# SURVEY OF

# CURRENT BUSINESS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

#### SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



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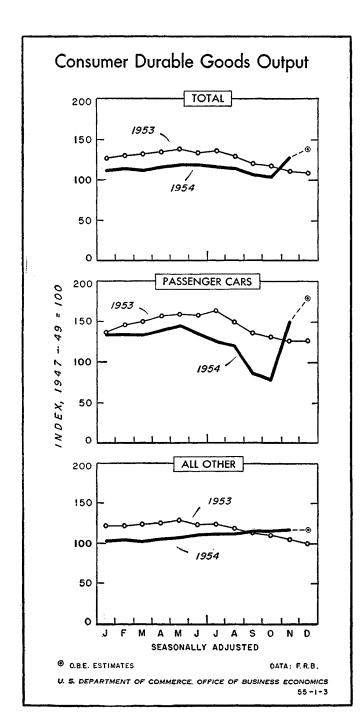
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# The Business Situation



#### By the Office of Business Economics



Business improved in December. Production, sales and income all rose, with the final month the best of the

year.

The advance estimates of retail sales indicate that December retail trade was a record for the month. Purchases of holiday-associated items were up both from 1953 and, after seasonal adjustment, from the earlier months of 1954. In addition, the December total was boosted by a large volume of new car sales. The movement to buyers of approximately 570,000 new passenger cars during the month nearly equaled output and kept dealers' stocks at the year-end at a relatively low figure.

The expansion of buying was reflected in purchases from wholesalers. Wholesale business in November aggregated \$9.3 billion, the best in over a year, on a seasonally adjusted basis. Demand for nondurable goods from wholesalers was

especially strong.

#### Manufacturing activity up

Manufacturers' seasonally adjusted sales have advanced in reflection of improved consumer buying and the lessening of inventory liquidation. Most of the recent rise was concentrated in the durable goods sectors with pronounced

increases in the motor vehicle industry.

New orders placed with manufacturers in November were at the highest seasonally adjusted rate of 1954. It is of interest to consider the orders trend in industries other than transportation equipment including motor vehicles, since the pattern in that industry has been dominated by orders for military goods and by the unusual timing of automobile sales. Outside that industry group, as depicted in the chart on the next page, new orders in recent months—chiefly for civilian goods—have been higher than earlier in the year. The increase has been especially pronounced for primary and fabricated metals, and to a lesser extent, for machinery. Only in the primary metals group, however, have the new orders exceeded sales and increased the unfilled order backlog.

#### Inventory liquidation tapers

A feature of November developments was a small increase in the seasonally adjusted aggregate book value of manufacturing and trade inventories. This is in contrast to the steady liquidation which had been going on in over a year, and has been important in the revival in manufacturing. The most pronounced inventory change in November occurred among automobiles producers and dealers. Seasonally

adjusted stocks held in most other lines showed mainly small and divergent movements during October and November.

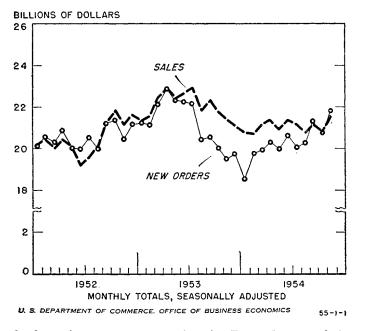
The change in the inventory component plus the rise in consumption lifted the gross national product in the final quarter of the year substantially above the level of the first three quarters.

#### Construction maintained

Expenditures for new commercial and residential construction continued as an outstanding area of business strength through the year-end. Its 1954 volume substantially exceeded that of 1953 and was rising throughout the year.

#### Manufacturers' Sales and New Orders

Total excluding transportation equipment

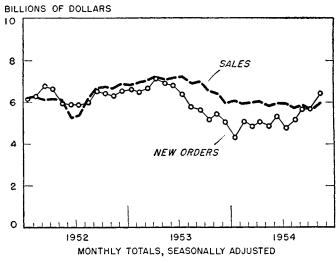


Outlays for new construction in December totaled \$3 billion, down less than is usual from the autumn peak. On a seaonally adjusted basis, this represented the highest activity rate of the year. The 1954 total amounted to \$37 billion, over 5 percent above 1953 with slightly higher construction costs accounting for perhaps 1 percent out of the 5 percent increase. Private projects accounted for all of the expansion as public construction, totaling \$11.4 billions, was unchanged from 1953.

Private residential building continued to accelerate on seasonally adjusted basis in November and December. Thumber of new nonfarm dwelling units started in Decemb was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.5 million, the highest for any month since August 1950. For the year 195

#### Manufacturers' Sales and New Orders

Primary and fabricated metals and machinery groups



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. . . . . .

as a whole the number of privately owned nonfarm unit begun was 1.2 million, up from 1.1 in 1953 and second only to the 1.4 million dwellings started in 1950.

The December volume of private construction other than residential remained at the high rate established in Novembe after a gradual rise from the beginning of the year. The 195 total for this type of building exceeded 1953 expenditures by 3 percent.

Plant and equipment outlays by business have shown a somewhat different trend from nonindustrial construction a they continue to drift downward. This is reflected in the business of many manufacturers and has had a very considerable dampening influence upon, for example, the machinateol industry. Machine tool orders in the latest 3 months reported, are down a fifth from a year earlier, while shipments are off two-fifths. The unfilled order backlog is down to a months shipments at the current low rate compared with 5 months in early 1953 when this industry reached its postwarpeak volume of output.

3

#### Industrial Production

Industrial production showed a marked advance during The improvement from the the last three months of 1954. third to the fourth quarter of 1954 was most pronounced in the durable-goods industries. The substantial pickup in motor vehicle assemblies which began in the middle of October together with the associated stimulus to activity in steel and other related industries contributed importantly to the rise in total output.

Completions of cars and trucks increased from a low of 288,000 in October to 600,000 in November and 730,000 in December. The steel industry which supplies approximately one-fifth of its finished steel output to motor vehicle producers, and has also benefitted from elimination of inventory liquidation in a number of consuming industries, expanded its operations from a July-August average of 63 percent of rated capacity in place on January 1, 1954, to an average of 79 percent in December.

From October to November, when most of the recent advance occurred, the rise in output in these two basic industries accounted for nearly three-fourths of the rise in the index of total industrial production and for all but a small

part of the total advance in the durables segment.

Production increases in other segments of manufacturing from the third to the fourth quarter were numerous but generally moderate. However, construction materials, electrical equipment and some other industries showed important gains. Minerals output remained unchanged as declines in metal mining and stone and earth materials were offset by rising activity at coal mines.

#### Some trends mixed

The recovery in electrical equipment from the relatively low volume of the first half of 1954 largely reflects the substantial pickup in output of television and radio sets and tubes which had turned down markedly in the closing months of 1953. In contrast, activity in industries producing nonelectrical machinery showed little change as divergent movements canceled out.

Production gains were registered in industries producing electronic computing machines, office and store machines, tractors, and farm equipment. On the other hand, decreases were noted for machine tools and many types of industrial machinery, a reflection of the tapering off of capital outlays for new plant and equipment and reduced military require-

The machine tool industry, a key segment in the machinery group, operated at a generally declining rate throughout the year with current backlogs equal to only three months work

at the present rate of shipments.

Production of aircraft was maintained at a high rate while activity in plants producing railroad equipment was reduced to the lowest point in the postwar years, though there has been some improvement in new freight car buying by railroads in recent months.

With peak construction activity, output of building materials as a whole continued in large volume. A part of the rise in output from the third to the fourth quarter, however,

resulted from the settlement of a labor-management dispute

in the lumber industry.

The increase in output of nondurable goods from the third to the fourth quarter of last year was about half that in durable manufactures. Fluctuations in this group are usually much less than in hard goods because of the relatively steady demand for such consumer items as food, beverages, tobacco, shoes, newspapers and publications, and refined petroleum products which together account for roughly two-fifths of the total weight of the nondurable goods index.

Among tobacco products, cigarette consumption has declined for the second consecutive year. Last year's consumption represented a decrease of around 5 percent from

1953 and close to 7 percent from the 1952 high.

The rate of operations in textiles and apparel and paper and printing advanced in the fourth quarter. Improvement in textiles and apparel was general; mills consumed more raw cotton, production of synthetic fibers was up, and output of men's and women's clothing showed a more than seasonal

#### Spurt in automobile sales

Recovery in the consumer durable goods industry was sharp in November and December of 1954 after remaining well below 1953 volume in the preceding ten months. Virtually all of this recent increase was attributable to the expansion in passenger car assemblies as output of all other

consumer durables showed little change.

The wide swings in passenger car assemblies in the last half were influenced to a considerable extent by the changed timing of the model change-over season. The passenger car curve on the chart on page 1 in recent months is much affected by the shift. In September and October 1954, the peak period of the changeover, large scale plant shutdowns reduced assemblies to an exceptionally low volume. At the same time, retail sales were being maintained at a relatively high rate with the result that inventories of unsold cars were rapidly reduced. In November and December, consumer purchases of the new 1955 model cars were running considerably above year ago levels but some buildup of dealers stocks was possible. At the end of December, however, the number of new cars held by dealers was low for this time of year.

Passenger car output in 1954 totaled 5.5 million units, a decline of 10 percent from 1953.

#### Other consumer durables steady

Production of major consumer durable goods other than autos was cut back sharply in the last half of 1953. output held at the reduced rate through the early months of 1954, sales continued at a higher level with a resultant reduction in overall stocks of consumer durables held by manufacturers and distributors. Production began to rise in the second quarter, continued steadily upward through September, and then leveled off in the remaining months of the year at a rate 10 percent above the October-December volume of 1953. For 1954 as a whole output was 8 percent under the 1953 volume.

Aggregate dollar purchases by consumers of furniture appliances, and other consumer durable goods were maintained approximately at the 1953 rate and on the average showed little change from quarter to quarter. The physical volume of consumption, however, was actually somewhat higher than in 1953 as a moderate decrease in retail prices of these lines occurred during the year.

The production pattern for the major product groups which comprise the "all other" consumer durables index depicted in the chart was by no means uniform. This is shown in the accompanying table which gives the movements for the 5 past quarters. For most product lines, however, output in October–November was slightly above the third quarter of 1954 and with one exception moderately above the final three months of 1953. The relatively large decline in output of refrigeration appliances partly reflects some slowing down in refrigerators but more importantly a steep cut in the production of air conditioning room units following an expansion of considerable proportions earlier in the year.

The year-to-year changes for individual products composing the group indexes were also marked by diverse trends with almost as many lines showing increases as decreases. Output gains predominated in the relatively new product lines—those introduced commercially on a large scale in the postwar years—ranging from 3 percent for television sets to 20 percent for dryers; the reverse was true among the older established products with the decreases varying from 5 percent for vacuum cleaners to nearly 20 percent for radios.

#### Television output up

The television industry in turning out about 7.4 million sets had a good year, better than 1953, and approximating the banner output performance of 1950. A sharp upsurge in demand beginning in September which continued into the

closing months of the year combined with a favorable salesinventory ratio pushed output of television receivers to a new peak of around 900,000 sets per month in the September-December period. This high rate exceeded the previous four months peak period of 1950 by a substantial margin.

Table 1.—Production Indexes of Major Consumer Durable Goods Other Than Autos

[Seasonally adjusted—1947–49=100]

Product	1953			1954		t change ov. 1954 from—	
	IV	I	11	III	OctNov. average	4th Qtr. 1953	3d Qtr. 1954
Total	105	102	108	113	117	11, 4	3, 5
Household furniture. Floor coverings. Ranges Refrigeration appliances. Laundry appliances.	108 88 71 104 133	103 87 80 121 138	101 82 80 137 124	109 97 79 126 150	112 90 80 113 n. a.	3. 7 2. 3 2. 7 8. 7 n. a.	2. 8 -7. 2 1. 3 -10. 3 n. a.
Heating apparatus. Radio sets. Television sets. Auto parts and tires. Miscellaneous home and personal gifts.	83 63 413 88	90 49 334 89	106 44 520 92 96	98 50 675 90 98	n. a. 68 645 97	n. a. 7. 9 56. 2 10. 2	n. a. 36. 0 -4. 4 7. 8 2. 0

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

For radios, on the other hand, the sales-inventory position was less favorable. Output fell from 13.4 million to 10.2 million sets, with both home and auto type models sharing almost equally in the decline.

Of major importance for future developments was the introduction on a commercial basis during the year of color television sets and color telecasting. Because of technological problems, however, output was limited; only 25,000 receivers were assembled.

#### The Labor Market

EMPLOYMENT of wage and salary workers in nonagricultural jobs has risen, on a seasonally adjusted basis, from 47.9 million at its August low point to 48.3 million in December. The expansion over this period occurred mainly in manufacturing and in State and local government employment.

December employment in private nonmanufacturing industries as a whole was higher than in August but the increase was not quite up to the usual seasonal amount. Changes in the individual industry divisions after seasonal adjustment were small and divergent in direction.

Manufacturing employment, seasonally adjusted, was up by 300,000 over this period, or 2 percent, with the transportation equipment industry, dominated by the pattern of motor vehicle production, accounting for about half of the gain. The remainder occurred largely in the lumber and wood products and rubber industries, which had been affected by major strikes in August. The expansion of employment in rubber was also influenced by the rise in auto output. In other major manufacturing industries, both durable and nondurable, changes in employment from August to December closely approximated the usual seasonal amounts.

Employment in nonagricultural establishments in December remained below a year ago, with the decrease concentrated largely in manufacturing, mining, and the railroads. Employment in other private industries differed but little from December 1953.

In the government sector, Federal employment was little changed over the year while employment in State and local government was up by more than 200,000, with both school and nonschool employment higher.

#### Hours of work

Hours of work in both durable goods and nondurable goods manufacturing industries have slightly bettered usual seasonal changes since last summer. The pickup in manufacturing hours had preceded that in seasonally adjusted employment as the decline in the average length of the work

week ended last spring. By November and December, average hours in manufacturing were over 40 per week for the first time in 1954. In most manufacturing groups average working hours at the year's end were equal to or exceeded the comparable period of the previous year. Sharp gains exceeding an hour and a half were made in the automobile, textile, and rubber industries.

The only general measure of average weekly hours for all persons employed in nonagricultural industries is average hours as reported by the Current Population Survey. For 1954 as a whole, after adjustment for holidays during 3 survey weeks, the work week averaged about 0.7 hour under 1953. The average reduction in manufacturing and mining

was larger than in other parts of the economy.

The expansion of employment in recent months sufficed to bring unemployment under 3 million, or about 4½ percent of the labor force, during the last quarter of 1954. Within this period the usual late-fall increase did not occur last year. The number of unemployed remained substantially above

corresponding months of 1953, however.

Certain characteristics of the unemployed group are of interest. The unemployed in December included about 1.5 million men between the ages of 20 and 64, 600,000 less than in March 1954. Over the same period total unemployment was cut from 3.7 million to 2.9 million, so that the proportion of men in these age groups among the unemployed declined.

The number of workers who had been without jobs for 15 weeks or more was reduced to 700,000 by December from about 1 million in the spring. It should also be noted that the number of involuntary part-time workers (for economic reasons) has been falling since midsummer.

#### Unemployment compensation

The downward trend of unemployment in recent months is also reflected in the operation of the unemployment compensation programs. Unemployment compensation claims generally rise at the year's end, but the increase last year was later and less than usual. Initial claims indicating new unemployment in covered industries increased from early November through the end of December as construction, lumbering, food processing and other seasonal industries curtailed their operations. The increase, however, was less than in 1953, when unemployment was rising and about the same as in 1952 when unemployment was low.

Insured unemployment—persons receiving unemployment compensation or on waiting periods—contracted from 2.4 million at the seasonal high last spring to 1.6 million in October. After that time the number expanded, as is usual. The increase to 1.9 million at the end of December was much smaller than in the same period of 1953 and about the same as in 1952. The reduction in the number of beneficiaries since last spring reflects not only recent employment gains but also an unknown fraction of the 1.8 million persons who exhausted their benefit rights in calendar 1954. Exhaustions during 1954 were more than twice the number in 1953.

In 1954 unemployment compensation benefits under all programs amounted to \$2.3 billion, about \$1.3 billion more than in 1953. Average weekly benefits for total unemployment under State programs in November were only slightly below the all-time high of \$25.72 of the preceding month. They represented about one-third of actual pay when work-

## National Income and Corporate Profits

NATIONAL INCOME was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$299 billion in the third quarter of last year—about the same as in each of the earlier quarters of 1954. Its trend thus reflected the general economic stability which characterized this period. After having declined from a peak of \$308 billion in the second quarter of 1953 to just under \$300 billion in the fourth, the rate in round numbers held within \$1 billion of this figure. The overall annual rate for the first nine months of last year was 2 percent below that for the full year 1953, and 3 percent above 1952.

From the second to the third quarter of 1954, changes in the flow of income from individual industry divisions were likewise generally small. The largest was in manufacturing, where the annual rate dipped \$1½ billion with the unusually sharp and early curtailment of auto output before the 1955 models went into production. In government, an expansion of public education payrolls for the new school year was the principal factor in a \$500 million rise. Moderate declines indicated for agriculture and mining were more than offset by the gains recorded in most other divisions.

Table 2 shows recent shifts in the industrial structure of the economy through the 1951-53 expansion and subsequent readjustment. The 1953-54 comparisons presented here and in the accompanying chart reflect primarily the major economic changes which began about mid-1953 and had largely worked themselves out by the middle of 1954. The pattern of change was not much affected by the minor fluctuations from the second to the third quarter of last year.

The most striking of the changes after mid-1953 stemmed from a broad reduction in durable-goods demand, as purchases of hard goods for military and civilian use were reduced and business inventories were cut back simultaneously. As pointed out in the October issue of the Survey, the principal industrial impact of these developments was on manufacturing, mining, and transportation. The latest data, covering the year through September, show 1954 annual rates of income flow to have been below the 1953 year totals by 7 percent in manufacturing and in mining and by 8 percent in transportation, involving a drop of \$8½ billion in these three industries taken together.

In contrast, the chart shows income gains ranging up to around 6 percent from public utilities, finance and real estate, construction and the service group. The active demand for housing, new nonresidential construction, and associated services was a major factor in these advances, which collectively served to offset about \$2½ billion of the gross decline registered for manufacturing, mining, and transportation.

Table 2.—National Income by Industrial Origin, 1951-54

[Billions of dollars]

	1951	1952	1953	1954—first 9 months season- ally adjusted at annual rates
All industries, total	<b>277. 0</b>	291. 0	305. 0	299. 1
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	20. 3	18. 7	16. 8	16. 9
	5. 6	5. 3	5. 5	5. 1
	13. 6	14. 5	15. 2	15. 5
	87. 7	89. 8	97. 3	90. 4
	47. 9	50. 9	52. 4	52. 3
Finance, insurance, and real estate Transportation Communications and public utilities Services	22. 4	24. 4	26. 4	27. 5
	14. 9	15. 6	16. 0	14. 8
	8. 3	9. 2	10. 2	10. 8
	24. 8	26. 6	28. 8	29. 3
Government and government enterprisesRest of the world	30. 2	34. 3	34. 9	34. 9
	1. 5	1. 5	1. 5	1. 6

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

No marked change from 1953 appears in the data through September of last year on income arising in government, trade, and agriculture. Fourth-quarter developments may alter the direction or relative extent of the small shifts shown for these. Continuance of public payrolls at about their third-quarter rate in October and November indicates a slightly larger 1953–54 expansion in the total for government. In trade, preliminary sales data for the fourth quarter suggest an improvement over 1953 which could easily cancel the nine-month reduction shown. In agriculture, the seasonally adjusted quarterly movement through September was consistently downward, and partial data show this trend to have continued into the fourth quarter.

#### Types of Income

Recent changes in wages and salaries, corporate profits,

and other types of income are shown in table 3.

Total compensation of employees, after having dipped moderately from its third-quarter 1953 peak rate of \$211½ billion, fluctuated narrowly around an average of \$206½ billion during the first half of 1954. The third-quarter rate was up slightly, and some further rise is now indicated for the fourth quarter.

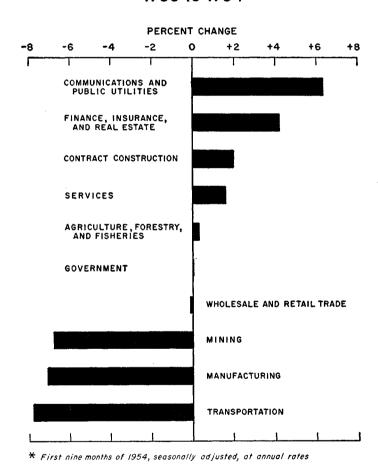
Private payrolls were stable during the first three quarters of last year, minor reductions in manufacturing, transportation and mining being offset by increases in most other industries. Public wages and salaries were similarly stable, the largest change being the rise in school-system payrolls mentioned above.

Proprietors' and rental income through September was at substantially the same average annual rate recorded for 1953. The quarterly movement during the first nine months of last year was moderately downward, however, as small advances in net rent and in income of nonfarm proprietors during the first half were outweighed by the contraction in farmers' income.

#### Corporate profits

Corporate profits in the third quarter are estimated for national income purposes at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$34 billion. Profits so computed (i. e., excluding inventory gains and losses) thus remained in the range

#### Percent Change in Income Originating 1953 to 1954 \*



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between \$33 billion and \$35 billion for the fourth consecutive quarter, after having declined sharply from a peak rate of \$41½ billion reached early in 1953. The major part of this reduction was absorbed by the profits tax liability component, and after-tax profits fell only about \$2½ billion during the same period.

Third quarter book profits before tax, at \$34 billion, and profits after tax at \$17½ billion—both values including net inventory gains—were substantially unchanged from their first-half annual rates. Dividends were up fractionally to an annual rate just under \$10 billion. Dividend payments

have been maintained or expanded since mid-1953 even in periods when profits were declining, with the result of helping to stabilize total personal income during the business readjustment of 1953-54.

The interest component of national income continued to rise through September of last year, although at a pace less rapid than in 1953.

#### Manufacturing profits down

In the first nine months of 1954, total profits before profits taxes were down \$5½ billion from the same period of 1953. Nearly \$4 billion of the decline was in manufacturing—\$3 billion in durables, and \$1 billion in nondurables—and about half the remainder was in transportation. These and other changes are shown in table 4. Their pattern, like that of total income originating in the various industries, reflects chiefly the selective nature of the business readjustment from mid-1953 through the first half of last year; it was not much influenced by the further developments of the third quarter.

Table 3.—National Income, by Type, 1951-54

[Billions of dollars] Seasonally adjusted at annual rates 1952 1953 1951 1953 1954 II III IVIII III 277. 0 291. 0 305. 0 305. 9 308. 2 306. 2 299. 9 298. 9 299. 6 298. 8 National income..... 180, 4 195, 4 209, 1 206, 2 210, 0 211, 4 208, 8 206, 4 206, 6 207, 2 Compensation of employees..... 170. 9 185. 0 198. 0 195. 3 198. 9 200. 3 197. 6 194. 6 194. 9 195. 6 Wages and salaries\_\_\_\_\_ Supplements to wages and 11. 1 10. 9 11. 1 11. 1 11. 2 11. 8 11. 7 11. 6 10.4 salaries..... 49.9 49, 9 49.0 50.3 48.9 47.8 49.1 49.4 49.0 48.5 Proprietors' and rental income 1 ... 26. 2 12. 2 10. 6 26. 5 26. 3 26. 1 25. 9 25. 6 13. 4 12. 1 11. 1 12. 3 13. 0 10. 5 10. 5 10. 6 10. 8 10. 8 24. 8 16. 0 9. 1 25. 7 14. 2 10. 0 Business and professional.... Rental income of persons Corporate profits and inventory aluation adjustment... 39. 9 38, 2 38.5 41.4 41.0 38, 3 33. 1 34. 1 Corporate profits before tax. 41. 2 37. 2 39. 4 42. 4 41. 9 40.9 32. 5 34. 5 34. 5 34. 2 Corporate profits tax liability
Corporate profits tax liability
Corporate profits after tax.
Inventory valuation adjustment. 22. 7 19. 7 20. 0 17. 2 19.0 -2.6 .4 1.0 -1.0-.9 . 6 -. 4 Net interest 6.8 7.4 8.4 7.9 8.3 8.6 8.9 9.0

In the first nine months of 1954, before-tax profits in manufacturing as a whole were down about one-fifth from a year earlier. In most of the durable goods industries, declines ranged between one-fourth and one-third. Notable exceptions were the stone, clay and glass group, in which profits were off relatively much less, and transportation equipment, other than autos, where advances in earnings of major aircraft manufacturers held the group total approximately even with 1953. Among nondurables, textile group profits totaled only about half as much as in the same period of 1953, and a sharp drop was also recorded for apparel, but the decreases in most other groups were on the order of 5–10 percent.

A special characteristic of these nine-month comparisons should be noted. Profits in manufacturing through September of 1953 were not representative of that year as a whole, since the fourth-quarter results were down sharply in most lines. In view of the improvement of business in the fourth quarter of last year, the totals for 1954 will presumably compare more favorably with those for 1953 on a full-year than on a nine-month basis.

Table 4.—Corporate Profits Before Tax, by Major Industries

[Billions of dollars, unadjusted for seasonal variation]

	First 9 months			1951		1952		1953		1954
	1952	1953	1954	1st half	2d half	1st half	2d half	1st half	2d half	1st half
All industries, total	27.4	31, 6	26, 1	21, 7	19.5	18.3	18.9	21. 1	18.3	17.4
Mining	.8	.9	1.0	.7	.7	.6	. 6	.6	.7	. 7
Manufacturing	8.7	18. 0 10. 8 7. 2	14. 0 7. 8 6. 2	13. 5 7. 6 5. 9	11. 0 6. 3 4. 7	10. 4 6. 1 4. 3	10.0 5.7 4.3	12.3 7.5 4.7	9. 5 5. 3 4. 3	9. 5 5. 4 4. 1
Transportation	1.4	1.6	.8	.9	1.1	.9	1.1	1.0	.8	. 4
Communications and public utilities	2, 2	2.6	2.8	1.3	1, 3	1.6	1.5	1.8	1, 7	1. 9
All other industries	7. 7	8.6	7. 5	5. 3	5. 3	4.9	5. 7	5, 4	5. 7	4.8

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

From the second to the third quarter of last year, total profits in nondurable goods manufacturing were virtually unchanged. The total for the durable groups declined one-sixth. About half of this drop was in conformity with past seasonal patterns, and much of the remainder seems to be traceable to the unusual sharpness of the third-quarter curtailment in auto production. The moving up of the changeover period last year very likely shifted into the fourth quarter some part of the year's profits which might otherwise have been realized in the third.

#### Nonmanufacturing industries

Declines from the first nine months of 1953 in transportation and trade profits have been associated with the softening of demand for durable goods, and to some extent also with increases in unit costs. Transportation profits have been affected by reduced shipments of finished durables and of basic materials used in the production of such products.

From the incomplete data available, profits in mining seem to have been well maintained. Communications and public utilities profits were about 10 percent higher in the first nine months of last year than in the corresponding period of 1953, both telephone and electric utility earnings advancing with the growth of demand and expansion of facilities.

Second-to-third quarter changes in the nonmanufacturing industries were mixed, but apart from the usual seasonal patterns the general tendency seems to have been upward in most cases. However, mining profits in the third quarter reflected narrower margins in petroleum extraction and the effect of work stoppages in the nonferrous metals group.

<sup>1.</sup> Includes noncorporate inventory valuation adjustment. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

# Saving in the National Economy

#### From the National Income Perspective

THE Office of Business Economics has received frequent requests for further explanation of the data relating to personal saving which are presented in the national income tables, and of their relationship to saving and investment as a whole. This article is designed to meet this expressed need and to point out some of the facts which these data reveal.

For proper understanding it is first necessary to discuss the meaning and measurement of total saving or investment as well as of saving in the parts of the economy, and to show how personal saving fits into this aggregate. This is done in the first section of the article; consideration of the actual data, except in an illustrative way, is confined to the later sections.

