, tota	3, 917	3, 081	7,924	6,844	7, 540	512, 062 5, 023	6, 424	7,173	5, 375	6, 570	4,805	1	3	1
thous. of dol. Copper, incl. ore and manufacturesdo	. 97,099 . 31,373	8 19,133	19, 220	20, 837	32, 254	97, 469 26, 202	88, 098 27, 685	31, 201	48, 889	37, 312	2 32, 542	89,048 31,76	3	
Tin, including oredo Paper base stocksdo Newsprint	26,606	24, 713	23, 384	1 20,657	24,873	24,920	20, 532	20,115	28,048	9, 032 23, 884 46, 947	1 25,082	2 13, 060 25, 560 47 48)	-
Newsprintdo Petroleum and productsdo	64, 512	67, 377	76, 500	70, 077	67,000	74, 566	62, 135	65, 596	67, 059	64, 684	62, 988	64, 40		

* Revised. * Preliminary. ‡Revisions prior to August 1953 will be shown later Q Data for semimanufactures reported as "special category, type 1" are included with finished manufactures. §Excludes "special category, type 1" exports. Texports of jet fuel (totaling \$1,719,000 in 1953) are included with petroleum and products beginning January 1954; with chemicals prior thereto.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical		1953				·····	r		1954				1	1
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Nover ber
	TRAN	SPOR	TATI	ON AN	ND CC	MMU	NICA'	FIONS	5			and the second		<u> </u>
TRANSPORTATION											h			i
Airlines														
perations on scheduled airlines: Miles flown, revenuethousands	40, 935	37, 765	39, 361	39, 035	37, 345	41, 402	r 41, 281	42, 758	42, 344	44, 190				
Express and freight ton-miles flowndo Mail ton-miles flowndo	16, 380 6, 313	14, 485 6, 134	16, 945 8, 834	13, 494 6, 093	12, 880 6, 070	14, 735 6, 816	7 14, 964 7 6, 767	14, 780 6, 344	14, 669 6, 199	13, 793 6, 045			••••	
Passengers carried, revenuedo Passenger-miles flown, revenuemillions	2,321 1,226	2,015 1,064	2,083 1,167	2,023 1,176	2,038 1,117	72,252 1,257	7 2, 485 7 1, 334	2,520 1,363	2, 701 1, 525	2,687 1,514	2,471	2,621		
Express Operations	1, 220	1,001	1, 107	1,170	1, 111	1, 20,	1,001	1,000	1, 020	1, 011	1,002	1, 100		
ransportation revenues	34, 161	30, 626	38, 974	27, 425	27,850	33, 063	31, 215	28,003	31, 588	27,061	28, 808	30, 318		
xpress privilege paymentsdo	15, 157		16, 557	8, 768	9, 502	13, 977	12, 492	9, 903	12, 760	9,062	10, 759	8, 696		
Local Transit Lines														ļ
ares, average cash rate teentseentseents assengers carried, revenuemillions	13.1 942	13.2 883	13.2 946		13.4 803	13.4 905	13. 5 874	13.6 834	13.7 806	13. 7 749			13.9 816	
perating revenuesthous. of dol.	132, 800		142, 100				130, 400	122, 300	119, 900	117, 500				
Class I Motor Carriers (Intercity)	1												ļ	
arriers of property (quarterly totals):§			1,053			1 117			1 117					
Number of reporting carriers			598, 137			559,906			581, 9531					
Expenses, totaldo Revenue freight carriedthous. of tons			000, 884 31, 867						31, 012	••••				
arriers of passengers (quarterly totals):									100					
Number of reporting carriers Operating revenues, totalthous. of dol			93, 969			78, 935	•		93.176					
Expenses, totaldo Revenue passengers carriedthous. of tons			90,005 84,726			81, 034 76, 172			83, 932 81, 143					
Class I Steam Railways														
reight carloadings (A. A. R.):			~ ~ ~	0.007	0.100					0.051	0.700		3, 629	
Fotal carsthousandstodo	4, 024 668	2, 797 485	2, 413 451	2, 967 584	2, 462 421	383	2, 445 378	$3,345 \\ 507$	2, 730 439	3, 251 433	438	2, 711 452	635	5
Cokedododo	63 222	168	43 150	49 175	37 158	34 156	31 157	37 205	29 163	35 178 312	27	162		
Grain and grain productsdododo	279		155 32	208 37	173 24	166 28	162 31	228 38	214 23	31	31	40	77	7
OredodOdO	377 359		68 236	80 286	63 253	$58 \\ 261$	79 253	303 309	285 235	351 290	252	248	327	71
Miscellaneousdo reight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes):	1, 980	1, 423	1, 279	1, 548	1, 332	1, 325	1, 356	1, 718	1, 342	1, 621	l .	, í	1	l
Total, unadjusted	135 110		108 97	108 100	107 87	105 78	108 79	114 84	116 85	114 80	90	98	i 105	5
Cokedo Forest productsdo	160 144	155	142	126	116 128	105 126	96 127	93 133	93 132	91	87	97	j 109	
Grain and grain productsdodododo	157 108	137	112 56	124 56	122 43	117	118 55	127 53	158 41	120 181 47		147	150	
Oredodododo	263	160	62	58 38	55 40	51	88 40	224 39	255 38	255 38	217 40	205	170	0
Merchandise, I. C. I	149			122			128	130	129	126	127			
Total, adjusteddodddodododddddodddddddd_	126 110			120 100	117 87	112 78	111 79	112	111 85	109 80				
Cokedo	163	155	135		109	104	98	84 94	95	94	90	98	111	L)
Forest productsdo	136 157	140	119	130	133 124			$128 \\ 144$	$127 \\ 155$	119 151	138	131		N .
Livestockdododo	172		201	231	54 222			58 136	04 164	54 159	145	137	r 109	5
Merchandise, l. c. ldo Miscellaneousdo	44 137			39 133	41 134	41 132	39 130	39 128	$38 \\ 125$	38 125	40 126			ś
reight-car surplus and shortage, daily average: Car surplus, totalnumber	7, 173		85, 062		112, 442	130, 775	136, 335		86, 150	95, 994				
Box carsdo	730	16,656	56, 383	79, 358	22, 045 78, 680	98,605	100,848	23, 609 88, 590	19,070 56,783	11, 937 74, 775	60, 603	52, 598	33, 041	20
Car shortage, totaldododo	4,346 3,326	1, 125	153	366 247	465 330		261		699 689	740 716	442	964	2,405	5 2
Gondolas and open hoppersdo	. 915	167	15	20	22	6	0	15	0	24		0	1	
Operating revenues, totalthous. of dol Freightdo	934, 304 794, 329				722, 334 602, 716			$765, 121 \\ 638, 974$	803, 521 666, 029	779, 794 642, 540		652, 951	678, 755	5
Passengerdo	62,747 693,896	61,766	74, 531	69, 994	57,437	58, 546	59, 645	60, 395 616, 844	69,271 625,337	72, 464 618, 597	73, 422	62, 312	57, 327	7
Operating expensesdo Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents thous. of dol	133, 076	, í		1	90, 983	, ·		89, 396	98, 504	90, 094	1			1
Net railway operating incomedodddododddddddddddddd	107, 331 87, 679	78, 526	77, 917	32, 574	44, 418	69,628	60, 041	58, 881 38, 659	79, 680 58, 970	71, 103 49, 365	84,073	80, 204	90, 875	5
perating results: Freight carried 1 milemil. of ton-miles	57, 276		1	ł	43, 047			49, 117	47, 637	46, 914				
Passengers carried 1 mile, revenuemillions	1.453	1.466	1.520	1.411	1.459	1.509	1.467	1, 363	1. 443	1. 427	1.405	1.402		1
Water way Traffic			-,	_,	-, 120	_, 101	.,	_, 200	-, 011	_ , 010	_, 024			
learances, vessels in foreign trade:														
Total U. S. portsthous. of net tonstoreigndo	9, 388 6, 488				7,707 5,373		8, 830 5, 893	9, 886 6, 645	9, 726 6, 626	10, 171 7, 113	9, 511 6, 659			
United Statesdo	2, 900	2, 878		2, 262	2, 334			3, 241	3, 101	3, 059				
anama Canal:	1)

^r Revised.
 ^t Data have been revised (beginning August 1945) to include fares charged by transit companies operating in cities having a 1950 population of 25,000 or over; revisions prior to August 1952 will be shown later.
 §It should be noted that data for 1938-44 shown in BUSINESS STATISTICS (1953 edition) are not comparable with subsequent data in that volume and in the SURVEY beginning with the October 1953 issue. The data through 1944 cover reporting intercity common carriers of all types of commodities, whereas later data are for carriers of general commodities only (i. e., they exclude carriers). Data for 1945 for carriers of all types, comparable with earlier data, are as follows: Number of reporting carriers, 1,408; operating revenues, \$185,132,000; expenses, \$184,708,000; revenue freight carried, 25,839,000 tons.
 ♂ Data for October 1953 and January, May, July, and October 1954 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and		1953					·-··· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1954					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Nove be
TRAN	SPOR'	TATIC	DN AN	D CO	MMU	NICAT	FIONS	-Cor	ntinue	d				
TRANSPORTATION-Continued														
Travel otels: Average sale per occupied roomdollars	7.49	7. 53	6, 75	6. 96	7.04	6. 75	7.43	6. 71	7, 25	6.91	7.66	7.55	7.71	
Rooms occupiedpercent of total. Restaurant sales indexsame month 1929=100.	80 262	71 243	60 231	0. 50 72 242	75 247	74 232	73 251	0.71 75 277	75 267	66 237	72 72 248	74 253	77	
areign travely	i	67, 611	64, 038	59, 348	62, 290	76, 011	72, 722	78, 179	92,068	113,018	146, 742	126, 750		
U. S. citizens: Arrivals	56, 746 52, 454	50, 160 44, 460	55, 462 43, 379	64, 303 41, 127		76, 910 44, 905	87, 138 52, 115	91, 220 56, 280	130, 168 57, 066	127,507 62,056	94, 034 64, 504	73, 984 70, 574		•····
Departures*do Passports issueddodo	35, 906 21, 103	31, 127 18, 351	35, 332 21, 398	26, 556 29, 069	24, 835 34, 695	30, 565 53, 990	37, 804 58, 430	39, 479 56, 776	52, 266 53, 432	46, 236 36, 707	43, 530 34, 263	45, 403 26, 023		22
		434	296	286	364	395	654	1, 190	2, 472	4, 127	4, 213	2, 010	1, 104	
Revenue passenger-milesmillions. Passenger revenuesthous. of dol COMMUNICATIONS	. 644 8, 447	593 7, 760	612 8, 010	783 10, 278	620 8, 151	$^{621}_{8, 160}$	576 7, 559	565 7, 415	621 8, 167	577 7, 601	640 8, 422	574 7, 543		
lephone carriers: Q														
Operating revenuesthous. of dol Station revenuesdo	234, 531	395, 803 235, 545	240, 455	238, 752	388, 373 235, 457	410, 977 241, 184	408, 652 241, 991	$\begin{array}{r} 411,182 \\ 241,779 \end{array}$	415, 760 243, 104	240, 459	243,050	246,076		
Tolls, messagedodOdO	133, 915 276, 315	271, 313	289.333	$127,521 \\ 271,649$	120,348 264,804	136,479 287,136	133, 437 280, 195	135, 373 279, 732	138, 921 285, 347	139, 800 287, 388	286, 027	141, 432 293, 280		
Derating expenses, before taxes	50, 474 43, 582	50, 842 43, 750	52, 273 43, 963	50, 381 43, 915	48, 323 44, 040	48, 277 44, 188	50, 511 44, 350	51, 845 44, 514	49, 889 44, 621	61, 957 44, 766	55, 790 44, 920	52, 414 45, 129		
legraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: Wire-telegraph:				14 505								10.44		
Operating revenuesthous, of dol. Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo Net operating revenuesdo	17, 340 15, 543 1, 157	15, 872 14, 570 689		15, 795 14, 818 164	15, 255 13, 873 593	17,525 15,074 1,628	$17,089 \\ 14,824 \\ 1,442$	16, 730 15, 004 904	17, 768 15, 445 1, 499	17, 111 15, 803 494	18,072 15,555 1,741	15, 861		
Ocean-cable:	1		2, 892	2, 480	2, 485	2, 860	2, 635	2, 724	2, 848	2, 704	2, 595			
Operating revenues	1, 951 428	1, 836	1, 946	$1,862 \\ 390$	1, 839 433	1, 876 731	1, 898 501	1, 940 539	1, 999 579	1, 918 525	1, 967 377	1,794		
Radiotelegraph: Operating revenues do.	2, 586	2, 403	2, 711	2, 435	2, 346	2, 647	2, 490	2, 516	2, 620	2, 599	2, 557	2, 611		
Operating expenses, Incl. depreciationdo Net operating revenuesdo	2, 168 301	2, 097 194	2, 381 226	2, 166 134	2, 069 144	2, 211 311	2, 153 208	2, 157 222	2, 191 285	2, 217 248	2, 179 255	2, 320 159		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CH	IEMIC	CALS	AND A	ALLII	ED PR	ODUC	TS						
CHEMICALS														
organic chemicals, production: ‡ Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial)	109 556	105 559	200, 573	209, 972	000 920	097 595	020 040	940 927	016 706	011 010	009 400	7 210, 938	230,098	
alcium carbide (commercial)	198, 556 65, 562 59, 134	61, 201	65, 499 50, 501	65, 321 45, 521	206, 358 53, 554 46, 564	237, 535 65. 072	232, 246 60, 295 58, 934	249, 837 59, 984 65, 720	216, 786 56, 544 76, 725 243, 729	211, 310 54, 351	58, 435 77, 697	59, 578 69, 490	60, 915 59, 562	
arbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid	239, 360 66, 815	50, 539 227, 830 64, 211	227, 040 62, 914	227, 955 62, 362	206, 337 57, 666	50, 648 234, 640 62, 396	231, 336 61, 351	247, 890 63, 270	243, 729 60, 122	78, 407 245, 109	243, 403 59, 504	7 244, 252		
ead arsenate (acid and basic)	(1) (1) (1) (1)	(1) 157, 485	02, 914 278 164, 122	1, 026 161, 134	1,063 152,456	1, 084 155, 156	1, 539 148, 261	1,055 157,705	323 149, 383	58, 210 0 162, 502	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Nitric acid (100% HN O3)	2, 115	1, 935 217, 175	1, 895 210, 241	1, 908 248, 636	1,765	1, 863 264, 625	1,742	1,823 263,086	1,768	1.611	1, 723 232, 995	1,694	1,932	a
sodium carbonate (soda ash), ammonia-soda process (58% Na ₂ O)short tons	408, 829			371.622	370, 311	424, 112	404, 856	413, 268	378, 233	380, 061	374, 831	390, 280	408, 559	1
odium bichromate and chromate	8, 580 276, 413	394, 015 7, 954 262, 119	378, 658 7, 752 260, 651	8, 126 267, 083	7,810	8, 525 278, 210	9, 294 276, 481	9, 530 287, 773	8, 968 289, 484	7, 559 291, 039	7.049	7,263	8,452	
odium hydroxide (100% NaOH)do odium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhydrous) short tons	64, 740	52, 261	43, 957	46, 608	49, 184	58, 458	49, 144	54, 730	50, 383					
odium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt cake short tons	81, 784	80, 162			79, 615	70, 787	64, 569	65, 409	62, 785	62, 457	· ·	63,000	1	
ulfuric acid: Production (100% H ₂ SO ₄)thous, of short tons	1, 195	1, 165	1, 135		1,092	1, 224	1, 194	1, 178	1, 108	1, 067	1, 097	1, 121	1, 183	1
Price, wholesale, 66°, tanks, at works dol. per short ton.	22. 35	22. 35	22. 35	22.35	22. 35	22. 35	22. 35	22. 35	22.35	22.35	2 2 . 35	22.35	₽ 22.35	
ganic chemicals: Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production	26 570	98 E1E	40 129	38, 979	28, 804	39,012	37, 113	31, 754	30, 537	20 754	26 111	44 601		
thous. of Ib Acetic anhydride, production	36,579 62,567 1,298	36, 515 49, 075 1, 056	40, 132 51, 786 987	51, 863 1, 105	47, 823 1, 213	48, 469	52, 836 1, 337	53, 336 1, 072	50, 342 1, 227	38, 754 57, 415 922	61, 777	69, 282		
Alcohol, ethyl: Productionthous. of proof gal.	1	30, 245	26, 312	27, 112	23, 912	32, 594	35, 465	36, 521	37, 268	34, 608	1, 136 32, 850	30, 650		
Stocks, total	* 58, 572	56, 514 38, 322	54, 152 35, 762	51, 403 33, 204	47, 590 28, 138	46, 976 26, 183	44, 347 24, 978	46, 531 25, 850	51, 132 30, 779	55, 777 35, 690	57, 509 36, 443	56, 552 35, 996	53, 587	
In denaturing plants	17, 457 34, 685	18, 192 31, 583	18, 390 27, 880	18, 199 28, 122	19, 452 26, 171	20, 794 33, 664	19, 368 33, 676	20, 681 32, 636	20, 353	20, 087 27, 603	21, 066 29, 956	20, 556	20,700	
Withdrawn tax-paiddo	1, 538	1, 194	962	982	1, 113	978	644	725	32, 357 835	697	923	854	941	
Productionthous. of wine gal Consumption (withdrawals)do	7 18, 731 7 17, 059	17, 057 16, 580	15, 149 17, 451	15, 213 16, 210	14, 171 13, 332	18, 176 17, 206	18, 172 18, 430	17,574 17,582	17, 511 17, 394	14, 906 15, 678	16, 181 15, 878	16, 106 16, 817	16 805	
Stocksdo	r 8, 231 11, 778	8, 702 13, 079	6, 412 11, 206	5, 421 10, 208	6, 603 9, 852	7, 637 14, 792	7, 377	7, 377 15, 417	7, 483 15, 052	6, 704 13, 151	7,002	6, 276 9, 752	5, 512	
Stocks do. Creosote oil, production thous. of gal Ethyl acetate (85%), production thous. of lb. Glycerin, refined (100% basis):	6, 478	5, 165	5, 859	5, 909	3, 018	6.000	7, 849	6, 436	6, 039	5, 376				
High gravity and yellow distilled: Production	6, 103	7, 135	5, 798	6, 325	6, 675	6, 804	5, 013	5, 475	5, 985	3, 740	4,086	5,067	4, 663	
Consumption do Stocks do	6, 883	6, 136 16, 712	5, 630	5, 820 17, 464	5, 756 18, 294	5, 576 19, 084	6, 461 18, 422	6, 685 18, 775	6, 169 19, 201	5, 753 16, 791	5, 460 15, 939	5,909 15,005	5, 922	
Chemically pure: Productiondo	15.966	11, 203	15, 142	12, 743	11, 238	14, 099	13, 113	11, 654	14, 023	10, 196	12, 391	11, 964	11, 631	ĺ.
Consumptiondo	9, 618 26, 142	8, 558 25, 144	8, 718 27, 689	8, 706 28, 645	8, 809 27, 986	9, 647 28, 941	9, 229 29, 259	8, 418 27, 120	9, 193 27, 161	8, 662 23, 520	9, 531 23, 011	9, 499 20, 546	9, 279	
Stocksdo							,		,	,•	,		,	1
Consumptiondodo Stocksdo Methanol, production: Natural (100%)1thous. of gal Synthetic (100%)do	1	173	165 14, 151	164	169 12, 063	172 14, 580	170 14, 079	162 12, 905	151	152	160		177	

^{*}Revised. ^{*} Preliminary. ¹ Not available for publication. ^{*}New series. Compiled by the U. S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service. Data relate to the arrivals and departures of aliens, by sea and by air, between ports of the United States and noncontiguous foreign territory. These statistics do not include border crossers, seamen, military personnel, traffic between continental United States and insular possessions, and cruise travelers. Data prior to 1953 will be shown later. (Old series covered emigrant and immigrant aliens only.) ⁹ Data beginning January 1954 cover 38 companies (those having an annual gross operating revenue of \$1,000,000 or more). However, the smaller number of companies continues to account for over 90 percent of the annual gross operating revenues of the industry. ¹ Revisions for 1952 (also 1951 for ammonia and hydrochloric acid) will be shown later.