In the second major part of the article the distribution of saving and investment among the principal parts of the economy over the past quarter century and changes in the amount of total saving are examined, and their relation to business fluctuations and expansion are discussed. In the final section the personal saving data are analyzed separately with regard both to their composition and their relationship to consumer markets.

#### Saving and investment

In national income and product statistics the total saving of the Nation in any period is the value of additions to the Nation's capital stock. It is thus consistent with the simple fact that whatever is produced in a period and is not consumed is left over (saved) and added to the capital stock. For the economy as a whole, saving and additions to the capital stock (investment) are identical

capital stock (investment) are identical.

The capital stock implied by the measures of saving and investment in the Office of Business Economics data consists of humanly produced durable capital goods owned by private business firms and other private organizations, of privately owned housing (inclusive of owner-occupied dwellings) and of business inventories. It also includes the monetary gold stock and net claims of United States residents on foreign countries, since these provide the ability to secure goods and services from foreign countries in the future.

However, it does not include governmentally owned structures, roads, equipment and inventories, or consumer goods (other than houses) owned by individuals. In a word, in the measurement of saving and investment all goods purchased by governmental units and (except for houses and business property) by individuals are treated as though they were consumed as soon as acquired.

NOTE.—MR. DENISON IS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

A principal reason for restricting the definition of saving and investment in this way is the absence of information on actual consumption by, and additions to the capital stock of, Governments and individuals. However, since the motivations and consequences of business investment differ significantly from those of capital formation by Governments and individuals, the measures of investment and saving presented in the income and product statistics are highly useful for economic analysis.

#### Saving and investment different processes

Although saving and investment for the economy as a whole are identical for any past period, the processes of saving and of investment are quite separate. Saving arises from the receipt of current income in excess of current expenditures. Investment, as used here, consists of purchasing or constructing buildings, machinery, houses, or other durable capital assets, of adding to the inventory holdings of a business, or of investing abroad.

The motives leading an individual or a firm to save are in general quite different from those leading to investment even though the desire to acquire assets included in the capital stock may be one motive among several for saving. For any single individual or firm, and indeed for any group smaller than all the economic units within the economy, saving need not be numerically equal to investment as defined, nor is it likely to be. Governmental units by definition do not invest in real assets included in the capital stock, but they do save or dissave by operating with a surplus or deficit. Hence it is quite possible, and indeed necessary, to study saving patterns, behavior and motivations in the economy separately from those for investment.

It should also be understood that not even for the economy as a whole need all the plans of potential investors to invest in a future period and all of the plans of potential savers to save in the same future period be equal. When they are not, unplanned saving and investment take place (the latter most strikingly in the form of unplanned changes in inventories); and actual investment or saving, while equal to one another, may differ substantially from the amounts planned or expected at the beginning of the period by the individuals, firms, and governmental units of the country. The process by which divergent saving and investment plans are reconciled ordinarily involves changes in aggregate output, income, and business sales. Plans of the economic units of the country for the division of their incomes between spending and saving, and with respect to the amount of their investment, are principal forces governing economic fluctuations and economic growth.

It should be stressed that statistics for past periods can measure only actual saving and investment; to measure saving and investment plans or intentions requires a different kind of information. Nevertheless, much can often be

inferred with respect to saving and investment plans from the historical behavior of saving and investment when these are studied in conjunction with changes in production, income and prices.

#### The Meaning of saving Data

In 1953 the value of additions to the capital stock, as defined, amounted to \$49.5 billion on a gross basis—that is to say, this is the amount of actual investment, making no deduction for the using up of fixed capital assets. This figure is the sum of the gross private domestic investment and net foreign investment components of the gross national product.

The National Income supplement provides a broad breakdown of the corresponding gross saving of the economy, which may be summarized as follows (in billions of dollars): 1

Capital consumption allowances	27. 2
Undistributed corporate earnings	7. 9
Personal saving	20. 0
Government surplus or deficit (—) on income and product transactions	-6.6
Statistical discrepancy	1. 0
Total gross saving	49. 5

The "statistical discrepancy" line denotes only that there is a numerical difference of \$1 billion between gross saving or investment arrived at as the sum of investment items and as the sum of the components of saving. Since the source of the discrepancy is not known, it is equally appropriate to add it to saving, as is done here, or to subtract it from investment, which would yield a total of \$48.5 billion.

#### Difficulty of measuring net investment

Deduction from gross investment or saving of capital consumption allowances on fixed business property and housing—consisting of depreciation charges, accidental damage (from fire, storm, etc.) to fixed assets included in the capital stock, and capital outlays charged by business to current expense—would yield an implied estimate of \$22.3 billion as the net investment or saving of the United States economy in 1953. However, in presenting the national income and product statistics the Office of Business Economics does not feature or even compute such a measure of net capital formation or saving for the country as a whole because "book" depreciation charges are not considered a satisfactory measure of the current value of capital consumption.

There are two main reasons for this. First, book depreciation on durable capital assets is valued in terms of prices at the time the assets were built or acquired rather than of prices in the period to which the depreciation estimates pertain, and hence is not comparable to the valuation of gross new investment in the same period.<sup>2</sup> Second, book depreci-

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ation is conventionally distributed over the life of depreciable assets in accordance with the straight-line formula or, occasionally, some other formula, because information required to establish the actual timing of capital consumption is lacking. Only sketchy information is available concerning even the actual life spans of capital goods within which their total cost is to be written off.

These points are discussed in the article, "Growth of Business Capital Equipment, 1929–53," in last month's That source also provides, for producers' durable goods, adjustment factors to derive an alternative series of depreciation estimates based on reproduction costs. But, as is there pointed out, that type of measure too has important limitations for the measurement of net capital formation, if what is desired is a measure of the increase in the ability of the stock of durable capital goods to contribute to future production. The price indexes utilized to adjust the valuation of depreciation are subject to the very important limitation that they cannot take adequate account of quality improvement; and, in addition, the timing problems remain.

#### Saving by major groups

In accordance with business practice, the depreciation figures utilized by business are, nevertheless, accepted in the national income statistics in reporting the income of corporate and noncorporate business firms. In addition, a depreciation estimate for individually owned housing and other property is computed by a comparable procedure in order to derive estimates of the rental income of persons. As a result, since the saving of any group within the economy can be computed by deducting from income its current expenditures together with other current charges, a breakdown of the implied net saving figure among the major groups in the economy emerges from the statistics, as shown in the table just presented.

This does not, obviously, mean that net saving figures for the economy are more meaningful from the standpoint of measuring changes in its production potential than would be similar estimates for net investment, since they are the same thing. However, the division based upon accounting records of gross income between capital consumption allowances and net income, and of gross saving between capital consumption allowances and net saving, is of interest from another standpoint—that of analyzing the sources of investment funds. To the extent that business decisions are based upon profits computed by use of book depreciation, such data are also relevant to consideration of business decisions with respect to investment, dividend, and other policies, as well as to tax determinations.

For many purposes gross saving estimates may be preferred, however, even though gross saving and investment are themselves not without a range of ambiguity since the dividing

<sup>1.</sup> The reader will find it convenient to have at hand for reference the 1954 NATIONAL INCOME supplement to the Survey of Current Business. That source also affords precise definitions of individual series for saving, investment, and related items. The saving data cited above are summarized from Table 5 of the supplement. "Undistributed corporate earnings," in this and all other tabulations and references in this article, include the corporate inventory valuation adjustment, and also the minor item (negative in 1953) "excess of wage accurals over disbursements."

2. An exception may be noted for farm depreciation, which is valued in terms of current prices.

line between new fixed capital investment, on the one hand, and current expenditures for maintenance and repair, on the

other, is not a precise one.

Data which permit gross saving, too, to be broken down among corporations, governmental units, and persons and noncorporate business combined are available. The resulting data for 1953 are as follows (in billions of dollars):

Sector Corporations	Gross saving 21. 7	Capital consumption allowances 13. 8	Net saving 7. 9
Persons and noncorporate business Government	$\begin{array}{c} 33.4 \\ -6.6 \end{array}$	13. 4	20. 0 -6. 6
Statistical discrepancy	1. 0		1. 0
Total	49. 5	27. 2	22, 3

Derivation of this breakdown requires that capital consumption allowances be added back to the net saving figures for the two private groups. Capital consumption allowances on property owned by persons and noncorporate business can be obtained from the National Income supplement; subtraction of this item from total capital consumption allowances provides an estimate for corporations.<sup>3</sup> No entry for Government property is required since such property is not counted in gross capital formation.

#### Total saving and personal saving

In an ultimate sense, of course, all saving may be viewed as being made by or in behalf of individuals and for their benefit, and in this sense individual saving can be considered to be the same as the saving of the economy as a whole. However, the considerations determining the volume of saving or dissaving by Governments or corporations in any time period may differ sufficiently from those controlling the saving of individuals, as well as from one another, to make a breakdown necessary for analysis of factors which determine the amount of saving. The breakdown has also a great influence on changes in the amount and type of personal assets and liabilities, as well as those of corporations and

It will be noted that whereas the term "personal saving" was used in the previous table, in which personal saving was confined to net saving, the transition to a gross saving basis, which involves adding back depreciation on noncorporate makes it necessary to refer to "persons and noncorporate business."

Actually, both the gross and net saving estimates comprise all private noncorporate saving. However, in the national income statistics the net income of unincorporated business enterprises is considered to be received directly by their owners, and is therefore included in personal income. means that, formally, unincorporated enterprises as such can have no net saving—just as corporate saving would be zero if the dividend payments of corporations were always equal to their net earnings. Hence, all net saving by proprietors of unincorporated firms is personal saving.

It has sometimes been suggested that the saving of proprietors of unincorporated business should be divided between "personal" and "business" saving. Actually there is available no suitable alternative to the convention followed, since

most proprietors of unincorporated businesses do not distinguish between their saving in a business and personal capacity nor have they occasion to do so.4 Depreciation charges, on the other hand, ordinarily are computed by noncorporate firms, and national income statistics recognize them as a business deduction in the computation of net income.

#### Measurement of saving by groups

While the definition of the total saving of the economy is established by the definition of the capital stock, the division of saving shown in the table requires certain additional de-To make clear their character and importance requires a brief statement of the ways in which saving is or can be derived for the parts of the economy.

In the national income data, the saving of each of the domestic sectors is equal to its current income less current expenditures which are treated as consumption (i. e., personal consumption expenditures and Government purchases of goods and services) and less its transfers of income to other sectors. This is so with respect both to the definition of saving and its statistical measurement.

The reason that the total of saving obtained in this way must equal total investment requires explanation, and the following perhaps most closely follows the definition just given. Explanation is facilitated if the term "transfers" is construed broadly for a moment, and thought of as consisting of two types.

The first type—the only one relevant to the preceding definition—consists of transfers of the income of one sector of the economy to another sector. This group comprises personal tax and nontax payments to Government, corporate profits tax liability, transfer payments and interest paid by Government, Government subsidies to business (less the current surplus of Government enterprises), and corporate dividend payments. These payments necessarily appear both as income to the recipient and as a transfer from the income of the payer. Hence, in a sense they introduce duplication of income if the incomes of the three sectors are added up, but—inasmuch as transfers of income are deducted in arriving at the saving of the payer—they do not affect the total of saving if the saving of the three groups, derived by the method stated above, is combined.

The second group of transactions which may perhaps be thought of as "transfers" includes indirect business tax and nontax liability, contributions for social insurance, and business transfer payments to the personal sector (such as corporate gifts to nonprofit organizations). These must be distinguished from the first type because they are deducted before the income of the payer is computed, and hence their inclusion in the income of the recipient does not introduce duplication in the combined income of the three parts of the economy—nor, of course, in the saving total. Since they do not involve payments from the income, as measured, of any group, they are not relevant to the definition provided

The key fact in the explanation sought for the identity of aggregate saving and investment is this. If the incomes of persons, corporations, and Government are added, and the transfers of income from one sector to another—the first type of transfer—are deducted as is done in the derivation of saving, the result is identical with the net national product

<sup>3.</sup> Noncorporate capital consumption is the sum of the "depreciation" lines (18, 24, and 31) in table 6 of the Supplement. Total capital consumption allowances are shown in table 4. The procedure described, utilized to avoid going beyond data presented in the Supplement, assumes that capital outlays charged to current expense, which are not shown in table 6, are wholly corporate, although a rough estimate suggests they may actually be about three-fourths corporate. The error involved with respect to the broader totals used in this article is minor. Accidental damage to noncorporate business property is included with depreciation in table 6.

<sup>4.</sup> Such a distinction is somewhat more meaningful for partnerships, particularly the larger firms, since there is a group decision as to the amount of the firm's income which is to be retained in the business and the amount to be distributed to partners. This may be distinguished from the decisions of the partners as individuals with respect to the amounts of their income which they will spend and save. There is a similar difference between the power of control over individual and partnership assets. However, data indicating the amount of partnership income actually distributed to firm members are not available.

except, as discussed earlier, for the statistical discrepancy. This is shown for 1953 by the following table. (The minor item, "excess of wage accruals over disbursements," must be included in the income total since it in effect involves, when positive, income which is omitted from both the income of the employer and personal income. In 1953 it was negative so that, actually, removal of a slight duplication is involved.) Data are shown here in millions of dollars in order to facilitate direct comparison with the statistics as reported in the NATIONAL INCOME supplement.

Total (duplicated) income of the sectors		420, 356
Personal income	286, 066	
Corporate profits and inventory valuation	00 400	
adjustment		
Government receipts		
Excess of wage accruals over disbursements	-76	
Less: Transfers from income between sectors		83, 772
Personal tax and nontax payments	35, 967	
Corporate profits tax liability		
Government transfer payments		
Net interest paid by Government Subsidies minus current surplus of Government	5, 040	
enterprises	-529	
Dividends	9, 365	
Dividends	<i>9</i> , 500	
Plus: Statistical discrepancy in national accounts.		1, 047
Equals: Net national product		337, 631

The net national product represents the sum of expenditures treated as consumption and of (net) investment, while the total income of the sectors less their transfers of income is the sum of expenditures treated as consumption and of (net) saving. Hence it is apparent from the identity of net national product and total income less transfers that the procedure followed to derive saving in each sector must yield a saving total which is identical with that for investment.

The foregoing discussion has been, for convenience, in terms of net saving and investment but it is apparent that the measurement of income, saving, and investment before deduction of capital consumption allowances would lead to the same conclusion with respect to the identity of the measures of gross saving and investment.

#### Measurement from assets and liabilities

Saving in each group might also be measured in another way, which it is useful to spell out since it further explains the meaning of the data. This would be to sum the values of (1) additions to the real domestic assets owned by the sector which are included in the capital stock; (2) increases in debts due from the other sectors (including cash and deposits, considered in this formulation as debts of Government or the banks) less increases in debt to the other sectors; (3) transfers of equity funds to other sectors less transfers of equity funds from other sectors; and (4) purchases of land and used durable capital assets from other sectors less sales of such assets to other sectors (in order to offset changes in financial assets and liabilities arising from such transactions).

This method is presently followed in the national income statistics only to derive an alternative estimate of personal saving (which is discussed later) but it is hoped that a comprehensive set of estimates of this type can be developed in the future.

It is clear that, if this method is to give the correct saving total for the economy as a whole as previously established by the definition of changes in the capital stock, components (2), (3), and (4) must wholly cancel out among the sectors with the sole exception that changes in the monetary gold stock, the increase in net claims on foreign countries, and the net outflow of equity capital abroad, will be left over. In other words, the sum of item 1 for all the sectors must equal domestic capital formation and the sum of items 2, 3, and 4 for all the sectors must equal net foreign investment.

#### Timing problems

If the sum of the saving estimates for each of the three groups in the economy, measured as income less consumption and transfers of income to other groups, is to equal the total saving of the economy as established by the definition of additions to the capital stock, it is necessary that every current transaction be entered on the same date as a receipt for the recipient and an expenditure by the payer. Similarly, if the asset-liability approach is followed, it is obvious that every loan transaction must appear as a debt on the books of the borrower and an asset on the books of the creditor on the same date, and that the timing of transfers of equity funds must be similarly consistent on the books of both parties to the transaction. Finally, if the same saving total is to be derived for each of the sectors by this method as by the income-expenditures method, the timing of these changes in assets and liabilities must be consistent with the timing of related income and expenditure transactions.

Actual accounts kept do not always coincide in these ways, and when they do not they must be made consistent in the national income statistics. Obviously, there is a choice as to which records to adjust, and the choice made affects the saving estimate in a given period for each sector involved—although not, of course, for the economy as a whole.

The corporate income tax is an important example of such inconsistency in reporting as between payer and recipient. In computing their net income after tax for a year, corporations ordinarily deduct their liability for corporate income tax on that year's earnings, whereas the Federal budget shows as a receipt actual tax collections, based on prior year earnings, which may be quite different. The Office of Business Economics, in compiling the series for Government receipts which enter into the derivation of the "surplus on income and product account", substitutes for tax collections the tax liability as carried in the corporate accounts.

If saving estimates were derived by the alternative method of computing changes in assets and liabilities, it would be necessary, in order to arrive at the corporate and Government saving totals provided in the national income statistics, to consider a change in the value of such taxes accrued but unpaid as a change in the debt of corporations to Government.<sup>5</sup>

If the alternative of making the corporate accounts consistent with those of Governments by counting such taxes on a payments basis were followed, corporate saving and the Government deficit would each be nearly \$1 billion smaller in 1953. In many years the difference would be in the opposite direction.

A similar adjustment of reported Government receipts is required for indirect business taxes and payroll taxes, which are also treated on an accrual basis. In addition, because business firms act as an intermediary in the collection of withholding taxes, there is a lag ranging up to several months (and varying from time to time) between the date such taxes are actually paid by the employee and that on which they are received by governmental units. This lag also requires

<sup>5</sup> This is done for corporations in Office of Business Economics data on "Sources and Uses of Corporate Funds". The line "Federal income tax liabilities" in the table on page 5 of Survey of Current Business, September 1954, provides such data for nonfinancial corporations for the years 1946 to 1953.

adjustment of Government receipts to achieve consistency with the accounts for the individual tax payer.6

A somewhat different example concerns credit sales. These are considered to involve a receipt to the seller and an expenditure by the buyer at the time the sale is made, not at the time payment is made. If, as has sometimes been suggested, the alternative procedure of counting actual outlays by the purchaser rather than purchases were to be followed, personal saving in 1953 would be nearly \$3 billion larger and corporate saving nearly \$3 billion smaller with respect to

Table 1.—Illustrative Table of the Balance of Saving and Investment in 1953

[Billions of dollars]											
	Gross investment	Capital consmption allowances	Net investment	Gross saving	Capital consumption allowances	Net saving	Saving less investment				
Corporations	27. 1	13. 8	13. 3	21. 7	13. 8	7. 9	-5.4				
Persons and noncorporate business	24. 3	13. 4	10. 9	33. 4	13. 4	20. 0	9. 1				
Government	<del>-</del>			-6.6	 	-6.6	-6.6				
Rest of the world	-1.9		-1.9				1. 9				
Statistical discrepancy			<b>-</b>	1. 0		1. 0	1. 0				
Total for the economy	49. 5	<b>27.</b> 2	22. 3	49. 5	<b>27.</b> 2	22. 3	0				

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

consumer goods (other than houses) purchased from corporations, alone.<sup>7</sup>

As these examples may suggest, the approach in determining the timing to be followed in recording current transactions involving business enterprises has generally been to accept business practice, and to construct accounts in which transactions of business with governments and individuals conform to that practice.

#### Classification of borderline cases

The division of saving among corporations, Government, and persons and noncorporate business also requires decisions as to where certain borderline cases are to be classified. Thus the current surplus of governmentally-operated social insurance funds is counted as Government saving, although it is sometimes suggested that it be counted as personal These funds receive employer and/or employee contributions together with income from investments and disburse mainly old age, survivors, sickness, death, and unemployment benefits to covered persons and their beneficiaries. The alternative of classifying the surplus of their receipts over their expenditures as personal saving would raise personal saving and lower Government saving (increase the deficit of Governments) by \$3.5 billion in 1953. Table 10 of the National Income supplement provides data which permit this adjustment to be made for other years if desired. The surplus of Government enterprises is also included with Government (rather than corporate) saving.

Corporate saving covers all private corporations organized for profit. Thus this group encompasses family-controlled firms for which the division between saving by the firm and saving by the family may be little more meaningful than in the case of proprietorships, since the same individual is making the saving and spending decisions for both, and he may be able fairly readily to transfer assets between corporation and family holdings. On the other hand, saving by organizations not organized for profit, including mutual financial institutions, is included with personal rather than corporate saving, even though in certain decisions controlling saving—such as that of a saving and loan association to add to its reserves rather than increase its dividend rate—the ability of the individual shareholder to influence the decision may be no greater than that of the individual small stockholder to influence the dividend policy of a large corporation. Such borderline cases, which are present in any classification, should be kept in mind in interpreting the saving data for the separate groups.

#### Investment by sectors

The national income tables permit a breakdown of investment which parallels that for saving. The National Income supplement furnishes an estimate of gross domestic investment by persons and noncorporate business in buildings, equipment, and business inventories.8 Deduction of this amount from total gross domestic investment yields an estimate of gross domestic investment by corporations. Capital consumption allowances required to move to a "net" investment figure are the same as in the case of saving although, for the reasons stated earlier, such a computed bookkeeping "net investment" figure is of little use in analysis. It is shown in the present context only in order to indicate definitional relationships.

Since domestic investment in the national income statistics is confined to private capital formation, there is no investment entry for Government. The remaining investment entry, net foreign investment, measures the net change, arising from current international transactions, in the international assets and liabilities held by the Nation as a whole. Net foreign investment is not allocated among the domestic sectors but is classified as investment in the "Rest of the World.'

The resulting investment figures are shown in the first three columns of table 1, and aligned with those already derived for saving.

#### Sector differences in saving and investment

Estimates of this type permit a comparison of the saving and investment, as defined, done by each of the major segments of the economy.

It is immediately apparent from the table that while saving and investment are identical for the economy as a whole this is not the case for the separate groups within the economy just as it obviously is not for a single individual, firm, or governmental unit. The difference between saving and investment is shown for each group in the last column of the table. These differences are, of course, the same on either a gross or a net basis. For the economy as a whole they necessarily balance out to zero, provided the statistical discrepancy in the national accounts is included.

#### Effect of investment definition upon the data

The difference between saving and investment in each sector as shown in the final column of table 1 represents changes in its financial assets and liabilities (plus net acquisitions of

<sup>6</sup> Personal income taxes are dated in the national accounts at the time they are paid by individuals (or withheld from their earnings)—not, like corporate taxes, on the basis of liability computed against current income.

7 See line 13, "Increase in debt not elsewhere classified", measuring changes in consumer debts to corporate business, in table 6 of the NATIONAL INCOME supplement.

<sup>8.</sup> The estimate is the sum of lines 15, 16, 20, 21, 26, 27, and 28 in table 6.

land)—that is to say, it is equivalent to the sum of components (2) through (4) of saving in the alternative saving definition provided above. Consequently, while affected by decisions adopted with respect to the classification of the economy and the timing of transactions, these data are not dependent upon any particular definition of domestic capital formation; they would not be affected by broadening or narrowing the scope of the items included in the capital stock, nor by changes in the method of valuing capital consumption or the change in business inventories, so long as changes were consistently adopted throughout the national income statistics. Such differences in procedure would either affect gross saving and gross investment equally, or else would involve a different division of gross saving and investment

9. The valuation of the change in business inventories in the national income statistics is discussed in the NATIONAL INCOME supplement and in James P. Daly, "LIFO Inventories and National Income Accounting," Survey of Current Business, May 1953.

between capital consumption allowances and net saving and investment.

As previously noted, however, these decisions do affect the gross and net saving and investment figures in the table. The most important points which should be kept in mind in their interpretation are probably the exclusion of government property and consumer durable goods, and the use of book depreciation. Inclusion of government and consumer durable assets would raise gross saving and investment in the Government and noncorporate sectors, and also net saving and investment so long as the stock of such assets is being increased. The use of book depreciation, generally based on historical cost (and the straight line method) tends throughout the postwar period to yield higher figures for net saving and investment in the corporate and personal sectors than would the use of replacement cost.

#### II

#### The Pattern of Saving in the Past Quarter Century

A convenient framework to place in perspective investment and the saving which financed it is afforded by table 2, provided the characteristics of the data which have just been discussed are kept in mind. In order to focus upon typical patterns rather than those of a single year, data have been cumulated for the prewar period covered by the estimates, for the war years, and for the post-World War II years as well as for the entire 25-year period.

Aside from the time periods, the table is similar to table 1 except for two modifications. First, figures for net investment, which were included in table 1 only for illustration, have been omitted. Second, the Government surplus or deficit has been divided between the surplus of social insurance funds and the surplus or deficit of governments arising from other government operations, since this division is of some interest. A further division between Federal and other government operations is provided in the NATIONAL INCOME supplement and will be referred to in the text.

#### Postwar saving and investment

The distribution of saving and investment among the parts of the economy during the postwar period may be conconsidered first. In this period corporations accounted for slightly more than half of the gross investment, two-fifths of gross saving, half the total of capital consumption allowances, and one-third of net saving.

Persons and noncorporate business accounted for not far from half of total gross investment. Their gross and net saving and capital consumption allowances each represented slightly over half of the corresponding totals for the economy as a whole.

The government surplus on income and product account represented 8 percent of the gross saving and 14 percent of the net saving of the economy in this period. Foreign investment comprised 4 percent of total gross investment and, of course, a somewhat larger proportion of net investment.

One of the more interesting features of table 2 is the extent to which gross saving approached a balance with gross investment within each of the two private domestic sectors. Thus, on a consolidated basis, gross corporate investment in construction, equipment, and inventories was financed to the extent of almost 78 percent from internal sources—43 per-

cent by capital consumption allowances and 35 percent by undistributed corporate earnings. Only 22 percent required drawing upon the saving of other sectors; this amount is equivalent, in the usual sources and uses of funds statement, to the excess of funds obtained from external sources over other uses of funds (increases in financial assets and land acquisition).<sup>10</sup>

Gross investment in the plant, equipment, and inventories of farm and nonfarm business, in houses, and in construction by nonprofit organizations absorbed 87 percent of the gross saving by persons and unincorporated business. Only 13 percent of gross saving (or about one-fifth of net saving) represented the excess of additions to the financial assets of persons and noncorporate business over additions to their liabilities to the other sectors of the economy.

It will be understood, of course, that these statements apply only to each sector as a whole on a consolidated basis. The individuals or firms contributing the saving were not necessarily the same as those making the investment. A particular corporation (or individual) can tap saving by another corporation (or individual) only by borrowing or the transfer of equity funds, so that from its standpoint such saving is just as much an external source as saving by a different sector.

For corporations, however, the correspondence between saver and investor was probably sufficient for the availability of funds from internal sources, as such, to have had some effect upon the amount of corporate investment and, conversely, for the size of corporate requirements for investment funds to have influenced the amount of dividend payments, and hence of corporate saving. Among individuals, however, there probably was relatively little correspondence between savers and investors even for the period as a whole, and even less for shorter periods. Hence, there can have been but little direct causal relationship between the amounts of noncorporate investment and of noncorporate saving.

<sup>19.</sup> Data for corporations shown in table 2 differ from corresponding data shown in the "Sources and Uses of Corporate Funds" table on page 5 of the September 1954 SURVEY in several respects, of which the more important are (1) inventories and undistributed profits include the inventory valuation adjustment; (2) gross investment and capital consumption allowances include capital outlays charged to current expense; (3) banks and insurance companies are included; and (4) fixed investment estimates were derived, by the procedure described earlier, as an allocation of total fixed investment measured in the gross national product, instead of by an allocation to corporations of a portion of the plant and equipment expenditures reported in the OBE-SEC surveys.

The net flows of funds among the parts of the economy are also of interest. In the 8 years of the postwar period investment by corporations in plant, equipment, and inventories exceeded their saving by \$41 billion. Net investment abroad amounted to \$12 billion. Corresponding to this

Table 2.—Saving and Investment by Sectors

[Billions of dollars]

[Billion	s of dollar	s]					
	Gross invest- ment	Gross saving	Capital con- sump- tion al- lowances	Net saving	Saving less invest- ment		
			1929-41				
Corporations	57 54	$ \begin{array}{r} 46 \\ 86 \\ -20 \\ 9 \\ -29 \\ \hline 6 \end{array} $	54 49	$     \begin{array}{r}       -8 \\       37 \\       -20 \\       9 \\       -29 \\     \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} -12 \\ 33 \\ -20 \\ 9 \\ -29 \\ -7 \\ 6 \end{array} $		
Total for the economy	118	118	102	15	0		
			1942-4	5	<u>', ,</u>		
Corporations	 6	$ \begin{array}{r} 42 \\ 147 \\ -167 \\ 16 \\ -183 \\ \hline 5 \end{array} $	25 21	18 126 -167 16 -183	$\begin{bmatrix} 25\\ 131\\ -167\\ 16\\ -183\\ 6\\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$		
Total for the economy	27	27	46	-19	0		
	1946–53						
Corporations	159	140 182 27 26 0	78 80	63 102 27 26 0	-41 23 27 26 0 -12 3		
Total for the economy					1		
			1929-5	3 	<del> </del>		
Corporations Persons and noncorporate business Government Social insurance funds Other Rest of the world Statistical discrepancy	13	228 415 -160 51 -212 	156 149	$ \begin{array}{r} 72\\ 266\\ -160\\ 51\\ -212\\ \hline 14 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} -27 \\ 187 \\ -160 \\ 51 \\ -212 \\ -13 \\ 14 \end{array} $		
Total for the economy	498	498	305	192	0		

Note.—Estimates of noncorporate investment and depreciation for 1929-32, not shown in the National Income supplement, were prepared by methods similar to those followed in later years, in order to complete this table.

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

\$53 billion was an excess of saving over investment elsewhere in the economy. This was provided (aside from the \$3 billion unaccounted for as a result of the statistical discrepancy) to the extent of \$23 billion by persons and noncorporate business and some \$27 billion by Government. The latter amount was almost wholly in the form of social insurance fund surpluses, as the receipts and expenditures on income and product account of governments were otherwise in balance for the period as a whole. Almost the entire surplus occurred in the Federal component.11

Insofar as the private domestic groups are concerned, the pattern is fairly typical—investment by corporations as a whole normally exceeds their saving while an excess of saving over investment is usual in the noncorporate sector, although there have been exceptions to both. The position of governments, on the other hand, has varied widely and frequently between a surplus and deficit position, and net foreign investment has also fluctuated frequently between positive and negative amounts.

#### Prewar and wartime patterns

The postwar pattern may be compared with those before and during World War II. The major characteristics of the 1929-41 period were the low volume of investment associated with the depression of the thirties, and the presence of substantial Government deficits incurred as a result of reduced tax yields and the effort to stimulate economic activity by Government expenditures. Capital consumption allowances almost matched gross investment in both the corporate and noncorporate areas. The total net saving of the economy, as measured, was small; in 6 of the 13 years it was actually negative. Net personal saving, itself small, served in large part to offset dissaving by Government and corporations rather than to finance investment in excess of capital consumption allowances.

The war period pattern was strikingly different from the

peacetime periods, and makes especially clear the sharp distinction between personal saving and the total saving of the

With the heavy demands placed upon available resources by the war, little was available for private investment. Output of consumer goods could not advance to keep pace with the sharp rise in consumer income caused by war production, and price increases were restrained by controls.

Despite sharp advances in taxes, the combined Government deficit on income and product account amounted in 4 years to \$167 billion. For the Federal Government alone it came to \$177 billion, but State and local governments, with their financial position influenced contrarywise by the same forces as the private economy, had a \$10 billion surplus.

Under these circumstances, gross investment fell below capital consumption allowances, and the net saving of the economy as a whole was negative. 12 Private net saving, however, was enormous, coming to \$126 billion for persons and \$18 billion for corporations. With capital consumption allowances exceeding gross investment, the excess of their saving over their investment was in each case still larger. In addition net foreign investment turned negative as foreign countries, owing to the relative scarcity of goods available for commercial import from the United States, built up their dollar balances.

The mechanisms by which private saving was made available to finance the Federal deficit were diverse. Federal bonds were sold directly to individuals and nonfinancial corporations. Private debts to financial institutions were paid off and replaced by Government loans. The proceeds of bank loans to the Government, based on credit expansion, when spent added to the liquid asset holdings of individuals and businesses.

<sup>11.</sup> The "cash" surplus of the Federal Government over this period was much smaller than the surplus on income and product account chiefly because (1) there was a large increase in outstanding Government loans (other than non-recourse loans to farmers) to private business individuals, foreign countries and international organizations, which is treated as an expenditure in the "cash" budget; and (2) corporate liability for taxes on 1953 income, payable in 1954, greatly exceeded liability for taxes on 1945 income, payable in 1946.

12. A qualification should be noted here, though the subject will not be discussed. Actually, a large volume of investment was made by the Federal Government during the war in productive facilities of a character normally financed by private means. Some of these were later transferred to private ownership and used in private production.

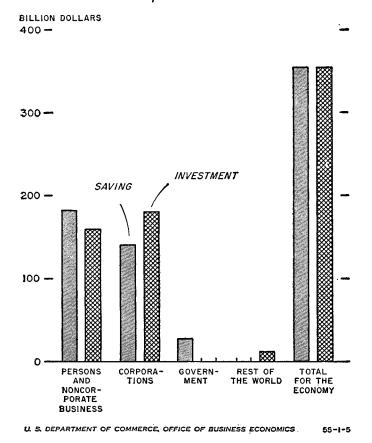
The effect of this wartime experience upon the structure of asset holdings and claims in the economy was enormous, and in some respects brought about the largest changes that oc-curred during the past quarter century. This will be illustrated for the personal sector by a table to be presented later; at this point in the discussion, a comparison of the data in table 2 for the 4 years of World War II with the totals for the entire 25-year period is instructive.

Of the 25-year total of personal saving, 46 percent came during the 4 war years. Of the excess of saving over investment in the personal and noncorporate area—representing additions to financial assets in excess of additions to debt to the other sectors—the war years were responsible for fully 70

percent.

For corporations, the war years contributed 25 percent of the net saving for the entire period. They canceled almost half of the excess of investment over saving accruing in the other 21 years of the period—with a corresponding impact upon corporate financial assets and debt.

#### Gross Saving and Investment in the Postwar Period, 1946-53



The \$167 billion Government deficit on income and product account for the war years compares with \$160 billion for the period as a whole.

#### Relation of saving and investment to GNP

Studies by private investigators, particularly Simon Kuznets and Raymond Goldsmith, have indicated that,

aside from cyclical fluctuations and war periods, total investment and saving have comprised a rather stable proportion of gross national product over a long period of time. 13 Cyclically, the ratio of total investment and saving to gross national product has risen in prosperous years and declined in recession years, since investment has fluctuated much more widely than consumption. Indeed, it is well accepted that the changing intensity of investment demand—war periods aside—has in the past been a prime cause of such variations in the dollar value of the gross national product.

Over most of the period covered by these investigations the scope of Government operations in the economy, and in particular the size of the combined Government surplus or deficit, were small except in wartime. Hence earlier experience was consistent with stable relationships between gross national product and both (1) total gross saving or investment and (2) gross private saving (the sum of gross saving by corporations and by persons and noncorporate business). Gross private saving, it is important to note, is equal to gross investment plus a Government deficit on income or product account, or minus a Government surplus.

In the more recent period, with the enlarged scope of Government activity, wide fluctuations in Government spending in response to changing defense and other requirements, and heavy reliance upon sensitive Government revenue sources, Government surpluses and deficits have frequently been large and have fluctuated widely from year to Under these conditions the movement of total gross investment or saving has no longer corresponded closely to that of gross private saving, and it is of interest to examine the relationship of each to changes in the value of total

On the accompanying chart the solid line shows the ratio of gross private saving to gross national product from 1929 through 1953 and the dotted line the ratio of gross saving to gross national product. The difference between the two is the ratio of the Government surplus or deficit (and the statistical discrepancy) to gross national product.

Examination of the gross private saving ratio shows, aside from sharp movements during World War II and its immediate aftermath, that it (1) closely followed business fluctuations during the decade of the thirties, falling when the gross national product was reduced and rising as activity increased; and (2) most interestingly, was highly stable during the period of sustained postwar prosperity from 1948 through 1953 at a rate about the same as in 1929, or about 15 percent of gross national product. The downward movement in the very moderate recession of 1949 was small and preliminary data suggest that any change in 1954 was also slight.

In general, the series corresponds well to the expectation derived from longer-run experience of stability of the ratio as among prosperous years, and of positive association with cyclical changes in gross national product.<sup>14</sup> This means, of

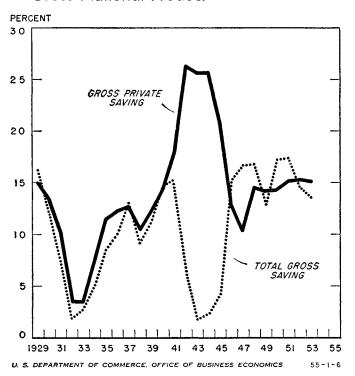
<sup>13.</sup> These studies have covered periods dating back almost to the Civil War. They have been based on definitions which are not identical with those followed here, and some series have suggested a downward movement of the saving ratio toward the end of the nineteenth century. The statement in the text is intended as a broad generalization based upon their findings; the original studies should be consulted for detail. Convenient summaries by the authors are presented in Simon Kuznets, "Proportion of Capital Formation to National Product," American Economic Review, Vol. XLII, No. 2 (May 1952), pp. 75-526; and Raymond Goldsmith, "Trends and Structural Changes in Savings in the Twentieth Century," in Savings in the Modern Economy, University of Minnesota Press, 1953, pp. 133-152.

14. If the ratio of private saving to gross national product is related to an index of the cyclical position of the economy (such as the proportion of the labor force employed), it will be found that the saving ratio is higher in the later years of the prewar period than in "corresponding" years of the early thirties. It appears that a satisfactory mathematical expression of the relationship between the two would require a formula, rather similar to the "ratchet" functions developed by Franco Modigliani, which in periods of substantial underutilization of resources would take account of the ratio of current-year GNP to the peak of GNP in the last prosperous period rather than to the current full-employment level only.

course, that as between two prosperous years, gross private saving and gross national product have tended to change in the same proportion, whereas during major cyclical movements, percentage changes in gross private saving have been much larger than those in gross national product.

The ratio of total gross saving (or gross investment) to gross national product also followed the business cycle closely in the prewar years, although the exact pattern was somewhat

#### Gross Private Saving and Total Gross Saving as a Percentage of Gross National Product



different, and the average ratio for the postwar period was not very different from that in the last predepression year of 1929. Within the postwar period, however, swings in the ratio, not associated with cyclical changes, were rather wide, including a reduction from 17.4 percent in 1951 to 13.6 percent in 1953 (a difference equivalent to \$14 billion of gross investment at the 1953 level of gross national product).

It is not surprising that in this period the ratio is more stable when the Government surplus is added to investment. This fact is consistent with the common observation that to a degree an increase in a Government deficit on income and product account, or a reduction in a surplus, exerts an expansionary influence upon the dollar value of gross national product somewhat similar in character to that of an increase in investment, since both add to private income—without, in general, adding correspondingly to the supply of goods and services available for private consumption.

There is, of course, no implication from the stability of the private saving (or investment-plus-Government-deficit) ratio that the full effects upon the size of gross national product of a dollar of gross investment and a dollar of Government deficit are similar. Analysis required to measure the impact of different expenditures upon the economy is beyond the scope of the present discussion. It may be pointed out, however, that even apart from the important and obvious influence of investment upon future productivity, any stronger tendency for investment to stimulate further investment would tend to appear as an increase in both gross national product and private saving rather than as an increase in the ratio shown on the chart.

#### Interaction of investment and activity

A close relationship between investment-plus-Government-deficit and gross national product does not, of course, indicate that the causation is in one direction. In actual fact it is quite clear that there is considerable interaction, in which the amount of investment and the size of the Government surplus or deficit are major determinants of the value of the gross national product, but are also themselves greatly influenced by market prospects, which are related to the size of consumption and total gross national product.

Moreover, even if it were to be supposed, for example, that private investment plans and Government plans to spend and raise revenue (i. e., for the size of the Government surplus or deficit) were wholly independent of the size of the gross national product, actual investment and the actual Government surplus or deficit would frequently be affected by changes in the size of the gross national product in at least four important ways. These include (1) unplanned inventory accumulation or liquidation; (2) the effect of income changes upon tax revenues; (3) the effect of income and inventory changes upon imports (and, indirectly upon exports), which affects net foreign investment; and (4) price changes.

#### Broad stability of total saving relationship

This by no means suggests that the relationship is not meaningful, however. For there is considerable reason to believe that, while investment decisions and decisions with respect to Government expenditures and revenues are strongly influenced and at times dominated by the current size of gross national product and the current strength of markets generally, longer term and other considerations are such that they do have a substantial element of independence of the immediate business position.

If this is so, it implies that the stability of the relationship noted between gross saving and gross national product rests mainly upon saving habits—that is to say, that decisions of persons and business firms with respect to the amount they save rather than use for current expenditures are primarily dependent upon the value of gross national product (i. e., of the gross income, before all taxes, earned in current production) or upon other determinants which move in close association with the gross national product, rather than upon independent influences. The nature of this relationship to repeat, is that persons and firms as a whole have saved a rather constant proportion of gross national product in prosperous years and a progressively lower percentage in poorer years.

It should be clearly understood that there is nothing inherent in the system of national accounts that automatically ensures this relationship, as is illustrated by the fact that it has not held during periods when unusual influences were dominant. During World War II individuals and firms sharply raised their rate of saving—partly, at least, under the necessity imposed by shortages of goods available for purchase by consumers, accompanied by rationing and price controls—and in 1946 and 1947, with backlog demands strong and liquid asset holdings large, they cut saving below the usual rate. In the quarters of late 1950

<sup>15.</sup> This need be true, of course, only in a net sense—that is, other factors could powerfully influence the saving of particular firms or individuals if their influence were offsetting among the individual units and thus did not affect total private saving.

Table 3.—Gross Private Saving Components as Percentages of Gross National Product in Seven Prosperous Years, and Analysis of Ratios for Major Components

	101 10	rajor C	ompon	ents							
			7-yes	7-vear		viation from average					
		1929	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	average	In percentage points	In percent
					A. P	ercent of	Gross Na	tional Pro	duct		
1	Gross private saving	15. 0	14. 5	14. 1	14. 3	15. 1	15. 2	15. 1	14.8	0.4	2. 8
2	Gross personal and noncorporate saving	7. 9	7. 1	6. 6	8. 0	9. 0	9. 0	9. 2	8. 1	0. 8	10. 0
$^3_4$	Personal saving Capital consumption allowances	4. 0 3. 9	3. 9 3. 2	2. 9 3. 7	4. 2 3. 7	5. 4 3. 6	5. 3 3. 7	5. 5 3. 7	4. 5 3. 6	0. 8 0. 1	17. 9 3. 3
5	Gross corporate saving	7. 2	7. 4	7. 4	6. 3	6. 1	6. 2	6. 0	6. 7	0. 6	8. 6
$^{6}_{7}$	Net savingCapital consumption allowances	2. 8 4. 4	4. 2 3. 2	4. 0 3. 5	2. 8 3. 5	2. 6 3. 5	2. 6 3. 6	2. 2 3. 8	3. 0 3. 6	0. 6 0. 3	20. 2 7. 1
				B. Analy	sis of Gr	oss Saving	Percent	ages for M	Iajor Compo	nents	<u></u>
8	Gross personal and noncorporate saving as a percent of GNP (line 2, or 9 x 10)	7. 9	7. 1	6. 6	8. 0	9. 0	9. 0	9. 2	8. 1	0.8	10.0
9	Gross disposable personal income <sup>1</sup> as a percent of GNP.	83. 5	76. 2	76. 8	76. 0	72. 5	72. 1	72. 2	75. 6	2. 9	3. 8
10	Gross personal and noncorporate saving as a percent of gross disposable personal income.	9. 4	9. 4	8. 6	10. 5	12. 4	12. 5	12. 7	10. 8	1. 5	13. 9
11	Gross corporate saving as a percent of GNP (line 5, or 12 x 13)	7. 2	7.4	7.4	6. 3	6. 1	6. 2	6. 0	6. 7	0.6	8. 6
12	Gross corporate income after tax <sup>2</sup> as a percent of GNP	12. 7	10. 2	10. 3	9. 6	8. 9	8. 9	8. 5	9. 9	1. 0	10. 5
13	Gross corporate saving as a percent of gross corporate income after tax	56. 3	72. 4	72. 0	66. 2	68. 8	70. 3	69. 9	68. 0	3. 8	5. 7

Disposable personal income plus noncorporate capital consumption allowances.
 Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment plus corporate capital consumption allowances (and the negligible item "excess of wage accruals over disbursements") less corporate profits tax liability.

Note.—Detail may not add (or multiply) to totals or period averages because of rounding. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

and early 1951 the saving rate again fluctuated widely as spending jumped and fell in accordance with fears of future shortages and price advances—although the quarterly fluctuations were ironed out enough to prevent the period from appearing very exceptional on the basis of annual data.

The considerable stability evidenced by the saving pattern in ordinary times is not, indeed, easy to explain. The difficulty is pointed up by table 3. This table is confined to 1929 and 1948–53, covering only prosperous peacetime years in which the ratio of gross private saving to gross national product did not vary a great deal.

This considerable stability did not result from a corresponding stability in the components of private saving. Instead, as the upper portion of the table shows, there was much greater variation in the ratio of both gross corporate saving and gross personal saving to gross national product but the variations were generally in opposite directions and offsetting. For example, gross personal saving comprised an appreciably higher proportion of gross national product from 1951 to 1953 than in the earlier years, but the corporate saving ratio was lower.

The last column of the table makes the point rather clearly. If one estimated total gross private saving in each of the 7 years by applying its average percentage (14.8) to gross national product, the estimates would differ from the actual figures by an average of less than 3 percent. But if he followed the same procedure for gross corporate saving alone he would be off, on the average, by about 8½ percent and for gross personal saving by 10 percent.

Moreover, the ratio of gross saving in each sector to the gross income after tax in the same sector, out of which saving is made, is not consistently more stable than its ratio to total gross national product. In the case of corporate saving, it is true, application of the average ratio to corporate gross income, rather than gross national product, would cut the average error of estimate from 8½ to 5% percent, despite the fact that 1929 appears quite different from the postwar years. But for gross personal saving the use of an average ratio to gross personal income rather than gross national product would raise the average error from 10 to 14 percent.

In terms of its composition, therefore, the stability of the overall private saving rate in prosperous years gives the appearance of resulting in considerable part from a complex of offsetting changes in the ratios of gross corporate and of gross personal income to gross national product and in the rates of corporate and personal saving out of gross income in the two sectors.

#### Summary

It is not the purpose of the present article to attempt to carry the analysis beyond this stage. Results so far may be summarized as follows.

Observations over a long period of years, dating back to the last century, suggest that, aside from periods affected by major war controls or scares, the ratio of gross private saving to gross national product has been rather stable in prosperous years; and there has also been a close cyclical relationship between the two. Changes in the rate of national output have appeared to stem predominantly from changes in investment demand, so far as the private economy is concerned, and from changes in the relation between Government receipts and expenditures, with the private saving rate playing a more passive role. Experience up to the present time has continued to be consistent with this relationship.

While the foregoing is true, it likewise appears that in the past quarter century, and especially the postwar years, the period for which statistics are most adequate and which is also the most relevant for consideration of future probabilities the constancy of the saving rate in prosperous peacetime years was, if not fortuitous, the result of complex economic

interrelationships which have yet to be described. Under this circumstance less confidence can be placed in its continuance than would be the case if it could be simply and convincingly explained.

There is also a possible corollary of the fact that the total saving rate has shown more stability than have the saving rates for the corporate and personal sectors separately (whether or not net saving is distinguished from capital consumption allowances). It suggests that it will be difficult to establish statistical expressions of the relationships between variables governing changes in the separate components of saving, and then cumulate them to explain aggregate saving, in a way which will more satisfactorily describe changes in total private saving than can be done by dealing with total private saving directly.

#### III

#### Personal Saving

Previous discussion has stressed that personal saving is only a part, and a highly variable part, of total saving. In this section attention is directed in more detail to personal saving as such.

The probable accuracy of the data may be considered first. In the national income statistics personal saving is obtained by deducting personal consumption expenditures from disposable personal income. Hence it picks up any errors in the income and expenditures estimates to the extent they are not compensating. For this reason a fairly liberal allowance for error in the relatively small residual estimate of saving would be required if there were no checks on the estimate. But this is not the case.

The national income statistics also provide a second estimate which is largely independent of, and can be compared with, the first. This is secured by deducting saving by corporations and Government from total investment. This personal saving estimate also picks up any errors in the aggregates from which it is derived as a residual, but such errors are almost wholly distinct from those entering into the first estimate.

Still a third estimate of personal saving can be obtained by adding the value of changes in the assets of the noncorporate private economy and deducting changes in its liabilities to others. For most items, the statistical procedure is to determine the value of the asset or liability at the beginning and end of the period for the economy as a whole, deduct the amounts pertaining to corporations, Government, and foreigners, and take the change in the remainder as the addition to the asset or liability of the noncorporate private group. For holdings of "real" assets and corporate securities the change during the period is estimated directly, rather than as the difference between values at the beginning and ending of the period.

This saving estimate, which is prepared by the Securities and Exchange Commission, is largely independent of the other two. It is detailed, and compared with the others, in table 6 of the 1954 NATIONAL INCOME Supplement.

#### Agreement of independent estimates

The accompanying chart shows the three estimates with the area they span shaded. (For 1929–32 the third estimate is not available so only two are shown.) With respect to the general level of personal saving and important changes in its amount over time, the three largely independent estimates serve strongly to corroborate one another and lend confidence in the accuracy of the findings.

If the "true" saving figure is thought of as probably lying within or close to the shaded area, the range covered by that area is not so broad as to raise doubts about the major swings in saving; on the contrary, these stand out clearly. The chart also makes clear, however, the inadvisability of stressing small changes in the amount of saving. From 1951 to 1952, for example, one series increases slightly, one decreases slightly, and one is virtually unchanged. All agree, however, that saving was about the same in the two years, and this is all that is analytically significant.

A qualification to the independence of the three saving estimates should be noted with respect to the depreciation of noncorporate property. Depreciation figures enter into the derivation of all three estimates in much (though not quite) the same form. In addition, for farm and residential properties the figures are not based upon individual records but are instead computed estimates for such properties as a whole. The gross noncorporate saving estimates shown in the tables should probably be viewed as somewhat more reliable than those for net personal saving.

It should also be noted that the quarterly figures and the preliminary annual estimates based on the quarterly data which appear in the February issues of the Survey are appreciably less reliable than the regular annual series.

#### Components of saving

In addition to providing an independent estimate of total personal saving, the Securities and Exchange Commission data provide an interesting breakdown of changes in the assets and liabilities of the private noncorporate group. These may be assembled in various ways.

In table 4 they are so organized as to detail the summary data shown in table 2 for saving and investment in the personal and noncorporate business sphere. Gross and net investment in real assets counted in the capital stock are distinguished from the change in net claims on and net transfers of equity funds to others, which is shown in table 2 as the excess of saving over investment. The "errors and omissions" line in table 4 (which represents the statistical difference between saving estimated as income-less-consumption and saving estimated from changes in assets and liabilities) has been placed as it has solely to facilitate the comparison of table 4 with table 2. It has no implication with respect to the superiority of one series over the other, or the probable source of differences between the two.

#### Meaning of the detail

The simplest way to derive an estimate of personal saving by the assets and liabilities approach would be to sum (in addition to direct investment within the noncorporate area) changes in the debt of the rest of the economy to the private noncorporate sector, deduct the changes in the debt of the private noncorporate sector to the rest of the economy, and add the net flow of equity funds from the private noncorporate segment to the other sectors.16 All changes in

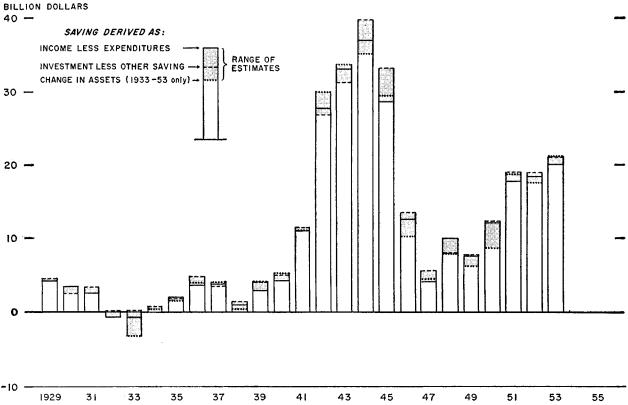
debt or flows of equity funds both parties to which are within the private noncorporate sphere would be omitted, since they cancel out. The detail shown for changes in assets and liabilities would then be on a correspondingly consolidated basis.

For the most part, this is what has actually been done. However, in order to make the detail of the estimates shown in the lower half of table 4 correspond somewhat more closely to changes in assets and liabilities as seen from the viewpoint of individuals, modifications of the procedure have been introduced in the case of a few financial intermediaries.

Thus, mutual life insurance companies (including fraternal life insurance associations) have been separated from the rest of the sector. The increase in their assets (exclusive of loans to policyholders) less the increase in their obligations (other than to policyholders) has been computed and is shown, together with similar data for stock life insurance companies, in line 21, to represent personal saving in the form of private life insurance. As a result, the cash and deposits and security holdings of life insurance companies are omitted from lines 19-20 and lines 22-23 of table 4, and any debt of insurance companies is omitted from line 24. Also, changes in the debt of individuals and other noncorporate entities to life insurance companies (other than loans to policyholders) do not consolidate out but instead are included in line 24 and the supporting detail.

Mutual savings banks and saving and loan associations are rather similarly treated. Changes in deposits or shareholdings in these associations are counted, as such, as changes in personal assets (in lines 19 and 20). The assets and debt of these associations are omitted from lines 18

#### ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL SAVING



<sup>16.</sup> As noted in part I, transfers of land and used durable capital assets should also be counted in principle. Statistically, account has been taken in table 4 only of transfers of farm property (line 8) and in line 4 (nonfarm dwellings) where it has been handled as an adjustment to new purchases. The farm item has been grouped in the tables with new investment, rather than broken out separately, because of its small size and the absence of similar data for other types of property.

Transfers of equity funds cannot be distinguished statistically from loan funds in the data given in table 4, principally because net acquisitions of corporate and foreign securities in line 23 do not distinguish stocks from bonds, and also because of the treatment afforded life insurance companies and certain other financial intermediaries, as detailed in the following paragraphs.

and 24 and their components, while changes in the debt of individuals to the associations are included in line 24 and

its components.17

These modifications are important in moving table 4 toward a breakdown which would represent changes in assets and liabilities as seen from the standpoint of individuals (including proprietors of unincorporated businesses) but it should be recognized that the breakdown retains a decidedly heterogeneous character. The "currency and bank deposits" and securities lines in particular include changes in the holdings not only of individuals and unincorporated business firms but also of private pension funds (other than those handled by life insurance companies), health and welfare funds, estates and private trusts, and nonprofit organizations. The latter lend themselves to treatment similar to that now afforded life insurance companies, if problems of data availability can be surmounted. Private pension plans, whose assets are believed to be growing currently by something in the order of \$2 billion a year, are perhaps the most important among them.

It should also be recognized that, except for the financial intermediaries given special treatment, consolidation causes to disappear from table 4 loans in which both the borrower and lender fall within the private noncorporate sector. applies particularly to consumer debt to noncorporate business; individually held residential and farm mortgages; and individuals' loans to noncorporate firms. Data permitting, these could, alternatively, be shown both as changes in assets under line 18 and as changes in debt under line 24, in order to bring the breakdown closer to the classification as viewed by individuals.

Neither of these alternatives would change the estimate of personal saving, or its broad breakdown between investment within the personal sector, on the one hand, and "additions

to financial assets less debt," on the other.