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and		1953							1954					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey		Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	Јипе	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem ber
	HEMIC	ALS 1	AND A	ALLIE	D PR	ODUC	TS-C	Contin	ued					
FERTILIZERS														
Consumption (10 States) 9thous, of short tons.	429	362	399	512	1, 111	1, 772	1, 717	974	434	171	7 152	* 282		
Exports, total Nitrogenous materialsdo	15,029	248, 717 7, 023		211,682 25,205	197,702 40,160	16, 766	$239,183 \\ 13,292$	310,071 6,966	21, 272	306, 751 24, 293	409, 734 39, 477	364, 339 29, 881		
Phosphate materials ‡do Potash materialsdo	- 274, 173 6, 967	$223,316 \\ 6,831$	252, 284 7, 325	180, 810 4, 590	148, 378 6, 519	242, 731 10, 444	209,516 10,057	292, 538 8, 526	227, 693 10, 716	268, 815 10, 112	356, 048 11, 358	323, 734 6, 858		····
imports, total‡do	207, 322	154,285 112,153	$183, 504 \\143, 369$	238,752 200,085	252, 607 207, 263	338,283 259,781	$338, 161 \\243, 103$	250, 103 179, 594	225,784 178,599	111, 839 76, 583	140, 624 93, 905	202, 152 139, 914		
Nitrate of sodado Phosphate materialstdo	19.877	39, 832 8, 783	45, 769 9, 553	65,277 13,062	44,464	89,083 3,725	85, 533 14, 898	67,517 20,591	98, 419 14, 157	35, 666 12, 532	30.550 11,610	37, 439 9, 175		
Potash materials do	. 21, 597	19, 821	20, 864	11, 271	13, 324	33, 633	38, 073	8, 079	3, 049	7, 595	18, 705	,	·····	
port warehouses	. [53, 00]	53. 00 123, 839	53.00 125, 933	53.00 155,234	53.00 196, 283	53.00 261,059	53.00 221,146	53.00 147,975	53.00 80,319	53. 00 100, 591	53, 00 123, 856	53.00 137,216	₽ 51.24 167,070	
Productiondodo	. [172, 830]	161,878 274,533	173,747 290,794	183, 643 306, 774	187, 464 286, 325	7 227, 696 234, 936	216, 618 185, 090	$182, 637 \\198, 809$	$165, 683 \\ 248, 229$	128, 618 273, 746	144, 135 287, 371	7 153, 368 7 274, 194	180, 503 266, 089	
NAVAL STORES	201,000	211,000	200, 101	000,111	200, 020	201,000	100,000	100,000	,	,			,	
Rosin (gum and wood):						017 07					1 00# 000			
Production, semiannual totaldrums (520 lb.). Stocks, end of period				· · · · · · · · · · · · ·		817, 950 828, 080					1, 005, 880 891, 850		•••••	
Turpentine (gum and wood):	. 8.75	8, 85	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	8.75	8, 75	8.65	8. 55	8.65	8.75	₽ 8. 80	
Production, semiannual totalbbl. (50 gal.) Stocks, end of period	-[240, 580 196, 910					327, 910 181, 710			
Price, gum, wholesale (N. Y.)dol. per gal_ MISCELLANEOUS	59	. 59	. 61	. 61	. 60	. 60	. 60	. 60	. 60	. 60	. 72	. 72	▶.72 	
MISCELLANEOUS Explosives (industrial), shipments:														
Black blasting powder	1,000	$971 \\ 62,886$	1,027 54,621	$1,061 \\ 52,752$	1,035 55,303	941 54, 756	931 55, 918	786 55 , 3 30	541 58, 489	527 55, 395	$722 \\ 60, 424$	754 59, 571	937 58, 619	
Sulfur (native): Productionthous, of long tons	431	370	437	469	437	472	445	465	455	472	462	439	454	
Stocks (producers')	- 3, 057	3, 023	3,022	3, 090	3, 170	3, 239	3, 190	3, 193	3, 203	3, 259	3, 289	3, 229	3, 240	
Animal fats, greases, and oils:														
Animal fats: Production thous, of lb.	335, 478	368, 503	364, 171	354, 916	309, 854	325, 234	310, 169	304, 763	309, 102	307, 271			355,012	
Consumption, factory do do Stocks, end of month do	- 135,646	129,803 252,586		124,832 269,246	123,883 257,901	$\begin{array}{c} {\bf 133,470}\\ {\bf 268,342} \end{array}$	118,886 262,682	119, 467 262, 393	113, 337 245, 855	89, 573 251, 266		131,975 224,215	127,040	- -
Greases: dodo	48,678	52, 507 36, 026	49, 098 29, 540	49, 251 27, 084	47,667 29,878	$rac{46}{31}, rac{502}{977}$	47,681 28,431	49, 641 22, 606	46,879 24,157	46,072 19,147	47,026 23,987	46, 746 24, 267		
Consumption, factory	1	86, 410			25, 618 74, 698	72, 430	64, 371	69, 182	68, 982	72, 512	72, 888	71,630	66, 338	
Production t do Consumption, factory do	- 15, 939 - 12, 762	2, 933 11, 138	5, 296 9, 302	840 9, 070	371 9, 171	$358 \\ 10,697$	2, 066 13, 768	8, 317 11, 047	19, 164 11, 407	25,903 11,038	13,410 10,269	13, 149	11,340	
Stocks, end of month Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts:	. 92, 126	79, 383	72, 711	68, 768	46, 297	41, 170	37, 253	34, 753	44, 101	56, 026	51, 260	r 65, 710	56, 222	
Vegetable oils, total: Production, crude:	. 614		596 546	595 537	545 523	$542 \\ 556$	$475 \\ 521$	429 495	382 445	366 346	380 416	* 440 435	599 532	
Stocks, end of month: Crudedodododo	1	947	1,005	1, 025	995	985	915	793	709	629	593	575	599	
	1			1, 323	1, 337	1, 323		1, 223	i í i	1, 086 150, 398		933	924	
Exports	- 34, 728 - 33, 329 - 2, 028	38, 225	44, 439	42, 984 29, 458 3, 816	90,075 21,315 2,746	24,502	78, 866 43, 053 9, 017		155,012 39,926 4,402	150, 598 33, 892 5, 731		38, 291		
Paint oilsdo All other vegetable oils‡do Copra:	1		36, 986	25, 642	18, 569	23, 134	34, 036	27, 411	35, 525	28, 160	41,823	34, 423		• • • • • • • • •
Consumption, factory	- 33, 743 - 16, 198	13, 272	27,066 12,504 27,274	30,074 15,715	$23,030 \\ 15,130$	29, 646 12, 569	27, 480 8, 181	27,599 10,433	14,877	26, 871 16, 446	24,327 20,446	30,072 27,508	21,808	
Importsdo Coconut or copra oil: Production:	- 29, 423	25, 371	27, 274	34, 128	26, 365	26, 231	19, 201	27, 726	33, 603	31, 106	24, 558	34,016		
Crude	43,066		35,294 26,569	$38,337 \\ 27,982$	29,498 26,618	38, 415 37, 407	35, 863 32, 939	$35,481 \\ 30,122$	$38,165 \\ 32,263$	34, 925 23, 211	31,097 30,092	38,365 32,933	43, 159 30, 698	
Consumption, factory: Crude	- 46, 930	42, 6 33	42, 755	43, 428	4 5, 550	57, 539	50, 243	46, 730	48, 879	35, 503	45, 419	49, 276	47, 974	
Refined do	1		22, 369	22, 544	2 7 , 788		30, 309			20, 608		28,770	27, 433	
Crude do Refined do Imports do	. 11, 260	13, 650	13, 843	69, 403 16, 249 13, 625	60, 680 10, 691 6, 709	49, 372 10, 625 7, 051	45, 345 8, 884 14, 648	43, 216 10, 437 9, 741	44, 313 10, 950 9, 905	52, 308 10, 121 9, 448	52, 334 9, 314 13, 524	48, 770 9, 982 14, 665	10,318	
Cottonseed: Receipts at millsthous, of short tons	1.857			13, 623	113	50	28	22	21	128	10, 024	r 1, 243		
Consumption (crush)do Stocks at mills, end of monthdo	. 778	763	718	712 2, 390	624 1, 879	598	470	356 556		207 229	250 428	, 532 , 1, 140	684	
Cottonseed cake and meal: Productionshort tons. Stocks at mills, end of monthsdo	371, 321	361, 549	340, 919	334, 973	294, 423	278, 124	219.851	161, 713	126, 729	103, 175			330, 412	
Stocks at mills, end of monthsdo Cottonseed oil, crude: Production	1			109, 229 234, 465	146, 087 207, 447		177, 739 161, 955	193, 472 124, 212	· ·	203, 321 77, 097		7 204, 976 7 165, 418		
Stocks, end of month	134,001			234, 405 183, 105	184, 165	200, 032 184, 799	129, 705		54, 013	42, 249	35, 881		105, 742	
Production to do	133, 253	151,011	135, 286	183, 279 131, 421	141, 894	167,032	176, 259	174, 462	139,760	78, 738 108, 802	82, 186 147, 206	154, 430	161, 362 148, 163	
In margarine‡do Stocks, end of month§‡dol. per lb. Price, wholesale, drums (N. Y.)dol. per lb.	29, 477 966	$30,204 \\ 1,016$	30, 952 1, 109	35, 314 1, 153	34, 600 1, 178	38, 165 1, 175	38, 113 1, 155	33,425 1,069	27, 384 996	24, 141 954	29, 253 888	38, 980 825	817	
Price, wholesale, drums (N. Y.)dol. per lb. r Revised. Preliminary.	. 204	. 211	. 206	. 201	. 193	. 203	. 213	. 213	. 224	. 224	. 219	P. 215	P. 210	

rRevised. P Preliminary.
 Q States represented are: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma. According to quarterly reports from Virginia, consumption in that State is as follows (thous. short tons): 1953—January-March, 319; April-June, 322; July-September, 79; October-December, 80; 1954—January-March, 305; April-June, 315; July-September, 78.
 ; Revisions for 1952 will be shown later.
 ; A. P. A. (available phosphoric acid).
 § Includes stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation (beginning May 1953 for cake and meal and beginning 1952 for refined oil).

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December 1954

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and		1953							1954					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Noven ber
CH	IEMIC	ALS A	AND A	LLIE	D PR	ODUC	TS-C	Contin	ued					
FATS, OILS, ETCContinued												1		
egetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts—Con. Flaxseed:														:
Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu_ Oil mills:		1	1 36, 813											2 39, 9
Consumptiondo	- 2,627 4,720		2, 946 4, 467	2, 687 4, 173	2,519 3,183		1,954 1,359	2, 079 596	2,248	2, 596 1, 782			3,575 4,009	
Consumptiondododododo Stocks, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minneapolis)_dol. per bu.	3.88			4, 173	ə, 185 3. 89	2, 525 3, 93		3, 99	1,179 3.88	3. 63			4.009	
Linseed oil, raw: Productionthous. of lb_	52, 411	50, 558	57, 831	52, 087	50, 439	44, 419	38, 784	40, 343	44, 293	50, 223	69, 697	79, 719	68 891	
Consumption, factorydo	42, 288	37,962	36, 434	42, 280	32,012	36, 362	37, 349	35, 141	39, 263	41, 176	43, 111	53, 989	41.254	4
Consumption, factorydododo	559, 631		521, 297	481,025	464, 289 . 140	466,099, 145	438, 266 . 141	375, 137 . 142	331, 862 . 153	231, 572 . 160	218, 100	224,903	195, 183	3
Sovbeans:		. 100	1	. 140	. 140	. 145	. 141	. 194	. 100	, 100	.100	.152	P.14)
Production (cron estimate) thous, of bu-	21, 284	20, 284	1262,341 20,758		10 079	19, 252	17,649	17 540	15 497	15 901	14 705			2 337,
Consumption, factory	$\begin{bmatrix} 21, 234 \\ 61, 401 \end{bmatrix}$	61, 710	58, 531	20,778 54,485	18,873 56,948	19, 232 52, 297	43, 209	17, 546 33, 454	15,437 24,598	15, 361 15, 321	14, 795 4, 894	11,140	21,733	5
Soybean oil:			,.			,			,	,	1,001	,	01,011	
Production: Crudethous. of lb_	229,966	219, 304	226, 320	228, 433	208, 706	213, 372	194, 526	193, 327	171,614	173, 189	166, 116	125 318	225 801	4
Refineddodddodododddododddddddddddddd	214,418	192,662	180,481	191,788	186,529	188,570 183,214	180, 911	186,097	175, 831	127, 217	171, 296	148,712	198,863	3
Consumption, factory, refined ofdo	- 219, 229	188, 649	174, 446	174,010	181, 253	183, 214	187, 113	182, 924	180, 938	146, 845	169, 920	169, 341	200, 722	2
Stocks, end of month: Crudedodo	_ 87,907			142,947	138, 111	140, 958	142, 208	127, 599	114, 142	132, 221	117, 683	73, 503	91, 115	5
Crudedod	- 62, 353	74, 423		99,466	95,000	98,466	98, 429	103, 331	96, 919	78, 743	78, 679	53, 722	54,679	91
Price, wholesale, refined (N. Y.)doi, per ib. Margarine:	. 188	. 196	. 197	. 192	. 185	. 194	. 204	. 204	. 209	. 209	. 213	. 203	₽.202	3
Production d	136, 217	107, 419		131, 959	124, 242	116, 538	118, 586	102, 844	90, 334	87, 339	105, 344	118,051		9
Stocks (factory and warehouse) d. do	- 16, 382	22, 023	21,779	23, 393	26, 516	23, 867	21, 219	25, 462	24, 643	22, 810	23, 762	19,824	23, 615	5
Price, wholesale, vegetable, colored, delivered (eastern U. S.)dol. per lb_	. 264	. 283	. 283	. 283	. 273	. 273	. 273	. 283	. 283	. 283	. 283	. 283	».270	0
nortening:	1	191.747	139.943	132, 504	155, 909	178, 279	180, 323	177.934	151, 717		[
Productionthous. of lb. Stocks, end of monthdo				92,000	93, 443			96, 309		112, 336 98, 826	100, 403		182, 32, 108, 083	3
PAINTS, VARNISH, AND LACQUER§														
actory shipments, totalthous. of dol. Industrial salesdo	116, 432	98, 539	92, 557	104,632	100, 013	117, 808		123, 071	131, 926	118,024	121, 584	114, 934		
Industrial salesdo	46,734 69,698	40, 709 57, 830	40, 217 52, 340	$39,877 \\ 64,755$	39, 915 60, 098	46, 792 71, 016	46,778 77,851	45, 275 77, 796	46, 531 85, 395	41, 182 76, 842	45, 042 76, 542	42, 925		
Trade salesdo SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN	03,050	01,000	02, 940	04,700	00, 086	11,010	11,001	11,190	65, 595	10, 042	70, 042	12,009		
SINTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS roduction														
Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics:														1
Sheets, rods, and tubesthous. of lb. Molding and extrusion materialsdo	3,664	2, 999 5, 803	3, 483 6, 226	2,747 5,367	2, 816 5, 168	$3,301 \\ 6,257$	2, 716 6, 478	2, 812 5, 370	3, 323 6, 416	1, 894 5, 193	2,962 7,134	3,430		
Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubes	_1 000	633	631	563	598	662	554	483	431	271	366			
Other cellulose plasticsdo	- 441	401	486	412	486	524	428	401	430	371	548	586		• •
Phenolic and other tar acid resinsdo	35, 895			30,842	29, 987	35, 421	31, 567	32, 805		21,680	28,824	33, 519		
Polystyrene	28,717 17,635	25, 760 17, 839	25, 908 16, 955	30,941 17,646	$33,376 \\ 19,148$	37,252 19,958	36, 889 17, 892	35, 039 18, 630	33,250	28,086 13,371	31,808	37,352		
Vinyl resinsdo	41, 170	39, 129	37.357	40,636	39,810	46, 303	43, 413	42, 163		36, 486	18,073 34,341	44, 389	•••••	
Alkyd resinsdo	31,922	27,693	30, 673	28,475	28, 587	32, 796	31,055	30, 152	31, 988	22,004	7 27, 540	y 27,411		
Polystyrene do. Polystyrene do. Urea and melamine resins do. Vinyl resins do. Alk yd resins do. Rosin modifications do. Miscellaneous resins do.	10,161 24,970	9,627 26,351	9, 543	9,661 24,535	11,215 25,134	10,855 26,381	11,473 25,448	12,138 25,500	10,344 23,722	9, 760 22, 342	7 9, 396 26, 581	5 9,767 27,770		
	1			l										
		EL	ECTR	IC PO	WER	AND	GAS							
ELECTRIC POWER				1										
roduction (utility and industrial), total ‡											1		1	
Electric utilities, total	- 43,820	42, 374	45, 118	45, 478	40,887	45,166	42,857	43, 529	44,975	45, 969			46, 709	9
	- 37,658					38, 918	36, 835		38, 901	40, 077			40,456	8
By fuels do	30.490) 29.454	30.404	30.524	26.647	28.998	26. 925	27.079	29.315	31.310	32 825	31 742	32 694	4)
By fuels. do. By fuels. do.	30,490	6,975	8,679	8,899	8,564	28,998 9,921	9,910		9, 586	31, 319 8, 759	8, 342	7,805	7.832	2
Electric diffues, total	$\begin{bmatrix} 30, 490 \\ 7, 168 \\ 32, 259 \end{bmatrix}$	6,975 31,187	8, 679 33, 497	$ \begin{array}{r} 30,524 \\ 8,899 \\ 33,227 \\ 6,196 \end{array} $	8, 564 29, 478	9,921 32,719	9,910 30,913	10,350 31,007	9, 586 32, 535	31, 319 8, 759 33, 279 6, 798	8,342 34,274	2 7,805 32,978	7,832	1 2 9 7

ELECTRIC POWER													
Production (utility and industrial), total ‡ mil. of kwhr Electric utilities, totaldo	43,820 37,658 30,490	36, 429	45, 118 39, 083 30, 404	39,423		45,166 38,918 28,998	42, 857 36, 835 26, 925	$43,529 \\ 37,429 \\ 27,079$	44, 975 38, 901	45, 969 40, 077		45 , 529 46, 709	
Electric utilities, total	7, 168 32, 259 5, 399	6,975 31,187	30, 404 8, 679 33, 497 5, 587		8, 564 29, 478	9, 921 32, 719	9,910 30,913	10,350 31,007	9,586	8, 759 33, 279	8, 342 34, 274	31, 743 32, 624 7, 805 7, 832 32, 978 33, 989 6, 569 6, 467	
Industrial establishments, totaldo By fuelsdo By water powerdo. Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric	6, 162	5,945 5,665 280	6, 035 5, 668 366	6, 055 5, 664 391		6, 247 5, 781 467		6, 100 5, 672 427	${}^{6,074}_{5,681}_{393}$	5, 892 5, 556 335	6, 030 5, 709 321	5, 981 6, 253 5, 678 5, 922 303 331	
Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric Institute)‡mil. of kwhr Commercial and industrial;	32, 350	31, 919	33, 040	34, 235	33, 112	33, 032	32, 885	32, 483	33, 119	33, 845	35, 045	35, 149	
Small light and power	5, 917 16, 178	5,785 15,668	5, 927 15, 765							$\begin{array}{c} 6,626\ 16,167 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,795\ 16,920 \end{array}$	6, 786 16, 996	
Railways and railroadsdo Residential or domesticdo Rural (distinct rural rates)do	7, 833 7 7, 833 870	645	445 9, 104 584	459 10, 163 612	606	9, 239 663	8,942 756	374 8, 321 818	354 8, 163 945	$345 \\ 8, 425 \\ 1, 170$	346 8, 588 1, 236	344 8, 723 1, 118 228	
Rural (distinct rural rates) do Street and highway lighting do Other public authorities do Interdepartmental do Duration form only for the public authorities do	345 768 46	367 762 43	394 778 43	395 787 47	352 792 48	342	311 763 49	290	$273 \\ 769 \\ 56$	282 773 57	305 797 57	328 798 57	
Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison													