#### Changes in assets and liabilities

The first 4 columns of table 4 provide detailed data on the composition of personal saving for the time periods given in table 2. The principal comments suggested by these data were made in connection with the earlier table. However, the detailed information illuminates the fact that the rather small value of postwar additions to net financial assets—\$15 billion by direct estimate or \$22 billion by the residual approach, as compared with over \$130 billion during the war vears—was the result of a continued very substantial addition to financial assets, amounting to \$104 billion, which was largely matched by an \$89 billion growth in debt to corporations and financial intermediaries.

Most of this debt arose in the process of acquiring real assets, particularly houses; the form in which personal saving components are grouped in table 6 of the National INCOME supplement serves to stress this fact. In that source increases in residential mortgage debt are offset against net investment in houses, and increases in farm and nonfarm business debt are offset against net investment in the real assets of these enterprises, in order to obtain a rough partial measure of the increase in the equity of individuals in houses and noncorporate business properties arising from current transactions. By this classification, the breakdown of the \$102 billion personal saving total for the 1946-53 period appears as follows:

pur	£ 3.11
Billions of	y aouar
Increase in equity in residences and unincorporated business property	11
Personal saving in other forms	84
Additions to financial assets 104 Less: Increase in consumer debt to corpora-	
tions, etc20	
Errors and omissions	8
Total	102

The increase in consumer debt also arose mainly in the process of acquiring goods, but it cannot be similarly offset against the value of purchases since consumer goods other than houses are not included in investment, or in personal saving.

Since personal saving excludes all types of capital gains and losses, the increase in equity in real property shown above represents simply purchases of new assets less depreciation and increases in debt; consequently, it does not measure the enormous increase in the market value of the stock of houses and noncorporate business property which has resulted from the inflation of prices since 1945. The growth in debt. on the other hand, has been swollen by the financing of resales of existing properties (including land) at the higher price

levels, with the corresponding increase in mortgage values.

A recent article <sup>19</sup> in the Survey pointed out that rough estimates indicated "that in early 1953 the equity in mortgaged homes amounted to about 55 percent of the market value of the residences—about the same proportion as in 1950, slightly higher than the similar ratio in 1940, and again about equal to the proportion in the twenties." portion of owner-occupied homes that were mortgaged at that time-45 percent-was stated to be "no higher than prewar and probably not greatly different from that of the late twenties.

#### Value of financial asset holdings

Not only the market value of real property but also that of individuals' holdings of corporate securities has been greatly affected by price changes. Indeed, changes in the value of such security holdings have resulted to a much greater extent from fluctuations in the securities markets than from the net flow of equity funds from individuals to

corporations.

While precise data are not available, the Securities and Exchange Commission reports that rough estimates indicate the value of such securities at the end of 1953 was of the order of magnitude of \$200 billion. During 1954 the value of stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange rose from \$117 billion to \$169 billion, mainly because of rising quotations. This would suggest that last year realized and unrealized capital gains on corporate securities added much more to the market value of individuals' assets during the year than did personal saving.

<sup>17.</sup> This procedure results in the omission of a small amount of additions to reserve of these associations which is included in personal saving as derived by the income-expenditure method.

<sup>18.</sup> The same data may also be readily rearranged in a third form, as a sources and uses of funds table for the private noncorporate group similar in form to that presented regularly for corporations. This simply requires grouping as uses the "gross investment" and "additions to financial assets" sections of table 4 in this article, and as sources the "depreciation" and "increase in debt" sections. Because of the treatment, indicated above, of life insurance companies, saving and loan associations, and savings banks, in the sources and uses table these financial intermediaries are viewed as being outside the group.

19. Loughlin F. McHugh and Bernard Beckler, "Residential Construction Activity and Financing," Survey of Current Business, December 1953, p. 18.

Table 4.—Composition of Gross and Net Personal Saving: Changes in Real and Financial Assets and Liabilities
[Billions of dollars]

ī					1		i -		ī				
Line	Item	1929-41	1942-45	1946-53	1929-53	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
1	Net investment	4. 9	5. 1	79. 9	79. 6	4. 1	5.4	11. 2	7. 3	16. 1	13. 7	11.1	10. 9
2	Gross investment	53. 7	15. 8	159. 4	228. 8	10. 1	12. 7	19. 6	16.8	26. 7	25. 6	23. 8	24. 3
3	Plant and equipment	54. 4	14. 7	155. 1	224. 2	10. 0	14. 9	<b>17. 4</b>	17. 9	24. 3	23. 3	22. 9	24. 4
4 5	Nonfarm dwellings	23. 2 3. 1	5. 1	66. 7 8. 2	95. 0 11. 6	3. 7 . 4	5. 7 . 5	7. 6 . 8	7. 0 1. 1	11. 3 1. 3	10. 2 1. 4	10. 3 1. 3	10. 9 1. 4
6	New construction and producers' durable equipment, nonfarm unincorporated business	19. 0	5. 0	50. 0	74. 0	4. 2	5. 7	5. 1	5. 8	7. 4	7. 1	6. 8	8. 0
7	New construction and producers' durable equipment, farms	9. 7	3. 8	30. 1	43. 5	1.6	3. 0	3. 9	4. 0	4. 2	4. 7	4. 6	4. 1
8	Net purchases of farms from corporations and financial institutions.	5	. 5	. 1	. 1	. 0	. 0	. 0	. 0	. 0	. 0	. 0	. 0
9	Increase in inventories of unincorporated business.	7	1. 1	4. 3	4. 6	. 1	-2.2	2. 1	-1.1	2. 4	2. 3	. 8	<b> 1</b>
10 11	Nonfarm Farm	1 9	1. 0 . 1	4. 3 . 0	5. 4 8	4 3	-2.3	1. 0 1. 1	2 9	1. 5 . 9	. 9 1. 4	. <b>2</b> . 6	6 7
12	Less: depreciation	48. 8	20. 9	79. 5	149. 2	6. 0	7. 2	8. 4	9. 5	10. 6	11. 8	12. 7	13. 3
13	Nonfarm dwellings and property of non- profit institutions	22. 0	7. 9	21. 4	51. 3	2. 1	2. 2	2. 3	2. 5	2. 7	3. 0	3. 2	3. 5
14 15	Nonfarm unincorporated business Farms		5. 8 7. 2	27. 2 31. 0	45. 7 52. 2	1. 8 2. 2	2. 4 2. 7	2. 8 3. 3	3. 3 3. 7	3. 6 4. 2	4. 1 4. 7	4. 5 5. 0	4. 7 5. 2
16	Additions to financial assets less debt, and errors and omissions	32. 6	131. 5	22. 5	186. 6	8. 5	-1.4	-1.2	. 3	<b>-4.0</b>	4. 0	7. 3	9. 1
17	Additions to financial assets less debt	39. 8	133. 5	14. 9	188. 2	6. 1	-1.0	-3.4	-1.2	<b>−7.</b> 5	5. 0	6. 5	10. 3
18	Additions to financial assets	42. 5	126. 8	104. 2	273. 5	15. 4	10. 2	6. 6	6. 9	11. 2	14. 8	19. 3	19. 7
19 20 21 22 23	Currency and bank deposits <sup>1</sup> Saving and loan associations Private insurance Government securities <sup>1</sup> Corporate and other securities	$\begin{bmatrix} -1.1 \\ 17.3 \\ 5.8 \end{bmatrix}$	2. 7	30. 7 15. 5 32. 5 10. 3 15. 3	104. 2 17. 1 61. 8 66. 3 24. 1	10. 6 1. 2 3. 4 4 . 6	2. 0 1. 2 3. 6 2. 5 . 8	-1. 8 1. 2 3. 8 2. 0 1. 5	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3. 6 1. 5 3. 9 . 8 1. 4	6. 0 2. 1 4. 0 5 3. 2	7. 1 3. 1 4. 9 . 5 3. 7	4. 7 3. 7 5. 1 3. 2 3. 0
24	Increase in debt to corporations and financial intermediaries			89. 3	85. 3	9. 3	11. 2	10. 0	8. 0	18. 7	9. 8	12. 8	9. 4 2. 8
25 26	Consumer debt Residential mortgage debt	2. 6 1. 8	$\begin{bmatrix} -3.3 \\2 \end{bmatrix}$	20. 2 43. 1	19. 5 44. 8	2. 3 3. 6	2. 7 4. 5	2. 3 4. 6	2. 4 3. 9	3. 2 7. 2	6. 5	3. 8 6. 3	6. 7
27   28	Debt of nonfarm unincorporated business <sup>1</sup> Farm debt <sup>1</sup>	3 -1. 4	$\begin{bmatrix} -1.8 \\ -1.4 \end{bmatrix}$	20. 6 5. 4	18. 5 2. 6	3. 0	3. 3	2.3	1. 2 . 6	7. 2 1. 1	1. 5 1. 2	2. 1 . 6	. 0 1
29	Errors and omissions		-2. 0	7. 6	-1. 6	2. 3	<b>4</b>	2. 2	1. 4	3. 4	-1. 0	. 9	-1. <b>2</b>
30	Gross saving of persons and unincorporated business (2+16)	86. 3	147. 3	181. 9	415. 4	18. 6	11. 3	18. 3	17. 0	22. 6	29. 6	31. 1	33. 3
31	Personal saving (1+16)	I		102. 4	1	12. 6	4.0	10. 0	7. 6	12. 1	17. 7	18. 4	20. 0

<sup>1.</sup> Additional detail is provided in the NATIONAL INCOME supplement.

NOTE.—In order to complete this table, estimates for 1929-32, not shown in the NATIONAL INCOME supplement, were prepared by methods similar to those followed in later years; and changes in financial assets and debt were taken from Irwin Friend, with the assistance of

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

Since capital gains or losses, whether or not they are realized, add to or subtract from the current value of an individual's asset holdings, it would not be surprising if gains tended to stimulate, and losses to reduce, consumer purchasing. If this were the case, in periods of large capital gains consumption would tend to be high and personal saving low relative to disposable income (which is measured exclusive of capital gains and losses), while in periods of large capital losses the opposite would be true. However, no such systematic tendency is discernible in the data for

past years. If such a tendency exists at all, its effect is small in comparison either with the total value of capital gains or losses, or with personal consumption and saving.

gains or losses, or with personal consumption and saving. Estimates of liquid asset holdings other than corporate securities and of individuals' debt, as defined in the Securities and Exchange Commission's estimates, are shown for selected dates in table 5. While revaluations of assets resulting from defaults or other causes affect these data too, their influence has been small, especially since 1941, and the differences between values at different dates correspond

V. Natrella, Individuals' Saving: Volume and Composition. Estimates for "corporate and other securities" are quite unsatisfactory for that period.

closely to the value of net acquisitions of assets or net incurrence of debt for corresponding items as shown in table 4.

At the end of 1953 these liquid assets were valued at \$328 billion, if assets of Government insurance funds (which correspond roughly to social insurance funds as previously defined, except for the omission of unemployment compensation funds) are omitted in order to bring the data into accord with the definition of the personal sector used in the national income statistics. This compares with \$118 billion at the end of 1941 and \$264 billion at the end of 1945. Inclusion of Government insurance, as in the Securities and Exchange Commission data, would bring the 1953 total to \$380 billion, in addition to corporate securities. Mortgage and consumer debt to corporations and financial intermediaries had reached \$80 billion by the end of 1953 from a figure of \$17 billion at the end of World War II.

#### Saving and purchasing power

We shall try now to answer the question frequently put to us by business: Can I tap personal saving to increase my sales; is this saving readily available purchasing power?

The summary answer to the first part is a qualified "yes" and to the second part "no," but this answer is not very informative and certainly should not be viewed as discouraging

Table 5.—Liquid Assets Held by Individuals, Year End
[Billions of dollars]

	1928	1941	1945	1953
Liquid assets 1	79. 9	118. 1	264. 4	379. 9
Other than Government insurance	78. 4	108. 9	238. 6	328. 3
Currency and bank deposits Saving and loan associations Private insurance Government securities	43. 6 5. 8 14. 6 14. 5	53. 3 4. 7 30. 6 20. 3	117. 2 7. 4 43. 6 70. 4	147. 9 22. 9 76. 5 81. 0
Government insurance	1. 5	9. 2	25. 8	51. 6
Specified debt to corporations and financial intermediaries	16. 0	20. 4	17. 0	79. 9
Mortgage debt Consumer debt	11. 4 4. 6	13. 2 7. 2	13. 1 3. 9	55. 8 24. 1

<sup>1.</sup> Does not include individuals' holdings of corporate securities.

Source: Securities and Exchange Commission.

to the seller. Again it is necessary to become somewhat technical, but we hope we can clearly show the interrelationships existing among consumer purchasing power, personal saving, and consumer spending. Futhermore, we want to stress that the considerable regularity of the saving does have sales and analytical significance.

An individual's maximum ability to spend for consumer goods and services in any time period is limited ultimately only by the sum of

(a) his income during the period,

(b) the value of his cash assets and other assets which can be converted into cash, and

(c) his ability to borrow or to buy on credit.

For individuals as a whole, the sum of this maximum "purchasing power" far exceeds a year's income, and this would be true even if the possibility of borrowing were to be excluded. Hence it would be hypothetically possible for personal consumption expenditures to bear a very irregular relationship to consumer income, and, indeed much to exceed income in any given time period.

Since total potential consumer purchasing power is much larger than income, the question as to how much of the large volume of personal saving in recent years—some \$20 billion in 1953—really represents buying power which could be spent if consumers so desired, has rather limited meaning.

The question generally has reference to the role of either so-called "committed" saving or else of noncorporate invest-

ment.

#### "Committed" saving

Although there is no agreed definition of committed saving, it refers in a general way to saving which the saver either "must," or at least has an overriding incentive to, make regularly. Usually mentioned are insurance, pension funds, and debt repayment.

Aside from the fact that such commitments are not necessarily entirely firm, it should be recognized that insurance premiums or debt repayments may be met not only from current income but also by conversion of other assets or incurrence of other debt. More importantly, they may often or usually substitute for other forms of asset accumulation which would otherwise be made.

In considering the importance of "committed" saving, and debt repayments in particular, in the saving total, it must be further remembered that personal saving is the sum of positive saving by some consumers and negative saving by others, who are liquidating assets or incurring debt. In all postwar years more debt has been contracted than repaid.

Actually, saving in insurance and pension reserves plus repayments, which are largely contractual in character, on the principal of consumer instalment credit and residential mortgage debt alone amounted to about double the total amount of personal saving even in a year of such large saving as 1953. The magnitude of such "committed" saving is no indication of the amount of income which consumers are unable or unwilling to spend for consumption. Although it appears reasonable to suppose that such periodic payments—and other systematic forms of asset accumulation, such as the purchase of Government bonds through payroll deductions—may have some tendency to expand total saving, the amount cannot be measured and is certainly modest in relation to the size of "committed" saving.

#### Personal saving and investment

The desire to buy a house, purchase a farm or noncorporate business, acquire additional fixed assets for, or add to the inventory of, an existing business, or to pay off the debt on a house or business property, comprises one motive, among many, for personal saving, and to this extent may influence the aggregate amount of personal saving.

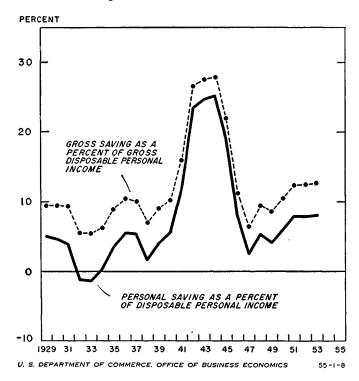
Actual investment in real assets, however, is quite distinct from saving and is unrelated to the saving process, which consists of spending less than income. For example, the purchase of a house for \$10,000, with a \$2,000 downpayment drawn upon a checking account and the incurrence of an \$8,000 mortgage, has no effect at all upon the saving total which we report for the period. In table 4, it would result in an addition of \$10,000 to one asset line, dwellings, canceled by a \$2,000 reduction in another, currency and bank deposits, and an \$8,000 increase in the mortgage debt line. Purchases of noncorporate business property are similarly without effect upon our personal saving total. As indicated above, however, this is not to say that the necessity of meeting periodic mortgage payments may not encourage saving by the home purchaser in the future.

In view of the foregoing we should not expect to find more correspondence, at least in the short run, between changes in investment in the noncorporate sector and personal saving than results from the general tendency for most economic

magnitudes to expand and contract together.

Examination of the data for the individual postwar years provided in table 4 indicates that, in actual fact, the correspondence between changes in saving and in investment by individuals has been, if anything, even less than this general consideration might suggest. In only three of the postwar

#### Personal Saving as a Percentage of Income



years (1948, 1949, 1950) did net investment and personal saving even move in the same direction. From 1950 to 1953 net investment dropped by \$5 billion while personal saving increased by \$8 billion.

Thus neither a priori considerations nor the data for past years suggest that in periods when investment in houses and noncorporate business property is large, the rate of aggregate spending from income on consumer goods and services is low. In the short run, at least, investment in real assets and consumption do not appear as competitors for the consumer income dollar.<sup>20</sup>

It may be noted, in explanation of the data in table 4, that although personal saving usually exceeds investment in the noncorporate area, and thus provides funds to finance an excess of investment elsewhere in the economy, this was not the case in 1947, 1948, 1950, and perhaps 1949. In these years the personal sector instead drew upon others to help finance investment. This was possible because in 1947, 1948, and 1950 large Government surpluses on income and product account offset an excess of investment over saving in the private economy. In 1949, Governments were in a deficit position but a sharp drop in corporate investment

while corporate saving was little changed created a temporary surplus of corporate saving over investment.

#### Changes in personal saving and its components

The discussions of "committed" saving and of noncorporate investment suggest that changes in most of the components of saving detailed in table 4 are likely to be dominated by switches in the forms of asset holdings, or by the contraction or repayment of debt with a simultaneous addition to or reduction in asset holdings. Examination of the detailed data indicates that none of them bears a stable relation to total personal saving. These considerations suggest that little insight into the behavior of total personal saving is to be obtained by considering these saving outlets separately, and attempting to reconstruct the course of the total from that of its parts.

This is, after all, to be expected. There are many motives for saving, and a single individual usually has several more or less clearly in mind. Building up a net worth position will ordinarily serve to help meet all or most of these objectives, almost irrespective of the form it may take, for the form can nearly always be altered without prohibitive difficulty or loss by purchase, sale, or conversion of, or borrowing against, assets. Such changes may be made not only to meet changing needs but also to take cognizance of changes in the relative advantages of different holdings with respect to such aspects as income, safety, and prospects for capital appreciation. Hence, it is not surprising that total personal saving is steadier than the flow of funds into and out of particular savings outlets.

#### Spending and income

The foregoing considerations suggest that more interesting and meaningful than the question of how much consumers can spend, and what the businessman really wants to know, is: What determines the amount consumers do in fact spend?

In practice, consumer expenditures—war periods aside—have moved in crude correspondence to (and except in the most extreme depression years been below) the disposable income of consumers. This has been so notwithstanding sharp changes in the amounts of debt repayment and other "committed" saving, in the amount of personal and non-corporate investment, in capital gains and losses, and in other variables which may be thought to affect the division of income between consumption and saving. It is entirely clear that by far the main factor governing the amount of consumer spending has been the size of disposable personal income.

This, and in particular the very close association of consumption with disposable personal income during the thirties, has encouraged efforts to derive formulas which would fully explain the values of personal consumption and personal saving by reference to the size of disposable personal income (measured in either current or constant dollars, and on either an aggregate or per capita basis), to its amount as compared with past periods, and to other factors, such as the size of liquid asset holdings, which may influence spending and saving.<sup>21</sup>

However, while except during the war period the movements of consumption and income have been in rough correspondence, during the postwar period the correspondence between the movements of personal income and of the much smaller and more sensitive personal saving series has

<sup>20.</sup> It is probable that an exception should be made for the rather special case of involuntary inventory accumulation on the part of unincorporated firms, which may create a "frozen" asset which it would be difficult to use as security for credit extension, and perhaps also to some extent for changes in farm inventories—insofar as farmers may consider their income to consist of cash receipts less expenditures.

<sup>21.</sup> Some of these formulas, and uncertainties associated with their application in the postwar years, are discussed in "Personal Saving in the Postwar Period," by Irwin Friend, Survey or Current Business, September 1949. That source also provides additional analysis of certain other points discussed in the present article.

not been close. Despite much ingenious and illuminating research a formula, embodying and giving the proper weight to the principal determinants of personal saving, which can be applied with confidence in the postwar period seems not to have been established.

In particular, the reason for the much higher personal saving rate in the 1951-54 period than in 1948-50 is uncertain—as is the reason that it has combined with other changes in such a way as to hold the ratio of total private saving to gross national product nearly constant, as pointed out earlier.

#### Need for information by saver groups

If, as suggested, an individual's total saving is likely to be more regular than changes in his holdings of individual types of assets or of liabilities, further insight into the determinants of saving and the saving process would probably be afforded by a classification of total personal saving by significant groups among the population. Unfortunately, data presently available provide no basis for the preparation of such statistics.

Possibly the most useful single classification would divide consumer units among those primarily dependent for income upon farming, nonfarm entrepreneurial income, other forms of property income, and wages and salaries, respectively, together with a cross-classification by size of family income—although many other characteristics of the population may also be related to saving patterns.

Occasional surveys of family spending and saving have provided a considerable body of knowledge concerning differentials in the rate of saving among different groups in the population in individual years. However, for such a breakdown to add appreciably to understanding of changes in total personal saving over time, it will be necessary to secure statistics, for groups within the population, which are of considerable accuracy, consistent with the national income statistics, and extend over a period of years.

On the basis of what is now known it is difficult to appraise in a definitive way the possibility that the rate of personal saving in recent years has been unusually high and hence likely to be reduced, as has been suggested on the basis of prewar relationships, or the prospects for stimulating total

consumption at the expense of personal saving.

But whether saving is somewhat high or "in accordance with expectations," either answer would in no way provide a deterrent to stimulating sales through the offering of new and better products, greater values, and intensive sales efforts. The main condition for a strong consumer market, in addition to effective merchandising, is a high and rising rate of disposable personal income.

#### NEW OR REVISED STATISTICAL SERIES

Farm Income and Marketings: Revised Data for Page S-2<sup>1</sup>

	rarr 	n Incon	ne and N	larketii	ıgs: Kev	ised Da	ta for P	age 5–2					
			Cash rec	eipts from	farming					Indexes, u	nadjusted		
	Total,		Receipts fi	om marke	tings and C	CC loans		Receipts f	rom marke CCC loans	etings and		al volume marketings	
Year and month	including Govern- ment			1	ivestock at	nd product	s			Livestock			Livestock
	payments	Total	Crops	Total	Dairy products	Meat animals	Poultry and eggs	Total	Crops	and products	Total	Crops	and products
			Mill	ions of dol	lars		·			1935-3	9==100	·	<del></del>
1952: January February March April May June	2, 102 2, 108	2, 619 2, 041 2, 058 2, 061 2, 171 2, 340	1, 088 638 623 571 626 862	1, 531 1, 403 1, 435 1, 490 1, 545 1, 478	343 327 369 383 437 438	920 824 794 825 811 756	249 234 254 259 264 254	395 308 311 311 328 353	384 225 220 202 221 305	403 369 378 392 407 389	143 116 118 117 126 137	133 82 76 67 79 110	151 142 149 154 161
July August September October November December	2, 755 2, 946 3, 545 4, 106 3, 235 2, 890	2, 741 2, 938 3, 537 4, 092 3, 221 2, 874	1, 245 3, 410 1, 896 2, 288 1, 600 1, 401	1, 496 1, 528 1, 641 1, 804 1, 621 1, 473	419 401 373 369 356 351	776 810 934 1,072 869 762	272 300 317 339 376 335	414 443 534 617 486 434	440 498 670 809 565 495	394 402 432 475 427 388	158 163 187 215 172 168	169 181 220 255 172 171	150 150 162 184 173 165
Monthly average	2,747	2, 724	1, 187	1, 537	381	846	288	411	420	405	152	143	158
1953: January February March April May June	1, 943 2, 100 2, 019	2, 759 1, 927 2, 075 1, 982 2, 079 2, 217	1, 335 647 687 572 596 813	1, 424 1, 280 1, 388 1, 410 1, 483 1, 404	342 323 353 370 419 413	783 682 707 702 705 661	275 252 304 309 316 290	416 291 313 299 314 334	472 229 243 202 211 287	375 337 365 371 390 370	165 118 126 124 131 145	178 88 89 77 81 117	155 140 154 159 168 166
July	3, 222 3, 888 3, 374	2, 423 2, 556 3, 217 3, 881 3, 370 2, 927	1,036 1,136 1,742 2,309 1,811 1,466	1, 387 1, 420 1, 475 1, 572 1, 559 1, 461	392 375 348 349 338 348	673 716 780 842 836 763	300 314 330 364 371 334	366 386 485 585 508 442	366 401 616 816 640 518	365 374 388 414 410 385	154 161 189 229 195 173	151 161 217 286 211 183	157 162 168 186 183 166
Monthly average	2, 636	2, 618	1, 179	1, 439	364	738	313	395	417	379	159	153	164

<sup>1</sup> Compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Data have been revised to incorporate more complete information.

# Monthly

# BUSINESS

# STATISTICS



 $m T_{HE}$  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 (†), respectively, the accompanying footnote indicating where historical data and a descriptive note may be found. The terms "unadjusted" and "adjusted" used to designate index numbers and dollar values refer to adjustment of monthly figures for seasonal variation.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and	19	53						19	54					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem
	(	GENE	RAL :	BUSIN	ESS I	INDIC	ATOR	RS						
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT														
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates:† National income, totalbil. of dol		299. 9			298. 9			299. 6		 	298. 8			
Compensation of employees, totaldo	.	208.8			206. 4			206. 6			207. 2			
Wages and salaries, totaldo		197. 6			194.6			194.9	l		195. 6		]	
Private do do		164.1			161.2			161.5			161.6			
Militarydododo					9.7						24 4			
Government civilian do Supplements to wages and salaries do					11.8			11.7						
Proprietors' and rental income, totalo		49.1			40.4			49.0			48. 5	]		}
Business and professional					25.6									
Farmdo		12.3			13.0			12. 2			11.6			
Rental income of personsdo		10.8			10.8			10.9			10.9			
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjust- ment, totalbil, of dol.		33.1	l		94 1			34.9			33, 9	j	1	1
Corporate profits before tax, totaldo		32. 5						34. 5			34. 2			
Corporate profits tax liabilitydo		17.4									16.8			
Corporate profits after taxdo		15. 1			17. 5			17. 5			17.4			
Inventory valuation adjustmentdo		. 6			4			.4			3			
Net interestdo		8.9			9.0			9. 1			9. 2			
Gross national product, totaldo		360. 5			355.8			356.0			355. 5			
Personal consumption expenditures, totaldo	1	229.7	ļ		230 5			233, 1			234 8			1
Durable goodsdo		28. 0			28.0						28. 9			
Nondurable goodsdodo	-   <b>-</b>	118.7			118.8			120.0			121. 1			
Servicesdo	-	83.0			83.6			84.3			84.8			
Cross private demostic investment total de	1	45.5			44. 5			ه جه		İ	4- 0			
Gross private domestic investment, totaldo New constructiondo	-	45, 5 25, 7						45.6			45.3			
Producers' durable equipmentdo	-	24.0			22. 7			22.4			21.8			
Change in business inventoriesdo		-4.2			-4.2			-3.8						
Not foreign investment	1			ŀ										1
Net foreign investmentdo Government purchases of goods and services, total	-	0			-1.1	<b>-</b>		-1.0			2			
hil of dol	ì	86, 0	i		81.9			78.3	1	<u>-</u>	75.6	İ	<u></u>	1
Federal (less Government sales)do								51.3			47. 9			
National security 9do		50. 6						44.7						
State and localdo	-	26. 2		-	26. 9			27.0			27. 7			
Personal income, totaldo		10~ 2			1005 1		ĺ	907.7			286, 2			l
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments do		36.1						285.7						
Equals: Disposable personal incomedo		251. 2						252. 9			253. 2			
Personal saving§dodo		21.5						19.7						
PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE														
Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates:† Total personal incomebil, of dol	287. 2	287.0	284.9	285. 0	285.0	284. 4	286. 2	286, 5	285, 7	285. 4	286. 6	, 286. 3	297 6	
			204, 8		i		ļ	280. 5	200.7	285. 9	280.0	250.3	207.0	
Wage and salary disbursements, totaldo	197.9	196.0	194.7		194, 5		195.0	195. 5				r 196. 1	197. 4	
Commodity-producing industriesdo	. 87.0	85. 5 52. 1	84. 5				84. 2	84.0			82. 4	7 82. 9	83.8	
Distributive industriesdo Service industriesdo	52. 4 25. 0	52. 1 25. 0	51. 9 24. 8									r 52, 9	53.0	
Government do do	33. 5	33.4	33. 5			33. 4	33.3	25. 5 33. 5	25. 4 33. 8				20. 3 34. 3	
		ĺ	l			ł								
Other labor incomedo Proprietors' and rental incomedo	6.6		6. (		6.6			6.6		6. 6			6.6	
Proprietors' and rental incomedo	49.1		49. t					49. 2		48.2				
Personal interest income and dividends do Transfer payments do	23. 7 13. 9		23. 9 14. 8							24.3				
Less personal contributions for social insurance	13.9	14.4	14.8	15.0	10.8	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.8	15. 5	16.0	7 16, 5	10.4	
bil. of dol	4.0	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4,6	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.6	4, 6	4.7	
Wetel nenominal tunel in come			l		1	i	i				i		!	
Total nonagricultural incomedo	271.3	269.6	l 267. 9	268. 2	268.8	269.1	269. 7	270.3	270.6	270. 2	271.1	r 272.3	273.8	!

Revised.
†Revised 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 Survey, of Includes inventory valuation adjustment.

Quarterly estimates of personal income, back to 1929 (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 Survey, of Includes inventory valuation adjustment.

Quarterly estimates of personal 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 Survey, of Includes inventory valuation adjustment.

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 2d quarter 1953, see pp. 8 and 9 of the July 1954 Survey, of Includes inventory valuation adjustment.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and		1953						198	54					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem ber
(	ENEI	RAL B	USIN	ESS II	NDICA	TOR	S—Co	ntinue	ed .					

G	ENER	AL B	USINI	ESS IN	NDICA	TORS	—Con	tinue	d	· · · · ·				
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES														
Unadjusted quarterly totals:‡		7, 666			6 240			6 019			6 690			16,894
Manufacturing do.  Durable-goods industries do.  Nondurable-goods industries do.		3, 392 1, 628			2, 641 1, 224			2, 932 1, 336			2, 706 1, 230			2, 962 1, 366 1, 596
Miningdo Railroadsdo Transportation, other than raildo Public utilitiesdo		1, 246 2, 023			248 360 910 1,859			245 355 1, 108 2, 013			182 353 1, 058 2, 075			276 174 340 1, 134 2, 009
Manufacturing do Mining do Railroads do Transportation, other than rail do Commercial and other do do do do do do do do do do do do do		1. 10 1. 26 1. 52 4. 46			11. 87 . 95 1. 06 1. 47 4. 29			11. 37 1. 06 . 92 1. 36 4. 43			11. 30 1. 02 . 79 1. 40 4. 12			11. 11 1. 10 . 62 1. 39 4. 07 8. 30
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS;														:
Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, total.         mil. of dol.           Farm marketings and CCC loans, total.         do.           Crops.         do.           Livestock and products, total.         do.           Dairy products.         do.           Meat animals.         do.           Poultry and eggs.         do.           Indexes of eash receipts from marketings and CCC	3, 374 3, 370 1, 811 1, 559 338 836 371	2, 939 2, 927 1, 466 1, 461 348 763 334	2, 629 2, 611 1, 195 1, 416 329 790 276	1, 960 1, 946 643 1, 303 313 703 267	2, 014 1, 990 538 1, 452 342 813 279	1, 914 1, 881 494 1, 387 345 758 258	2, 062 2, 033 589 1, 444 389 757 258	2, 176 2, 137 793 1, 344 380 684 241	2, 246, 2, 228 977 1, 251 359 624 246	2, 581 2, 569 1, 219 1, 350 348 727 259	3, 158 3, 146 1, 753 1, 393 326 791 260	3, 535 3, 525 2, 068 1, 457 335 829 276	3, 278 3, 259 1, 748 1, 511 320 880 297	p 2, 700 p 1, 400 p 1, 300
loans, unadjusted:	508 640 410 195 211 183	442 518 385 173 183 166	394 422 373 160 167 155	294 227 343 123 96 143	300 190 382 127 78 164	284 175 365 120 67 161	307 208 380 133 78 174	317 281 354 147 116 171	336 345 329 151 139 159	388 431 355 168 168 167	475 620 367 201 233 177	532 731 384 222 265 189	492 618 398 200 211 190	
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION												1		ĺ
Federal Reserve Index of Physical Volume †														
Unadjusted, combined index†	130 132 146 122 129 146 158 130 154 135	124 125 140 110 114 145 155 126 149 137	124 126 140 113 115 145 155 124 146 132	126 128 141 113 114 147 155 123 147 134 172	126 128 140 108 106 147 153 121 145 132	124 125 137 107 105 147 150 120 141 128 166	124 125 136 108 108 147 148 121 138 126 162	124 125 135 109 109 149 147 122 137 125 162	116 116 125 94 96 142 138 116 128 119	123 125 132 100 97 139 144 124 138 118	7 125 127 135 103 102 137 145 7 124 145 7 122 7 189	r 130 r 132 140 r 112 112 142 r 150 r 126 r 150 r 120 207	130 132 144 118 122 156 126 150 121 207	P 130 P 144 P 117 P 157 P 123 P 147 P 124
Transportation equipment	173 107 95 463 156 114 114 134 122 145	174 107 98 483 155 112 99 128 116	148 106 104 122	183 138 103 489 147 107 116 126 120 133	182 142 101 485 145 106 117 128 121	181 151 101 475 140 101 119 128 117	180 146 101 472 138 98 122 130 117 124	175 143 96 472 135 100 115 131 115	165 125 78 469 132 99 91 128 107	165 123 79 465 132 107 102 134 116 130	155 81 74 470 7 137 111 7 123 7 136 118 7 136	7 159 70 7 78 7 464 138 113 134 7 139 7 125 7 140	182 144 93 475 139 113 123 138 124	F 143 F 114
Nondurable manufactures   do	118 111 114 135 99 99 100 111 96 102	110 99 102 125 97 84 80 92 87	111 97 101 126 95 82 78 98 98	115 96 98 112 97 89 86 96 95	115 98 98 115 96 98 98 101 94	114 98 97 106 96 103 100 99 93	114 103 100 105 96 115 108 108 94	115 110 106 108 98 126 114 113 92 96	108 109 107 102 99 118 103 92 82 85	117 115 116 108 98 7 108 96 111 97 101	119 120 7 124 120 98 7 107 98 109 95 7 100	7 123 117 118 127 7 99 110 107 111 103 109	110 135 99 97 99	» 116
Apparel and allied products do Leather and products do Paper and allied products do Pulp and paper do Printing and publishing do Chemicals and allied products do Industrial chemicals do Petroleum and coal products do Rubber products do	100 89 135 133 126 150 149 131 137 120	98 87 119 117 122 146 147 128 137	107 94 126 128 116 146 145 125 134	115 102 133. 132 118 150 150 126 136 114	116 100 135 133 121 150 150 121 129 118	108 94 136 131 122 147 150 120 128 116	103 89 134 132 121 145 150 123 130 118	99 94 136 136 119 144 152 124 131	91 87, 120 116 113 138 146 122 130 85	110 101 137 134 116 144 150 124 131	101 7 94 137 7 133 122 149 153 7 127 133 117	106 7 98 146 140 125 7 154 7 157 7 126 7 132 131	107 94 \$\mu\$ 139 125 155 162 128 135	ν 123 ν 131
Minerals         do           Coal         do           Crude oil and natural gas         do           Metal mining         do           Stone and earth minerals         do	113 76 131 95 126	111 71 133 74 122	111 74 134 74 108	110 68 135 76 113	109 61 137 73 114	109 58 137 79 119	112 62 134 108 125	115 63 136 119 127	110 57 133 108 130	111 68 130 7 100 130	7 111 70 129 7 98 7 129	7 112 77 130 7 91 129	113 75 134 75	p 114 p 75 p 138

Revised. Preliminary. 1 Estimates based on anticipated capital expenditures of business; those for the 1st quarter of 1955 appear on p. 5 of the December 1954 SURVEY. 1 Revisions for 1952 for new plant and equipment appear on p. 10 of the March 1954 SURVEY. Revisions for 1952 and 1953 for farm income and marketings are on p. 24 of this issue; for 1951, on p. 24 of the April 1954 SURVEY. 1 Revised series. For a detailed description of the revision and monthly and annual data beginning 1947, see the December 1953 issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and	19	53						195	4					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	GENEI	RAL B	USIN	ESS I	NDIC	ATOR	S—Co	ntinu	ed					
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—Continued							ŀ							
Federal Reserve Index of Physical Volume ♀—Con.														
Adjusted, combined index1947-49=100_	129	126	125	125	123	123	125	124	123	123	124	r <b>12</b> 6	129	» 130
Manufactures         do           Durable manufactures         do           Primary metals         do           Metal fabricating (incl. ordnance)         do           Fabricated metal products         do           Machinery         do           Nonelectrical machinery         do           Electrical machinery         do	131 146 122 159 130 152 136 184	113	127 141 111 155 126 143 130	126 139 109 151 123 141 130 163	125 135 103 147 120 138 125 163	125 134 103 147 119 138 125 163	126 136 106 148 121 138 124 163	125 135 108 147 122 139 124 170	124 134 103 147 122 141 125 173	125 135 105 148 124 144 125 181	126 136 * 105 148 121 147 125 * 189	7 110 7 149 7 124 148 7 123	143 118 155 126 149	p 120 p 156 p 123 p 144 p 120
Transportation equipmentdo Instruments and related productsdo Furniture and fixturesdo Lumber and productsdo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Miscellaneous manufacturesdo	180 155 109 115 132 138	106 110 129	105	179 147 103 120 130 132	173 144 104 116 130 130	174 139 103 114 128 127	178 138 102 120 130 128	170 135 104 108 129 131	106 96 131	166 135 109 97 132 133	r 161 r 137 r 109 r 116 r 134 r 132	137 7 109 7 128 7 132	138 109 124 137	p 142 p 109 p 137
Nondurable manufactures do Food and beverage manufactures do Tobacco manufactures do Textile-mill products do Apparel and allied products do Leather and products do	108 108 95 101	103	113 105 100 91 104 94	114 106 98 91 106 94	114 106 103 91 108 93	115 107 103 94 109 94	117 110 108 95 107 94	116 108 107 93 106 95	105 191 95 102	114 105 99 94 103 96	115 105 102 93 101 , 91	105 102 101 104	105 102 108	
Paper and allied products do Printing and publishing do Chemicals and allied products do Petroleum and coal products do Rubber products do	132 121 145 129 118	128	126 120 143 124 112	146 126	146 122	113	137 120 148 125 119	136 121 148 124 120	121 148 122 97	121 • 98	137 121 150 125 116	7 121 150 7 124	120 151 127 122	p 121
Minerals         do           Coal         do           Crude oil and natural gas         do           Metal mining         do           Stone and earth minerals         do		69 133 101	113 70 134 103 119	68 135 101	62 137 96	58 137 78	111 65 134 91 121	114 69 136 99 122	70 133 91	109 68 130 83 121	108 67 129 * 82 121	130 78	69 134	p 73
CONSUMER DURABLES OUTPUT														
Unadjusted, total output*.         1947-49=100.           Major consumer durables.         .do.           Autos.         .do.           Major household goods.         .do.           Furniture and floor coverings.         .do.           Appliances and heaters.         .do.           Radio and television sets.         .do.           Other consumer durables.         .do.	120 106	106 107 106 104 92	121 135 109 99 98	117 127 138 119 103 117 170 95	120 102 117 182	151 116 97 116 172	116 126 146 110 92 112 155 92	143 112 93 112 165	107 125 92 89 88 116	113 121 123 121 102 101 234 94	108 111 81 139 108 122 279 101	7 111 70 7 150 111 124 338	143 144 144 110 118 324	P 152 P 174 P 136
Adjusted, total output*         do           Major consumer durables	127 110 102 93 185	114 127 104 99 95	104	113 121 134 110 99 111 142	119 133 109 99 105	126 139 116 97 114 178	119 130 145 120 96 117 198 93	136 124 96 110	127 127 128 102 115 245	106 109	107 111 87 134 7 107 7 112 278 98	106 78 133 107 7 111 268	3 136 8 144 8 132 7 106 1 115 8 257	p 147 p 166 p 133
BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES§								İ						
Manufacturing and trade sales (adj.), total†mil. of dol.	}	1	ł					· ·		!		r 46, 420		
Manufacturing, total† do Durable-goods industries do Nondurable-goods industries do	24, 256 11, 867 12, 389	11,576	23, 902 11, 580 12, 322	11,278	11,385	11,502	23, 978 11, 344 12, 634	11, 395	11, 287	23, 482 10, 952 12, 530	r 10, 933	10,734	11,634	
Wholesale trade, total†	9, 158 2, 994 6, 164	3,011		9, 122 2, 894 6, 228	9, 130 2, 870 6, 260	8, 976 2, 822 6, 154	8, 892 2, 836 6, 056	2,930	2, 951	9, 085 2, 942 6, 143	9, 159 2, 865 6, 294	2,833	2,922	
Retail trade, totaldo. Durable-goods storesdo Nondurable-goods storesdo	14, 104 5, 005 9, 099	13, 932 4, 626 9, 306	13, 622 4, 436 9, 186	13, 972 4, 745 9, 228	13, 900 4, 858 9, 042	4,882	14, 044 4, 730 9, 313	14, 439 5, 024 9, 415	4,911	14, 150 4, 770 9, 380	14, 214 4, 798 9, 417	4,689	4,948	
Manufacturing and trade inventories, book value, end of month (adjusted), total†mil. of del.	81,276	81,072	80, 688	80, 390	80,093	79, 516	79, 372	79, 000	78, 349	78, 163	77, 790	7 77, 564	77, 645	<b>-</b>
Manufacturing, total†	46, 909 26, 975 19, 934	46, 722 26, 752 19, 970	46, 382 26, 526 19, 856	46, 115 26, 168 19, 947		45, 183 25, 345 19, 838	44, 798 24, 926 19, 872	44, 535 24, 689 19, 846	24, 383	43, 929 24, 232 19, 697	43, 668 24, 120 19, 548	r 24, 370	24, 390	
Wholesale trade, total†do_ Durable-goods establishmentsdo Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo	11,930 6,127 5,803	5,900	11,785 5,866 5,919	11, 854 5, 841 6, 013		11,643 5,728 5,915	11,770 5,800 5,970	11, 865 5, 768 6, 097	5, 763	11, 783 5, 841 5, 942	11, 697 5, 816 5, 881	5, 868	11,718 5,857 5,861	
Retail trade, total† do Durable-goods stores do Nondurable-goods stores do	22, 437 10, 574 11, 863					22,690 $10,412$ $12,278$	22, 804 10, 502 12, 302		10, 190	10, 286		9,974	22, 116 10, 065 12, 051	

r Revised. p Preliminary. Q See note marked "t" 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 subsequent 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. Effective with the December 1953 Survey, the data reflect adjustments 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).

2, 660 10, 066

S-4	S	URVE	EY OI	F CUI	RREN'	r BU	SINE	SS					Januar	y 1955
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical	Ī	953			1	1		19	54					
Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	GENEI	RAL B	USIN	ESS I	NDIC	ATOR	S—Co	ntinu	ed					
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS														
Sales:† Value (unadjusted), totalmil. of dol Durable-goods industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo	23, 792 11, 499 12, 293	11,615	23, 062 10, 870 12, 192	10,968	12, 208	24, 490 11, 814 12, 676	23, 263 11, 165 12, 098	24, 384 11, 804 12, 580	22, 266 10, 252 12, 014	10, 855	11, 109	11, 153	11,586	
Value (adjusted), totaldodo	i	24, 126	23, 902	23, 620	24, 064	24, 418	23, 978	24, 260	24, 055	23, 482	23, 612	· 23, 337	24, 596	
Durable-goods industries, total do Primary metal do Primary metal do Fabricated metal products do Electrical machinery and equipment do Machinery, except electrical do Motor vehicles and equipment do	1 1.150	1, 349 1, 902	11, 580 1, 609 1, 176 1, 328 1, 959 2, 101	1, 580 1, 132 1, 269 1, 968	1,528 1,173 1,355 1,941	11, 502 1, 575 1, 223 1, 305 1, 939 2, 052	1, 505 1, 156 1, 291 1, 862	11, 395 1, 567 1, 180 1, 316 1, 901 1, 974	1, 528 1, 184 1, 318 1, 920	1, 468 1, 144 1, 276 1, 838	1,525 1,120 1,333 1,866	1,538 71,082 71,238 71,778	1,650 1,158 1,271 1,915	
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.	1 334	731 540 423	1, 005 325 659 517 364 537	309 659 573 348	317 688 569	971 300 693 547 356 541	940 317 680 601 354 558	914 334 678 599 364 568	300 684 608 354	311 688 597 331	318 740 7 625 1 363	7 320 7 755 7 615 7 355	299 777 608 359	
Nondurable-goods industries, totaldo	12, <b>3</b> 89	1	12, 322	12, 342	12, 679	12, 916	12, 634	12, 865	12,768	12, 530	12,679	r 12, 603	12, 962	
Food and kindred productsdo Beveragesdo Tobacco manufacturesdo Textile-mill productsdo Apparel and related productsdo	.  339	304 1,040	3, 802 626 292 992 857	648 291 1,035	309 1,060	3, 977 677 305 1, 073 866	3, 827 672 304 1, 115 826	3, 844 649 299 1, 064 818	682 301 1,040	582 $306$ $1,023$	2 609 3 311 3 1,054	7 627 7 288 7 1,017	592 321 1,048	
Leather and leather productsdo Paper and allied productsdo Printing and publishingdo Chemicals and allied productsdo Petroleum and coal productsdo Rubber productsdo	251 709 778 1,606 2,113 346	774 1,601 2,186	259 680 748 1, 569 2, 149 348	676 832 1, 590 2, 139	776 1, 692	278 733 750 1, 720 2, 162 375	297 714 769 1, 664 2, 089 357	355 766 767 1,724 2,202 377	753 746 1, 675 2, 134	1, 686 2, 060	$\begin{bmatrix} 742 \\ 801 \\ 3 \\ 1,735 \\ 2,080 \end{bmatrix}$	735 7814 71,710 72,075	715 799 1, 786 2, 253	
Inventories, end of month:†  Book value (unadjusted), totaldo  Durable-goods industriesdo  Nondurable-goods industriesdo  By stages of fabrication:‡	26, 549 19, 983	26, 697	46, 772 26, 598 20, 174	26, 235	26,042	45, 351 25, 629 19, 722	44, 974 25, 336 19, 638	44, 684 24, 977 19, 707	24, 460	24, 038	23, 786 19, 450	19,372	24,013 19,495	
Purchased materials do Goods in process do Finished goods do	16, 377 13, 149 17, 006	16, 419 13, 304 17, 224	16, 023 13, 512 17, 237	13, 285	13, 311	14, 930 13, 212 17, 209	14, 826 12, 889 17, 259	14. 782 12, 672 17, 230	12, 407	12, 214	1 12, 263	r 12, 501	12,500	
Book value (adjusted), totaldo	46, 909	46, 722	46, 382	46, 115	45, 774	45, 183	44, 798	44, 535	44, 194	43, 929	43, 668	r 43, 841		
Durable-goods industries, total do- Primary metal do- Frabricated metal products do- Electrical machinery and equipment do- Machinery, except electrical do- Motor vehicles and equipment do-	26, 975 3, 488 3, 145 3, 489 5, 735 3, 377	3,131	26, 526 3, 388 3, 012 3, 342 5, 551 3, 482	3, 344 2, 948 3, 326 5, 512	3, 354 2, 917 3, 248 5, 416	25, 345 3, 226 2, 837 3, 167 5, 297 3, 189	3, 153 2, 768 3, 103 5, 222	24, 689 3, 071 2, 831 3, 062 5, 148 3, 021	3, 107 2, 773 3, 049 5, 097	3, 082 2, 759 3, 041 5, 101	3, 053 9 2, 769 1 2, 983 1 5, 038	7 3,069 7 2,765 7 3,007 7 4,979	3, 108 2, 815 2, 993 4, 970	
Transportation equipment, n, e, s do Furniture and fixtures do Lumber products, except furniture do. Stone, clay, and glass products do. Professional and scientific instruments . do Other industries, including ordnance do		1,033 890 882	2, 784 661 1, 022 907 895 1, 482	666 1,015 917 883	665 1, 025 906 874	2, 690 665 1, 010 916 883 1, 465		874	664 958 883 862	656 944 866 850	661 952 6 872 6 850	7 664 7 970 7 872 7 837	653 995 856 821	
Nondurable-goods industries, totaldo	19, 934	19, 970	19, 856	19, 947	19, 874	19, 838	19, 872	19, 846	19, 811	19, 697	19, 548	r 19, 471	19, 421	
Food and kindred productsdo Beveragesdo Tobacco manufacturesdo Textile-mill productsdo Apparel and related productsdo	1, 129 1, 789	3, 525 1, 155 1, 812 2, 513 1, 901	3, 524 1, 162 1, 842 2, 464 1, 872	1, 161 1, 840 2, 455	1, 196 1, 833 2, 442	3, 596 1, 188 1, 865 2, 412 1, 762	3, 544 1, 195 1, 877 2, 412 1, 792	2,422	1, 222 1, 930 2, 376	1, 198 1, 912 2, 383	$\begin{bmatrix} 1, 167 \\ 2 \\ 1, 872 \\ 2, 361 \end{bmatrix}$	r 1, 138 r 1, 856 r 2, 356	1, 105 1, 854 2, 377	
Leather and leather products do Paper and allied products do Printing and publishing do Chemicals and allied products do Petroleum and coal products do Rubber products do	1,050 776 3,107 2,747	1, 044 752 3, 093 2, 725	581 1, 034 769 3, 067 2, 697 844	762 3,080 2,719	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	734 3, 146 2, 790	1, 007 735 3, 147 2, 784	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 1.026 \\ 737 & 3.092 \\ 2.760 &  \end{array} $	7 1,050 7715 7 3,080 7 2,763	1,049 729 3,074 2,713	
New orders, net.† Unadjusted, totaldo Durable-goods industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo	12, 625		20, 882 8, 687 12, 195	9, 495 12, 031	10, 779 13, 078	22, 944 10, 290 12, 654	21, 708 9, 472 12, 236	10, 297 12, 802	21, 725 9, 712 12, 013	9, 918	11, 696	r 11, 464 r 13, 317	11, 102 12, 921	
Adjusted, totaldo	1	22,026	20, 749		22, 859	23, 017	22, 819	22, 886	22, 551	1	1	1	1	
Durable-goods industries, total	1, 666 1, 089	9, 567 1, 450 1, 045 949 1, 613	8, 475 1, 205 746 987 1, 378	1, 278 932 1, 264	956 948	10, 021 1, 353 954 1, 049 1, 705	10, 050 1, 273 918 1, 000 1, 657	9, 985 1, 450 1, 153 905 1, 793	9, 700 1, 212 959 1, 002 1, 612	1, 417 1, 079 1, 009	1, 529 970 1, 400	7 1, 612 7 1, 161 7 1, 142	1, 881 1, 329 1, 420	
vehicles and partsmil. of dol. Other industries, including ordnancedo	2.084	2, 289 2, 221	2, 198 1, 961	2, 301	2, 922 2, 434	2, 683 2, 277	2, 820 2, 382	2, 242 2, 442		2, 272 2, 546	3, 143 2, 899	r 3, 290 r 2, 568	l	
Nondurable-goods industries, totaldo	11, 963	12, 459	12, 274	12, 387	12,653	12, 996	12, 769	12, 901		12, 582	12, 764	r 12, 507	12, 726	
traction trains might are filled and and and de-	1 9 910	9 601	0 001		െ വെ	0.000	9 090	0.000	0.000			* 0 700	0.000	

<sup>2, 318</sup> 9, 645 2, 691 9, 768

2, 631 9, 643

2, 862 9, 525

2, 830 9, 823

2, 925 10, 071

3, 030 9, 739

2, 988 9, 913

2, 999 9, 852

2, 917 9, 665

Revised. † Revised series. See corresponding note on p. S-3.
†Revised data beginning December 1949 appear on p. 22 of the June 1954 SURVEY.

§ 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.

Unloss otherwise stated statistics through 1020 J	19	53						19	54					
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber		Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	ENEF	RAL B	USIN	ESS I	NDIC	ATOR	S—Co	ntinu	ed		7			
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS—Continued														
Unfilled orders, end of month (unadj.), total† .mil. of dol. Durable-goods industries, totaldo. Primary metaldo. Fabricated metal productsdo Electrical machinery and equipmentdo Machinery, except electricaldo Transportation equipment, including motor vehicles and partsmil. of dol. Other industries, including ordnancedo	60, 789 58, 227 5, 355 4, 798 10, 687 8, 545 23, 726 5, 116	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	54, 684 52, 303 4, 448 4, 201 9, 962 7, 435 21, 740 4, 517	50, 874 4, 202 3, 994 9, 489 7, 083 21, 658	3, 823 9, 261 6, 828 21, 188	50, 140 47, 657 3, 667 3, 629 8, 952 6, 523 20, 789 4, 097	46, 150 3, 422 3, 637 8, 627 6, 301 20, 184	3, 298 3, 530 8, 516 6, 186	44, 673 3, 296 3, 374 8, 236 6, 119 19, 406	45, 260 3, 296 3, 256 8, 275 5, 928 20, 210	r 45, 571 r 3, 356 r 3, 136 r 8, 094 r 5, 836 r 20, 992	45, 087 3, 533 3, 119 8, 053 5, 714 20, 636	
Nondurable-goods industries, total $\circ$ do	2, 562	2, 349	2,352	2, 381	2, 367	2, 345	2, 483	2, 705	2, 704	2, 602	2, 741	r 2, 674	2, 561	
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS♂														1
New incorporations (48 States)number	7, 269	8, 915	9, 543	8, 533	10, 514	10, 272	9, 280	9,748	9, 409	9, 041	9, 256	9, 852	9 <b>, 73</b> 5	
$\mathbf{INDUSTRIAL}  \mathbf{AND}  \mathbf{COMMERCIAL}  \mathbf{FAILURES}_{\mathcal{C}}$					ĺ									
Failures, total number Commercial service do Construction do Manufacturing and mining do Retail trade do Wholesale trade do	815 66 97 175 389 88	813 64 89 193 382 85	867 60 86 192 450 79	926 74 109 207 449 87	87 143 198 551	66 92 200 535	943 81 111 200 460 91	81 132 208 455		80 100 187 451	59 88 153 406	68 109 189 414	110 179	
Liabilities, total. thous. of dol.  Commercial service. do.  Construction do.  Manufacturing and mining do.  Retail trade. do.  Wholesale trade. do.	36, 795 2, 687 4, 621 13, 568 11, 083 4, 836	43, 754 1, 871 4, 154 23, 731 9, 757 4, 241	29, 592 3, 134 3, 166 11, 431 8, 623 3, 238	4, 341 4, 082 23, 043	3, 506 7, 255 15, 359 26, 043	1, 648 3, 692 20, 568 12, 030	38, 494 2, 961 3, 674 15, 621 11, 739 4, 499	2, 045 4, 514 18, 454 11, 722	2, 524 4, 958 9, 986 9, 622	2, 381 2, 386 12, 388 2 11, 225	2, 290 5, 584 11, 262 11, 879	1, 952 4, 733 7, 547 11, 845	4, 065 6, 859 8, 099 10, 466	 
			COM	MODI	TY P	RICES	<b>;</b>	,					<del></del>	<del></del>
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS	<u> </u>													
Prices received, all farm products§1910-14=100	249	254	259			257	258	248	247	251	246	242	244	239
Crops         do           Food grains         do           Feed grains and hay         do           Tobacco         do	234 229 195 433	238 230 205 427	240 233 207 420	237 236 208 443	238 208	234 208	249 227 207 446	216 205	225 202	228 2 207	233 210	235 204	239 199	239
Cotton	269 205 218 263	260 237 224 269	254 222 271 268		212 246	217 225	272 215 279 286	240 200	228 243	235 223	248 170	218 191	206 237	207   216
Livestock and products do Meat animals do Dairy products do Poultry and eggs do do	263 267 288 224	269 285 282 218	277 309 274 213	267	316 257	333 237	267 331 230 168	299 229	286 237	287 245	277 253	267 263	266 266	257 264
Prices paid: All commodities and services do Family living items do Production items do All commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wage rates $1910-14=100$ .  Parity ratio $\oplus$ $0$	259 270 247 277 90	260 270 7 249 278	282	264 271 255 282 91	272 255 283	273 256 283	267 276 256 284 91	276 252 282	280	277 250 282	273 251 280	273 250 279	272 251 279	272 250 279
RETAIL PRICES							0.				50	0,		"
All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce index)	208.9	209. 1	209. 5	208. 9	208. 3	208, 1	208. 7	209. 0	209. 7	209. 0	208. 2	207. 6	207.4	:
Consumer price index (U. S. Department of Labor): All items 1947-49=100		114.9					115.0	ĺ	115. 2					
Apparel do Go Food do Go Dairy products do Fruits and vegetables do Meats, poultry, and fish do	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	104. 7 112. 6 109. 0 108. 0	104. 3 112. 1 108. 0 107. 8	104. 1 112. 4 104. 6 110. 0	104. 2 113. 3 103. 5 114. 6	104. 2 113. 8 102. 9 117. 1	104. 0 114. 6	103. 7 113. 9 105. 1 114. 7	104. 3 112. 4 105. 8 110. 5	104. 6 111. 8 106. 7 111, 1		
Housing do Gas and electricity do Housefurnishings do Rent do	108.3	118, 9 107, 2 108, 1 127, 6	107. 1 107. 2		107. 6 107. 2	107, 6 106, 1	107. 7 105. 9	107. 6 105. 8	107. 8 105. 7	107. 8 105. 4		108, 5 105, 6	119. 5 108. 7 105. 4	
Medical care         do           Personal care         do           Reading and recreation         do           Transportation         do           Other goods and services         do	123, 3 113, 4 108, 9 130, 1 120, 2	123, 6 113, 6 108, 9 128, 9 120, 3	108. 7 130. 5	108. 0 129. 4	114. 1 108. 2 129. 0	112. 9 106. 5 129. 1	106. 4 129, 1	106. 4 128. 9	107. 0 126. 7	113. 4 106, 6 126, 6	113, 5 106, 5 126, 4	113. 4 106. 9 125. 0	113. 8 106. 8 127. 6	

Revised. ¹ Index on base previously used (1935-39=100) is 191.6.
† See corresponding note on p. S-3.
♀ See corresponding note on p. S-4.
♂ Data are from Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.
६ 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 1954 Survey.
‡ Revisions for 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).