* Revised. * Preliminary. 1 Estimate for 1953. 2 November 1 estimate of 1954 crop.
 * Revised. * Preliminary. 1 Estimate for 1953. 2 November 1 estimate of 1954 crop.
 * Revisions for 1952 for linseed oil and soybean oil and for September 1951-September 1952 for margarine will be shown later.
 § Revisions for 1952 appear in the September 1953 SURVEY; those for 1951 SURVEY; those for electric-power sales and revenues, in the October and November 1953 issues.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and		1953							1954					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Nove ber
	EL	ECTR	IC PO	WER	AND	GAS-	-Conti	nued	,			<u> </u>		
GAS										j				
Janufactured and mixed gas (quarterly):7									ŀ					
Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands Residential (incl. house-heating)do			6,076 5,629			5, 996 5, 557			5, 876 5, 447					
Industrial and commercialdodododo			445			436			427					
Residential			757 466			[794]			502					
Industrial and commercial			281 108 476) 320			299 109, 536					
Residential (incl. house-heating)do			77, 476			$\{-111, 429\}$			78, 5001					
Industrial and commercialdodo			ŕ							4			,	
Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands. Residential (incl. house-heating)do			20, 893 19, 229			21,183 19,462			19, 546					
Industrial and commercial			1,640			1,696			1.648					
Industrial and commercial			4,097			7,688			3, 755					
Industrial and commercialdodddodddododddo			8,916			9, 599			8,873 575,082					
Residential (incl. house-heating)do			327, 363			-564,400			314, 607					
Industrial and commercialdo			<u> </u>						246, 605					
		FO	DDST	UFFS	AND	TOBA	CCO							
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES									-					
ermented malt liquors: Productionthous, of bbl_	7,606	5,649	5,954	5, 797	5, 909	7, 918	7, 949	8, 556	9, 547	9, 302	8, 370	6, 986	6, 176	
Tax-paid withdrawalsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	6, 941 7 10, 164	5, 644 9, 830	6, 176	5, 162 9, 498	5, 434 9, 605	6,607	7,011	7, 239 11, 541	8, 646 11, 846	8, 886 11, 658	8,112		6, 475	
Distilled spirits:	1	1 -					Į		· 1					1
Productionthous. of tax gal Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes	- r 29, 630	19, 754	15, 930	13, 120	14, 403	16, 387	14, 636	13, 876	13, 905	9, 523	8,747	15, 787	26, 958	
thous. of wine gal. Tax-paid withdrawalsthous. of tax gal.	18,731	19, 465 16, 690			12,671 10,150		14, 519 12, 029	15,365 11,853	14,975 12,143	13, 780 9, 604				
Stocks, end of monthdo	_i † 861, 373	857, 234	859, 297	861.381	862, 917	864, 231	864,016	864.004	864, 343	863, 553	861,034	854, 556	848, 142	
Importsthous. of proof gal. Whisky;	2, 967	2, 743	2, 207	1, 336	1, 456	1	(i i	1, 520	1, 761	1, 389				1
Productionthous. of tax gal. Tax-paid withdrawalsdo	10,094	9, 435 9, 102		8, 301 4, 878	9, 020 5, 318				9,139 5,732	5, 741 4, 129		6,355 7,292		
Stocks, end of month	718, 334	715,087	716, 439	717, 441	718, 413	718, 516	718, 726	719, 567	720, 713	721, 020	719, 114	715, 191	712,017	
Importsthous, of proof gal- tectified spirits and wines, production, total § ‡	- 2, 773	2, 524			1, 328			1, 388	1, 616	1, 288	· ·		1	
whiskydo		10, 668 9, 455			5,743 4,834	5 7,400 6,349			$7,091 \\ 6,126$	5, 457 4, 825	5, 3 04 4, 506			~ • • •
ines and distilling materials:	-	0,100	0,000	1,001	1,00	0,010	0, 020	0,000	0, 120	., 0.20	1,000	0.001	0.010	}
Sparkling wines: Production ‡	_ 96	76			233		109		186	59		49		
Production t	1,320	197 1, 186			69 1, 213		74	95 1,418	112 1, 478	67 1, 458				
Importsdo	- 64	1,100		1,000	23			44	41	29	35	5 53		
Still wines: Production‡do Tax-paid withdrawals‡do	64, 847	20, 755		1, 398	1, 280	1,477			891	936				·
Stocks end of month t do	1 206.868				10, 038 179, 769	12, 353 170, 754		9,841 150,766	10, 469 140, 525	9, 072 130, 885		11,899 139-287		
Imports	500	699	707	313	322	2 404	582	494	459	332	364	424		
Disting materials produced at wineries1do DAIRY PRODUCTS	. 128, 626	35, 234	4, 971	1, 670	1, 550	3 2, 128	486	593	5, 501	1, 590	9,020	61,975		
Butter, creamery: Production (factory) ‡thous. of lb_	92, 375	90, 765	108, 240	118, 465	115, 910	142, 295	141, 305	163, 815	159, 755	129, 615	108, 990	92, 555	87,600	
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	311, 574	290, 598	281, 702	294,047	304, 233	346, 542	375, 584	421, 997	468, 453	503, 921	508, 476	7 418, 618	460, 896	
Price, wholesale, 92-score (New York) dol. per lb. heese:												1		1
Production (factory), total‡thous. of lbdo	87,775				97, 190 70, 810) 115, 555) 86, 575	126, 930 97, 400		153, 645 122, 345	126, 885 99, 425				
Stocks, cold storage, end of month, totaldo	. 448, 787	432, 325	432,008	427,464	424,65	450, 299	487, 209	521,763	567, 541	607, 993 572, 290	613, 238	7 613, 146	591, 384	
American, whole milk do Imports do	3,602			397 , 990 2, 233	396, 34 3, 16	426, 049 2 4, 163			538, 051 4, 510	2, 562		7 580,089 4,972	559, 400	
Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chi- cago)	. 424	. 427	. 415	. 403	. 39	. 383	. 375	. 370	. 369	. 371	. 372	. 376	. 379]
Condensed and evaporated milk: Production, case goods:						1								1
Condensed (sweetened)thous. of lb. Evaporated (unsweetened)do	3,000			2, 350				1,675	1, 775	1, 975		1,930		
Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month:	1	152, 500	155, 700	163, 600	156, 900	194, 900	243, 100	316,000	310, 500	266, 000	239, 500	188,000	158, 750	
Condensed (sweetened)thous. of lb_ Evaporated (unsweetened)do	1 5.248			4, 753 192, 760	4,78 127,68		5, 353 127, 497		5, 010 320, 487	4, 723 381, 177				
Exports:		} '												
Condensed (sweetened)do Evaporated (unsweetened)do	658				61 13, 228		8,901		$22 \\ 14,773$	89 13, 120		$164 \\ 11,923$		
Price, wholesale, U. S. average: Evaporated (unsweetened)dol. per case.	5. 80	5.85	5.82	5.76	5. 73	5.69								
luid milk: Production tmil. of lb-				1				1				1	ł	ł
Utilization in mfd. dairy productsdo	3.174	3,062	3, 505	3, 796	3, 71	4, 514	4, 746	5, 658	5, 534	4, 542	7 3, 904	3, 272	3,044	
Price, dealers', standard gradedol. per 100 lb. Dry milk:	- 5. 20	5. 23	5.18	5.11	5.03	4.96	4.76	4.62	4. 58	4.72	4.82	4.96	7 5.01	
Production:	0.000	0 100	7 050	6 900	e 10		10 505	10.007	10 800	P 110	7.950	0.000		
Dry whole milkthous. of lbthous. Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)thous. of lbthous. of lb	9,000 65,150	8, 420 68, 290		6, 360 103, 350			10, 525 138, 350	$ \begin{array}{r} 10,925\\ 164,750 \end{array} $	10, 560 153, 000					
Stocks, manufacturers', end of month: Dry whole milkdo		1		j 1					11, 956			· ·		1
Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do	67, 925					85, 449								
Exports: Dry whole milkdo	3, 014	3, 004	4,067		2, 671				4, 322	4, 286				
Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do Price, wholesale, nonfat dry milk solids (human	5, 885	19, 093	19, 237	18, 674						8, 080				
food), U. S. averagedol. per lb_	. 149	. 152	. 153	. 152	. 151	. 149	. 146	. 143	. 142	. 145	. 151	. 153	. 154	1

Revised. GRevisions for 1952 appear in the October 1953 SURVEY; those for the 1st and 2d quarters of 1953 are available upon request.
 SData beginning July 1953 exclude production of wines and vermouth; for July 1952-June 1953 such production totaled 88,000 gallons.
 Revisions for July 1952-March 1953 for rectified spirits, etc., and wines and distilling materials appear in the June 1954 SURVEY; those for January-December 1952 for fluid milk production, in the March 1954 issue. Revisions prior to December 1952 are available upon request as follows: Beginning 1951 for cheese, condensed milk, and nonfat dry milk solids; beginning 1952 for butter, evaporated milk, and dry whole milk.

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and		1953							1954					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Noven ber
	FOC	DSTU	FFS	AND 7	ГОВА	ссо-	-Conti	nued			<u></u>	<u></u>	·	
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES														
pples: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu			1 92, 877											² 103, 7
Shipments, carlotno. of carloads Stocks, cold storage, end of monththous. of bu	3, 717 27, 485		2, 796 19, 894	2, 357 14, 943	2, 119 10, 679	3, 061 6, 095	2, 394 3, 267	1, 899 1, 302	848 440	490 162		806 r 6, 959	7 3, 331 29, 023	2,7
it rus fruits , carlot shipmentsno. of carloads rozen fruits, juices, and vegetables: Stocks, cold storage, end of month:	5, 890	6, 851	12, 595	10, 145	9, 270	10, 655	11, 202	11, 411	9, 121	6, 591	4, 736	4, 321	* 4, 905	7, 2
Fruits	391,022 190,685 737,428		212, 105	328,040 265,552 630,201	293, 585 342, 041 562, 581	253, 404 352, 552 510, 944	408,680	199, 389 503, 172 444, 834	221,658 500,819 443,724	336, 630 458, 007 492, 594	411, 550	r 399, 606 r 338, 537 r 698, 084	295, 779	
Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu	101, 120	122,100	1 373, 711	000, 201	002,001		409,000	444,004	740, 724	492, 394	002, 303	050,00%	120,011	2 346. 9
Shipments, carlotno. of carloads Price, wholesale, U. S. No. 1 (New York)	17.866	14, 758	15, 453	20, 402	18.870	23, 925	19, 630	20, 528	21,046	12, 562				12, 3
dol. per 100 lb GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS	3. 325	3. 313	3, 050	2, 981	2, 981	3.081	3. 500	3. 981	3. 375	4.054	4, 835	≠ 3. 089	₽ 3. 399	
ports, principal grains, including flour and meal														
thous. of bu arley: Production (crop estimate)	30, 780	31, 072	25, 483 1 241, 015	19, 859	24, 986	23, 477	30, 062	32, 625	27, 764	31, 276	24, 310	21, 841		2 367.
Receipts, principal markets	11, 510	8, 235	8,860	8, 613	12, 386	8, 566	7, 594	6, 531	7, 685	8, 238	28, 856	17, 168	14, 376	
Commercialdodo	12, 609	12, 222	12,659 107,770	11, 085	10, 277	8, 922 74, 913		6, 500	9, 121 3 34, 945	11, 932	20, 050	23, 495 225, 104		26,
Exports, including maltdodo	3, 865	1	951	416	422	526	846	872	2, 702			2, 791		
No. 2, maltingdol. per bu No. 3, straightdo orn:	1.516 1.417		1, 513 1, 436	1. 520 1. 474	$1.509 \\ 1.441$	1.483 1.374		1, 518 1, 456	1.490 1.375	1, 456 1, 323		1,429 1,328		
Production (crop estimate)mil. of bu- Grindings, wet processthous, of bu-	12, 438			10, 021	10, 232	11, 466	11, 127	10, 263	10, 326	10, 041	10,609	10, 918	12, 163	
Receipts, principal markets	52,068 23,072			21, 389 38, 221	25, 032 35, 338	24, 741 33, 793	22, 798 21, 704		25, 151 15, 945	24, 105 12, 866		21, 352 18, 052	21, 371	
On farmsmil. of bu Exports, including mealthous. of bu	13, 512		2, 138. 5 10, 808	6, 860	8,045	1,468.8		7, 101	986.1 5,098	5, 096		3 358.0		
Prices, wholesale: No. 3, yellow (Chicago)	1. 461 1. 443	1.448	1.563	1, 553 1, 521	1. 553 1. 495	1.560	1.571	1, 585	1.610	1.614	1.652	1.639	1, 540 1, 522	
Weighted average, 5 markets, all gradesdo ats: production (cron estimate) mil. of bu	1.440	1.408	1. 330		1.490	1.002	1.004	1. 002	1.577	1. 581	1.610	1.601	1. 042	21,
Production (crop estimate)mil. of bu Receipts, principal marketsthous. of bu Stocks, domestic, end of month:	5, 908	6, 187	8, 131	4, 542	4, 660	4, 886			7, 241	16, 842		10,638	7, 231	7,
CommercialdodOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOd	22, 908		778, 541	15,066		8, 648 450, 335			4,872 3 204,050			1, 191, 309		20,
Exports, including oatmealdo	296 . 752	310 . 742	462 . 794	186 . 814	192 .788	363 . 781	227 . 792	. 118 . 770	209 . 763	217 . 708		345 . 758		
ice: Production (crop estimate)thous, of bags २			1 52, 529									-		² 58,
California: Receipts, domestic, roughthous. of lb Shipments from mills, milled ricedo	194, 685 54, 068			149, 459 125, 900	135, 181 104, 782	118,669 78,605		61, 873 48, 757	52, 410 36, 159			10, 373 7, 676		
Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month	83, 259			65, 802					43, 304	35, 968		11, 861		.
Southern States (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.): Receipts, rough, at mills	1,227,523 315,693								51, 924 102, 436			1, 113, 665		
Shipments from mills, milled ricedododododo	1,040.3	1			770. 2				102, 430 327. 3					1
Exports thous of lb. Price, wholesale, head, clean (N. O.)dol. per lb.	153, 150 . 093	245, 765	207, 046	189, 258			88, 483	99, 510	47, 048 . 085	42, 229	74, 435			
ye: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu			1 17, 998											23,
Receipts, principal markets	1 5, 923	6,008	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1,713\\ 11,028\\ 1.287 \end{array} $	292 11,002 1.313	433 10, 309 1. 249	231 9, 811 1. 151	667 8,953 1.116	8,782	1, 684 8, 445 1. 061	1,006 11,708 1.250	12, 115		1, 042 12, 161 1. 370	11,
Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis)dol. per bu /heat:	1. 220	1. 249	1. 207	1. 313	1, 249	1. 151	1. 110	1.101	1.001	1.200	1.275	1. 428	1. 370	1.
Production (crop estimate), totalmil. of bu Spring wheatdo			¹ 1, 168, 5 ¹ 291, 0											² 95 18
Winter wheat	32, 871	31, 822	¹ 877.5 18,403 209,412	20, 715	20, 883	22,028 205,514		26, 953	$\begin{array}{c} 60,332\\ 228,884\end{array}$	105, 576	54, 867	47, 508 180, 273	29, 456	77 22,
Stocks, end of month: Canada (Canadian wheat)do	324, 932	339, 156	377, 855	368, 888		354, 795	348, 139	339, 201	349, 007		365, 638	335, 422	329, 515	333,
United States, domestic, totaldmil. of bu Commercialthous. of bu Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses	335, 882	327, 168	1, 316. 2 316, 765	311, 573	303, 727	1, 111. 6 298, 934		291, 191	³ 902. 7 ³ 296, 715		414, 580	1,682.0 422,772	413, 494	387,
Merchant millsdo			424, 292 123, 467 424, 057			379, 630 104, 778 297, 873			3 331, 619 3 63, 829 3 99 810			537, 106 159, 075 436, 769		
On farms	13, 107 9, 524	15, 441	13, 262	12, 397	16, 327 13, 824	297, 873 14, 877 11, 677	20, 768	l i	* 99, 810 19, 755 16, 752	20, 888	15, 317	15,075		
Prices, wholesale:	8, 324	12,112	3,079	0,010	10, 024	11,077	17, 249	21, 024	10, 102	11,370	12, 323	12,0/4		
No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) dol. per bu	2. 621	2.623	2.601	2. 577	2. 576	2.602			2.642			2.695	2.747	2.
No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City)do No. 2, red winter (St. Louis)do	2.288 1.882			2. 379 2. 194	2.393 2.226	2. 417 2. 327	2. 447 2. 210		2.153 1.852					2.

^{*} Revised. ^{*} Preliminary. ¹ Estimate for 1953. ¹ November 1 estimate of 1954 crop.
 ³ Old crop only; new grain not reported until beginning of new crop year (July for barley, oats, and wheat; October for corn).
 ⁹ Bags of 100 lb.; prior to the October 1953 SURVEY, data were shown in thous. of bu. of 45 lb.
 ⁶ The total includes wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins; such data are not included in the breakdown of stocks.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and		1953							1954					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Noven ber
	FOC	DSTU	JFFS	AND	това	CCO-	-Conti	nued	·		,	<u>.</u>		
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS-Continued				1										
Wheat flour: Production:														
Flourthous. of sacks (100 lb.) Operations, percent of capacity	20, 799 88, 3	83.9	18, 355 77. 7	88.6	81.7		73.5	16, 685 74. 9	77.4	18, 022 77. 2	80.4	88.2	88.0	
Offalshort tons Grindngs of wheatthous. of bu Stocks held by mills, end of quarter	424, 380 48, 501	362,741 41,836	366, 297 42, 571	380, 153 43, 971				327, 804 38, 582	363, 478 41, 913					
thous, of sacks (100 lb.).			4, 476			4, 470			4,046			5, 232		
Exportsdo Prices, wholesake: Spring, short patents (Minneapolis)	1, 537	1, 429	1,538	1,195	1,074	1,373	1,510	1, 292	1, 289	1, 510	1, 284	1, 288		
dol. per sack (100 lb.) Winter, hard, short patents (Kansas City)do	6. 470 5. 950	6.500 6.120	6.355 5.935					6.510 6.135	6.765 6.145	6, 960 6, 050				
LIVESTOCK	0. 330	0.120	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.150	0.145	0,000	0. 330	, 170	P (), 29.1	
Cattle and calves:														
Slaughter (federally inspected): Calvesthous. of animals	$776 \\ 1,782$	$658 \\ 1,609$	$634 \\ 1,653$	546 1,541	518 1,302	660 1, 511	598 1,417	561 1, 439	$622 \\ 1,570$	640 1, 622	649 1,635			
Cattledo Receipts, principal marketsdo Shipments, feeder, to 9 corn-belt Statesdo	1, 782 3, 095 773		2, 342 286	2, 245	1,844	2, 320 220	2,040	1, 439 2, 165 181	1, 370 2, 309 130	2, 296 174	1, 635 2, 736 314	2,878	2,993	
Prices, wholesale: Beef steers (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb.	25.35	24.83	200			22.88		23.54	23.49	23. 47	23.71			
Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City)do Calves, vealers (Chicago)do	15.74 22.50	17.56 22.00	17.63 22.50	19.83	20.02	19.81 26.00	20, 62 26, 00	20.44 23.00	18.20 21.00	16.12 20.00	17.88	18.10	18.84	19.
Hogs: Slaughter (federally inspected)thous. of animals	4, 994	5, 540	5, 194	4,712	3, 883	4, 554	3, 853	3, 380	3, 453	3, 325	3,852		5, 178	
Receipts, principal marketsdo	2, 665	2, 950	2, 721	2, 503	2, 098	2, 450	2,068	1,909	1,991	1, 896	2, 251	2, 496	2, 746	
Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb	21.54	20. 80	23.69	24. 82	25.45	25, 63	26. 75	24.79	21.43	19. 75	20.50	19. 51	18,66	18.
Hog-corn price ratio bu, of corn equal in value to 100 lb, of live hog	15.9	15.0	16.2	17.3	17.7	17.2	18.3	17.5	14.6	14. 1	14.1	12.9	12.7	13
Sheep and lambs: Slaughter (federally inspected)thous. of animals	1, 529 2, 026	1,159	1.227	1,241	1,090	1.149	$1,096 \\ 1,203$	1,045	$1,200 \\ 1,189$	1, 209 1, 137	1, 207 1, 391	1, 290 1, 806		
Receipts, principal marketsdodo Shipments, feeder, to 9 corn-belt Statesdo Prices, wholesale:	2,026	1, 412 292	$1,182 \\ 185$	$1,190 \\ 197$	$\substack{1,032\\175}$	$1,128 \\ 188$	1,203	$\begin{smallmatrix}1,133\\147\end{smallmatrix}$	1,189 90	1, 137 100	1, 391			
Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha)do	19.00 16.41	$19.25 \\ 18.22$	19.25 18.00	20.62 19.14	$21.25 \\ 20.26$	24. 25 21. 44	27.75 22.31	25.88 ⁽¹⁾	24.00 ⁽¹⁾	21. 25 (¹)	19.50 17.67			19. 17.
MEATS	10, 41	10. 22	10.00	10.14	20.20	21.11	22.01				11.01		17.00	
Potal meats (including lard): Production (inspected slaughter)mil. of lb	1,913	1,941	1,952	1,836	1,517	1,772	1,609	1,563	1,683	1, 641	1,673	1, 796	1 907	
Stocks (excluding lard), cold storage, end of month	460	593	717	762	755.	732	706	653	605	530	467	r 443		
Exports	36	59	60	45	57	33	59	64	47	48	43	42		
Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	994, 342 183, 864	897,620 215,353	939, 793 269, 668	895, 446 247, 894		886, 182 186, 362	828, 596 160, 002	838, 154 138, 622	905, 294 127, 141	920, 803 122, 333	7 126, 183	* 121, 290	136, 332	
Exportsdododododo	2, 942	13, 497	3, 848	1, 067	5, 848	840	4, 464	1, 250	1,088	2, 198	1,650			
(600-700 lbs) (New York)dol. per lb_ Lamb and mutton:	. 427	. 431	. 424	. 431	. 396	. 392	. 398	. 408	. 405	. 417	. 414	, 438	. 443	. 4
Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	64, 856 10, 762	51, 566 11, 151	57,079 12,232	59,522 11,460	53, 274 10, 808	55, 672 9, 445	52, 190 8, 897	48, 262 8, 135	51, 950 9, 450	52, 385 8, 448	53, 001 7 7, 867	55, 324 r 7, 359		
Pork, including lard, production (inspected slaughter) thous. of lb Pork, excluding lard:	853, 449	991, 497	954, 712	881, 313	702, 169	830, 303	727, 839	676, 709	725, 640	667, 645	700, 693	822, 728	915, 733	
Production (inspected slaughter)do	648, 115 181, 279	743, 793 266 - 170	710,666 326,812	$658, 662 \\ 393, 307$	526,049 413,507	$628, 446 \\418, 283$	547,809 420,917	505, 239 384, 643	538,092 346,024	491, 002 282, 873	526, 732 • 228, 738	622,033 r 215,057	681, 669 224, 077	
Exportsdodo	4, 843	4, 419	7, 708	5, 136	4, 407	3, 832	4, 200	3, 658	4, 016	5, 422	3, 779	2,719		
Hams, smoked, compositedol. per lb Fresh loins, 8-12 lb. average (New York)do	. 544 . 516	. 558 . 452	. 657 . 509	. 673 . 550	. 638 . 541	. 660 . 540	. 671 . 574	. 669 . 626	. 646 . 587	. 611 . 598	. 630 . 534	.553 .513	P. 522 . 430	. 4
Lard: Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb	149, 478	180, 413	178, 155	162, 245	128, 867	147, 106	131, 394	125, 254	137, 369	129, 394	127, 058	146, 772		
Stocks, dry and cold storage, end of month†do Exports Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago)dol. per b	45, 205 19, 402	51,462 32,857	74, 322 38, 187	75, 525 33, 607	72, 920 39, 558	78, 945 23, 359	74, 024 42, 042	69, 278 50, 908	65, 689 33, 365	58, 065 29, 808	47, 818 29, 047	50, 460 25, 344		
Price, wholesale, renned (Chicago)doi. per 16 POULTRY AND EGGS	. 205	. 193	. 205	. 208	. 213	. 208	. 233	. 205	. 190	. 205	r. 213	. 208	P. 180	
Poultry:		-		07.005		43 . 100	00.005	43 010	47, 200	10.770	47 590			#0.0 /
Receipts, 5 marketsthous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	$\begin{array}{c} 69,572\\ 259,086\end{array}$	79, 448 287, 152	65, 890 275, 888	37, 325 266, 626	35, 734 241, 692	41, 189 217, 456	39, 205 184, 743	43, 216 167, 499	47, 393 151, 147	42, 779 141, 651	47, 532 / 146, 651	55, 555 † 188, 417	$64, 612 \\ 272, 974$	73, 38
Price, wholesale, live fowls, heavy type, No. 1 (Chicago)dol. per lb	, 235	. 230	. 250	. 250	. 280	. 300	. 220	. 240	. 190	. 165	. 185	. 175	».160	
ggs: Production, farmmillions Dried egg productionthous, of lb	4, 600 1, 144	4, 784 1, 310	5,239 1,242	5, 448 1, 698	$5,476 \\ 1,865$	6, 605 3, 140	6, 271 3, 104	$6,071 \\ 3,178$	5,251 2,388	4, 766 1, 869	4, 545 1, 215	4, 604 953	$\frac{4,994}{792}$	5, 05
Stocks, cold storage, end of month: Shellthous. of cases	288	137	89	75	1,000	443	728	1, 348	1, 639	1, 435	r 1, 031	7 833	633	
Frozenthous. of lb Price, wholesale, extras, large (Chicago)	86, 867	61, 014	42, 030	38, 244	41, 639	91, 940	136, 488	166, 983	186, 189			* 138, 784	117, 933	
doi, per doz	. 613	. 543	. 479	. 472	. 450	. 403	. 380	. 355	. 351	. 397	. 398	. 427	. 409	. 38
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS	111,000	110, 000	97, 000	85, 262	79, 619	83, 931	74, 768	59, 390	61, 415	48, 719	65, 541	103 190	r 102, 139	
Confectionery, manufacturers' salestthous. of dol Cocoa or cacao beans: Imports (incl. shells)	8, 504	8, 026	97,000 30,242	85, 262 43, 394	79, 619 27, 081	83, 931 11, 905	14, 265	59, 590 11, 991	22, 215	17, 485	00, 541 12, 488	103, 120		
Imports (incl. shells)long tons Prices, wholesale, Accra (New York)dol. per lb offee:	8, 304 . 400	8, 020 . 449	. 468	45, 594	. 535	. 578	. 619	. 639	. 648	. 689	. 678	14, 450		
Clearances from Brazil, totalthous. of bags To United Statesdo	1. 544 873	$1.814 \\ 1,164$	$1,725 \\ 1,055$	1, 219 662	962 539	1, 409 795	$1,060 \\ 485$	454 183	468 146	599 266	$522 \\ 119$	932 493	818 363	
Visible supply, United States	628 1, 261	778	723	1,009 2,275	829 1, 918	735	637 1,922	694 1,098	832 1, 256	941 979	820 878	765 660	695	
Imports do Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) dol. per lb	. 600	. 585	. 613	. 725	. 760	. 858	. 870	. 855	. 870	883	. 755	. 718	. 700	. 71
r Revised. p Preliminary. 1 No quotation.							•	•	1			1		