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and	19	953						19	54					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem ber
		COMI	MODI	TY PI	RICES	—Con	tinued	ł		-				
WHOLESALE PRICES♂														
J.S. Department of Labor indexes: All commodities1947-49=100	109.8	110.1	110.9	110. 5	110.5	111.0	110.9	110.0	110. 4	110. 5	110.0	109.7	r 110. 0	109.
Farm products	93. 7 94. 2 89. 3 78. 4	94. 4 89. 8 90. 6 83. 9	97. 8 91. 2 91. 3 91. 8	91.6	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	108.3 91.2	99. 8 93. 6	101. 9 92. 9	93. 5	90. 96 92 74
Foods, processed	103. 8 112. 6 113. 9	104. 3 112. 2 111. 3	106. 2 112. 4 109. 4	112. 7 107. 4	106.1	105. 9 113. 2 103. 0	101.7	105. 0 113. 5 102. 4	114. 0 105. 1	113. 2 105, 9	113. 8 106. 6	114. 5 108. 7	103. 8 116. 5 108. 8	103 116 108
1947-49=100_ Meats, poultry, and fishdo	104. 7 86. 2	103. 9 89. 7	103. 8 96. 4	103. 0 92. 9		103. 3 94. 3	104. 5 98. 3		104. 7 94. 1				r 105. 5 86. 3	105 85
Commodities other than farm products and foods	114.5	114.6	114. 6	114.4	114.2	114. 5	114. 5	114. 2	114.3	114. 4	114.4	114.5	* 114. 8	114
Chemicals and allied productsdoChemicals, industrialdoDrugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmeticsdo	107. 2 119. 2 93. 5	į.	107, 2 118, 4 93, 9	118.4	117.9	107. 2 117. 4 94. 0	107. 1 117. 3 94. 0	106. 8 117. 0 94. 0		117, 4	117.4	117.6	107. 0 • 117. 7 • 93. 6	107 117 93
Fats and oils, inedible do Fertilizer materials do Prepared paint do	58. 0 112. 9 112. 7	58. 6 113. 9 112. 7	61. 2 114. 0 112. 8	114.0	114.0	59. 8 114. 1 112. 8	59. 3 114. 0 112. 8	55. 7 111. 6 112. 8	112.1	112. 1	112.3	112, 1	57. 8 112. 2 112. 8	58 113 112
Fuel, power, and lighting materials       do         Coal       do         Electricity       do         Gas       do         Petroleum and products       do	111. 2 112. 5 99. 6 106. 3 116. 3	112. 5 100. 7 109. 6	110.8 111.9 100.7 111.8 114.2	110.9 101.3 113.5	107. 9 102. 9 111. 5			104, 7 101, 8 107, 8	104. 9 101. 8 105. 4	105, 2 102, 4 105, 4	105. 5 101. 2 106. 0	105. 1 101. 8 105. 8	105. 1 r 103. 0 r 107. 3	107 105 103 107 110
Furniture, other household durables         do           Appliances, household         do           Furniture, household         do           Radios         do           Television sets         do	114.9 109.0 114.1 94.3 74.2	114. 1 94. 3	115, 2 109, 6 114, 2 96, 1 73, 5	109.7 113.9 96.1	109. 5 113. 7 95. 7	115. 6 109. 9 113. 6 95. 7 73. 8	113, 5 95, 7	109. 8 113. 1 95. 6	109. 7 112. 8 95. 6	109. 7 112. 9 5 95. 4	7 109. 4 9 112. 8 4 95. 4	109. 5 112. 8 95. 4	7 115. 6 7 109. 1 112. 9 95. 4 69. 2	11 10 11 9 6
Hides, skins, and leather products do Footwear do Hides and skins do Leather do	97. 1 111. 8 64. 3 90. 4	57. 7	95. 3 111. 9 56. 8 88. 1	111.9 55.4	111.9 56.0		96.0 111.9 62.5 87.6	111.9	111. 8 58. 2	111. 8 55. 8	111. 8 51. 5	111. 8 49. 5	111.7	9: 11: 4' 8:
$\begin{array}{cccc} \textbf{Lumber and wood products} & & \textbf{do} \\ \textbf{Lumber} & & \textbf{do} \\ \end{array}$	117. 3 116. 3		117.0 115.9			116. 2 115. 3	116.1 115.0	116. 3 115. 5						12 11
Machinery and motive productsdoAgricultural machinery and equipdoConstruction machinery and equipdoElectrical machinery and equipmentdoMotor vehiclesdodo	124. 2 122. 5 131. 1 126. 6 118. 5	122, 5 131, 1 126, 8	124. 4 122. 7 131. 2 126. 8 118. 9	123. 0 131. 8 126. 8	122. 3 131. 7 126. 8	122. 3 131. 6 126. 5	131. 5	131. 5 125. 9	122. 3 131. 5 125. 8	122, 1 131, 5 125, 7	121. 9 5 131. 6 7 125. 6	122. 0 131. 6 125. 2	r 121. 3 131. 8 r 126, 7	13
Metals and metal products       do         Heating equipment       do         Iron and steel       do         Nonferrous metals       do	127. 9 115. 8 133. 6 122. 3	115. 5 132. 8	127. 2 115. 3 132. 0 121. 5	114. 8 131. 0	114. 4 130. 6	114. 5 131. 1	127. 1 113. 9 131. 8 123. 6		114. ( 133. (	114. 1 133. 8	1 114. 1 3 134. 1	114. 3 135. 0	114. 3 135. 5	13.
Nonmetallic minerals, structural do Clay products. do. Concrete products. do. Gypsum products. do.	120. 8 132. 1 117. 4 122. 1	132. 1 117. 2	120. 9 131. 9 117. 2 122. 1	131. 9 117. 6	132. 0 117. 3	132.0	119. 3 132. 0 117. 3 122. 1	117. 5	132. 0 117. 7	132. 3 117. 9	3 135. 4 9 117. 8	135. 4 117. 8	135. 4 117. 4	
Pulp, paper, and allied productsdo Paperdo	117. 3 126. 8						115. 8 126. 5							
Rubber and productsdo Tires and tubesdo	124. 3 130. 1		124. 8 130. 3					126, 1 129, 3						
Textile products and apparel do Apparel do Cotton products do	96. 2 98. 7 91. 6	97. 9	99. 1	98.8	98. 6	98. 2	98. 2	98. 1	98. 4	98.6	6 98.€	98.6	98.4	9
Silk productsdo Synthetic textilesdo Wool productsdo	136. 5 85. 2 111. 5	85. 5	142. 1 85. 4 111. 0	85.4	84.9	132. 3 84. 6 109. 2	85. 2	85. 6	85. 7	7 85.7	7 85. 8	86.1	86.9	8
Tobacco mfrs, and bottled beveragesdo Beverages, alcoholicdo Cigarettesdo	118. 1 114. 9 124. 0	114.9	118. 2 115. 0 124. 0	114.6	114.6	114. 6	114.3	114. 2	114. 2	114. 3	3 114.3	114.3	r 114. 3	11
Miscellaneous do Dominio do Domin	93. 2 114. 0	100. 1 113. 2	101. 1 113. 1			110. 3 113. 6								
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR										1				
As measured by— Wholesale prices. 1947-49=100 Consumer prices. do Retail food prices do	91. 1 87. 0 89. 3	90. 8 87. 0 89. 0	90, 2 86, 8 88, 4	87.0	87. 1	90. 1 87. 3 89. 0		86.9	86.8	87.0	87.2	87.3	1 87. 3	19

r Revised. <sup>1</sup> Indexes on base formerly used (1935-39=100) are as follows: Measured by—wholesale prices, 47.8 (December); consumer prices, 52.2 (November); retail food, 44.6 (November). For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and	19			T			····	19	954					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	C	ONST	RUCT	ION A	ND R	EAL	ESTA'	TE						
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY														
New construction (unadjusted), total‡mil. of dol	3, 024	· ′	r 2, 444	r 2, 346	r 2, 567	r 2, 813	r 3, 114	r 3, 364	r 3, 522	r 3, 637	r 3, 614	r 3, 479	r 3, 285	2, 98
Private, totaldo Residential (nonfarm)do New dwelling unitsdo	2, 077 1, 034 915	951	1, 710 816 730	1, 637 758 675	1,779 863 770	1, 927 980 860	2, 122 1, 107	2, 278 1, 193	7 2, 352 7 1, 267	r 2, 459 r 1, 313 r 1, 175	7 2, 457 7 1, 326	r 2, 410 r 1, 321	r 2, 347 r 1, 292	2, 20 1, 21
Additions and alterations do  Nonresidential building, except farm and public	94	78	63	61	71	96	970 111	1, 050 114		110	r 1, 195 106	r 1, 195 102		1, 11 7
utility, total mil. of dol. Industrial do Commercial do	523 177 192		486 179 164	474 176	469 173 154	464 169 151	490 165	528 164		552 160		541 163 <b>19</b> 7	551 169	53 17
Farm construction do Public utility do	118 393	103	102 299	157 106 292	114 326	127 348	167 145 371	189 157 389	164	207 167 415	153 415	126 410	106	18 9 34
Public, total do	947 353	795 350	r 734 354	r 709 r 345	r 788 r 365	r 886 r 377	7 992 387	r 1, 086 r 397	r 409	423	r 403	r 1, 069 r 378		78 33
Military facilitiesdododododo	96 286 212	78 174 193	73 130 177	7 69 125 7 170	r 75 160 r 188	779 230	7 78 320	7 89 385 7 215	415	440	445	7 96 390	300	18
Other typesdo Vew construction (seasonally adjusted), total Q mil. of dol	2, 936	2, 955	r 2, 965	* 3, 051	r 3, 005	r 200 r 3, 027	207 7 3, 089	7 3, 078	!		7 213 7 3, 157	r 205 r 3, 105	r 190 r 3, 192	17 3, 26
Private, total do Residential (nonfarm) do do Novembre do do Novembre do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2, 002 976	1, 992 981	r 1, 995 r 978	r 2, 004 r 980	r 2, 011 r 989	2, 059 1, 040	r 2, 131 r 1, 105	2, 122 1, 102	r 2, 173	r 2, 219 r 1, 192	r 2, 234 r 1, 214	r 2, 221 r 1, 210	r 2, 259	2, 29 1, 26
Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility mil. of dol. Farm construction do	502 139	498 137	507 136	516 135	514 134	512 133	518 132	513 131	517 129	521 128	515 127	506 126	526 125	52 12
Public utilitydo	375 9 <b>3</b> 4	366 963	365 r 970	365 1, 047	366 r 994	366 + 968	367 - 958	367 7 956	367 r 921	367 r 926	367 7 923	367 r 884	368 r 933	36 97
Nonresidential building do Highway do	370 277	392 289	401 270	r 409 327	<sup>7</sup> 387 300	7 376 293	375 297	r 377 292	r 364	373 288	r 365 299	7 352 7 274		38 30
CONTRACT AWARDS														
Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.):  Total projectsnumber	41, 379	35, 777	90 961	40, 787	55 GEO	es sol	65 641	EO 741	60.006	61 619	0F 020	c= =01	E4 671	
Total valuationmil. of dol Public ownershipdo	1, 394 483	1, 300 479	38, 361 1, 152 363	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	65, 832 1, 816 589	67, 701 1, 965 633	1,499	
Private ownershipdo	911	821	789	785	1, 043	1, 215	1, 256	1, 108		1, 064	1, 227	1, 332		
Projectsnumber_ Floor areathous. of sq. ft_ Valuationthous. of dol_	4, 199 40, 368 611, 857	3, 804 36, 450 540, 338	3, 661 33, 937	3, 871 32, 259	4, 936 41, 561	5, 406 45, 971	5, 647 51, 913	5, 367 49, 014		5, 251 42, 549	5, 090 45, 303	5, 321 50, 258	38, 559	
Residential buildings: Projectsnumber	35, 668	30, 492	473, 077 33, 442	468, 712 35, 621	532, 060 48, 718	605, 427 57, 531	672, 288 57, 019	656, 445 51, 414		550, 550 53, 403	646, 825 57, 928	670, 934 59, 900	· '	
Floor areathous. of sq. ft Valuationthous. of dol Public works:	50, 247 484, 168	46, 614 433, 500	48, 156 462, 482	52, 706 508, 773	69, 631 667, 737	80, 422 796, 133	84, 946 825, 300	73, 138 720, 266	74, 756	70, 591 692, 736	78, 995 777, 332	85, 814 851, 824	71, 778	
Projectsnumber Valuationthous. of dol	1, 177 239, 827	1,153 $226,634$	951 134, 304	1, 007 191, 855	1, 623 209, 986	2, 040 219, 400	2,427 $324,032$	2, 458 287, 104	2, 693 351, 895	2, 442 262, 682	2, 357 293, 285	1, 988 342, 592	1, 317 204, 595	
Utilities: number	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 98, 790	492 99, 989	396	
Jalue of contract awards (F. R. indexes):	201	168	161	171	194		234	240	225	229	234	231	232	
Total, unadjusted 1947-49=100. Residential, unadjusted do. Total, adjusted do. Residential, adjusted do.	170 224	151 208	154 195	180 196	216 191	225 251 196	257 193	251 207	236 206	243 218	254 254 231	256 241	254	
Engineering construction:	176	177	185	201	205	213	216	227	233	244	253	263	264	
Contract awards (ENR)mil. of dol_ lighway concrete pavement contract awards:	794	1, 511	766	767	934	1, 439	1, 437	1, 161	1, 575	1, 271	1, 479	996		•
Total thous, of sq. yd.  Airports do  Roads do	3, 258 100 1, 774	1 6, 605 148 1 4, 336	4, 726 1, 748 1, 852	4, 036 1, 299 1, 007	6, 075 1, 078 2, 347	7, 791 1, 211	6, 255 1, 480	10, 342 2, 141	7, 624 1, 379	8, 391 1, 711	7, 821 1, 206	8, 376 582	1,500	
Streets and alleysdo	1, 384	<sup>1</sup> 2, 121	1, 125	1, 729	2, 649	4, 005 2, 575	1, 820 2, 954	4, 375 3, 826	3, 437 2, 808	3, 408 3, 272	4, 301 2, 314	5, 485 2, 309	1, 657	
NEW DWELLING UNITS (U. S. Department of Labor)				ĺ			i							
New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started: Unadjusted:														
Total, privately and publicly owned_thousands_ Privately owned, totaldo In metropolitan areasdo	81, 5 79, 9 58, 2	65. 8 64. 5 48. 8	66. 4 65. 1 48. 4	75. 2 73. 9 52. 2	95. 2 93. 2 69. 2	107. 7 106. 5	108. 5 107. 4 76. 1	116. 5 112. 6 83. 9	116. 0 112. 9	114. 3 113. 0	7 115. 7 7 113. 4	106. 0 105. 8	103. 0 102. 7	91. ( 89. (
Publicly owneddo Seasonally adjusted at annual rate: Q	1.6	1.3	1.3	1. 3	2.0	78. 4 1. 2	1. 1	3. 9	84. 6 3. 1	81. 4 1. 3	r 80. 6 r 2. 3	80.4	77. 2  . 3	67. 1 1. 4
Privately owned, totaldo	1,077.0	1,060.0	1,056.0	1, 152. 0	1, 130. 0	1, 102. 0	1, 083. 0	1, 175. 0	1, 188. 0	1, 211. 0	r 1, 248. 0	1, 233. 0	1, 385. 0	1, 473. (
mit-issuing places:† New dwelling units, totalthousands_ Privately financed, totaldo			56. 5 54. 7	66. 1 64. 9	95. 0 93. 0	100. 2 99. 1	92. 2 91. 2	108, 1 104, 2	98.0	98. 6	96. 9			
Units in 1-family structures do Units in 2-family structures do			43. 7 2. 1	55. 2 2. 5	79. 0 3. 4	88. 2 3. 2	81. 5 2. 9	93. 0	96, 2 85, 1 3, 0	96. 9 87. 4 2. 8	86. 2			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Units in multifamily structures do Publicly financed, total do			8. 9 1. 8	7. 2 1. 2	$ \begin{array}{c} 10.6 \\ 2.0 \end{array} $	7. 7 1. 1	6. 8 1. 0	8. 2 3. 9	8. 1 1. 8	6. 7 1. 7	6.4			
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES		ĺ											-	
Department of Commerce composite‡1947-49=100_ berthaw (industrial building)1914=100	122. 5	122, 3 392	121, 9	121.0	$121.2\\393$	121.0	121. 3	121, 7 393	122, 7	122. 6	122. 7 395	123, 1	123. 0	396
merican Appraisal Co., The: A verage, 30 cities	585 641	585 641	584 641	585 641	586 641	585	586	589	591	594	595	597	598	598
New Yorkdo	609 525	609 525	641 623 522	$\frac{624}{522}$	624 529	639 623 530	639 623 530	639 624 530	640 624 530	642 625 539	649 629 539	649 629 545	649 629 545	649 629 545
St. Louis do	576 418	576 418	576 422	576 420	579 420	577 422	577 422	594 424	595 429	596 430	596 431	598 432	599 432	599 432

r Revised. ¹ Data includes some contracts awarded in prior months but not reported.

‡Revisions for new construction (unadjusted) for 1950-1953 appear on p. 24 of the September 1954 Survey. Mimor revisions back to 1915 for the Department of Commerce construction cost index are shown in the May 1953 and May 1954 issues of the Construction and Building Materials Statistical Supplement.

§ Adjusted data not shown in SURVEY prior to the October 1954 issue.

§ Data for December 1953 and April, July, September, and December 1954 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

© Data for March, June, and August 1954 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

† Revised series.

These data cover nonfarm residential construction authorized in all places (both urban and rural) that require building permits; they replace the former urban-building series which covered new dwelling units authorized in all places defined as urban in the 1940 Census.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and	19	53						19	954					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem ber
Co	ONSTI	RUCTI	ON A	ND R	EAL I	ESTAT	ГЕ—С	ontinı	ıed		i	i	!	<u></u>
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES—Continued												:		
E. H. Boeckh and Associates:§													:	
Average, 20 cities: Apartments, hotels, and office buildings:	256, 0	256. 3	054.0	254, 3	054.0	054.0	055.50	050.1	057 0	075.0	oro n	ore r	050.0	
Brick and concreteU. S. avg. 1926-29=100 Brick and steeldodododo	253. 7 257. 4	253. 8 257. 1	254. 9 251. 9 255. 2	250. 9		254, 2 250, 2 252, 8	255. 7 251. 3 253. 9	256, 1 251, 5 254, 7	257. 3 252. 8 256. 2	257, 9 253, 3 256, 3	253.7	253. 9	253. 4	
Commercial and factory buildings: Brick and concretedo	262. 2	262. 5	261. 4		260. 2		262. 9	263. 4	265. 0	265. 8		266. 3	İ	
Brick and steel	258. 9 255. 3	259. 1 255. 1	257. 9 253. 5	257.3	257. 2	257. 4 251. 9	258. 8 253. 1	259, 3 253, 6	261. 0	261. 7 255. 3	262.1	262. 2	262. 0 255. 5	
Framedododo	257. 8 242. 8	257. 2 243. 0	254. 7 241. 9	252. 5 241. 3	252. 7 241. 2		252. 6 242. 2	253. 9 242. 4	255. 4	255. 5 245. 5	255, 7	256. 1	256. 1	
Residences: Brickdo	257. 9	257. 7	255. 7	254. 2	254. 2		254. 5	255. 3		257. 0	257. 2			
Frame do Engineering News-Record:7 Building Q 1947-49=100	253. 0 128. 8	252, 6 129, 1	250. 5 129. 3	248. 3 129. 2	248, 9 129, 4	247. 4 129. 6	248, 3 130, 0	249, 3 131, 3		250. 8	1	1	]	
Construction Q dododododododod	134. 9	135. 5	135. 7	135. 5	135. 8	136. 5	137. 2	138. 6	134. 7 7 141. 8	134. 4 141. 4				
Composite, standard mile1946=100_		131.8			127. 7		<b>-</b>	127. 0			125, 4			
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS Production of selected construction materials, index:	-												İ	
Unadjusted 1939=100. Adjusted do do	160, 1 161, 6	147. 1 166. 4	138. 7 162. 4	143. 8 174. 3	167. 0 176. 7	172, 6 173, 6	174.3 164.7	177. 2 165. 6	161. 1 151. 4	177. 0 156. 4				
REAL ESTATE		:												
Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by— Fed. Hous. Adm.: Face amountthous. of dol Vet. Adm.: Face amountdo	172, 353 284, 905	173, 057 252, 433	183, 443 247, 561	154, 255 268, 144			146, 580		154, 598	150, 706				
rete. Adm.: Face another Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutionsmil. of dol	865	1 1	751	677	630	,	269, 616 608	308, 931 675	293, 652 630	418, 182 659				1
New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associa- tions, estimated total thous, of dol.	585, 915	1	494, 859	539, 359	710, 130		728, 369		802, 356				1	İ
By purpose of loan: Home constructiondodo	190, 304	187, 422	151, 935	176, 074	245, 604	256, 844	254, 361	283, 088	280, 756	288, 985			278, 125	
Home purchasedodododovew nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and under).	265, 424 130, 187	258, 641 137, 475	217, 119 125, 805			297, 895 176, 794	301, 497 172, 511	341, 421 185, 428	348, 998 172, 602	371, 951 179, 757			357, 022	
estimated totalmil. of dol	1, 549 1, 779	1, 622 1, 971	1, 372	1, 425	1, 784	1, 793	1,804	1, 990	2, 027	2, 086	2, 122			
Nonfarm foreclosures*number	68, 064	83, 440	1,830 86,493		2, 326 84, 821	2, 225 77, 933	2, 147 62, 282	2, 326 65, 533	2, 188 69, 532	2, 049 78, 163				
	·		DO	MEST	IC TR	ADE								
ADVERTISING											į	ļ	!	
Printers' Ink advertising index, adjusted:† Combined index	167 183	162 168	164 165	161 166	165 166	165 163	167 173	173	170 160	168	169 171	167 174	178	
Business papersdo Magazinesdo Newspapersdo	137 160	135 164	138 162	136 152	133 159	134 160	133 159	173 144 164	128 127	167 126 161		133	140	
Outdoor do Radio (network) do do	145 67	153 69	144	130 64	140 66	138	146 59	147 56	152 64	138 60	156	143 50	163	
Television (network)	211 183. 3	216 146. 4	64 225 130, 3	224 146. 7	234 172. 8	240 180. 0	250 180. 9	264 168. 4	298	280	263	275 188, 9	294	
Radio advertising:									131. 1	130. 3		ļ		
Cost of facilities, total thous. of dol Automotive, incl. accessories do	13, 667 1, 034 3, 658	14, 185 896 3, 935	13, 286 774	12, 205 781 3, 393	13, 895 1, 063	12, 267 785	12, 112 957	10, 764 669	r 9, 529 r 693	79, 571 7 721	r 692	635	1,017	1
Drugs and toiletries do Foods, soft drinks, confectionery do Soaps, cleansers, etc do	3, 638 2, 988 1, 399	3, 256 1, 482	3,710 3,012 1,263	2, 798 1, 253	3, 713 3, 136 1, 428	3, 413 2, 648 1, 358	3,315 $2,476$ $1,287$	3, 182 2, 361 1, 200	2, 222 2, 453	2, 130 2, 326	2,608	2, 537	2,555	
Smoking materials do All other do	1, 331 3, 257	1, 353 3, 264	1, 183 3, 343	1, 068 2, 911	1, 161 3, 395	3, 251	867 3, 210	709 2, 644	1, 117 575 2, 469	1, 135 613 2, 647		1,021	977	
Felevision advertising:*	23, 573	24, 682	25, 056	22, 944	26, 208	25, 347	25, 922	24, 536	22, 945					
Cost of facilities, total do Automotive, including accessories do Drugs and toiletries do	25, 575 2, 623 4, 068	24, 082 2, 147 4, 559	25, 030 2, 243 4, 838	22, 944 2, 052 4, 330	20, 208; 2, 342 4, 525	25, 347 2, 331 4, 397	25, 922 2, 476 4, 630	24, 530 2, 268 5, 073	22, 945 1, 969 5, 182	23, 669 1, 934 5, 504	τ 1, 914	2, 819	3, 414	
Drugs and tolletries do Foods, soft drinks, confectionery do Soaps, cleansers, etc do Smoking materials do	4, 811 2, 115	5, 314 2, 306	5, 486 2, 413	5, 087 2, 496	6,010 $3,037$	5, 702 2, 952	5, 554 2, 996	5, 436 2, 882	5, 377 2, 484	5, 447	f 5, 795	7 6, 594 3, 055	6, 735 3, 145	
Smoking materials do All other do do do do do do do do do do do do do	3, 342 6, 614	3, 546 6, 810	$\frac{3,426}{6,651}$	3, 175 5, 805	3, 465 6, 829	3, 556 6, 409	3, 619 6, 648	3, 442 5, 434	3, 585	2, 798 3, 559 4, 426	7 3, 510 7 5, 855	7 3, 728	3, 734	
Magazine advertising:‡ Cost, totaldo	62, 108	44, 167	33, 288	46, 191	57, 613	60, 328	62, 984	50, 324	33, 576	36, 548	51, 787	63, 048	63, 511	
Apparel and accessoriesdo Automotive, incl. accessoriesdo	4, 700 4, 889	3, 578 2, 491	1, 813 4, 393	3, 039 4, 264	4, 657 5, 755	5, 609 5, 416	5,514 $6,329$	3, 238 4, 972	814 3, 714	4, 202 3, 787		5, 712 3, 262	4, 728 5, 878	
Building materials do Drugs and toiletries do	2, 182 5, 513	1, 062 3, 961	1, 659 3, 218	2, 327 4, 713	3, 427 5, 048	4, 157 5, 334	4, 670 5, 215	3, 641 5, 210	1, 741 3, 798	1, 554 3, 499	4, 460	6, 195	2, 184 5, 795	
Foods, soft drinks, confectionerydo Beer, wine, liquorsdo	7, 881 3, 842	6, 040 4, 116	4, 931 1, 270	7,437 $2,014$	8, 164 2, 431	6, 953 2, 694	6,672 $2,616$	6, 695 2, 380	5, 457 1, 967	5, <b>3</b> 57 1, 521	5, 999 2, 005	8, 885 3, 158	4, 135	 
Household equipment and supplies do do Household furnishings do	$3,592 \\ 3,661$	2, 778 1, 881	738 $1,099$	2, 248 1, 526	3, 928 2, 533	$\frac{4,241}{3,358}$	$\frac{4,862}{3,426}$	3, 259 1, 762	1, 733 681	1, 348 1, 001		4, 450 3, 690	2, 948	
Industrial materials do Soaps, cleansers, etc do	4, 932 953	3, 243 444	2, 637 583	3, 179 715	3,788 921	4, 044 976	$\frac{4,020}{1,273}$	3, 755 781	2, 719 515	2, 793 456	4, 303 729	4, 769 810	4, 229 760	
Household equipment and supplies	1, 293 18, 672	1, 453 13, 120	1, 026 9, 922	1, 329 13, 400	1, 471 15, 491	1, 350 16, 196	1, 662 16, 727	1, 691 12, 938		1. 087 9, 943			1,549	
Linage, totalthous. of lines	4, 406	3, 161	3, 655	4, 131	4, 754	4, 551	4, 284	3, 214	3, 104	3, 864	4, 656	4, 999	4, 306	3,
Newspaper advertising: Linage, total (52 cities)dodo	241, 346 50, 718	224, 299 43, 297	182, 932 46, 054	180, 732 44, 499	216, 155 50, 024	233, 264 51, 778	234, 644 55, 689	216, 570 52 030	185, 771 50, 193	199, 363 53, 001	218, 909 51, 050		238, 475	
Classified do Display, total do Automotive do	190, 629 12, 579	181, 001 10, 048	136, 878 10, 192	136, 233 9, 240	166, 131 11, 336		178, 955 14, 647	52,030 164, 540 15, 129	135, 579 11, 520	53, 001 146, 362 10, 781	167, 858	190,379	189,682	
Financial do General do	2, 789 37, 773	2, 897 27, 608	4,071 $22,626$	2, 457 26, 573	3, 099 34, 084	3, 065 33, 979	2, 905 34, 896	2, 921 31, 312	3, 227	2, 278 23, 526	2,673	3, 179	3, 255	
Retail do	137, 488	140, 449		97, 963		130, 295		115, 179		109, 777	126, 444	137, 069	136, 298	

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \* Preliminary. \$ Copyrighted data; see last paragraph of headnote, p. S-1.
3 Data reported at the beginning of each month are shown here for the previous month.