will be shown later. TRevised for FRASER http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and		1953				·			1954			<u> </u>		
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber
	FOC	DSTU	FFS	AND 7	ГОВА	C CO —	-Conti	nued						
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con.														
Fish: Landings, fresh fish, 5 portsthous. of lb	38, 680	34, 247	23, 951	17, 455	28, 111	41, 265	41, 524	59, 452	75, 834	84, 605	73, 274	47, 478		
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Sugar: Cuban stocks, raw, end of month	176, 047	179, 370	176, 249	154, 570	138, 468	112, 288	110, 328	118, 806	140, 009	163, 697	190, 538	202, 228	205, 034	
thous. of Spanish tons. United States: Deliveries and supply (raw basis):	r 2, 277	2, 083	1, 737	1, 607	2, 437	3, 316	4, 341	4, 316	3, 991	3, 712	3, 262	2, 812	2, 637	·····
Production and receipts: Productionshort tons	643, 637	812, 373	473, 347	137,932	57, 480	27, 365	51, 311	60, 519	56, 392 598, 368	44, 495 544, 041		⁷ 131,000 471,248	496 504	
Entries from off-shoredo Hawaii and Puerto Ricodo Deliveries, totaldo	461, 177 238, 494 7 641, 781	254, 321 97, 620 580, 278	$117, 126 \\ 61, 688 \\ 801, 571$	320,741 52,886 506,430	507, 709 108, 657 561, 418	522, 494 147, 957 823, 814	762, 870 287, 257 574, 426	617, 552 181, 301 659, 133	190, 496 808, 299	159, 787	759, 214 228, 846 792, 402	200, 094	283, 327	
Dor domestic consumptiondo For exportdo	7 640, 903 7 878	574, 693 5, 585	800, 569 1, 002	504, 421	559, 043 2, 375	822, 844 970	569, 756 4, 670	655, 707 3, 426	807, 168 1, 131	770,000 2,780			648, 575 628	
Stocks, raw and refined, end of month thous. of short tons Exportsshort tons	1, 186 303	$1,691 \\ 3,897$	1, 693 596	$1,668 \\ 631$	$1,612 \\ 745$	$1,479 \\ 276$	$1,625 \\ 1,039$	1,625 291	1, 484 458	1, 239 439		7 929 474		
Imports: Raw sugar, totaldo	180, 291	140, 910	157, 648	275, 725	305, 487	363, 956	428, 730	331, 129	370, 023	285, 305	328, 689	282, 688		
From Cubado From Philippine Islandsdo Refined sugar, totaldo	118, 650 56, 920 2, 057	86, 401 45, 512 4, 220	118, 711 38, 640 301		236, 902 66, 165 35, 595	282, 575 81, 336 54, 938	292, 522 136, 203 51, 375	227,304 103,825 57,212	201, 573 162, 623 60, 048	165, 368 115, 160 64, 165	91, 932	86.036		
From Cubado Prices (New York):	250	132		13, 694	29, 570	50, 062	45, 753	52, 728	50, 110	60, 609	39, 455	540		
Raw, wholesaledol. per lb Refined: Retail 9dol. per 5 lb	. 064 . 503	. 061 . 500	. 060 . 497		. 061 . 498	. 063 . 499	.062 , 503	. 061 . 502	. 061	. 062 . 502		. 060		
Wholesale	. 087 9, 577	. 085 6, 851	. 085 8, 745	. 085	. 085 11, 580	. 086 10, 783	. 086 18, 079	. 086 13, 984	. 086 9, 828	. 086 5, 786	. 086	7.085	P. 085	
TOBACCO Leaf:														automa a mere
Production (crop estimate) mil. of lb Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quar-			1 2, 057											1
ter, totalmil. of lb Domestic: Cigar leafdo			4, 513 319						4, 084					
Air-cured, fire-cured, flue-cured, and miscel- laneous domestic			3, 995					1	3, 54 6					
Foreign grown: Cigar leafdo Cigarette tobaccodo			18 181			18 183			17 167			149		
Exports, including scrap and stemsthous. of lb Imports, including scrap and stemsdo Manufactured products:	56, 183 9, 270	53, 148 8, 550			19, 019 7, 875	21, 715 9, 133		28, 593 8, 701	26, 787 9, 188		7 29, 262 10, 300	45,852		
Production, manufactured tobacco, totaldo Chewing, plug, and twistdo	19, 273 7, 473	$16,170 \\ 6,808$	14, 735 5, 978	6, 796	$15,561 \\ 6,389$	$18,476 \\ 6,865$	6,723	17, 243 6, 906	17, 883 7, 435	$14,557 \\ 6,411$	7,196	7,105		
Smoking	8, 424 3, 376	6, 307 3, 055	5, 373 3, 384		6, 078 3, 093	7,900 3,711		7, 030 3, 307	6, 953 3, 495			3,361		
Cigarettes (small): Tax-freemillions	2, 813		3, 534		2, 638	2, 865	2, 485	2, 487	2, 798		2, 501	3, 395		
Tax-paiddo Cigars (large), tax-paid§thousands Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid§	34, 860 540, 124		29, 141 443, 532		26, 676 406, 560	32, 295 476, 514	30, 499 445, 991	31, 863 483, 650	34, 998 510, 197	28, 959 434, 978		31, 964 503, 475		
Exports, cigarettesmillions	18, 580 1, 178	$15,825 \\ 1,241$	15, 213 1, 416		$14,688 \\ 1,183$	$18,079 \\ 1,252$	17, 402 1, 415	16, 944 1, 339	17,643 1,310	14,275 1,273				
Price, wholesale, cigarettes, manufacturer to whole- saler and jobber, f. o. b. destination 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	3.968	₽ 3. 938	
		LF	EATH	ER AN	D PR	ODUC	TS							
HIDES AND SKINS										1			1	
Imports, total hides and skinsthous. of lb	10, 934		8,770		7, 436				11, 554			8, 879		
Calf and kip skinsthous. of pieces. Cattle hidesdo. Goat and kid skinsdo.	208 40 1,726	23	81 36 2, 034		59 112 1, 550	54 50 1, 839	26 13 2, 440	10	153 33 2, 166	38	46	13		
Sheep and lamb skinsdodo	1, 157	1, 230	1,033	1, 087	898	2, 158	3, 288	3, 757	2, 219	1, 538	* 2, 213	1, 097		
Calfskins, packer, heavy, 9½/151bdol. per lb Hides, steer, heavy, native, over 531bdo	. 400 . 148		. 438 . 123			. 413 . 108	. 413 . 108	. 475 . 128	. 455 . 118				P. 325 P. 113	
LEATHER Production:		For	0.42			-40	710	-00		694	709	700		
Calf and kipthous. of skins. Cattle hidethous. of hides Goat and kidthous. of skins.	804 2,079 2,566	1,904	846 1, 978 2, 350	1,953	791 2, 015 2, 330			706 2, 016 2, 124	751 2, 038 2, 477		r 2, 010	1,959		
Sheep and lambdo	2, 300 2, 407	2, 101 2, 189	1, 820	1, 669	2, 330 1, 870	2, 219	2,001	2, 172	2, 141	1, 613		2, 041		
Sole leather: Bends, backs, and sidesthous. of lb Offal, including belting offaldodo	67 56	51 68	26 39		57 23	27 29	78 58	93 15	48 116			33		
Upper leatherthous. of sq. ft Prices, wholesale:	2, 996	2, 929	3, 159	3, 160	3, 440	2, 733	4, 950	3, 779	2, 951	2, 725	3, 183	3, 723		
Sole, bends, light, f. o. b. tannerydol. per lb Upper, chrome calf, B and C grades, f. o. b. tan- nerydol. per sq. ft	. 670 1. 002		. 655 . 998		. 660 . 948	. 660 . 950		. 690 . 985	. 680 . 988				i.	
nerg	1.002				. 040	. 500					,		1	

Revised. P Preliminary.
 Estimate for 1953. November 1 estimate of 1954 crop.
 Revisions for 1952 are shown in the April 1954 SURVEY.
 Data for January-June 1953 represent price for New York and Newark; thereafter, for New York and Northeastern New Jersey.
 Revised to represent data based on number of stamps used by manufacturers; revisions prior to May 1952 will be shown later.

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Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1952 Statistical		1953							1954				1	
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Nove ber
	LE	ATHE	R AN	D PRO	ODUC	TS—C	ontin	ued						
LEATHER MANUFACTURES														
hoes and slippers:† Production, totalthous, of pairs	r 49-437	r 35 579	7 40, 343	r 42, 377	7 43, 702	r 40 819	7 44, 675	r 38, 850	7 43, 533	r 41, 051	r 48, 523	r 42, 795	42 883	
By types of uppers: All leather	33, 912		40, 343	7 34, 890	7 35, 182	7 39, 508	7 34, 440	7 31, 713	7 36, 135	r 34, 290		7 34, 217	34,016	1
Part leather and nonleather	8, 525			7, 487	7 8, 520	7 10, 304	10, 235	7, 137	7,398	r 6, 761			8, 867	
total	7 34, 937	^r 29, 611	r 36, 238	^r 39, 509	⁷ 40, 488	r 45, 704	7 40, 401	r 35, 059	⁷ 38, 772	7 36, 154	41, 737	z 35, 787	35, 349	
Men's do	r 8, 178 r 1, 402	r 6, 947 r 1, 127	78,266 71,377	7 8, 044 7 1, 489	$\frac{7}{7},812$	78,579 71,732	78,060	$\frac{7}{7},140$	7, 812 7, 7, 812	7 6, 783 7 1, 658	7, 848 1, 953	7, 508 1, 685	8, 089 1, 621	
Women'sdo Misses' and children'sdo	7 16, 608 7 5, 712	7 13, 790 7 4, 874		7 20, 594 7 6, 090	7 21, 901 7 6, 053	7 25, 301 7 6, 372	22, 300 5, 307	18,656	20, 722 5, 370	r 20, 791 r 4, 856	7 23, 065 7 6, 122	18, 351	17,611 5,262	
Infants' and babies'do	7 3 037	r 2, 873 r 5, 483	7 3, 144 7 3, 592	7 3, 292 7 2, 321	r 3, 249 7 2, 641	7 3, 720 7 3, 560	7 3, 171 7 3, 682	2,863	7 3, 134 7 4, 346	7 2,066 7 4,561			2, 766 6, 939	
Athletic do	r 285 r 253	7 274 7 204	7 303 7 210	7 285 7 262	r 281 r 292	r 274 r 274	7 284	7 268 7 164	7 280 7 135	7 108	293 7 178	288 7 273	331	
Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. factory:	419	330	251	239	411	370	484	272	, 155 306	280	347	367		
Men's and boys' oxfords, dress, cattle hide upper.		110.2	110.9	110.9	110.2	110.2	110.9	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	1110.0	
Goodyear welt. Women's oxfords (nurses'), side upper, Goodyear Wolt	110.3 118.1	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0		!
welt1947-49=100 Women's and misses' pumps, suede splitdo	110. 7	117.5 112.3	$117.5 \\ 112.3$	$117.5 \\ 112.3$	117.5 112.3	117.5 112.3	117.5 112.3	117.5 112.3	$ \begin{array}{c} 117.5 \\ 112.3 \end{array} $	117.5 112.3	117.5 112.3	117.5 112.3		
		LUM	BER A	AND N	IANU	FACT	URES		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			·		
LUMBERALL TYPES						1								
xports, total sawmill products	50, 919 243, 520	48, 918 220, 063	54, 109 197, 952	$\begin{array}{c} 44,792 \\ 137,219 \end{array}$	74, 212 181, 590	70,262 233,015	65,723 215,384	69, 742 188, 115	65,298 255,505	49, 128 340, 991	41, 270 354, 922	45,861 282,608	•	
ational Lumber Manufacturers Association: Production, totalmil. bd. ft	3, 540	3,078	2,875	2, 749	2, 901	3, 358	3, 310	3, 273	3, 116	2, 671	2, 887	3, 240	3, 349	
Hardwoodsdodo	792 2,748	718 2, 360	$638 \\ 2, 237$	643 2, 106	$680 \\ 2,221$	690 2,668	660 2, 649	634 2, 639	617 2, 499	648 2, 023	592 2, 295	2,657	601 2, 748	
Shipments, totaldodododo	3, 252 650	2,875 624	2, 706 550	2, 604 526	2,808 612	3, 353 599	3, 387 603	3, 169 565	3,293 524	2,797 540	2, 913 517	3, 202 540	599	
Softwoodsdo.	2,602	2, 251	2, 156	2, 079	2, 196	2, 754	2, 784	2, 604	2, 768	2, 257	2, 396		2, 730	
of month, totalmil. bd. ft Hardwoodsdo Softwoodsdo	8, 577 3, 012 5, 565	8, 782 3, 107	8, 950 3, 194 5, 756	9, 132 3, 311	9, 221 3, 379	9, 227 3, 470	9, 183 3, 528 5, 655	9, 288 3, 598 5, 690	9, 111 3, 690 5, 421	8, 959 3, 746	8, 929 3, 821 5, 108	8, 967 3, 865 5, 103	8, 934 3, 841 5, 093	
SOFTWOODS	. 9, 909	5, 675	ə, 7ə0	5, 821	5, 842	5, 757	5, 055	5, 690	3, 421	5, 213	3, 108	0, 103	0,090	
ouglas fir:⊕ Orders, newdo	826	753	798	813	863	1, 033	944	951	884	369	455	660	802	
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo	715 830	717 758	750 753	777 763	855 791	865 963	763 941	874 858	899 712	895 342	440		882	
Shipmentsdo Stocks, gross, mill, end of monthdo Exports, total sawmill productst M bd. ft.	848 974	742 991	987	779 1,002	$778 \\ 1,011$	1, 013 961	1, 037 898	831 925	850 787	365 791	470 757	774	782	
Sawed timberi	11,842	22, 305 10, 505	10,619	21, 335 8, 490	39,609 19,937	40,917 15,285	27,592 5,866	36,218 13,991	30, 393 10, 329	9, 506 3, 188	$13, 534 \\ 3, 975$	4,872		
Boards, planks, scantlings, etc. [‡] do Prices, wholesale:	12, 580	11, 800	17, 542	12, 845	19, 672	25, 632	21, 726	22, 227	20, 064	6, 318	9, 559	11, 247	·····	
Dimension, No. 1 common, 2" x 4", R. L. dol. per M bd. ft	74.347	73. 122	73.409	73.395	73, 941	75.054	74. 767	75. 180	76. 951	81. 592	81. 779	r 81. 482		
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R. L. dol. per M bd. ft.	125.113	123.978	125.612	124.950	125. 922	125. 922	125.767	125. 767	125. 440	126.671	126.671	r 127, 683	₽132.918	
outhern pine: Orders, newmil. bd. ft	660			595	680	742	693	735	892	832	728	711	700	
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo	237	230 673	651	201 684	$251 \\ 687$	$\frac{257}{761}$	$\frac{238}{714}$	261 690	355 707	331 725	297 682		666	
Shipmentsdo Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of	692	630	559	596	630	736	712	712	798	856	762	718	714	
monthmil. bd. ft. Exports, total sawmill productsM bd. ft.	4,662	1, 884 4, 901	1, 976 5, 700	2,064 3,986	$2,121 \\ 6,380$	$2, 146 \\ 5, 512$	2,148 6,414	$2,126 \\ 6,806$	2, 035 8, 043	1, 904 7, 022	1,824 6,329	1, 770 5, 867	1, 722	
Sawed timberdo Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo	1,005 3,657	1, 098 3, 803		$1,268 \\ 2,718$	$1,528 \\ 4,852$	923 4, 589	$1,601 \\ 4,813$	$1,564 \\ 5,242$	1,770 6,273	1, 798 5, 224	$1,202 \\ 5,127$	1,573 4,294		
Prices, wholesale, composite: Boards, No. 2 and better, 1" x 6" x R. L.	-													
dol. per M bd. ft Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4" x 8/L dol. per M bd. ft	76, 545	76. 549	75, 665	74, 359	72,092	72.271	71.030	70.268	70, 633	74. 624	74.327		p 75, 790	
Vestern pine:⊕		156. 298	155, 685	155. 379	155.379	154.154	152, 929	151.471	151.471	150. 981	151.557		₽152.120	
Orders, newmil. bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	. 380	491 317		472 366	512 383	662 418	673 427	675 410	793 463	715 499	785 516	754 459	422	
Productiondododo	. 684	583 554	512 523	395 447	444 496	568 628	638 664	720 692	724 740	635 679	791 768	851 811	788	
Stocks, gross, mill, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, 1" x 8"dol. per M bd. ft.	1, 856 70. 84	1, 885 70, 04	1,874 70.65	1,822 71.71	1, 770 70, 90	1, 710 71, 01	1,684 70.64	1,712 70.16	1, 696 69. 36	1, 652 70. 65	1,676 71.51	$1,716$ $\cdot 71.62$	1, 746 # 71, 37	
HARDWOOD FLOORING	. 70.04	70.04	70.00	11. 13	70, 90	11, 01	10.04	70.10	09.00	10, 05	71.01	71.02	P 11.31	
Laple, beech, and birch:	0.000	o		0.07-				0.000						
Orders, newM bd. ftOrders, unfilled, end of monthdo	3, 975 8, 100	3, 575 7, 850	5,150 9,250	3, 850 9, 300	4, 200 9, 450	4, 550 10, 000	4, 350 10, 450	3, 900 10, 550	$5,650 \\ 11,150$	5,150 11,300	5,200 12,000	4,050 11,150	4,300 11,380	
ProductiondodOOO	4,750 3,925	3, 775 3, 750	$\begin{array}{c} 4,300 \\ 3,825 \end{array}$	3, 950 3, 750	3, 906 3, 650	4, 600 3, 900	3, 950 3, 950	3, 450 3, 750	3,950 4,850	3, 450 4, 650	4, 800 4, 650	4,400	4, 300 3, 900	
Stocks, mill, end of monthdo Dak:	8, 500	8, 675	9, 300	9, 750	9, 850	10, 500	10, 650	10, 350	9, 500	8, 200	8, 500	8, 875	9, 200	
Orders, newdodddododododododod	76,085 50,082	68, 178 46, 584	70, 910 47, 688	80, 206 54, 743	89, 079 68, 085	99, 618 76, 534	84, 824 74, 554	78, 781 66, 643	99, 934 71, 364	95, 444 73, 118	$104, 462 \\77, 983$	100, 481 79, 782	91,449 73,083	
Productiondododo	86, 213 84, 572	76, 703 73, 924	81, 218 71, 221	77,282 73,151	75, 518 75, 737	89, 459 89, 853	90, 062 90, 926	86, 999 86, 688	92, 604 95, 213	90, 587 93, 690	96, 999 99, 597	99, 590 100, 172	100,488 101,216	
Stocks, mill, end of monthdo	52, 612		64, 149		68,070	66, 173	62, 495	61,090	57, 486	54, 383	51, 268		47, 256	

Revised. P Preliminary. †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. ⊕Revised monthly data (for production, shipments, and stocks; also orders, except for all types of lumber) are available upon request as follows: Total, all types, January 1950–February 1953; Douglas fir, January 1952-February 1953; Southern pine, January-December 1951; Western pine, January 1950–February 1953. Digitized for FRASER http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

December 1954

Image: Def Def all y all y LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES	355, 285	342. 385	* 30, 741	July 141, 689		177, 340		Novem- ber
PLYWOOD Hardwood (except container and packaging):* 172, 270 167, 888 Shipments (market), quarterly total 33, 486 33, 486 34, 681 Softwood (Douglas fr only), production? 308, 413 295, 405 358, 333 318, 019 376, 994 Msq. ft., surface measure 308, 413 295, 405 358, 333 318, 019 376, 994 METALS AND MANUFACTU Msq. ft., ssrface measure 308, 413 295, 405 358, 333 318, 019 376, 994 Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.): Exports, total Q stort tons 270, 433 275, 144 326, 599 315, 013 300, 433 315, 967 Serap do 71, 164 191, 128 144, 733 86, 651 103, 464 Imports, total Q do 71, 164 19, 527 5, 588 4, 974 4, 806 5, 103 Iom and Steel Scrap do 7, 164 19, 527 5, 770 5, 588 4, 974 4, 806 5, 103 Home scrap produced* a	355, 285 JRES 360, 844 65, 419 103, 650	342. 385	* 30, 741				: · · · ·	
Hardwood (except container and packaging):* M sq. ft., surface measure. 172, 270 167, 888 Inventories (for sale), end of quarter. .do 33, 486	355, 285 JRES 360, 844 65, 419 103, 650	342, 385	* 30, 741				: ,	
Shipments (market), quarterly total M sq. ft., surface measure. 172, 270 167, 888 Inventories (for sale), end of quarter. do 33, 486 34, 681 Softwood (Douglas fir only), production* 308, 413 295, 405 358, 393 318, 019 376, 904 METALS AND MANUFACTU Inventories (for sale), end of quarter. 308, 413 295, 405 358, 393 318, 019 376, 904 METALS AND MANUFACTU Inventories (excl. advanced mfrs.): Exports, total0 9	355, 285 JRES 360, 844 65, 419 103, 650	342, 385	* 30, 741					
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	355, 285 JRES 360, 844 65, 419 103, 650	342, 385	* 30, 741				,	
M sq. ft., 3\$" equivalent. 308, 413 295, 405 358, 393 318, 019 376, 964 METALS AND MANUFACTU IRON AND STEEL Foreign trade: 270, 433 275, 144 326, 599 315, 013 300, 433 315, 967 Scrap	360, 844 65, 419 103, 650		266, 451	141, 689	207, 060			
IRON AND STEEL 70 </td <td>360, 844 65, 419 103, 650</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>, I</td> <td>386, 812</td> <td>392, 579</td> <td>388, 393</td>	360, 844 65, 419 103, 650				, I	386, 812	392, 579	38 8 , 393
	65, 419 103, 650							
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	65, 419 103, 650							
	65, 419 103, 650	970 700	207 600	242 011	204 626	405 020		
Scrap do 7, 104 10, 657 2, 294 1, 325 2, 016 1, 355 Iron and Steel Scrap Production and receipts, total*thous. of short tons 6, 057 5, 700 5, 588 4, 974 4, 806 5, 103 Home scrap produced*		270, 706 40, 561 123, 404	327, 602 102, 562 140, 176	343, 611 100, 114 139, 629	140, 938	188.674		
Production and receipts, total*thous. of short tons 6.057 5.700 5.588 4.974 4.806 5.103 Home scrap produced*	1	11,073	14, 650	22, 033	29, 448	28, 389		
Home scrap produced*								
Consumption, total do 6, 304 5, 672 5, 253 5, 123 4, 912 5, 194 Stocks, consumers', end of month do 6, 780 6, 816 7, 152 7, 004 6, 940 6, 811 Ore Iron ore:	4, 893 2, 974 1, 919	5, 090 2, 951 2, 140	5, 218 2, 965	4, 557 2, 633		r 2, 717	p 2, 940	
Ore Iton ore: All districts: Iton production thous. of long tons 12,290 6,392 3,183 3,068 2,982 3,117 Shipments <td>5, 133 6, 571</td> <td>2, 140 5, 350 6, 315</td> <td>2, 253 5, 224 6, 315</td> <td>1, 924 4, 378 6, 494</td> <td>4.664</td> <td>r 4, 814</td> <td>≥ 5,360</td> <td></td>	5, 133 6, 571	2, 140 5, 350 6, 315	2, 253 5, 224 6, 315	1, 924 4, 378 6, 494	4.664	r 4, 814	≥ 5,360	
All districts: Mine productionthous. of long tons 12,200 6,392 3,183 3,068 2,982 3,117 Shipments	.,	0,010	0,010	0, 101	0,000	0,010	. 0, 130	
Shipments do 13, 512 6, 998 2, 099 1, 749 1, 653 1, 597 Stocks, at mines, end of month do 5, 396 4, 800 5, 877 7, 041 8, 399 9, 920 Lake Superior district: 5, 396 4, 800 5, 877 7, 041 8, 399 9, 920 Consumption by furnaces do 11, 538 5, 300 0 0 0 0 Consumption by furnaces do 51, 689 54, 981 48, 815 41, 974 36, 386 30, 587 At furnaces do 47, 419 46, 896 41, 145 34, 707 29, 661 24, 553 On Lake Erie docks do 1, 085 965 938 846 795 844 Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) 108 110 92 74 Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures 134 71 108 110 92 74	4 400	0.010	11 010	10.004	10.005	0.010		
Lake Superior district: 11,538 5,300 0 0 0 Shipments from upper lake ports. do 11,538 5,300 0 0 0 0 Consumption by furnaces. do 8,131 7,522 7,022 6,996 5,787 5,932 Stocks, end of month, total do 47,419 46,896 41,145 34,797 29,661 24,553 On Lake Erie docks. do 47,419 46,896 7,671 7,178 6,725 6,035 Imports. do 1,085 965 938 846 795 844 Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) 134 71 108 110 92 74 Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures 134 71 108 110 92 74	4, 466 3, 059 11, 327	9, 818 10, 573 10, 580	11, 610 12, 399 9, 790	10, 994 11, 987 8, 796	10, 823	9,333	8,070	
Consumption by furnaces	1, 525	9, 952	10, 608	11, 016				
On Lake Erie docks do 8, 280 8, 085 7, 671 7, 178 6, 725 6, 035 Imports do 1, 085 965 938 846 795 844 Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) thous, of long tons. 134 71 108 110 92 74 Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures 71 108 110 92 74	5,287 26,142	5, 376 29, 563	5, 396 34, 996	5, 155 40, 72 3	4, 895 45, 733	4,620 49,753	5,398 51,868	
Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) thous. of long tons 134 71 108 110 92 74 Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures 134 71 108 110 92 74	20, 690 5, 452	24, 147 5, 416	29, 187 5, 809	34,537 6,186	6, 534	6,670	6, 889	
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures	932 98	1, 119 93	1, 496 83	1, 540 65				
Castings graviton:						1	••••	
Orders, unfilled, for sale thous, of short tons 1,076 977 940 872 865 842	826	775	804	829	830	861		
	995 528	943 516	987 556	821 450	935	921		
Castings, malleable iron: Short tons. 104,046 93,156 98,158 85,565 81,579 74,219 Shipments, total. do 73,727 63,663 72,399 70,288 69,078 84,342	69, 094	67, 040	60,163	63, 711		66, 742		
For saledo45, 589 37, 561 39, 721 38, 266 37, 792 47, 125 Pig iron:	74, 515 39, 102	67, 856 37, 306	$72,820 \\ 41,121$	50, 893 25, 243	59, 259 34, 528	33, 929		
Production thous. of short tons. 6, 498 6, 063 5, 779 5, 580 4, 811 4, 959 Consumption do 6, 421 5, 963 5, 703 5, 525 4, 809 4, 892	4, 503 4, 505	4, 624 4, 691	4, 724 4, 813	4, 626 4, 469			4,984 7 5,066	
Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month thous, of short tons. 2, 527 2, 660 2, 800 2, 764 2, 829 2, 858	2, 809	2, 729	2, 620	2, 762			r : .	
Prices, wholesale: Composite	56. 03 56. 00	56. 03 56. 00	56, 03 56, 00	56. 03 56. 00				
Basic (furnace) do 56.00	56. 50	56. 50	56.50	56. 50 56. 50	56. 50			
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures								
Steel eastings: short tons. 140,766 114,229 123,295 122,758 116,520 122,310 For sale, total	$105,788 \\78,754$	94, 610 70, 596	$100,022 \\ 72,881$	75, 848 53, 2 07				
Railway specialties. do 25, 318 17, 768 18, 665 20, 058 17, 756 15, 502 Steel forgings:	10, 768	9, 337	8, 596	5, 815				
Orders, unfilled, for salethous. of short tons 797. 5 740. 1 650. 5 637. 9 539. 2 486. 5 Shipments, for sale, totaldo 155. 8 143. 2 142. 6 138. 9 126. 9 130. 2	459.6 115.8	430.6 107.1	409. 2 113. 1	395, 4 96, 8	102, 2	109.1		
Drop and upset do 112.8 103.1 98.9 101.5 94.2 95.5 Press and open hammer do 43.0 40.1 43.7 37.4 32.7 34.7	86.4 29.3	80. 9 26. 2	86. 2 26. 9	74. 4 22. 3	77.2	81.7		
Steel ingots and steel for castings: do 9,463 8,690 7,946 7,951 7,083 7,290 Production. 95 90 80 75 74 69	6, 971 68	7, 473 71	7, 364 72	$\begin{array}{c} 6,\ 628\\ 63 \end{array}$				
Prices, wholesale:	. 0524	. 0524	. 0524	. 0539				
Steel billets, rerolling, f. o. b. mill dol. per short ton 72.00 72.00 72.00 72.00 72.00 72.00 72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	74.00	74.00	74.00) ≥ 74.00	
Structural steel, f. o. b. mill	. 0437 26. 50	. 0437 29. 50	. 0437 29. 50	. 0452 28, 50			P.0452	
Steel, Manufactured Products	-0.00	±0.00	20.00	20,00	£0.00		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types: Orders, unfilled, end of monththousands 3,748 3,404 3,231 3,538 3,141 3,066		3, 101	3, 208	3, 160	2, 939	2, 726	2, 586	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3, 238,				2,939		2,750	

Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1952 and		1953							1954		,			
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber
	META	ALS A	ND N	IANU	FACTU	JRES-	-Cont	tinued						
IRON AND STEEL—Continued														
Steel, Manufactured Products-Continued														
Cans, metal, shipments (in terms of steel consumed), totalshort tons	368, 917	314, 408	192, 403	264, 708	260, 053	291, 408	323, 903	317, 332	380, 981	407, 615	523, 140	457, 992	362, 759	
Fooddododo	239, 111 129, 806	190,280 124,128	123,416 68,987	161, 320 103, 388	157, 880 102, 173	164, 484 126, 924	187,779 136,124	179, 790 137, 542	222, 832 158, 149	247, 928 159, 687	375, 998 147, 142	328, 354 129, 638	237, 358 125, 401	
Shipments for saledo	329, 545	280, 289	155,000	224, 580	225, 597	252, 096	278, 292	275, 979	339, 278	370, 498	478, 103	408, 424		
Commercial closures, productionmillions Crowns, productionthousand gross	1, 283 24, 746	1, 097 22, 378	1, 137 21, 972	1, 089 24, 581	1, 207 26, 572	1,410 31,680	1, 386 31, 285	1, 308 29, 767	1, 449 32, 026	1, 209 28, 679		1, 283 21, 841		
Steel products, net shipments: Totalthous. of short tons	6, 727 758	5, 904 633	5,685	5, 728 569	5, 365	5, 584	5, 288 479	5, 423 494	5, 887 532	4, 490 444		5, 004	5, 035	
Bars: Hot rolled, all grades	161 232	033 140 190	586 125 190	509 111 169	549 113 165	546 125 161	479 146 153	163 136	211 157	168 116	152	471 151 138	150	
Total Total	864 644	728 609	714 633	664 572	664 529	748 544	765 457	731 442	786 421	674 376	715	694 379	622	
Dette do	164	182	185	178	178	166	122	82	108	80		63		
al de de	2,003 194	1, 768 169	1,674 140	1,738 123	1, 519 113	1,496 112	1,481 99	1, 539 94	1,657 107	1, 347 74	95	103	1, 633 110	
Hot rolleddo Structural shapes, heavydo	180 442	151 443	116 481	127 473	116 438	120 437	111 384	125 353	140 373	95 350	326	346	344	
Sheetsdodododododododo Hot rolleddodo Structural shapes, heavydo Tin plate and terneplatedo Wire and wire productsdo	361 329	303 270	266 264	411 292	393 314	475 366	445 375	607 394	690 423	242 322		580 359	273 360	
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS									ĺ					
Aluminum: Production, primaryshort tons	108, 219	105, 636	110, 291	116, 247	110, 483	122, 339	120, 434	125, 138	120, 758	126, 161		120, 332	125, 089	
Imports, bauxitelong tons Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y.)dol. per lb Aluminum fabricated products, shipments, total	363, 945 . 0825	400,077	434, 958 . 1033	444, 137 . 0892	462, 577 . 0875	474, 966 . 0892	435, 681 . 1037	451, 744 . 1092	457, 748 . 1000	442, 371 . 1000		413, 265 . 1081		. 1180
mil. of lb.	241. 2 55. 1	199. 9 51. 0	200. 8 51. 6	205. 4 51. 4	196.5 51.2	226. 2 56. 2	227. 2 53. 0	216. 3 47. 7	232. 3 48. 1	209.6 39.6				
Castings	186. 1 113. 6	148. 9 89. 4	149. 2 91. 2	153.9	145. 3 80. 5	170. 0 93. 0	174. 2 96. 9	168.7 94.9	184. 2 102. 0	169.9 94.7	184.8	r 179. 7	180.5	
Plate and sheet Brass sheets, wholesale price, milldol. per lb Copper:	. 417	. 417	. 417	. 417	. 417	. 417	. 417	. 417	1.444	1. 444				
Production: Mine production, recoverable coppershort tons_	80, 082	75, 937	77, 340	74, 697	65, 299	71, 289	68, 383	71, 424	72, 984	66, 567	51, 736	r 62, 140	71, 164	
Crude (mine or smelter, including custom intake) short tons Refined	92, 435	85, 724	88, 732	84, 216	74, 428	81, 100	77, 463	78, 231	85, 329	75, 667		r 68, 995		
Doliveries refined domestic	126, 138 110, 519	100, 908	123, 296 112, 244	77,091	103, 496 89, 017	117, 546 95, 795	112, 617 104, 579	108, 403 111, 005	106, 252	107, 095 97, 436	92,475	7 89, 198	105, 293	
Stocks, refined, end of monthdo	84, 303 18, 870	93, 274 15, 898	89, 193 26, 416		118, 417 25, 499	125, 759 19, 043	124, 523 31, 235	82, 111 29, 712	69, 181 26, 046	68, 921 24, 183		47, 666 16, 783	1	
Exports, refined and manufactureddo Imports, total 9	50,810	32, 226 25, 823	32, 105 18, 960	34, 790	55, 617 41, 155	43, 214 31, 961	46, 547 32, 867	51,974 32,118	81, 833 35, 316	62, 228 30, 816	54, 574	52, 388	8	
Unrefined, including scrap Q	15,744	6,403 .2965	13, 145 . 2967	14,257 .2967	14,462	11, 253 . 2969	13,680 .2970	19, 856 . 2970	46, 517 . 2970	31, 412 . 2970	16,413	19,648		». 297
Lead: Ore (lead content):														
Mine productionshort tons Beceipts by smelters, domestic oredo	27, 161 27, 934	25, 059 26, 904	27, 354 28, 812	24, 695 26, 202	27, 443 29, 342	29, 316 31, 520	26, 844 28, 508	25, 395 25, 762	26, 209 28, 266	25, 291 26, 975	27,111	7 24, 994 25, 244	25, 503 26, 884	
Refined (primary refineries): Productiondo	44, 741	52, 562	48, 687	48, 518	42,046	50, 808	46, 730	49, 139	42, 317	35, 716	44,089	47, 762	51, 276	
Shipments (domestic)do Stocks, end of monthdo	44, 987 58, 236	43, 234 67, 494	35,007 81,152	92,496	97,981	100, 927	47, 161 100, 441	40, 183 109, 302	104,626	37, 195 93, 030	84,429	93, 358	95, 496	
Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (N. Y.) dol. per lb. Imports, total, except mfrs. (lead content) 9			. 1350 30, 587				. 1390		. 1411 64, 014	. 1400 41, 494				P. 1500
Tin: Production, pigslong tons.			30, 587 2, 986		40, 957	52, 841 3, 804	49, 126 3, 207	2, 235	1, 425	41, 494 3 194			2 636	
Production, pig, totels	6,519	5,826	6, 182	6, 260 4, 060	6,350	7,190	7, 230 4, 850	7,210	7,400	6, 300 4, 500	7,000	6,700	/ ` 0,700	
Stocks, pig, end of month, totalsdo							33, 371	19, 581		11, 380		-	17.024	
Government§dodo	13,086		18, 467 14, 461	22,767	26,646	26,650	22, 152 11, 219	6,842 12,739	0	0 11, 380	2,502	4,406	51 4.255	
Imports: Ore (tin content)do	2, 376		3, 648	2, 781	2, 417		1, 217	16	3, 100	414		2, 286	3	
Bars, blocks, pigs, etcdo Price, wholesale, Straits (N, Y.)dol. per lb	6, 388 . 8085		5, 802 . 8461	6, 176 . 8483		5, 413 . 9188	5,021 .9612	5, 828 . 9353	6, 859 . 9421	3, 924 . 9654		4,601		. 911
Zinc: Mine production of recoverable zincshort tons.	39, 635	37, 699	39, 919	38, 852	38, 122	41, 252	3 9, 945	40, 031	40, 436	38, 676	38, 745	* 34, 536	36, 443	
Slab zinc: Productiondo Shipments, totaldo	84,031 67,175	75, 891 68, 685	79, 116 63, 896	78, 561 60, 692	68, 020 66, 738	71, 186 70, 080	70, 258 70, 618	73, 654 64, 566	71, 540 80, 244	70, 749 73, 846		60, 137 77, 885		
Domestic	65.470	63, 617	55, 487	54,865	57,781	66, 929	67,152	61,859	72,262	59, 157 198, 027	7 58, 188	64, 548	3 78,867	79, 58
Stocks, end of month		. 1000	. 1000	. 0976	. 0938	. 0964	. 1025	. 1029	. 1096	. 1100	. 1100	· ·		1
Imports, total (zinc content)short tons. For smelting, refining, and export 9do	61,532	48, 538	73, 246 4, 454	66, 323	63,908	77,774	39, 112 2, 054	50,847	128, 786	57, 827 194	7 56, 949	26, 041		
For domestic consumption: Ore (zinc content) 9do	51,095	36, 198	58, 292	52, 419	48, 525	61, 332	21, 439	40, 594	108, 776	37, 565	45, 885	13, 582	2	
Blocks, pigs, etcdo	10,112	9, 509	10, 500	11,449		15, 178			18, 771			10,974	i	