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 Bureau, 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.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and	] 1	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	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem ber
		DON	1ESTI	C TR	ADE-	-Conti	nued		<u></u>					·
PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES														
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: \$ Goods and services, totalbil. of dol		229. 7												
Durable goods, total do  Automobiles and parts do  Furniture and household equipment do  Other durable goods do					11. 6 12. 8			28. 8 12. 6 12. 4 3. 9			12. 4 12. 6	<b>-</b>		
Nondurable goods, totaldo Clothing and shoesdo	 	118. 7 19. 5			118.8 19.5			120. 0 19. 7			121. 1 19. 4			
Food and alcoholic beveragesdo Gasoline and oildo		71. 9 6. 9			6. 9						7.0			
Semidurable housefurnishings do do do do do do do do do do do do do		2. 4 5. 1			2. 4 5. 2									
Other nondurable goodsdo		12. 9			l J									
Services, totaldododododo		83. 0 12. 1			12.0			84. 3 12. 1	]		84.8 12.2	<b>-</b>		
Housingdo Personal servicesdo	l	28. 6 4. 4			4.4			4.5			4.4			
Recreation do Transportation do		4. 3 7. 2			7. 2			7. 2			7.3			
Other servicesdodo		26.4			26. 5			20. 7			26. 9			
Il retail stores: Estimated sales (unadjusted), totalmil. of dol	13, 955	16, 444	12, 339	12, 065	13, 540	14, 324	14, 246	14, 658	14, 390	13, 896	14, 139	14, 665	r 14, 531	1 18,
Durable-goods stores do Automotive group do	4, 742 2, 531	2, 279	3, 861 2, 124		4, 768 2, 771	4, 963 2, 841	5, 020 2, 832	5, 458 3, 095	2, 747	4, 916 2, 672	4, 842 2, 536	2,491	4, 786 7 2, 478	12,
Motor-vehicle, other auto dealersdo Tire, battery, accessory dealersdo	2, 388 143	180	2, 014 110	112	2, 644 127	2, 699 143	2, 695 137	2, 936 159	159	2, 526 146	2, 399 136	147	141	
Furniture and appliance groupdo Furniture, homefurnishings storesdo	813 465	535	670 364	652 362	690 398	695 407	739 444	758 438	422	730 434	740 433	812 488	503	
Household-appliance, radio storesdo. Lumber, building, hardware groupdo	348 862		307 627	290 654	292 738	288 808	296 849	319 918	919	296 923	307 936	325 947	898	
Lumber, building-materials dealers do Hardware stores do	623 239		462 165		542 196	587 221	620 229	686 232		707 216	706 230	704 243		
Nondurable-goods stores do do do do do do do do do do do do do	9, 213 866		8, 478 678		8, 772 715	9, 361 949	9, 227 821	9, 200 852		8, 980 681	9, 296 847			
Men's and boys' wear stores do. Women's apparel, accessory stores do.	196 340	352	160 271	134 250	152 297	198 379	184 337	$\frac{204}{326}$	283	133 266	164 323		211	
Family and other apparel stores do Shoe stores do	194 137	291	132 115		143 124	188 185	149 152	163 159	147	154 128	188 172	204	198	
Drug and proprietary stores	384 1, 051	516	407 988	394 962	401 1, 004	398 1, 035	406 1, 100	406	407	396 1, 207	392	406	r 398	1
Food group do Grocery stores do	3, 291 2, 740	3,618		3, 112 2, 607	3, 340 2, 799	3, 422 2, 866	3, 447 2, 886	3, 385	3,689	3, 374 2, 828	3, 475	3,661	7 3, 452	13,
Gasoline service stationsdo	898		855	800	870	903	955			1,026				
General-merchandise group do Department stores, excl. mail-order do do de de de de de de de de de de de de de	1, 753 963		1, 167 624	1, 142 599	1, 330 724	1, 567 863	1, 478 819		697	1, 424 761	1, 543 852			
Mail-order (catalog sales) do Variety stores do	140 257	181	75 176		94 198	94 249	86 222	96	77 228	95 231	103 235		140	)
Other general-merchandise stores do Liquor stores do do do do do do do do do do do do do	394 294	564	292 269	273	314 266	361 266	350 262	358		337 264	353 276	401	391	<b></b>
Estimated sales (adjusted), totaldo	14, 104			l .	13, 900	14, 242	14, 044			l	l .		{	
Durable-goods stores do Automotive group do	5, 005 2, 776		4, 436 2, 285	4, 745 2, 502	4, 858 2, 738	4, 882 2, 728	4, 730 2, 581	5, 024 2, 826		4,770 2,571	4, 798 2, 564		4, 948 2, 688	
Motor-vehicle, other auto dealersdo	2, 630 147	2, 365	2, 148	2, 349.	2, 595 143	2, 582 146	2, 449 132	2, 682	2, 490	2, 430		2,348	2, 547	
Tire, battery, accessory dealers do	754 432	738	784 443	779	758 433	777	769 436	740	775	724 415	728	752	744	·)
Furniture, homefurnishings stores do Household-appliance, radio stores do Furniture	322 893	320	341	326	326 784	337 781	333 800	317	328	310	302	308	296	
Lumber, building, hardware group do Lumber, building-materials dealers do	657 236	597	827 599 228	619	570 214	566 215	582 217	598 220	614	864 644 219	645	648	674	
Hardware storesdo  Nondurable-goods storesdo	9,099	i	9, 186	Ì	9,042	9, 360	9, 313		į.	9. 380	9, 417			
Apparel group do Men's and boys' wear stores do	787 167	868	845 187	878	807 196	876 200	822 194	885	855	823 178	820 177	812	823	
Women's apparel, accessory storesdo Family and other apparel storesdo	314 163	354	339 163	341	308 164	340 182	330 160	354		315 190	311	309	330	
Shoe stores do  Drug and proprietary stores do	143 394	158	156 430	162	140	153 416	138 410	146	145	140 404	149	155	154	
Eating and drinking places do Food group do	1,054	1,064	1,066	1,099	1, 049 3, 362	1, 105	1, 102 3, 434	1, 128	1, 141	1, 107	1, 106	1,085	1, 070	
Grocery stores do Gasoline service stations do Gasoline service service stations do Gasoline service se	3, 375 2, 838 910	2, 890 933	2,857	2, 831	2, 831 915	2,835	2, 872 954	2,860	2, 887	2, 927 969	2, 992	2, 966	2, 944	
General-merchandise groupdo	1, 571	1	ł	1, 528	1, 490	1,606	1, 539	1, 581		1, 576	ĺ	1, 565	1	•
Department stores, excl. mail-orderdo Mail-order (catalog sales)do	857 106	870	823	822	806 98	857 104	840 100		862	854 101	849 100	867	870	
Variety stores do Other general-merchandise stores do	252 356	260		250	226 360	250 394	234 365	249	250	256 364	257 359	247 353	258	
Liquor storesdo	278				289	292	270	280		291	283	266		
Estimated inventories:† Unadjusted, totaldo	23, 628	21, 208	21, 369	22, 046	23, 321	23, 351	23, 016	22, 131	21, 843	22, 143	22, 498	22, 633	99 950	
Durable-goods stores do Nondurable-goods stores do O	10, 459 13, 169	9,876	10, 233	10, 476	10, 913 12, 408	11, 080 12, 271	10, 898 12, 118	10, 489 11, 642	10, 239	10, 164 11, 979	9, 887	9, 570 13, 063	9,819	
Adjusted, totaldo	22, 437	22, 661	22, 521	22, 421	22, 563	22, 690	22, 804	22, 600	22, 403	22, 451	22, 425	21, 996	22, 116	
Durable-goods storesdodo	10, 574 3, 768	10, 668	10, 688 3, 895	10, 584	10, 486 3, 807	10, 412 3, 773	10,502 $3,821$	10, 383 3, 751	3, 671	10, 286 3, 743	10, 234 3, 657	9, 974 3, 361	10, 065 3, 430	
Furniture and appliance group do	1, 994 2, 419	2,039	1, 984	1, 994 2, 351	2, 013 2, 313	1, 992 2, 315	2, 018 2, 322	2, 001 2, 302	[ 1, 923]	1, 915 2, 318	1, 926	1,930	1, 929	
Nondurable-goods storesdo	11,863		11, 833	11, 837	12,077	12, 278	12, 302	12, 217	12, 213	12, 165	12, 191	12, 022	12, 051	
Apparel groupdodo	2, 527	2, 521	2, 594	2, 612 2, 416	2, 726 2, 437	2, 811 2, 578	2, 713 2, 586	2, 685 2, 566	2, 700 2, 533	2, 667	2, 736 2, 365		2, 697	
Food groupdo General-merchandise groupdo	3,823	3, 858	3, 673	3, 668	3, 732	3, 665	3, 738	3,721	3, 730	3, 742	3, 816	3,772	3,814	

Revised. <sup>1</sup> Advance estimate. <sup>‡</sup>Revised series. Qua terly 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. <sup>†</sup>Revised series. See corresponding note on p. S-3.

Jnless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical		953	- <del></del> -	I	i	1	i	19	54	<u></u>				
Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem ber
DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued														
RETAIL TRADE—Continued														
l retail stores—Continued Firms with 11 or more stores: Estimated sales (unadjusted), total mil. of dol Apparel group do Men's and boys' wear stores do Women's apparel, accessory stores do Shoe stores do Drug and proprietary stores do Eating and drinking places do Furniture, homefurnishings stores do	2, 587 176 20 69 48 60 53 32	3, 457 287 35 113 81 88 57 33	2, 240 120 12 45 37, 60 50 22	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	1 2, 603 165 14 66 57 61 55 32	1 2, 605 171 16 65 61 61 57 28	1 2, 643 139 11 58 52 63 58 28	1 2, 470 131 10 55 47 60 58 29	1 2, 598 170 13 62 63 60 57 28	1 2, 802 183 17 68 61 64 57	1 2, 743 186 20 71 54 61 54	
General-merchandise groupdo Department storesdo Dry-goods, other general-merchandise stores mil. of dol Variety storesdo Grocery storesdo Lumber, building-materials dealersdo	801 352 121 199 1, 001 58	1, 282 509 194 410 1, 129 50	501 223 76 133 1, 097	510 220 71 144 1, 000 47	604 278 84 155 1, 086	737 346 108 198 1, 128	697 347 96 174 1, 114 64	729 354 104 182 1, 069	655 314 94 175 1, 206 70	692 321 104 178 1,029	732 355 98 184 1,077	797 380 120 199 1, 183 71	848 385 125 210 1,081 68	
Tire, battery, accessory stores do  Estimated sales (adjusted), total do Apparel group do Men's and boys' wear stores do Women's apparel, accessory stores do Shoe stores do Drug and proprietary stores do Eating and drinking places do Furniture, homefurnishings stores do	2, 569 173 17 68 51 63 55 30	72 2, 620 188 20 75 56 63 54 23	2, 543 164 14 64 54 62 54 29	2, 585 167 14 67 54 62 56 30	2, 584 167 15 62 56 61 55 30	1 2, 613 175 16 69 56 64 55 29	1 2, 595 160 14 63 53 63 54 28	1 2, 619 167 16 66 54 63 55	1 2, 652 164 15 67 54 64 55	52 1 2, 655 166 16 65 55 63 55	1 2, 654 168 16 63 57 64 55	12,607 168 15 64 59 63	49 1 2, 660 177 17 67 59 63	
General-merchandise group	723 321 109 196 1, 060 57 52	760 318 130 203 1, 064 59 50	693 312 103 186 1,082 56 51	715 324 104 195 1, 087 61 52	718 330 105 191 1, 090 61 49	736 344 105 192 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 49	745 351 102 199 1,120 64 51	722 334 105 193 1, 108 61 52	745 345 107 200 1,116 67 50	
epartment stores: Accounts receivable, end of month: Charge accounts	146 238 47 14 46 44 10	194 259 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	130) 233 46 14 47 43 10	130 232 47 14 46 44 10	117 226 45 14 47 42 11	117 228 45 13 46 43 11		238 47 14 44 44	45 44	
Sales, unadjusted, total U. S.‡       1947-49=100         Atlanta       do         Boston       do         Chicago       do         Cleveland       do         Dallas       do         Kansas City       do         Minneapolis       do         New York       do         Philadelphia       do         Richmond       do         St. Louis       do         San Francisco       do	136 147 129 137 142 144 129 121 129 143 147 137	192 219 194 188 187 209 189 171 178 211 188 211 185	83 94 83 82 80 94 83 75 81 80 80 83	84 89 88	92	110 129 108 109 105 119 110 101 101 109 124 112	106 120 102 108 98 119 109 104 98 104 114 106	106 114 106 108 100 112 108 96 99 104 113 110	88 106 77 86 82 111 97 84 73 78 93 89	115 83 98 94 115 104 99 80 85 102	123 115 113 105 121 114 111 106 111 122	141 110 114 111 135 121 7 122 110 113 130 123	p 154 p 134 p 133 p 134 p 147 p 130 p 119 p 132 p 146 p 153 p 137	
Sales, adjusted, total U. S.‡       do         Atlanta       do         Boston       do         Chicago       do         Cleveland       do         Dallas       do         Kansas City       do         Minneapolis       do         New York       do         Philadelphia       do         Richmond       do         St. Louis       do         San Francisco       do	113 • 129 107 113 115 127 112 105 102 • 109 • 120 • 115 112	125 114 107 101 108 121 113	107 122 105 106 104 119 110 104 101 106 109 108	107 104 121 109 108 102 111 117	105 1177 102 101 92 115 103 95 99 106 119	111 104 120 113 100 102 109 122	123 109 104 100 105	112 129 106 110 107 127 115 103 102 109 120 121	111 132 107 106 105 132 118 105 101 109 117 112	104 108 108 127 112 105 105 107 120 110	7 121 109 100 101 114 107 101 102 107 115	138 110 111 106 129 116 106 105 105 124 112	P 135 P 109 P 110 P 109 P 130 P 113 P 103 P 105 P 111 P 124 P 115	21
Stocks, total U. S., end of month:‡ Unadjusted	142 127	109 123	108 120	114 119	126 121	127 120	126 121	116 122			129 125		₽ 139 ₽ 124	
ail-order and store sales: Total sales, 2 companiesthous. of dol Montgomery Ward & Codo Sears, Roebuck & Codo WHOLESALE TRADE	373, 870 98, 349 275, 521	138, 930	231, 649 52, 587 179, 062	53, 131	278, 044 67, 406 210, 638	333, 209 83, 562 249, 647	78, 109	352, 655 81, 318 271, 337	313, 704 69, 881 243, 822	77, 591	345, 570 81, 298 264, 272	88, 435	93, 531 290, 898	
oles, estimated (unadj.), total†mil. of dol_ Durable-goods establishmentsdo Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo	9, 231 2, 973 6, 258	2, 959	8, 014 2, 425 5, 589	8, 103 2, 628 5, 475	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	9, 632 3, 089 6, 543	r 3, 095	3, 022	
nventories, estimated (unadj.), total†do Durable-goods establishmentsdo Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo	12, 153 5, 902 6, 251	5, 678		11, 914 5, 947 5, 967	11, 843 6, 053 5, 790	11,601 6,022 5,579	11, 553 6, 040 5, <b>5</b> 13	11, 488 5, 881 5, 607	11, 503 5, 720 5, 783	5, 712	11, 752 5, 642 6, 110	7 5, 641	5,611	

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.

	19	53						19	54					
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber		Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	]	EMPL	OYMI	ENT A	ND P	OPUL	ATIO]	N	·		•			
POPULATION														
Population, continental United States: Total, incl. Armed Forces overseas⊕thousands	. 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, 465	163, 698
EMPLOYMENT  Noninstitutional population, estimated number 14														
years old and over, total	115, 544		115, 738	·			116, 083	ĺ	<sup>7</sup> 116, 217	116, 329	116, 432	116, 547	<sup>7</sup> 116, 659	116, 763
Total labor force, including Armed Forcesdo  Civilian labor force, totaldo	r 67, 495	7 66, 485 7 62, 993	66, 292 62, 840	67, 139 63, 725	67, 218 63, 825	67, 438 64, 063	67, 786 64, 425	68, 788	68, 824	68, 856 65, 522	r 68, 566	68, 190 64, 882	67, 909 64, 624	
Employed do Agricultural employment do Nonagricultural employment do Unemployed do	7 62, 276 7 6, 617 7 55, 659 1, 699	7 60, 680 7 5, 370 7 55, 310 2, 313	59, 753 5, 284 54, 469 3, 087	60, 055 5, 704 54, 351 7 3, 670	60, 100 5, 875 54, 225	60, 598 6, 076 54, 522 3, 465	61, 119 6, 822 54, 297 3, 305	65, 445 62, 098 7, 628 54, 470 3, 347	65, 494 62, 148 7, 486 54, 661 7 3, 347	7 62, 277 6, 928 55, 349 3, 245	r 62, 145 7, 527 r 54, 618	62, 141	7 61, 732 6, 154	60, 688 5, 32 55, 363
Not in labor forcedo	r 48, 049	r 49, 149	r 49, 446	r 48, 680	48, 696	48, 549	48, 297	47, 365	r 47, 393	47, 473	r 47, 865	48, 357	r 48, 750	49, 95
Employees in nonagricultural establishments: Q Total, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)do	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 6, 842	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	48, 045 15, 863 8, 875 6, 988	48, 526 16, 019 8, 950 7, 069	r 48, 668 r 16, 058 r 9, 065 r 6, 993	7 16, 106 7 9, 178	p 16, 102 p 9, 216
Mining, total	271	822 106 49 266	805 104 46 261	790 103 45 252	772 102 42 237	749 98 39 220	737 99 29 213	744 100 27 214	735 100 25 202	737 98 25 207	719 89 25 205	7716 790 31 203	7722 793 7204	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying do Contract construction do Transportation and public utilities do Interstate railroads do Local railways and bus lines do Telephone do Telegraph do Gas and electric utilities do	297 106 2, 789 4, 216 1, 354 128 705 43 556	298 104 2, 632 4, 187 1, 329 127 704 43 556	295 99 2, 349 4, 069 1, 266 127 701 42 555	291 98 2, 356 4, 039 1, 244 126 701 41 554	292 99 2, 415 3, 992 1, 215 126 700 41 555	291 101 2, 535 4, 008 1, 206 125 700 42 556	292 103 2, 634 4, 008 1, 216 124 699 41 557	300 104 2, 729 4, 032 1, 229 123 699 41 563	303 105 2, 795 4, 043 1, 232 122 705 41 569	301 105 2, 851 4, 030 1, 224 121 703 41 569	295 105 2, 817 4, 032 71, 216 7 120 7 696 41 7 564	287 104 r 2, 777 r 4, 012 1, 207 129 693 41 560		p 2, 550 p 3, 988
Wholesale and retail trade         do           Wholesale trade         do           Retail trade         do           General-merchandise stores         do           Food and liquor stores         do           Automotive and accessories dealers         do           Finance, insurance, and real estate         do           Service and miscellaneous         do           Hotels and lodging places         do           Cleaning and dyeing plants         do           Government         do	10, 828 2, 831 7, 997 1, 581 1, 415 830 2, 034 5, 467 477 337 170 6, 700	11, 361 2, 830 8, 531 1, 960 1, 429 839 2, 040 5, 435 475 335 167 6, 955	10, 421 2, 794 7, 627 1, 369 1, 401 825 2, 033 5, 377 467 333 165 6, 659	10, 310 2, 792 7, 518 1, 305 1, 406 818 2, 044 5, 380 474 330 163 6, 639	10, 305 2, 780 7, 525 1, 319 1, 399 812 2, 057 5, 406 474 329 164 6, 667	10, 496 2, 762 7, 734 1, 409 1, 420 808 2, 075 5, 506 488 331 171 6, 699	10, 375 2, 746 7, 629 1, 339 1, 416 809 2, 081 5, 563 502 334 171 6, 701	10, 414 2, 757 7, 657 1, 325 1, 422 2, 104 5, 601 527 172 6, 625	10, 377 2, 780 7, 597 1, 290 1, 414 812 2, 126 5, 638 584 338 167 6, 467	10, 350 2, 781 7, 569 1, 290 1, 405 810 2, 126 5, 634 583 332 162 6, 454	10, 480 2, 786 7, 694 1, 360 1, 413 804 2, 115 5, 606 7, 516 329 7, 163 6, 738	7 10, 581 7 2, 815 7 7, 766 7 1, 410 1, 428 801 7 2, 110 7 5, 549 476 330 166 6, 865		p 2, 837 p 8, 490 p 1, 905 p 1, 456 p 817 p 2, 114 p 5, 475
Total, adjusted (Federal Reserve) Q do- Manufacturing do Durable-goods industries do Nondurable-goods industries do	49, 422 16, 901 9, 857 7, 044	49, 109 16, 704 9, 733 6, 971	48, 812 16, 497 9, 599 6, 898	48, 607 16, 349 9, 467 6, 882	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	47, 945 15, 733 8, 910 6, 823	48, 054 15, 789 8, 941 6, 848	r 48, 209 r 15, 886 9, 035 r 6, 851	r 48, 401 r 16, 017 r 9, 137 r 6, 880	
Mining         do           Contract construction         do           Transportation and public utilities         do           Wholesale and retail trade         do           Finance, insurance, and real estate         do           Service and miscellaneous         do           Government         do	825 2, 708 4, 205 10, 577 2, 044 5, 494 6, 668	818 2, 686 4, 176 10, 579 2, 050 5, 490 6, 606	805 2, 581 4, 118 10, 577 2, 054 5, 487 6, 693	794 2, 618 4, 087 10, 543 2, 065 5, 490 6, 661	772 2, 654 4, 012 10, 552 2, 067 5, 488 6, 634	753 2, 641 4, 015 10, 524 2, 075 5, 506 6, 632	744 2, 634 4, 011 10, 494 2, 081 5, 508 6, 667	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	730 2, 640 4, 001 10, 504 2, 095 5, 551 6, 691	715 2, 633 4, 016 10, 480 2, 115 5, 523 6, 783	r 716 r 2, 620 r 4, 002 r 10, 476 r 2, 121 r 5, 549 6, 839	7718 72,643 73,979 710,537 72,119 5,537 76,851	P 10, 548 P 2, 125 P 5, 530
Production workers in manufacturing industries: 9 Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor) thousands Durable-goods industries do. Ordnance and accessories do. Lumber and wood products (except furniture) thousands	13, 534 7, 910 187 695	13, 319 7, 791 184 654	13, 002 7, 616 177 617	12, 906 7, 520 165 627	12, 818 7, 430 150 643	12, 590 7, 309 137 649	12, 437 7, 208 125 679	12, 480 7, 177 120 701	12, 212 6, 917 117 604	12, 449 6, 933 113 613	12, 611 7, 015 114 697	7 12, 652 7 7, 133 7 112 7 720	r 12, 711 r 7, 252 r 109 r 717	p 12, 702 p 7, 283 p 109
Sawmills and planing mills do Furniture and fixtures do Stone, clay, and glass products do Glass and glassware, pressed or blown do Primary metal industries do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills thousands	377 308 459 86 1,088	654 359 301 448 83 1,074	344 293 428 77 1,049	343 292 427 78 1,027	347 290 429 78 1, 010	351 283 428 78 991 491	361 277 427 78 976 483	372 275 427 78 983 488	324 272 424 74 969 485	331 288 434 76 968	7 378 296 437 76 965	381 299 438 76 7 969 484	7 299 440 7 989	p 297 p 440 p 996
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals thousands.  Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment) thousands.	49	48 875	48	49 864	48	47	47 833	48 48 831	485 48 809	48	* 485 46	45		n 099
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies. thousands. Machinery (except electrical). do Electrical machinery. do.  Transportation equipment do. Automobiles do. Aircraft and parts do. Ship and boat building and repairs. do. Railroad equipment. do. Instruments and related products. do. Miscellaneous mfg. industries. do.  **Revised. **Preliminary.	100	97 1, 238 883 1, 487 707 586 126 60 241 407	92 1, 230 855 1, 470 677 602 125 59 237 386	91 1, 220 839 1, 435 655 596 122 55 233 393	91 1, 202 827 1, 409 637 592 120 53 229 389	890 1, 187 811 1, 380 625 585 116 48 224 380	90 1, 165 791 1, 342 601 575 115 44 220 374	92 1, 151 776 1, 324 594 570 111 42 215 375	90 1, 108 765 1, 277 561 565 109 34 210 363	819 95 1, 093 782 1, 237 534 556 102 37 210 378	98 1, 095 802 1, 184 7 478 559 101 37 214 392	550 102	7 840 7 1,095 7 832 7 1,323 213 395	p 1, 102 p 828 p 1, 384

<sup>\*\*</sup>Revised. \*\*Preliminary.

@Minor changes have been made for May 1950-October 1951. Revisions for November 1951-December 1952 appear at bottom of p. S-10 of the March 1954 Survey.