r Revised. > Preliminary. ¹Specifications changed; not comparable with data prior to June 1954. ² Production by secondary plants only.
 ⊕ Data beginning January 1954 are based on a more comprehensive survey. Comparable figures for December 1953 (mil. lb.): Total wrought products, 150.7; plate and sheet, 90.9.
 § Revisions for 1952 imports are shown in the April 1954 SURVEY.
 § Substituted series. Compiled by the U. S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines; monthly data for 1951 and 1952 appear on p. 24 of the March 1954 SURVEY. Government stocks represent those available for industrial use.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and		1953							1954					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octoher	Nover ber
	MET	ALS A	ND N	IANU	FACT	URES-	-Cont	tinued						
HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC:				1										
adiators and convectors, cast iron: 3 Shipmentsthous. of sq. ft Stocks, end of monthdo ib urners: 1	3, 840 6, 327	5, 986	5, 957	6, 126	6, 292		7, 453		7, 903	1, 937 7, 438	, í	6, 478		
Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo oves and ranges, domestic cooking, excl. electric:	103, 493 71, 700	65, 250	76, 872	75, 110	ĺ	48, 983 77, 203	50, 350 84, 276			65, 184 75, 345		57, 306		
Shipments, totalnumber	$\begin{array}{c c} 222, 942 \\ 7, 543 \\ 205, 038 \\ 10, 361 \end{array}$	159.270	5, 516 134, 904	4, 683 137, 768	6, 110 153, 515	5, 643	186, 951 5, 876 172, 762 8, 313	3,468	4, 206 174, 806	145, 829 4, 351 134, 896 6, 582	⁷ 6, 294 180, 210	7,708		
toves, domestic heating, shipments, totaldo Coal and wooddodo. Gasdo. Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel olldodo.	423, 656 55, 517 244, 963 123, 176	27,610 172,467	11,028 64,070	4, 471 40, 791		7, 242 44, 691	126, 819 6, 804 77, 109 42, 906	6, 474 76, 427	111, 796		7 36, 879 7 156, 343	55, 091 205, 345		
Varm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity air-flow), shipments, total△umberdo Gasdodo Olldo	58, 374 53, 203 9, 890	43, 137 37, 895 5, 546	33, 495 27, 984 2, 806	30, 927 23, 862 2, 403	30, 505 24, 267 2, 445	26, 827 2, 583	26, 882 2, 040	2, 591	57, 229 33, 923 4, 207	92, 463 53, 116 35, 474 3, 873	r 75, 062 48, 655 6, 769	82, 023 57, 503 8, 844		
ater heaters, gas, shipments*do MACHINERY AND APPARATUS	100, 000	148, 800	155, 054	101, 152	171, 490	104, 040	196, 767	191,000	202, 574	186, 528	202, 990	201, 403		
lowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly: Blowers and fans, new ordersthous. of dol			43, 197			49, 495			62, 049			37, 709		
Unit heater group, new ordersdo oundry equipment (new), new orders, net† mo, avg. shipments, 1947-49=100			i i	173.8		13, 661	125. 3			68.8	75.6			
urnaces, industrial, new orders, net: Electric processing	1, 531	1, 166	909	1, 356	994	2, 042	1, 262 1, 711	3, 051 2, 423	986	457	1,053	986	2, 403	
New ordersmo. avg. shipments, 1945-47=100 Shipmentsdodo	198.7 348.4					$169.6 \\ 327.2$	142.8 302.7	139. 5 270. 3						
umps, steam, power, centrifugal and rotary, new ordersthous. of dol ractors (except garden), quarterly:*	5, 097		4, 645	4, 057	4, 272	5, 093	5, 319	5, 007		4, 733	6, 706	5, 050		
Shipments, totalOdodo Wheel type (excl. contractors' off-highway)do Tracklayingdo			149, 094 76, 524 66, 201			173, 955 105, 302 60, 207			7 211, 686 7 123, 050 74, 731			81, 158		
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT														
atteries (automotive replacement only), ship- mentsthousands	2, 825	2, 173	1,890	1, 788	1, 422	1, 194	1, 150	1, 391	1, 834	2, 288	2, 481	r 2, 728	2.670	
omestic electrical appliances, sales billed: Refrigerators, indexf,	46. 4 249. 4 319. 1 1, 052. 5	216. 2 244. 1	190.8		199.0 306.6	276.5 317.9	73. 0 220. 8 272. 6 745. 2	254.0	195.8 309.0	93. 0 193. 6 246. 8 438. 1	185.4 300,4	238. 2 388. 3	3 339.2	p 1, 1
elevision sets (incl. combination), productions thousands	680.4		-	420.6			457.6							P 8
nsulating materials and related products: Insulating materials, sales billed, index† 1947-49=100 Fiber products:	154.4	129.6	133. 1	124.0	120.0	136.0	124.0	116.0	124.0	92.0	111.0			
Laminated fiber products, shipments thous. of dol	9, 591	8, 879	8, 894	8, 345	8, 160	9, 598	9, 235	8, 843	9, 521	7, 739	8,857	10, 337	9, 528	
Vulcanized fiber: Consumption of fiber paperthous. of lb Shipments of vulcanized productsthous. of dol teel conduit (rigid), shipments*thous. of feet fotors and generators, quarterly:	. 1,716	1, 367	1.405		1,451	1, 535	1, 388	1,237	1,236		3, 373 1, 152 2 28, 076	1,217	1,301	
New orders, indext			144.6 36,341			152.0 35, 208			36, 817					
Billings do Direct current motors and generators, 1-200 hp:¶ New orders thous. of dol Billings do			37, 804 7, 883 11, 490			36, 304 9, 533			7, 958					
	<u> </u>	ETROI			<u> </u>	· · ·							1	
COAL		1	-									1]
Inthracite: Productionthous. of short tons Stocks in producers' storage words, end of month	2, 994	2, 386	2, 443	2, 632	2, 354	2. 204	1, 958	1.877	2, 226	1, 939	2, 117	r 2, 253	2, 194	

 Production
 thous. of short tons.

 Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of month

 thous. of short tons.

 Exports.
 do

 Prices:
 do

 Retail, composite Q
 dol. per short ton.

 Wholesale, chestnut, f. o. b. car at mine.....do.

 26.23 26.36 26.36 26.36 26.05 24.40 24.41 24.62 24.66 24, 96 26.34 26.34 24.40 15. 508 15. 533 15. 533 15. 533 15. 533 15. 533 12.850 13. 381 13.58813.588 13. 713 7 13. 836 p 13. 357 ^{*} Revised. * Preliminary ¹ Represents 5 weeks' production. ^{*} Data beginning July 1954 are for 13 companies; earlier data, 11 companies. ³ Excludes export sales; comparable domestic sales for September 1954, 379,700 units.
 [‡] Revisions for oil burners for January-July 1952 are shown in a footnote on p. S-33 of the January 1954 SURVEY; revised data for other items of heating apparatus will be shown later. ³ Data beginning June 1953 are compiled by *The Institute of Boiler and Radiator Manufacturers* and represent substantially complete coverage of shipments of cast iron radiators and converters.

1, 656 193

1, 384 130

 $1,340 \\ 152$

 $1,252 \\ 145$

1, 244 147

 $\substack{1,328\\240}$

 $^{1,\ 223}_{\ 217}$

 $\substack{1,\,405\\273}$

1.504

1.726 246

1, 916 159

1, 929 247

 $1,870 \\ 365$

³ Data beginning June 1953 are compiled by *The Institute of Boiler and Radiator Manufacturers* and represent substantially complete coverage of shipments of cast iron radiators and convectors.
^A Monthly totals for 1953 reflect adjustments to the annual survey. Such adjustments have not been made for components; therefore, detail does not add to total.
^{*}New series. For source of data and brief description, see corresponding note on p. 8-34 of September 1954 SURVEY.
^{*}Revised to reflect use of new base period; data prior to August 1952 for all series (except for foundry equipment) will be shown later.
⁽³⁾ Ducludes contractors' off-highway wheel-type tractors.
⁽⁴⁾ Stadio production comprises home, portable battery, automobile, and clock models; television sets include combination models. Data for December 1953 and March, June, and September 1954 cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
⁽⁴⁾ Data beginning 3d quarter of 1953 for polyphase induction motors cover 33 companies; for direct current motors and generators, data beginning 1st quarter 1954 cover 26 companies, 4th quarter 1953, 27.
⁽⁵⁾ Revised to represent weighted average price of anthracite stove based on quotations in 6 cities as follows: Baltimore, Boston, Laconia (N. H.), Madison (Wis.), Middletown (Conn.), and New York.

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

	[1079							1054					
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	1953 Novem-	Decem-	Janu-	Febru-	March	April	May	1954 June	July	August	Septem-	October	Novem-
••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		ber	ber	ary	ary					oury	nugust	ber		be r
FE	IROI	EUM,	COA	L, AN	D PRO		<u>15–c</u>	ontin	ued			1	1	
COAL-Continued Bituminous:	40 500	05 405	07.000		00.077					07.570	09.90*	- 94 905		30 ==0
Production	40, 583 36, 649	35, 465 35, 797	37, 082 39, 071	34, 055 39, 772	29, 657 32, 962	31, 456 34, 134	28, 380 27, 958	29, 050 26, 477	30, 660 25, 535	27, 750 24, 937	33, 305 26, 453			
Industrial consumption, totaldo Beehive coke ovensdodo Oven-coke plantsdo	30, 941 585 8, 767	30, 426 491 8, 352	31, 928 476 8, 298	31, 436 258 8, 050	26, 560 106 6, 901	27, 969 59 7, 298	24, 487 56 6, 658	23, 831 47 6, 811	$23,256 \\ 49 \\ 6,593$	22, 836 45 6, 581		r 23, 491 r 56 6, 396	46	
Cement millsdodddododddododddo	701 9,918	686 9, 893	737 10, 585	735 10, 620	624 8, 798	676 9, 614	625 8, 438	641 8, 435	576 9, 029	675 9, 133	693 9, 568	674 9,456	740	
Railways (class I) do do Steel and rolling mills do Other industrial do	2, 239 469 8, 262	2, 096 481 8, 427	2, 092 555 9, 185	1, 939 566 9, 268	1,610 476 8,045	$1,601 \\ 532 \\ 8,189$	$1,347 \\ 411 \\ 6,952$	1, 356 381 6, 160	1, 254 339 5, 416	1, 278 315 4, 809	306 5, 155	1, 233 320 5, 356	360 5, 940	
Retail deliveriesdo Consumption on vessels (bunker fuel) thous, of short tons	5, 708 66	5, 371 54	7, 143 19	8, 336 5	6, 402 4	6, 165 5	3, 471 29	2, 646 52	2, 279 62	2, 101 55	2, 868	3, 622 47	4, 397	
Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month, totalthous. of short tons	82, 719		80, 614	_	75, 194	72, 033	23 70, 595	69, 432	69, 646	67, 186				
Industrial, total	81,009 16,609	16,720	79, 075 16, 486	74, 531 14, 885	74, 029 14, 730	71, 146 13, 887	69, 611 12, 856	68, 606 12, 596	68,803 12,659	66, 286 11, 125	11, 571	68,764 11,868	12, 190	
Cement mills do Electric-power utilities do Railways (class 1) do	1, 505 40, 468 2, 605		1, 461 39, 770 2, 570	1, 290 38, 090 2, 432	1, 173 37, 969 2, 350	$1,068 \\ 37,468 \\ 2,167$	1,071 37,504 2,049	1, 090 38, 299 1, 839	1, 144 39, 125 1, 811	1, 123 38, 848 1, 662	39,708	1,233 40,462 1,597	40,889	
Steel and rolling millsdo Other industrialdo	1, 028 18, 794	1,008 18,324	977 17, 811	931 16, 903	887 16, 920	830 15, 726	798 15, 333	740 14, 042	708 13, 356	639 12, 889	621	612 12, 992	614	
Retail dealersdo	1, 710		1, 539	1, 210	1, 165	887	984	826	843	900	910	926		
Exportsdo Prices: Retail, composite†dol. per short ton	3, 377 15, 07	2, 712 15, 10	1, 720 15. 12	1, 414 15. 14	1, 294 15. 13	1, 449 15. 12	2, 462 14. 99	3, 100 14. 70	3, 136 14, 70	2, 832 14. 73		2, 940 14. 89		
Wholesale: Mine run, f. o. b. car at minedo Prepared sizes, f. o. b. car at minedo	5. 724 6. 811	5, 716 6, 811	5. 716 6. 807	5. 681 6. 837	5. 607 6. 787	5. 481 6. 429	5, 403 6, 375	¹ 6. 398 ² 4. 538	¹ 6. 440 2 4. 525	1 6. 586	¹ 6. 711	r 1 6. 875	n 1 6, 955	
COKE Production:	0.011	0.011	0.001	0.001	0.101	0. 120	0.010	1.000	1. 020	- 1.000	- 1. 100	4. 100		
Beehivethous. of short tons Oven (byproduct)do	364 6, 211	307 5, 915	280 5, 825	164 5, 634	64 4, 824	35 5, 110	35 4, 658	29 4, 772	31 4, 609	27 4, 591	33 4, 478		5,054	
Petroleum coke 9	364 7 2, 510	380 2, 658	386 2, 727	387 2, 751	325 2, 744	395 2, 719	386 2, 860	379 3, 012	371 2, 973	420 2, 843	412 2,856	410 7 2, 917	1	
At furnace plants do At merchant plants do Petroleum coke do	1,630 880 121	1, 698 959 137	$1,682 \\ 1,045 \\ 172$	$1,702 \\ 1,049 \\ 209$	$1,649 \\ 1,096 \\ 222$	1, 525 1, 194 269	1, 579 1, 281 299	1, 657 1, 355 331	$ \begin{array}{r} 1, 609 \\ 1, 364 \\ 355 \end{array} $	1, 619 1, 224 384	$1,624 \\ 1,235$	1, 693 1, 224 402	1,639 1,213	
Exportsdo Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace)	40	34	29	36	26	29	24	36	46	25	34	14		
dol. per short ton PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS	14. 75	14.75	14.75	14. 75	14. 75	14.75	14. 75	14. 75	14.75	14.75	14.75	14.75	14. 25	13. 75
Crude petroleum: Wells completed t	2, 489	2, 194	2, 253	2, 599	2, 169	2, 563	2, 486	2,467	2, 298	2.867	r 2, 534	2.948		
Wells completed [‡] number_ Production [‡] thous, of bbl_ Refinery operationspercent of capacity. Consumption (runs to stills)thous, of bbl_	194, 108 91 213, 017	188, 315 93	193, 378 92	193, 453 91	178, 603 91 197, 914	201, 702 88 214, 620	198, 440 86 204, 336	200, 593 89	195,000 88 208,408	194, 037 90	191, 190 87	184, 527		
Stocks, end of month: Gasoline-bearing in U. S., totaldo	287, 541	283, 021	276, 676	270, 811	266, 918	271, 867	280, 310	218, 178 282, 250	285, 155	284, 894	281,043	274.608		
At refineriesdo At tank farms and in pipelinesdo On leasesdo	72,959 195,972 18,610	192, 585	72,738 185,165 18,773	70, 661 180, 876 19, 274	70, 916 177, 242 18, 760	73, 068 180, 304 18, 495	75, 852 185, 995 18, 463	75, 503 187, 770 18, 977	75, 187 191, 055 18, 913		191, 374	187,674	1	
Exportsdo Importsdodo	1, 178 19, 391	1,052	1,378	1, 587 18, 009	795 17, 623	$873 \\ 21,683$	1,418 17,259	1,258 20,145		1, 073 20, 379	1, 349	509		
Price (Oklahoma-Kansas) at wellsdol. per bbl Refined petroleum products:	2, 820	2, 820	2. 820	2, 820	2. 820	2. 820	2. 820	2. 820	2. 820	2. 820		2.820	p 2. 820	
Fuel oil: Production:														
Distillate fuel oil‡thous. of bbl Residual fuel oil‡do Domestic demand:	45, 331 36, 716	43, 901 36, 684	44, 663 38, 652	3 45, 474 39, 398	34, 754	36, 222	³ 41, 218 34, 215	35, 582			33, 131	32, 569		
Distillate fuel oilt do Residual fuel oilt do Consumption by type of consumer:	34, 379 44, 349	44, 061 47, 280	64, 013 54, 092		² 52, 840 46, 978	³ 54, 222 48, 902	* 38, 269 42, 392	² 28, 966 39, 417	² 27, 440 38, 074	3 26, 864 36, 139	³ 28, 444 37, 358	³ 33, 920 39, 069		
Electric-power plantsdo Railways (class I)§do Vessels (bunker oil)do	6,780 8,660	6, 907 8, 043	7,619 8,534	8, 285 7, 839	5, 699 7, 595	6, 456 7, 819	4, 783 7, 230	4, 250 6, 921	4, 291 7, 700	4, 446 7, 660	7,835	4, 904 7, 730		
Stocks, end of month: Distillate fuel oildo	6, 259 135, 409	133, 381	6,612 111,944	3 81, 044	5, 494 3 70, 390	5, 985 3 60, 270	6, 381 ² 61, 721	6, 289 ³ 73, 581	6, 378 3 86, 325	6, 475 3 101, 657	3 117, 579	6, 331 3 128, 061	6, 119	
Residual fuel oildo Exports: Distillate fuel oildo	2, 386	2, 134	49, 370 2, 362	47, 474 1, 616	47, 119 1, 275	44, 249 1, 516	44, 362 1, 911	47, 009 1, 992	50, 216 2, 176	54, 365 1, 711	1, 434			1
Residual fuel oildo Prices, wholesale: Distillate (New York Harbor, No. 2 fuel)	1, 978	1, 912	1, 514	1, 365	1, 756	2, 106	1, 637	2, 006	1, 793	1, 883		1, 546		· • • • • • • • • • • •
Residual (Okla., No. 6 fuel)	.098 1.200		. 095 1. 450	. 095 1. 500	. 100 1. 450	. 097 1. 200	. 095 1. 150	. 092 1. 100	$.092 \\ 1.000$. 090 1. 000		. 092 1. 150	р. 096 р 1. 251	
Productionthous. of bbldodo	11,007 9,725	11, 947	11,704 18,229	3 18, 287	3 12, 682	\$ 12, 990	³ 9, 665 ³ 6, 893	³ 9, 350 ³ 4, 861	² 9, 177 ² 4, 537	3 4, 920	³ 6, 196	³ 9, 018 ³ 6, 555		
Stocks, end of month	38, 161 325	469	29, 070 623	22, 013 418	* 20, 183 609	* 17, 533 564	³ 19, 656 584	* 23, 892 158	² 28, 184 229	³ 31, 953 398	³ 34, 949	3 37, 099 250		
dol per gal.	•				. 110		. 105 2 Dri	. 102	. 102	. 100		. 100		

Revised. *p* Preliminary. ¹ Price for large domestic sizes; not comparable with data through April 1954. ² Price for screenings for industrial use, to industrial consumers; not comparable with data through April 1954. ³ Beginning January 1954, jet fuel (formerly included with gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil) is excluded. Jet fuel for September 1954 (thous. or Revisions for January-September 1955 will be shown later.
⁴ Revised series. Data represent weighted averages based on quotations in 26 cities for all sizes of bituminous coal.
⁵ Includes nonmarketable catalyst coke. Such production for January-September 1954 is as follows (thous, short tons): 156; 122; 139; 138; 130; 143; 186; 176. 199.
⁵ Revised to represent all quantities of fuel oil and diesel fuel purchased by class I railways (incl. switching and terminal companies), whether for locomotive, station, shop, or other use. Comparable data prior to August 1953 will be shown later.

December 1954

descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	Mareh	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October
PI	TROL	EUM,	COA	L, AN	D PR	ODUC	TS—C	ontin	ued				. <u>.</u>
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS-Continued						; ; ;							
Refined petroleum products—Continued Lubricants:													
Productionthous. of bbl Domestic demand‡do	4,647 3,384	4, 553 3, 211	4, 572 3, 041	4, 408 2, 994	4, 221 2, 720	4, 376 3, 579	4, 204 3, 321	4,566 3,208	$4,508 \\ 3,189$	4, 386 3, 419	4, 563 3, 374	3, 308	
Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo	9,726	9, 846	10,070	10,472	10,646	10, 385	9,745	9,764	9, 599	9,251	9,035	i 9,230	
Exportsdo Price, wholesale, bright stock (midcontinent,	1, 190	1, 184	1, 193	965	1, 188	1,002		1, 281	1, 429	1, 264		l	
f. o. b. Tulsa)dol. per gal Motor fuel:	. 205	. 205	. 195	. 190	, 190	. 190	. 180	. 180	. 180	. 180	. 180	. 180	≥18
Gasoline (including aviation): Production, total 9	109, 061	108, 623	112, 473	1 106, 373	1 97, 330	1 104, 612	1 102, 120	1 107, 952	1 104, 481	1 107, 893	1 108, 250	1 105, 325	
Gasoline and naphtha from crude oil 9 thous of bbl	96, 166 10, 380	95, 722	99, 525	1 94, 336		1 91, 851	1 90, 074	1 95, 241	1 91, 956	1 95, 092		92, 126	
Natural gasoline used at refineriesdo Natural gasoline sold to jobbers 9do	2, 515	10, 145 2, 756	9, 873 3, 075	9, 633 2, 404	8, 987 3, 099	9, 240 3, 521		9, 441 3, 270	9, 423 3, 102	9, 828 2, 973		2, 712	
Domestic demand 9dodo	106, 037	99, 210	100, 225	1 89, 852	1 86, 206	1 101, 549	¹ 103, 866	1 104, 418	1 113, 037	1 112, 231	1 110, 223	1 104, 706	
Finished gasoline	136, 398 74, 930	142, 472 78, 021	151, 129 86, 761	1 163, 532 1 97, 997		1 173,060 1 104,344		1 168, 660 1 96, 241	1 156, 525 1 85, 569	1 149,045 1 79,989		142,437	
Unfinished gasoline	74, 930 8, 097 13, 193	8, 275 12, 223	80, 701 8, 820 10, 428	8, 172 10, 334	7, 743 10, 575	8, 237 11, 447	199, 155 8, 705 12, 295	1 90, 241 8, 946 13, 871	1 85, 569 8, 878 14, 998	8,965 15,703	8, 553	8.479	••••
Exports (motor fuel, gasoline, jet fuel) §do	13, 193	12, 223	2, 302	10, 334	10, 575	11, 447		2, 275	2,712	2, 341			
Prices, gasoline: Wholesale, refinery (Oklahoma, group 3)	1,914	2, 399	2, 002	1, 904	201, 201	1, 200	1,798	2,210	2, (12)	∠, 3 41	2,084	2,204	
Wholesale, regular grade (N. Y)	. 114	. 113 . 142	. 111 . 141	. 111 . 137	. 108 . 135	. 108 . 135	. 108 . 135	. 108 . 135	.108 .135	. 105 . 135			
Retail, service stations, 50 cities	. 142	. 142 . 221	. 141 . 220	. 137		. 135 . 216	. 135 . 214	. 135	. 135 . 216	. 135			. 2
Production, total	7, 337 5, 994	$7,074 \\ 6,120$	7, 676 6, 230	$7,245 \\ 6,156$		7,359 6,220	7, 209 5, 806	$7,567 \\ 6,569$	7, 990 7, 157	7,857 6,393		7,642 6,127	
Stocks, total	10, 678 5, 965	10, 162 5, 856	10, 172 5, 498	10, 773	11,099	11, 486 5, 719		12,400	10, 637 5, 301	10, 984 5, 472	9,899	9,713	
Asphalt: Productiondo	7, 081	5, 181	3, 888	3, 447	3, 956	4, 895		6, 888	7, 775	8, 850		1	
Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo Wax:⊙	5, 541	6, 244	7, 314	8, 370	9, 589	10, 970	11, 530	11, 383	9, 579	8, 542	7,150	5, 912	
ProductiondodO	436 530	434 558	420 538	442 598		478 644	434 612	474 663	409 609	433 597		453 567	
Asphalt products, shipments:				0									
Asphalt roofing, totalthous. of squares Roll roofing and cap sheet:	5, 811	4, 126	2, 698	2, 565		3, 824	4, 923	5, 374	⁷ 6, 484	5, 251			
Smooth surfaced	1,259 1,394	911 1, 030	596 661	573 673	637 670	806 843	1,005 1,011	1,021 1,076	1,146 1,309	978 1.110	1, 324	1, 553	
Shingles, all typesdo Asphalt sidingsdo. Saturated felts d'	$3,158 \\ 185 \\ 76,120$	138	$1,441 \\ 107 \\ 48,872$	1, 319 89 47, 989	94	2,175 116 55,760	113	3,277 114 76,110	4, 029 151 89, 561	3, 162 115 69, 903	147	152	1
PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER	1	101	-,	- LJR(,	AND]						1	<u> </u>	
Pulpwood:													
Receiptsthous. of cords (128 cu. ft.). Consumptiondo	$2,522 \\ 2,548$	2, 367 2, 380	$2,220 \\ 2,157$	$2.393 \\ 2,387$		2, 292 2, 473	2,371	2,035 2,457	2, 308 2, 475	2, 304 2, 266	2,488 2,515	r 2, 487 r 2, 414	2, 70 2, 64
Stocks, end of month	5, 601			5, 639		5,672	5, 288	4, 867	4, 699	4, 737	4, 708		4.8
Receipts short tons	772, 202 754, 254	667,762	-620,455	648, 266	639, 813	719, 354 716, 052	686, 600 668, 050	672.590	692, 151 696, 5 0 0	576, 537	694, 972	7 671, 953 7 683, 164	701.4
Consumption do	442, 481	452, 079	478, 791	454, 246		716, 052 447, 363	462, 590	453, 259	447, 988	466, 326	440, 130	⁷ 419, 126	415, 0
WOOD PULP Production:													
Total, all grades	1,573 51,716	1,504 63,116	1,337 45,016	1, 487 59, 370	$\substack{1,362\\61,837}$	$1,541 \\ 63,338$	1, 484 56, 703	1,574 60,742	1, 562 64, 784	1, 416 55, 3 02	7 1, 605 71, 702	r 1, 505	1, 69 74, 84
Sulphate (paper grades)	868, 864 204, 710		720, 957 184, 693	808, 709 201, 593	735, 303	832, 420 210, 086	792, 919	854, 198 204, 781	841, 999 200, 217	743, 809 182, 706	865,602	802, 452 + 195, 329	921, 24 208, 0
Sulphite (paper grades) do Soda do Groundwood do	38,485 202,922	35, 442 189, 442	34.343	38, 590 201, 614	35, 213	40, 182 209, 157	37, 841 200, 064	39,831	40, 123 202, 546	27, 634 193, 596	38,769	31,407	208, 0 34, 6 214, 3
Defibrated, exploded, etcdo Stocks, own pulp at pulp mills, end of month:	96, 853	91, 576	191, 255 82, 766	82, 246	76,057	80, 987	96, 615	107, 026	108, 715	105, 428	105, 102	104, 055	109, 30
Total, all gradesshort tons. Sulphate (paper grades)do	$145,601 \\ 43,100$	156, 634 43, 766	$148,629 \\41,252$	155, 081 42, 188	159, 946 44, 248	164, 003 44, 329	161, 745 43, 819	$178,010 \\ 52,093$	$188,667\ 53,150$	174,276 51,060	177, 846 49, 317	176, 083 49, 791	182,08 57,2
Sulphite (paper grades)	$ \begin{array}{c} 28,028 \\ 3,208 \end{array} $	29, 492 3, 298	32,808 2,957	42, 188 33, 457 3, 754	$32, 363 \\ 3, 657$	33, 262	33, 020 3, 388	52, 093 37, 351 4, 373	41, 138 4, 873	33, 876 4, 315	33, 518	36,939	36, 37 2, 77
Sodado Groundwooddo	25, 849	25, 980	27, 298	28, 430	29,056	3, 608 29, 494	29, 965	30, 851	28, 707	26, 289	25, 218	7 22, 749	21, 25
Exports, all grades, total	17, 958	17,465	28, 965	14, 291	19,675	26, 896	24, 229	34, 328	30, 680	59, 623			••••
Imports, all grades, totalo Dissolving and special alphado	$183,914 \\ 24,125 \\ 2100000000000000000000000000000000000$	174,565 23,345	17,232	144, 813 16, 210	18, 302	178,770 20,451	152, 845 22, 309	150,868 17,823	$\frac{192,698}{21,413}$	163,559 20,340	18,178	22,724	
sulphite (paper grades)	70,605	62, 278 60, 649	76, 627 57, 990	60,617 46,507	54,606	76, 531 57, 522 3, 502	66,210 45,513	$63,660 \\ 47,105 \\ 0.007$	$89,151 \\ 60,188 \\ 200$	78, 867 43, 738	48, 551	72, 923 51, 432	
Imports, all grades, totalor do Dissolving and special alpha	3,726 26,765	3, 328 23, 086	3, 297 20, 862	3,048 16,793	$2,912 \\ 21,360$	3, 502 19, 301	2, 555 15, 866	3,287 18,710	3, 585 17, 043	2, 477 17, 670	3,154	3, 876 19, 951	
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS													
All paper and paperboard mills:	j		2,023	2, 164		$2,303 \\ 1,136$	$2,186 \\ 1,074$	$2,238 \\ 1,078$	2,272 1,094	1, 991 973		7 2, 214	2, 36 1, 14
All paper and paperboard mills: Paper and paperboard production, total thous. of short tons Paper (incl. building paper)	2, 409 1, 158	2, 186 1, 046	2,025	1.066		~,				891			1,07
All paper and paperboard mills: Paper and paperboard production, total thous. of short tons Paper (incl. building paper)	1, 158 1, 134	1,046 1,031	1,012 916	1,066 996 101	923	1,041 126	986 126	1,030 130	1,045 133				1.4
All paper and paperboard mills: Paper and paperboard production, total thous. of short tons Paper (incl. building paper)do Paperboarddo Building boarddo.	1, 158 1, 134 116	1,046 1,031 109	1, 012 916 95	996 101	923 106	126	126	130	133	127	132		14
All paper and paperboard mills: Paper and paperboard production, total thous. of short tons Paper (incl. building paper)do Paperboarddo Building boarddo.	1, 158 1, 134 116	1,046 1,031 109	1, 012 916 95	996 101	923 106	126	126	130	133	127	132		14
All paper and paperboard mills: Paper and paperboard production, total thous. of short tons Paper (incl. building paper)	1, 158 1, 134 116 S-35. ry and Ma the Febru le SURVEY	1,046 1,031 109 arch 1954 i 1ary 1954 to cover	I, 012 916 95 ssues of th SURVEY; r items indi	996 101 he SURVE evisions f cated.	923 106	126	126	130	133	127	132		1-

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and		1953							1954					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber
	PUL	P, PA	PER,	AND I	PRINT	ING-	-Cont	inued						
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Continued			1										-1 ₆ (10)	
Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paper- board (American Paper and Pulp Association):† Orders, new	917, 863 654, 898 936, 711 937, 805 391, 840	801, 866 617, 679 857, 709 847, 182 401, 608	818, 131 589, 958 838, 559 834, 170 406, 868	875, 002 584, 558 883, 841 884, 315 394, 618	800, 817 561, 091 832, 975 817, 427 406, 158	939, 598 592, 116 927, 526 916, 598 412, 529	843, 494 547, 633 874, 583 878, 354 410, 021	841, 999 533, 638 866, 681 858, 755 417, 941	540, 558	7 587, 819 7 758, 760	r 881, 041 r 609, 967 r 888, 960 r 880, 206 r 421, 584	612, 394 861, 099	607, 295 917, 000	
Fine paper: do Orders, new	109, 887 59, 256 115, 846 116, 817 86, 660	95, 228 52, 406 106, 106 100, 050 92, 554	96, 009 49, 334 104, 122 100, 360 99, 271	102, 345 56, 967 103, 041 106, 930 92, 357	100, 984 58, 725 102, 297 101, 987 93, 035	114, 482 57, 995 115, 847 110, 927 95, 555	108, 483 57, 500 111, 501 109, 879 97, 819	108, 140 56, 305 110, 232 107, 488 99, 287	$110, 655 \\ 54, 190 \\ 113, 292 \\ 112, 059 \\ 100, 256$	91,363 91,221	⁷ 106, 820 ⁷ 63, 587 ⁷ 112, 279 ⁷ 106, 813 ⁷ 104, 741	108, 552 63, 230 110, 331 107, 736 109, 274	63,000	
Printing paper: Orders, new	$\begin{array}{c} 311,553\\ 317,830\\ 321,420\\ 315,040\\ 164,379\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 274,906\\ 312,937\\ 296,073\\ 299,811\\ 160,641 \end{array}$	302, 577 311, 864 289, 628 290, 655 159, 614	$\begin{array}{c} 298,488\\ 291,065\\ 306,062\\ 304,212\\ 161,460 \end{array}$	265, 291 268, 590 283, 994 279, 074 166, 420	342, 798 294, 740 322, 188 323, 037 165, 570	279, 943 258, 238 303, 684 311, 678 157, 576	287, 338 249, 515 298, 138 300, 216 155, 498	320, 207 265, 175 299, 890 304, 524 149, 540	256,760 255,785	7 297, 809 7 295, 870 7 308, 034 7 306, 948 7 151, 600	307, 601 302, 427 299, 596 297, 900 153, 295	298,000 315,000 314,000	
finish, white, f. o. b. milldol. per 100 lb. Coarse paper: Orders, new	13.80 313,043 167,392 313,984 317,495 75,423	13. 80 268, 476 149, 353 290, 817 284, 222 81, 453	13. 80 260, 949 121, 145 279, 291 281, 243 76, 356	13. 80 293, 628 126, 855 297, 093 290, 916 85, 460	13. 80 272, 375 127, 052 278, 203 271, 865 86, 525	13. 80 296, 475 124, 040 302, 944 297, 929 88, 295	13. 80 276, 225 117, 975 276, 575 277, 423 85, 870	13. 80 273, 217 112, 185 283, 596 278, 859 91, 116	13. 80 278, 907 111, 330 285, 178 279, 933 97, 445	7 120, 685 7 252, 002	13.80 r 302,502 r 140,375 r 293,602 r 289,863 r 99,898	283, 590 138, 597 280, 604 280, 946	292, 000 139, 000 308, 000 308, 000	
Newsprint: Canada (incl. Newfoundland): Productiondodo Shipments from millsdodo Stocks, at mills, end of monthdo United States:	510, 772 506, 544 144, 764 429, 509	473, 176 491, 450 126, 490	473, 325 488, 571 111, 244 388, 237	476, 151 452, 470 134, 925 363, 057	457, 927 437, 780 155, 072	515, 482 481, 487 189, 067	500, 199 503, 292 185, 974	497, 221 497, 561 185, 634	490, 726 523, 966 152, 394	503, 979 481, 686 174, 687	503, 145 518, 844	491, 153 482, 559 167, 582	525, 996 541, 835 151, 743	
Consumption by publishers do Production do Shipments from mills do Stocks, end of month:	97, 112 96, 288	427, 904 92, 385 90, 847	89, 656 90, 240	96, 284	345, 642 88, 197 86, 219	400, 311 98, 115 100, 585	414, 877 89, 839 88, 968	422, 157 96, 670 98, 716	384, 444 96, 564 96, 148	338, 471 96, 324 96, 597	99, 492 98, 503	96, 592	437, 191 110, 328 107, 407	
At millsdo At publishersdo In transit to publishersdo Importsdo Price rolls contract, delivered to principal ports	7, 072 514, 419 80, 803 437, 867		8, 026 477, 800 73, 969 449, 804	9, 178 470, 536 88, 739 356, 455	11, 156 488, 503 96, 457 391, 503	8, 686 495, 871 85, 178 454, 297	9, 557 484, 226 81, 181 399, 824	7, 511 446, 739 72, 300 410, 631	7,927 453,407 80,566 438,833	7,654 481,612 71,086 393,102	i i	64, 769 396, 943	448,907 77,057	
Paperboard (National Paperboard A sociation): Orders, new	125.75 1,078.6 423.7 1,170.7 97	125.75 1,021.4 385.7 1,051.0 94	125.75 1,011.2 392.4 992.2 79	125.75 885.4 330.8 939.7 89	125.75 921.7 321.0 926.8 89	125.75 1,140.4 424.9 1,064.4 90	125.75 997.4 369.1 1,014.6 88	125.75 1,086.6 364.2 1,056.5 90	125.75 ^r 1,033.1 359.8 1,054.6 89	125, 75 964, 3 390, 3 916, 8 74		1,069.0 428.8 7 1,004.1	1, 092. 4 390. 5	1, 078. 343.
Paper products: Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipmentst	7, 382 172. 7	6, 730 149, 5	6, 356 156. 4		5, 966 182, 3	7, 153 214. 7	6, 952 198, 6	6, 714 164, 5	6, 785 203. 1	6, 250 173. 7		7, 242		168.
New orders	179.7	154, 6	155.8	163, 7	167.9	185. 0	182.2	165.1	179.9	159.9				
Book publication, totalnumber of editions New booksdo New editionsdo	1, 323 1, 132 191	1, 079 867 212	974 789 185	826 650 176	878 707 171	1, 102 855 247	1, 101 894 207	1, 391 1, 101 290	781 644 137	923 714 209	661	754	1, 408 1, 198 210	94 81 13
	I	RUBBE	ER AN	D RU	BBER	PRO	DUCT	S						
RUBBER Natural rubber: long tons. Consumption	46, 744 114, 191 46, 799 200	112, 677		112, 679 47, 140	115, 228	53, 709 112, 829 47, 721	51, 451 106, 564 49, 855 214		104, 541	37, 894 109, 564 40, 614	124,810	7 119, 191	116, 195	

Imports, including latex and guayuletdo	46, 799	49, 743	45, 947	47, 140	42, 645	47, 721	49, 855	55, 983	66, 698	40, 614	59, 124	48,618		
Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (New York) dol. per lb	. 200	. 206	. 209	. 204	. 200	. 203	. 214	. 213	. 231	. 244	. 231	. 241	. 266	.272
Chemical (synthetic):	. 200	. 200	. 205	. 201	. 200	. 205	. 214	. 213	. 201	. 299	. 201	. 241	. 200	. 212
Productionlong tons	57.170	57. 221	59, 373	57, 299	53, 356	55, 835	47, 581	46, 554	45, 954	46, 964	48,807	51, 384	55,644	
Consumption	58, 515	52,670	50,902		49,060	56,060	53, 654	52,628	57, 195	41.552	42,051			
ConsumptiondodOdO	166, 724	166, 523	175, 845		183, 405	184, 284	174, 983	167, 583	157, 172	162, 944	170, 159	7 161, 662		
Exportsdo	1, 712	2,359	2,643	1, 397	2, 103	2, 923	2, 358	2, 759	2,032	3, 228	3,018	2, 161		
Reclaimed rubber:	· ·													
Productiondo	23, 534	21, 191	21, 208		21,000	23,305	21,628	21, 184	22, 207	17,907	15, 444		23, 451	
Consumptiondo	21, 944	19,638	18, 858	19, 114	19, 461	22, 882	21, 883	20, 536	22, 321	16, 301	17,660			
Stocks, end of monthdo	30, 692	31, 226	32, 319	31,865	32, 393	32, 148	31, 359	31, 105	30, 845	31, 304	27,692	7 29, 632	30, 873	
TIRES AND TUBES														
TIKES AND TUBES														
Pneumatic casings: d									İ					
Productionthousands	7,666	6, 567	6, 482	6, 299	7,042	7, 981	8,065	7, 965	8, 796	6, 360	5,427	7,279	7, 869	
Shipments, total	7, 565	5, 081	5, 663	7,002	6, 308	7,629	8, 243	8, 319	9, 079	8, 885	8,080	6,269		
Original equipmentdo	3, 152	2, 218	2, 617	2, 891	2, 634	3, 163	3, 131	3,020	2, 890	2, 782	2,527	1,601		
Replacement equipmentdo	4, 241	2, 728	2,902	3, 993	3, 557	4, 350	4, 935	5, 115	6, 029	5, 949	5,429	r 4, 537		
Exportdo	172	135	143	118	117	116	176	184	160	155	123	130	147	
Stocks, end of monthdo	13, 446	14,854	15, 706	14, 977	15, 709	16,077	15, 906	15, 504	15, 218	12, 640	9, 985	11, 184	12,799	•
Exportsdo	137	132	137	106	119	80	178	193	167	136	116	131		
Inner tubes: o	5, 758	4, 742	4, 537	5, 395	5, 896	6, 399	6, 266	= 000	£ 790	4 190	3, 773	4 400	0.079	
Productiondo	5, 758	4, 742	4, 622	6, 834	5, 617	6,013	6,001	5,909 6,002	5, 739 6, 631	4,132 6,257	5,748			
Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	10, 904	11,611	11, 874	10, 107	10, 448	10, 869	11, 234	11,170	10, 379	8, 429	6, 588	7 4,034 7 7,179	9,087	
Exports	10, 504	70	11, 014	10, 107	61	49	11, 204	104	10,079	67	73	• 1,179	0, 515	
Exports			00	~		10	00	104	00	07	10	05		
		· · · ·					<u>`</u>							

Revised. P Preliminary.
 ‡ Revisions for 1947-April 1953 for paper will be shown later; data prior to 1947 for unfilled orders and stocks of paper are on a different basis from revised figures, hence not comparable.
 Revisions for January 1952-February 1953 for shipping containers and for various months in 1952 for rubber imports appear in the May 1954 SURVEY.
 Tota for production, shipments, and stocks have been revised beginning January 1953. Revisions prior to June 1953 are available upon request.

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

December 195-

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and		1953	,	1				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1954					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	n Novem ber
	ST	ONE,	CLAY	, ANΓ) GLA	SS P	RODU	CTS		<u> </u>				
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS							1		1	, 				
Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipmentsreams	202, 356	6 167, 782	2 187, 434	166, 452	158, 773	179, 124	163, 553	3 162, 256	177, 518	142, 262	2 151, 217	7 173, 046	ə 169, 464	4
PORTLAND CEMENT		!	1 1	1	1				1	1				
Productionthous. of bbl	24, 738	22, 529	20, 243	17, 769	16, 895	20, 097		23, 279				1 25, 549	9	.
Percent of capacity	103 27, 556 10, 049 4, 109	3 19, 494 13, 083	4 14, 130 3 19, 231	11, 143 25, 869	15,202 27,562	2 18, 751 28, 905	23, 589 5 27, 045	9 24, 911 5 25, 412	28, 632 19, 609	27, 628 17, 451	8 28,802 1 14,399	2 29.058	6 8 3 	
CLAY PRODUCTS	'	1	1 1	1	1	1	'		, I	,	1			
Brick, unglazed: Production [‡] thous, of standard brick	545, 504	4 496, 810	456, 985	377, 536	376, 203	473, 662	2 514, 238	8 522, 589	554, 413	537, 984	4 582, 952	576, 18	5	
Shipmentst do	553, 979		3 380, 495	294, 766		460, 448		2 527, 964	588, 209		586, 532			
Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plantdol. per thous Clay sewer pipe, vitrified:	. 28. 100	28. 147	7 28. 147	28.033	28.033	28.033	28. 151	1 28. 151	28. 151	28. 193	3 28. 289	1	2 1 28.382	
Productionshort tonsdo	145, 718 154, 689	3 136, 317 9 124, 789							151, 249 150, 497			4 156, 115	5	
Structural tile, unglazed:							1 1			103, 420 83, 890			8	1
Production do	87, 515	83, 608 74, 672	2 62, 907					80, 272	86, 670 83, 562	83, 890 78, 663		3 77, 095	5	
GLASS PRODUCTS	1	1 1	1 1	1	1		1		-	1				
Glass containers: Productionthous. of gross	. 11, 616							1 11, 548	11, 219		11, 386	6 9, 883	3 10, 845	3
Shipments, domestic, totaldo General-use food:	. 10, 713	9, 298	9, 765	8, 820	8, 455	11, 923	9, 291	1 10, 839	10, 958	9, 878	8 11,018	8 10, 634	4 10, 079	9
Narrow-neck food	1, 063		1	1					1, 037	925		8 1, 511		1
jelly glasses, and fruit jars)thous. of gross Beverage (returnable and nonreturnable)	. 3, 017	7 2, 582	2 2, 649	2, 843	2, 593	3, 392	2 2, 519	9 2, 869	2, 803	2, 948	3, 724	4 3, 211		3
thous of gross	512 940								1, 268 1, 234	912 1, 133			7 586	6
Beer bottlesdo Liquor and winedo Medicinal and toiletdo	1, 497 2, 416	7 1, 366	3 1,019	937	913	1,358	3 923	1,051	1,033	856	6 950	0 1,165	5 1,408	8
Chemical, household and industrialdo Dairy productsdo	958	3 746	3 744	878	930	1,096	6 933	3 932	971	848	3 1,023	3 1,012	2 1,003	3
Stocks, end of monthdo				- I						1 1				4
Other glassware, machine-made: Tumblers:	1	11,000	10,000	1	1		1 10,000		, 10, 10,	1	17,000	10, 200	10, 00-	
Production	5, 450 5, 716		5 4, 124 3 3, 914					5 5, 651 2 6, 225	4, 963 5, 399					
Stocks do	10, 267	10, 716	5 10, 184	10, 356	9, 980	10, 272	9, 852	2 9, 297	5, 399 8, 850	4, 010 8, 751				
table, knohen, and householdware, shipments thous. of dozens	3, 725	5 3, 015	5 2, 444	2, 750	3, 122	3, 802	3, 148	8 2, 987	2, 827	2, 606	3 2, 966	6 3, 503	4, 175	
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS	1 '		1 1	1	1	1	1		.	1				
Crude gypsum, quarterly total: Importsthous. of short tons.	1	1	1 737		,	501			881	! 	'			1
Productiondo			2,139			1 1.854			$2,051 \\ 1,920$	·				
Calcined, production, quarterly total	['	1				{	3							
Calcined: For building uses:				1	1		1							
Base-coat plastersdo Keene's cementdo	[!		409, 354	•••••		$\begin{bmatrix} 372,016\\ 10,909 \end{bmatrix}$	§ 		437, 736	. !				· -
All other building plasters			219, 538			10, 909 193, 391 517, 846			224,711					
Tiledo	. []]	7,437)		7,668					
Industrial plastersshort tons	['		952, 870 61, 008			935, 205 64, 018								
	<u> </u>	· <u> </u>	TEX'	TILE I	PROD	UCTS	\$	··		<u> </u>	<u></u> .	<u> </u>	1	
				(·,			1		·,	·	1	1	
APPAREL	1		1	1	1		1			1.1.1	'			ł
Hosiery, shipmentsthous. of dozen pairs	15,117	13, 555	5 11, 924	12,675	13, 126	14, 274	12, 628	8 10, 844	12, 215	10, 724	13, 790	0 15, 120	14, 121	1

		1		1	1				1					
Hosiery, shipments	15, 117	13, 555	11, 924	12, 675	13, 126	14, 274	12, 628	10, 844	12, 215	10, 724	13, 790	15, 120	14, 121	
Tailored garments: Suitsthous. of units Overcoats and topcoatsdo Trousers (separate), dress and sportdo	$^{1}1,891$ $^{1}576$ $^{1}4,482$	$1,566 \\ 347 \\ 3,682$	1, 834 1 285 1 3, 852	² 1, 840 ² 256 ² 4, 512	$^{1,732}_{276}\\ 4,848$	1 1, 810 1 295 1 5, 520	$1,412 \\ 320 \\ 4,800$	1, 524 392 4, 464	1 1, 630 1 510 1 4, 440	944 280 3, 120	1, 660 480 3, 840	1 1, 655 1 440 1 4, 380	$1, 456 \\ 352 \\ 4, 224$	
Shirts (woven fabrics), dress and sport thous. of doz Work clothing:	¹ 1, 805	1, 491	¹ 1, 526		1, 668	1 1, 850	1,692	-,	. 1	1, 184	1, 432	¹ 1, 650	1, 552	· · · · · · · · · · · ·
Dungarees and waistband overallsdo Shirtsdo	1 440 1 414	278 336	$^{1234}_{1339}$	$^{2}_{2} \frac{256}{372}$	$\begin{array}{c} 348\\ 392 \end{array}$	1 355 1 445	384 360	340 356	1 345 1 385	288 276	392 364	1 435 1 395	408 352	
Women's, misses', juniors' outerwear, cuttings (quar- terly through 1953):* Coatsthous. of units Dressesdo Suitsdo Waists, blouses, and shirtsthous. of doz			5, 711 53, 358 2, 987 3, 071	² 2, 200 ² 19, 332 ² 1, 639 ² 1, 152	2,442 20,356 1,774 1,249	$3, 187 \\ 26, 870 \\ 1, 843 \\ 1, 432$	1,54226,7207471,189	475	1, 650 21, 091 971 1, 150	2, 217 16, 577 1, 203 1, 073	2, 751 20, 429 1, 257 1, 234	2, 452 17, 157 874 1, 170	2,269 17,593 738 1,200	

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and		1953	····-						1954					. <u> </u>
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Oetober	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem ber
		TEXI	TILE 1	PROD	UCTS	-Con	tinued							
COTTON														
Cotton (exclusive of linters): Production: Ginningssthous, of running bales Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales thous, of bales	10, 769	14, 279	14, 279	¹ 16, 119		² 16, 317 ² 16, 465				389	1, 694	5, 691	9, 670	3 12, 43 4 13, 56
Consumption¶bales. Stocks in the United States, end of month, total¶thous of bales. Domestic cotton, totaldo On farms and in transitdo Public storage and compressesdo Consuming establishmentsdo Foreign cotton, totaldo	r 5 870, 616 r 18, 713 r 18, 630 r 7, 739 r 9, 420 r 1, 471 r 84	17, 808 17, 733 5, 002 11, 186 1, 545	16, 625 3, 056 11, 925	678, 827 15, 726 15, 665 1, 906 12, 058 1, 701 61	684, 367 14, 673 14, 610 1, 360 11, 462 1, 788 63	⁵ 845, 036 13, 411 13, 346 1, 082 10, 495 1, 769 66	660, 209 12, 362 12, 287 906 9, 698 1, 683 75	645, 875 11, 397 11, 316 868 8, 907 1, 541 81	⁵ 781,767 10,189 10,112 606 8,150 1,356 77	9, 576	667, 443 20, 125 20, 046 10, 760 8, 304 982 79	$ \begin{array}{c c} 19,650 \\ 7,719 \\ 10,862 \\ 1,069 \end{array} $	$19, 431 \\ 19, 367 \\ 5, 286 \\ 12, 733 \\ 1, 348$	- 10, 00
Exports bales. Imports Qdo Prices (farm), American uplandcents per lb. Prices, wholesale, middling, ¹⁵ /e ^{''} , average 10 markets. Cotton linters:¶ Consumption	217, 307 7, 776 32. 5 32. 7 ^{7 5} 123 ⁵ 247 ⁷ 1, 181	242, 848 8, 510 31. 8 32. 7 111 240 1, 297	11, 070 30. 7 32. 6 \$ 111 \$ 221	296, 6516, 50330, 133, 21132221, 428	385, 420 12, 866 30. 4 34. 0 95 197 1, 457	429, 659 16, 258 31, 1 34, 2 5 99 5 189 1, 542	$\begin{array}{r} 422,048\\24,163\\31.6\\34.2\\105\\150\\1,590\end{array}$	336, 120 11, 679 32, 2 34, 4 108 115 1, 637	434, 934 8, 177 32. 3 34. 2 5 113 5 84 1, 589	227,8558,71932.234.496641,546	189, 585 9, 941 34. 0 34. 2 112 82 1, 525	6, 538 34. 6 34. 5 \$ 100 7 \$ 177	34.7 34.3 117 224	
COTTON MANUFACTURES								1						
Cotton cloth: Cotton broad-woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly o [*] mil. of linear yards Exportsthous. of sq. yd Imports of double of the second	47, 444 4, 701 31. 44 36. 9 17. 5 17. 8	46, 093 7, 193 29. 59 36. 9 16. 5 17. 5	62,55849,4936,30629,1334.915,917.5	45, 560 4, 777 28, 56 34, 9 16, 0 17, 3	50, 457 4, 597 27. 18 34. 9 15. 8 16. 8	$\begin{array}{c} 2,512\\ 44,540\\ 3,988\\ 26,84\\ 34,9\\ 15,4\\ 16,8\end{array}$	64, 206 6, 242 26. 75 34. 9 15. 4 16. 5	47, 243 4, 730 26. 28 34. 9 15. 3 16. 3	2, 451 49, 818 4, 202 26. 50 34. 9 15. 4 16. 3	48, 282 4, 355 26. 48 34. 7 15. 8 16. 3	$\begin{array}{r} 47,160\\ 5,110\\ 26.51\\ 35.9\\ 16.3\\ 16.4\end{array}$	50,809 7,622 26.00 35.9 16.5	₽ 35.9 ₽ 16.5	
Cotton yarn, natural stock, on cones or tubes: Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. mill: 20/2, carded, weavingdol. per lb 36/2, combed, knittingdo	. 643 . 955	. 636 . 939	. 630 . 927	. 625 . 921	. 630 . 921	. 632 . 921	. 630 . 921	. 627 . 917	. 633 . 921	. 636 . 917	. 633 . 917		», 641 », 931	
Spindle activity (cotton system spindles):¶ Active spindles, last working day, totalthous Consuming 100 percent cottondo	21, 244 19, 953			20, 897 19, 652	20, 888 19, 656	20, 872 19, 626	20, 715 19, 457	20, 627 19, 325	20, 646 19, 332	20, 606 19, 286	20, 633 19, 306		20, 696 19, 295	
Spindle hours operated, all fibers, totalmil. of hr. Average per working daydo Consuming 100 percent cottondo Operations as percent of capacity	^{\$} 11, 853 479 ^{\$} 11, 192 ^{\$} 130. 6	8,719	436	9, 145 457 8, 631 124. 7	9,2314698,697128.1	⁵ 11, 454 458 ⁵ 10, 799 ⁵ 125, 3	8, 991 457 8, 475 125. 3	8, 932 447 8, 366 122. 6	\$ 10, 939 447 \$ 10, 216 \$ 122. 8	7, 066 372 6, 578 102. 4	9, 171 459 8, 583 126. 2	458 3 10, 455	9,042	
RAYON AND ACETATE AND MFRS.														
Filament yarn and staple: Shipments, domestic, producers': Filament yarn	64. 6 26. 0 74. 3 34. 0 2, 006	25.5 71.3 29.9		55. 9 24. 3 78. 6 33. 1 1, 215	75. 9 30. 9	60, 8 29, 2 75, 4 28, 3 2, 264	60, 5 28, 9 69, 8 28, 3 3, 509	58. 4 32. 1 68. 5 27. 9 2, 178	57. 8 35. 7 67. 0 28. 0 3, 166	53. 1 32. 1 70. 2 29. 0 2, 940	53, 2 35, 8 73, 2 30, 1 5, 785	32.3 64.8 30.4	60.6	
Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, filament, f. o. b. shipping pointdol. per lb. Staple, viscose, 1½ denierdo. Rayon and acetate broad-woven goods, production, quarterly o [*] thous, of linear yards	. 780 . 336			. 780 . 336	. 780 . 336	. 780 . 336 402, 378	. 786 . 336	. 780 . 336	. 780 . 336 382, 292	. 780 . 336	. 780 . 336		Þ, 780 Þ. 336	
SILK											1			
Silk, raw: Importsthous. of lb Price, wholesale, white, Japanese, 20/22 denier, 87% (AA), f. o. b. warehousedol. per lb	695 5. 23		521 5. 43	465 5. 58	449 5. 39	366 5. 23	1, 051 5. 07	671 5. 03	843 4. 53	654 4. 55	890 4.68			
WOOL Consumption, mill (clean basis): 1														
Apparel classthous. of lb Carpet classdo	³ 29, 930 ⁵ 11, 790	9,032	\$ 10, 685	18, 653 9, 840	19, 737 9, 788	\$ 11, 738	21, 735 9, 237	23, 040 8, 319	⁵ 28,084 ⁵ 9,286 21,603	5, 903	9, 253	* ³ 24, 81 0 * ³ 11, 580	i.	
Imports, clean content 9	20, 777 11, 237 1. 725 1. 200 1. 780	8, 119 1. 725 1. 204	12, 889 8, 182 1. 725 1. 205 1. 779	17, 147 9, 367 1. 725 1. 205 1. 775	14, 277 7, 154 1. 725 1. 196 1. 775	17, 823 10, 576 1. 675 1. 122 1. 725	22,067 10,768 1.688 1.160 1.725	19, 868 10, 458 1. 731 1. 184 1. 725	21, 603 12, 385 1. 767 1. 187 1. 725	19, 012 8, 989 1. 756 1. 166 1. 725	9, 401 1. 762 1. 211	8, 085 1. 771 1. 220	1. 712 1. 196	1.07

Revised. Preliminary. 1 Ginnings to January 16. 2 Total ginnings of 1953 crop. 3 Ginnings to December 1. 4 December 1 crop estimate. 4 Data cover a 5-week period.
Data cover a 14-week period; other data are for 13 weeks.
STotal ginnings to end of month indicated.
Total ginnin

December 1954

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey		1953			1954									
		Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Detober	Novem- ber
TEXTILE PRODUCTSContinued														
WOOL MANUFACTURES			1	1										
Knitting yarn, worsted, 2/20s-50s/56s, Bradford system, wholesale pricedol. per lbdol. per lbdol. per lbdol. per lb	2.110	0 2. 098	3 2. 098	2. 073	2. 037	2. 025	2.037	2. 037	2.043	2.043	2.037	2. 037	₽ 2.012	
Production, quarterly, totalthous. of lin. yd Apparel fabrics, totaldodododo			170,885 162,810 14,116			54, 835 958			7 69, 440 7 63, 559 7 570			72, 662 67, 736 456		
Other than Government orders, totaldo Men's and boys'do Women's and children'sdo			1 58, 694			53,877 26,461			7 62, 989 7 30, 078 7 32, 911			67, 280 - 28, 103 - 39, 177 -		
Nonapparel fabrics, total						$7,903 \\ 4,455$			r 5, 881 r 3, 346			4,926 - 2,949 -		
Prices, wholesale, suiting, f. o. b. mill: Flannel, 12-13 oz./yd., 57"/60"	112.9 103.6	9 112.9	112.9			112.1	112.1	112.1	112.9	112.9	112.9	9 112.9	$112.9 \\ 103.6$	9 3
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT														

AIRCRAFT														
Civil aircraft, shipmentsnumber	235 146	$275 \\ 136$	$250 \\ 105$	278 92	240 65	$312 \\ 106$	359 116	309	316	293 105	264 68	265	174	
Exports Qdo	140	130	105	92	00	100	110	95	67	105	60	84		
Factory sales, total number. Coaches, total do. Domestic do. Passenger cars, total do. Domestic do. Trucks, total do. Domestic do. Conclusion do. Domestic do. Domestic do.	621, 288 519 496 528, 814 516, 969 91, 955 79, 541	452, 987 371 288 378, 906 370, 511 73, 710 64, 781	484, 707 424 393 389, 628 373, 666 94, 655 80, 227	551, 134 405 365 454, 562 435, 139 96, 167 83, 563	534, 145 328 322 446, 676 425, 392 87, 141 72, 468	633, 003 297 289 531, 529 510, 024 101, 177 85, 154	631, 769 379 348 534, 667 515, 192 96, 723 79, 439	588, 562 274 251 497, 062 478, 889 91, 226 73, 712	598, 876 351 349 507, 055 489, 994 91, 470 74, 250	530, 416 246 190 451, 663 437, 028 78, 507 62, 161	521, 450 309 306 445, 306 431, 371 75, 835 60, 263	369, 942 326 314 300, 998 292, 721 68, 618 50, 845	397 385 221, 195 214, 913 65, 965	² p 508,700 2 p 90, 500
Exports, total Qdo Passenger cars Qdo Trueks and busses Qdo	19, 919 9, 047 10, 872	$\begin{array}{c} 23,604 \\ 10,196 \\ 13,408 \end{array}$	21,578 10,884 10,694	29, 700 16, 448 13, 252	$31, 433 \\ 18, 195 \\ 13, 238$	21,685 12, 177 9, 508	$\begin{array}{c} 45,725\\ 24,836\\ 20,889 \end{array}$	$37,479 \\ 18,296 \\ 19,183$	30, 2 54 14, 697 15, 557	29, 154 13, 210 15, 944	26,794 11,519 15, 2 75	$26, 645 \\ 9, 556 \\ 17, 089$		
Truck trailers, production, totaldo Complete trailers&do Vansdo All other&do Trailer chassisdo	8, 304 8, 133 2, 610 5, 523 171	7,7967,6032,5395,064193	5, 592 5, 196 2, 316 2, 880 396	4, 724 4, 585 1, 899 2, 686 139	$\begin{array}{r} 4,667\\ 4,502\\ 1,767\\ 2,735\\ 165\end{array}$	5, 000 4, 741 1, 879 2, 862 259	4, 746 4, 535 1, 865 2, 670 211	4, 844 4, 638 1, 934 2, 704 206	5, 258 4, 987 2, 479 2, 508 271	3, 686 3, 465 1, 858 1, 607 221	3, 899 3, 740 2, 052 1, 688 159	$\begin{array}{r} 4,271\\ 4,105\\ 2,256\\ 1,849\\ 166\end{array}$	2,551 1,805	
Registrations: New passenger carsdo New commercial carsdo	504, 697 82, 661	450, 311 72, 596	413, 937 68, 659	340, 698 60, 694	369, 592 60, 843	480, 731 72, 583	$508,102 \\ 75,332$	520, 958 78, 209	596, 719 85, 858		440, 312 64, 180	407, 844 66, 174		
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT														
American Railway Car Institute: Freight cars: Shipments, totalnumber. Equipment manufacturers, totaldo. Domesticdo. Railroad shops, domesticdo.	8, 963 5, 636 5, 631 3, 327	6, 574 4, 173 3, 912 2, 401	4, 752 3, 169 2, 873 1, 583	5, 101 3, 815 3, 658 1, 286	4, 041 3, 014 2, 947 1, 027	4, 826 3, 796 3, 793 1, 030	4, 195 3, 138 2, 981 1, 057	3, 658 2, 513 2, 028 1, 145	2, 683 1, 263 1, 230 1, 420	2, 051 955 705 1, 096	2, 450 990 837 1, 460	2, 958 1, 600 1, 208 1, 358	1, 338 807	
Passenger cars, equipment manufacturers: Orders unfilled, end of month, total*do Domesticdo Shipments, totaldo Domesticdo	715 560 46 42	736 422 44 44	712 398 27 26	686 384 29 17	690 405 40 22	636 374 59 36		541 314 41 26	500 285 44 30	502 316 65 34	291	587 448, 42 22	434	
Association of American Railroads: Freight cars (class I), end of month: Number ownedthousands Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs	1, 775 90	1, 777 92	1, 776	1, 777	1, 775 94	1, 773 98	1, 771	1, 768	1, 764	1, 757	1, 753	1,750	1, 745 123	
thousands Orders, unfillednumber Equipment manufacturersdo. Railroad shopsdo. Locomotives (class I), end of month: Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs	5. 1 33, 159 15, 405 17, 754	5.2	88 4, 9 27, 678 12, 256 15, 422	91 5. 1 23, 537 9, 153 14, 384	5, 3 20, 548 6, 784 13, 764	5, 6 16, 896 4, 068 12, 828		12, 169 1, 214	116 6.6 11,429 1,793 9,636	6.7 10,334	122 6.9 11,016 3,911 7,105	$126 \\ 7, 2 \\ 10, 232 \\ 4, 403 \\ 5, 829$	7.0 11,785 4,952	
Percent of total on line	1, 223 10. 0	1, 222 10. 2	1, 232 10. 5	1, 215 10. 6	1, 210 10. 8	$1,222 \\ 11.2$, i i	11.4	1, 117 11. 1	1, 081 11, 0		$1,233 \\ 13.1$	13.5	
number of power units	628	659	571	486	521	365	300	170	124	133	99	115		
Exports of locomotives, total	37	63	46	37	33	26	57	46	36	42	34	39	•••••••	
INDOSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS Shipments, total	877 845 32	677 632 45	673 630 43	523 485 38	467 437 30	473 448 25	366 344 22	445 417 28	445 389 56	413 368 45	357 278 79	357 319 38	348 318 30	

Revised. * Preliminary. 1 Data cover a 14-week period; other data, 13 weeks. 2 Total based on 38 reporting States.
 Preliminary estimate of production based on Ward's Automotive Reports. Production for preceding month: 236,600 passenger cars; 64,100 trucks. 1 Revisions for 1952 are shown in the August 1953 SURVEY.
 Q Data exclude all military-type exports. Scattered monthly revisions for 1952 for motor vehicles will be shown later.
 Transary-September 1952 are shown in the December 1953 SURVEY.
 Excludes railroad shops except when noted.
 *New series; monthly data prior to 1953 will be shown later.
 *New series; monthly data prior to 1953 will be shown later.
 *New series; monthly data prior to 1953 will be shown later.
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