@Minor changes have been made for May 1950-October 1951. Revisions for November 1951-December 1952 appear at bottom of p. S-10 of the March 1954 Survey.

@Monthly data for January-December 1953 have been revised to improve the overall reliability of the estimates and to provide figures more comparable with data beginning January.

1954 which are based on the expanded sample. The monthly estimates beginning 1953, however, are not strictly comparable with earlier data; see note "70" on p. S-10 of the February 1954 Which are based on the expanded sample. The monthly for comparing pre-1953 with the revised 1953 estimates shown here. Revisions for January-October 1953 (thousands): Noninstitutional population, 114,581; 114,674; 114,755; 114,828; 114,91; 115,032; 115,132; 115,232; 115,342; 115,449; labor force—total, 66,439; 66,63; 66,63; 66,63; 66,83; 66,83; 66,83; 66,83; 66,83; 66,83; 66,83; 66,83; 66,83; 66,83; 66,83; 66,83; 66,63; 66,91; 62,584; 62,758; agricultural, 5,760; 5,611; 5,924; 6,274; 6,422; 7,865; 7,544; 7,173; 7,109; 7,075; nonagricultural, 55,244; 55,486; 55,741; 55,299; 55,557; 55,720; 56,122; 56,518; 55,475; 55,683; unemployed, 1,892; 1,788; 1,674; 1,582; 1,306; 1,562; 1,548; 1,240; 1,321; 1,301; not in labor force, 48,142; 48,246; 47,871; 48,145; 48,113; 46,329; 46,328; 46,711; 47,862; 47,840.

Q Data for employment and hours and earnings have been revised effective with the June 1954 Survey to adjust to the first quarter 1953 benchmark. Revisions beginning 1951 are available upon request to the Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, except for the estimates of employment adjusted for seasonal variation which are available from the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and	19	53						19	54					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem ber
1	EMPL	OYME	ENT A	ND P	OPUL	ATION	V—Coı	ntinue	d					
EMPLOYMENT—Continued											-			
Production workers in mfg, industries Q—Continued Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)—Continued Nondurable-goods industries thousands Food and kindred products do Meat products do Dairy products do Canning and preserving do Bakery products do Beverages do Tobacco manufactures do Textile-mill products do	5, 624 1, 149 273 76 184 180 125 101 1,046	5, 528 1, 083 267 74 149 177 120 104 1, 028	5, 386 1, 024 256 73 132 173 115 97	250 74 125 175 112 90 995	5, 388 1, 009 246 77 126 174 115 84 989	5, 281 1, 611 241 80 135 174 117 82 979	5, 229 1, 031 239 84 144 172 122 82 969	5, 303 1, 079 247 88 165 174 127 82 981	5, 295 1, 142 246 888 225 176 133 83 953		5, 596 1, 252 7 257 81 7 332 173 7 122 110 987	r 988	7 1, 106	p 1, 0
Broad-woven fabric millsdo Knitting millsdo Apparel and other finished textile products	485 204	477 199	466 190		460 193	455 192	452 192	457 197	442 192		<sup>r</sup> 453 204	ì		
thousands.  Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo  Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing thousands	1, 085 121 285	1,084 121 275	1,062 119 268		1, 101 121 275	1,030 110 268	985 105 261	987 108 262	980 107 248		1, 053 114 273	112		
Women's outerwear do Paper and allied products. do Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries	312 446 220	331 442 221	333 438 219	344 437	349 436	314 433 217	287 433 218	284 436 220	296 430 217	317 436	7 312 441 220	303 440		D c
Thing, profishing, and affective to thousands	522 147 169 548 220 184 141 210 87 334 215	525 148 173 540 217 181 139 209 87 332 219	514 142 171 540 214 178 138 206 86 332 222	169 536 207 178 138 203 85	517 146 168 539 204 177 137 199 85 338 226	516 146 168 534 202 176 137 195 83 325 218	515 147 167 525 201 179 138 197 84 315 211	519 148 168 517 201 181 140 198 85 324 217	513 145 167 513 201 181 141 173 67 327 218	145 167 516 201 179 139 177 68 337	199 - 85 330	170 7 529 202 7 175 137 7 204 87 329	7 528 7 174 7 207 7 332	p 5
roduction workers in manufacturing industries, adjusted (Federal Reserve) 9 Total thousands Durable-goods industries do Nondurable-goods industries do	13, 447 7, 868 5, 579	13, 251 7, 748 5, 503	13, 063 7, 621 5, 442	12, 935 7, 509 5, 426	12, 840 7, 405 5, 435	12, 705 7, 295 5, 416	12, 632 7, 227 5, 405	12, 589 7, 182 5, 407	12, 371 7, 020 5, 351	12, 334 6, 972 5, 362	12, 388 7, 007 5, 381	7 12, 485 7 7, 104 7 5, 381	7, 211	P 7.
Production workers in manufacturing industries: 9 Indexes of employment: Unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)1947-49=100_ Adjusted (Federal Reserve)do  Viscellaneous employment data: Federal civilian employees (executive branch): 3	109. 4 108. 7	107. 7 107. 1	105. 1 105. 6			101. 8 102. 7	100. 5 102. 1	100. 9 101. 8	98. 7 100. 0					
United States, continentalthousands	2, 176. 0 208. 3 1, 222	1 2, 453. 6 1 211. 7 1, 190			1	1,081				r 206, 4		<sup>7</sup> 205. 3	205. 9	9
Unadjusted 1935–39=100 Adjusted do	116, 4 115, 4						104. 1 104. 5	105. 3 103. 9						
PAYROLLS  Manufacturing production-worker payroll index, unad														
justed (U. S. Dept. of Labor) ♀1947-49=100.  LABOR CONDITIONS	148.0	147. 2	140, 8	140. 5	138.4	135.0	135, 1	136, 6	132.3	135, 1	138. 4	139. 6	142.8	8 14
Average weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor): \( \begin{align*} All manufacturing industries	40. 6 40. 6 39. 9	40. 8 40. 9	40. 1 40. 0	40. 2 40. 0	40. 0 40. 2	39. 7 39. 7	39. 9 40. 0	40. 0 40. 1	39. 7 40. 1	40. 1 40. 1	40. 1 40. 1	40.4	1 7 40. 8 5 7 40. 8	8 p 4
Sawmills and planing mills do	40. 1 40. 7 40. 6 39. 4 39. 8	40. 4 40. 7 40. 7 39. 4 39. 8	39, 2 39, 6 39, 7 39, 6 39, 8	40. 1 40. 4 39. 6 38. 6	40. 1 40. 4 39. 6 38. 0	39. 1 40. 1 38. 3 38. 0	38. 8 40. 4 39. 0 38. 4	39. 6 40. 4 38. 8 38. 8	39. 6 40. 3 38. 4 38. 3	40. 6 40. 7 49. 1 39. 1 38. 4	7 41. 7 40. 8 40. 7 7 39. 3 38. 5	41.5 41.5 41.3 39.5 38.5	7 41. (2 7 41. (2 7 41. (3 7 39. (3 9 7 39. (3 9 1 ) )	0
hours.  Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	41.7	41.9	41.7	40. €	39.9	39.8		40. 3	39.8	40. 2	r 39. 3	39.	7	-
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies hours.  Machinery (except electrical) do. Electrical machinery do. Transportation equipment do. Automobiles do. Ship and boat building and repairs do. Railroad equipment do. Instruments and related products do. Miscellaneous mf. industries do.	39. 3 41. 6 40. 3 40. 4 40. 4 41. 6 37. 8 38. 7 41. 3	39. 8 42. 0 40. 2 40. 7 40. 7 41. 8 39. 6 39. 6 41. 8	38. 6 41. 2 39. 3 40. 5 41. 6 8 40. 6 38. 6 39. 2 39. 9	39. 3 41. 3 39. 5 40. 2 39. 5 6 41. 2 39. 5 39. 5 40. 4	39. 3 41. 1 39. 6 2 40. 1 5 39. 2 41. 0 39. 4 39. 2 40. 2	38. 4 40. 5 39. 2 40. 2 40. 4 40. 5 38. 8 38. 5	39. 4 40. 6 39. 5 40. 6 40. 7 39. 1 38. 5 39. 6	40. 1 40. 5 39. 6 39. 9 39. 3 40. 8 39. 1 38. 6 39. 8	39. 1 40. 1 39. 3 39. 8 40. 3 38. 3 38. 3 39. 8	40. 4 40. 2 39. 8 40. 2 40. 0 7 39. 6 7 39. 6 2 38. 4 39. 8	7 40. 6 7 40. 3 40. 1 7 40. 6 7 40. 8 7 40. 8 37. 8 7 36. 8	40. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40.	7	3

r Revised. r Preliminary. 1 Includes temporary Post Office employees hired during Christmas season; there were about 289,000 such employees in all areas. 2 Data beginning January 1954 are revised to include additional employees now classified as Federal employees although they are paid from funds appropriated to the District of Columbia. Adjusted data for December 1953, comparable with January 1954: Continental U. S., 2,454,300; Wash., D. C., 212,400.

9 See corresponding note on p. S-11.

3 Data 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 Stetes—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 Gallaudet College who are not now classified as Federal employees. In addition to the aforementioned exclusions, the 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.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and	195	3					195	4						
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
]	EMPLO	OYMI	ENT A	ND P	OPUL.	ATION	V—Coı	ıtinue	ed					
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued							1							
Average weekly hours per worker, etc.—Continued All manufacturing industries, etc.—Continued Nondurable-goods industries \( \foatsquare\) hours.  Food and kindred products	39. 1 41. 4 43. 2 43. 0 37. 0 41. 0 39. 9 38. 3 38. 2 38. 5 37. 2	39. 3 41. 3 41. 6 43. 5 37. 9 41. 0 40. 1 39. 3 38. 4 38. 6 37. 1	38. 5 40. 9 41. 5 43. 1 37. 7 40. 8 39. 3 36. 2 37. 4 37. 5 36. 1	38. 8 40. 5 39. 7 43. 3 37. 5 41. 0 40. 0 35. 9 38. 0 37. 9	38. 8 40. 4 39. 7 43. 2 36. 7 40. 8 40. 1 38. 0 38. 0 36. 9	38. 1 40. 2 39. 5 43. 3 36. 2 40. 9 40. 5 36. 3 37. 1 37. 2 35. 6	38. 54 40. 84 40. 44 38. 0 41. 0 40. 3 37. 3 37. 3 37. 1 36. 1	38. 9 41. 4 41. 0 44. 6 38. 6 41. 4 41. 1 38. 3 37. 8 37. 6 36. 9	39. 0 41. 5 41. 7 44. 6 39. 4 41. 1 41. 5 37. 9 37. 8 37. 8 36. 6	40. 9 43. 2 40. 5 40. 8	r 41.5 r 41.2 r 43.6 r 40.8 41.0 r 40.6 r 39.4	39. 2 40. 9 41. 5 43. 3 38. 5 40. 8 40. 8 39. 9 39. 2 39. 5 38. 3	r 36. 9	p 41. 5
Apparel and other finished textile products hours	35. 6	35. 9	34.8	36. 1	36. 2	34. 3	34. 9	35. 0	35. 2	36. 2	r 35. 9	35.7		» 36. 3
Men's and boys' suits and coatsdoMen's and boys' furnishings and work clothing hours  Women's outerweardodoPaper and allied productsdoPulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo	35. 7 35. 8 34. 3 42. 9	36. 6 35. 7 35. 5 42. 8	34. 9 34. 4 34. 5 41. 9	36. 0 35. 9 35. 7 41. 9	35. 6 36. 1 35. 9 42. 1	32. 9 34. 6 33. 8 41. 6	32. 9 34. 8 34. 8 42. 1	34. 0 35. 4 33. 7 42. 4	35. 5 35. 5 34. 1 42. 4	36. 9 35. 2 42. 6	r 36. 7 r 34. 1 42. 5	32.6 36.9 33.9 42.7	r 42.8	» 42. 8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	44.0	44.0	ŀ	43.3	43. 4	42.8	43. 2	43. 6	43.8			43.6	* 00 F	- 90 1
Newspapers	38. 8 36. 3 40. 1 41. 3 40. 4 40. 8 40. 7 39. 4 38. 5 36. 1 34. 7	39. 3 37. 4 40. 5 41. 5 40. 7 40. 7 39. 2 37. 3 37. 7 37. 2	41. 1 40. 5 40. 5 40. 5 38. 7	38. 2 35. 6 39. 3 41. 1 40. 4 40. 3 40. 2 38. 9 37. 4 38. 0 37. 9	38. 6 35. 7 39. 8 41. 1 40. 2 40. 2 38. 5 36. 6 37. 7 37. 3	38. 1 35. 9 39. 3 41. 1 40. 3 40. 2 38. 7 37. 9 35. 6 34. 9	38. 2 36. 1 39. 1 40. 9 40. 5 41. 2 41. 0 39. 7 39. 4 35. 4 34. 5	38. 3 36. 1 39. 0 41. 2 41. 0 41. 4 41. 0 40. 2 40. 2 36. 7 35. 9	38.3 35.8 39.5 40.9 40.5 41.1 40.8 39.4 38.5 37.5	35, 6 39, 4 40, 9 40, 5 41, 0 40, 7 39, 1 37, 4	39, 4 41, 2 40, 9 41, 2 7 40, 6 7 39, 3 7 38, 3 7 36, 2	40. 8 40. 5 40. 3 39. 1	r 38. 5 r 41. 3 r 40. 8 r 41. 2 r 36. 9	p 41. 5 p 39. 9 p 42. 3
Mining: Metaldodo	43. 2	44. 0	43.6	41.7	40. 5	39. 8	40.0	40. 7	40. 4			39.8		
Anthracitedo Bituminous coaldodo Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:	25. 6 32. 6	26. 2 33. 3			25. 6 29. 7	26. 2 28. 9	25. 4 30. 9	36. 3 33. 2	29. 2 30. 4		23. 6 7 32. 6	34. 2 35. 4		
Petroleum and natural-gas production. hours Nonmetallic mining and quarrying do Contract construction do Nonbuilding construction do Building construction do	41. 4 44. 5 37. 2 39. 4 36. 7	40. 2 44. 0 36. 8 39. 1 36. 3	41. 0 34. 3 36. 0	40. 3 42. 9 36. 7 39. 8 36. 0	40. 2 42. 9 37. 0 39. 7 36. 4	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	40. 6 45. 2 38. 1 42. 3 36. 9	45. 1 38. 0 42. 0	r 39. 9	44, 7 37, 4 40, 5		
Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus lines! do Telephone do Telegraph do Gas and electric utilities do	44. 1 38. 8 41. 2 41. 7	44. 5 38. 5 41. 1 41. 6	38. 2 40. 9	41.4	43. 2 38. 2 41. 2 41. 0	43. 1 38. 2 42. 1 41. 0	43, 3 38, 5 42, 1 41, 0	43. 7 38. 7 41. 7 41. 2	42. 9 39. 2 41. 7 41. 5	38. 9 41. 8	7 40.0 41.9	39.7 42.1		
Wholesale and retail trade: Wholesale tradedodo Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)	40. 5	40. 7	40. 2	40. 2	40. 2	40. 2	40. 4	40. 4	40. 4	40.4	40.4	40.7		
hours.  General-merchandise stores	38. 8 34. 5 38. 3 44. 5	39. 2 36. 3 38. 6 44. 4	34. 9	38. 2	39. 1 35. 2 38. 3 44. 4	39. 1 35. 5 38. 3 44. 5	38. 9 34. 7 38. 1 44. 3	39. 3 35. 3 38. 8 44. 4	39. 8 36. 2 39. 6 44. 4	36. 0 39. 3	35. 2 + 38. 7	35.1 37.8		
Hotels, year-round do Laundries do Cleaning and dyeing plants do	42. 2 40. 0 39. 3	41. 9 40. 6 39. 9	41. 8 39. 7 38. 2		41. 9 39. 6 39. 2	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	r 40. 1	40.5		
Industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs):  Beginning in month:  Work stoppagesnumber.  Workers involvedthousands	281 100	145 76		200 50	225 100	300 130	350 180	350 180	375 230	350 140		300 170	225 70	
In effect during month:  Work stoppagesnumber.  Workers involvedthousands.  Man-days idle during monthdo.  Percent of available working time	502 175 1, 570	354 173 1, 880 . 20	150 1,000	350 100 750 . 09	375 150 1,300 .14	450 200 1, 200 . 13		550 280 2, 200 . 24	575 370 3, 750 . 43	550 300 3,600	550 280 2, 400	500 280 1, 800	400 140 1, 200 . 14	
U. S. Employment Service placement activities: Nonagricultural placements	433	378	1	333	391	428	439	470	439	''		487		
Initial claimst thousands. Insured unemployment, weekly average* do Benefit payments:	1, 241 1, 115	1, 616 1, 509	2,034	1, 340 2, 170		1, 442 2, 181	1, 227 2, 070	1, 272 1, 924	1	-, -, -,	1,580	7 1, 100 1, 466	1, 463	- 1 010
Beneficiaries, weekly averagedo Amount of payments thous. of dol Veterans' unemployment allowances:o	78, 979	1, 124 120, 780	158, 418			1, 894 200, 837	1, 850 185, 601	1, 818 190, 959	1, 597 167, 980	162, 653	153, 737	1, 299 135, 299		
Initial claims thousands Insured unemployment, weekly average do. Beneficiaries, weekly average thous of dol. Labor turnover in manufacturing establishments.	31 32 3,096	33 45 47 5, 043	39 64 69 6, 599	35 78 89 8, 085	38 87 103 10,840	30 82 101 10, 153	29 77 94 8, 975	38 79 97 9, 755	34 82 97 9, 894	100	75 92			
Accession ratemonthly rate per 100 employees Separation rate, totaldo	2. 7 4. 2	2. 1 4. 0	2. 8 4. 3	2. 5 3. 5	2. 8 3. 7	2. 4 3. 8	2. 7 3. 3	3. 5 3. 1	2. 9 3. 1	3. 5	3.9		p 2.9	
Discharge	2.3	2.5 1.1 .2	2.8 1.1 .3	2. 2 2. 2 1. 0 . 2	2.3 1.0 .2	2. 4 1. 1 . 2	1. 9 1. 0 . 2	. 2 1. 7 1. 1	$\begin{array}{c} .2 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.1 \\ .2 \end{array}$	1.7	1. 7 1. 8	. 2	» . 2 » 1. 6 » 1. 0	
r Revised. r Preliminary. Q See corresponding	g note on	p. S-11.	Carab 1054	Orrners-	mal coult	laanaa c	b.4b			3				

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \*Preliminary. \*Q See corresponding note on p. S-11.

‡Revised to include only privately operated lines; data shown in the March 1954 Survey and earlier issues cover both privately operated and government-operated lines.
†Revised series. Beginning with the February 1954 Survey, data have been revised to exclude transitional claims and, therefore, more closely represent instances of new unemployment.
\*New series. Compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security. Data for insured unemployment for continental U. S. (excluding Alaska) have been substituted for the series on number of continued claims filed. The insured unemployment series is derived by adjusting the number of weeks of unemployment for the lag between the week of unemployment and the time the claim is filed, so that the adjusted series refers to the week in which unemployment actually occurred. The monthly figures are averages of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month on the basis of a 5-day week. Weekly averages for 1952 appear in the February 1954 Survey.

\*Beginning with the February 1954 Survey, data for veterans' unemployment allowances cover only unemployment compensation benefits under the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. The figures for initial claims exclude transitional claims; the insured unemployment figures exclude elaims from veterans which were filed to supplement benefits under State or railroad unemployment-insurance programs to eliminate duplicate counts in the State data shown above; the number of beneficiaries and the amount of payments include all veterans whether or not the payments supplement benefits under either State or railroad insurance programs.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and	19	53						19	54					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
]	EMPL	OYME	ENT A	ND P	OPUL	ATION	V—Co	ntinue	ed			· · · · · ·		
WAGES					1									
Average weekly gross earnings (U. S. Department of Labor): 9														
All manufacturing industries dollars  Durable goods industries do  Ordnance and accessories do  Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	71. 60 76. 73 76. 21	72. 36 77. 52 78. 94	77. 60	78.40	76.00 79.19	i :	71. 13 76. 21 78. 80	76. 40 79. 40	70. 92 75. 83 79. 80	76. 59 80. 20	r 80, 60	77. 97 81. 41	r 82. 01	p 74. 12 p 80. 15 p 81. 81
dollarsdo. Sawmills and planing millsdo. Furniture and fixturesdo. Stone, clay, and glass productsdo. Glass and glassware, pressed or blowndo. Primary metal industriesdo.	65, 20 65, 76 63, 49 71, 05 70, 13 82, 78	64, 32 64, 64 63, 90 71, 23 69, 34 82, 78	69, 48 68, 64	63, 92 62, 16 70, 70 70, 09	64, 96 62, 56 70, 30 70, 49	70. 18 68. 94	67, 03 67, 23 60, 53 71, 10 69, 81 79, 49	68. 71 68. 80 62. 17 70. 70 69. 45 80. 70	63, 24 64, 64 62, 02 71, 33 69, 50 80, 81	67. 10 63. 74 72. 04 70. 77	72, 85 771, 53		r 73, 98	p 68. 31 p 65. 41 p 73. 34 p 85. 57
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills dollars. Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous	86, 33	85.46	84. 80	81. 27	79. 12		81, 22	83. 22	84.00	1	1	84, 74		
metals dollars fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, and trans. equip.) dollars	82. 98 76. 67	82, 54 78, 02	83, 40 76, 92	79. 98 76. 33			78. 40 77. 33	79. 39 76. 92	79. 60 75. 60		j	79, 80 78, 34	79. 52	₽ 80. 10
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' supplies. dollars.  Machinery (except electrical) do.  Electrical machinery do.	72, 31 82, 78 72, 14	73. 63 84. 42 72. 36	71. 80 82. 40	73. 10 82. 60	73. 10 82. 20	70, 66 81, 00	73. 28 81. 61 71. 50	74. 59 81. 41 72. 07	72. 34 80. 60 71. 53	75. 14 80. 80	7 75. 20 7 81. 81	76. 92 81. 61	r 81. 81	» 83, 03
Transportation equipmentdododo	84. 84 87. 02	85, 88 87, 42	85, 86 89, 79			84, 82 87, 26	85. 67 88, 34	84. 59 85. 28	84. 38 85. 06	85. 63	7 86.00 7 89.15	90.39		p 92. 64
Aircraft and parts	84. 03 78. 62 80. 11 74. 75 65. 12	85. 27 82. 37 82. 76 75. 17 65. 53	83. 23 78. 66 82. 32 72. 22	85, 28 81, 12 82, 95 73, 12	84, 46 81, 95 81, 93 72, 76	83, 43 80, 70 80, 08 72, 07 62, 72	83, 84 80, 94 80, 85 72, 07 63, 43	84. 86 80. 55 81. 45 72. 83	84. 66 80. 11 80. 60 72. 29 62. 79	85, 27 81, 12 81, 79 72, 29	7 85. 68 78. 83 7 78. 02	80, 85 82, 35 74, 00	r 74. 56	p 76, 07
Nondurable-goods industriesdo	63. 73	64. 45	63, 53	64. 02	64.02	62, 87	63. 91	64. 57	64.74	64.68	65. 24	65.07	r 65. 97	₽ 66. 47
Food and kindred products         do           Meat products         do           Dairy products         do           Canning and preserving         do           Bakery products         do           Beverages         do	68, 31 82, 51 67, 94 49, 95 65, 60 75, 41	68, 15, 76, 54, 68, 73, 53, 44, 66, 42, 75, 39	66. 10	73, 05 69, 71 54, 38 66, 42	73, 05 69, 12 53, 95 66, 50	52. 85 67. 08	68, 54 74, 74 69, 01 54, 72 67, 65 78, 18	75, 85 71, 36 53, 27 68, 31	69. 72 77. 98 71. 81 54. 77 68. 64 82. 17	76, 07 69, 55 55, 89 68, 14	777.87 771.07 756.30 68.88	78.02 71.01 53.52 68.54	r 70. 79	
Tobacco manufacturesdo	47. 49	49. 13	45. 97	46. 31	47. 52	49, 01	49, 98	51, 71	51. 54	49.67	r 48.86	49.88	r 47. 60	p 47. 21
Textile-mill products do.  Broad-woven fabric mills do.  Knitting mills do  Apparel and other finished textile products	52, 33 51, 21 48, 73	52, 61 51, 34 48, 60 48, 82	47. 65	50, 03 48, 84	50. 16 48. 71	50, 46 48, 73 46, 99		49, 63 48, 34	51. 41 49. 52 47. 58	50, 69 48, 88	7 51.08 49.13	49.79		
dollars Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	48. 06 57. 48	58, 19	55, 84	57. 96	57. 32		46. 07 52. 97		47. 17 56. 80	57.05	<sup>7</sup> 57.35	52, 81		# 49. 37
Women's outerwear do. Paper and allied products do. Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills do. Printing, publishing, and allied industries	40, 81 50, 76 73, 36 80, 08	40, 70 53, 61 73, 62 80, 08	52. 44 72. 07	54, 62 72, 07	54.93 72.83	71, 55	39, 67 49, 76 72, 83 78, 19	74. 20	39. 76 50. 81 74. 62 81. 47	53.15 74.98	7 52. 17 75. 23	50, 51 75, 58		₽ 75. 7 <b>6</b>
Newspapers. do. Commercial printing do. Chemicals and allied products do. Industrial organic chemicals do.	86, 14 92, 57 85, 41 76, 82 81, 20	88, 43 96, 87 86, 67 77, 61 81, 81	90, 07 85, 79 76, 86	90, 42 84, 50 76, 86	90. 68 85. 57 76. 86	84, 50 77, 27	86, 71 93, 86 84, 46 77, 71 82, 62	85, 02 79, 10	86, 94 92, 01 85, 72 79, 35 84, 24	91, 85 85, 10 78, 94	7 94.68 85.89 7 79.52	85, 89	7 79. 71	
Products of petroleum and coaldo Petroleum refiningdo Rubber productsdo Tires and inner tubesdo	92. 21 96. 46 75. 65 85. 09	75. 66 82. 43	95, 58 75, 08 82, 88	94. 47 75. 47 83. 03	94, 47 74, 31 80, 89	94. 87 75. 08 84. 14	93. 52 97. 17 77. 81 88. 65	97. 17 79. 60 92. 06	87.01	96, 05 76, 25 85, 65	7 97. 85 7 77. 81 7 86. 18	95, 99 81, 41 90, 71	r 83. 22	₽ 86. 29
Leather and leather products	49. 82 45. 80 90. 72	49. 10	51. 89 49. 37 92. 00	50. 41	49. 98	46. 42	49. 21 45. 89 82. 00	47. 75	51, 38 48, 73 83, 63	48.71	7 46, 68	45. 75		
Anthracite do.  Bituminous coal do. Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production	63. 49 81. 17	64. 71 82. 25	70. 93 82. 34	74, 84 79, 04	63. 74 73. 06	64. 45 71. 67	62. 74 76. 32	96, 20 83, 00	73, 58 75, 39	82, 50 82, 09	56, 88 7 81, 17			
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying do. Contract construction do. Nonbuilding construction do. Building construction do.	94. 39 76. 99 93. 00 91. 01 93. 59	90. 45 76. 12 92. 37 89. 93 93. 29	87. 12 83. 88	73. 79 92. 85 91. 14	74. 22 93. 24 90. 12	75. 08 92. 87 89. 60	94. 58 77. 88 94. 50 93. 79 94. 69	78. 58 95. 63 96. 14	92. 57 80. 46 95. 63 97. 29 95. 20	79. 83 95. 38 97. 44	7 79. 57 7 93. 84 7 92. 97	90. 63 79. 57 95. 37 94. 37		
Transportation and public utilities:  Local railways and bus lines;  Telephone  Telegraph  do  do  do	77. 18 67. 90 73. 34	77. 43 65. 84 73. 16	78. 59 65. 70 72. 80	77. 25 65. 74 73. 69	77. 33 65. 70 73. 75	77. 58 66. 09 75. 78	77. 94 67. 38 75. 78	79, 10 67, 34 77, 15	78, 51 68, 60 77, 15	78, 26 67, 69 77, 33	7 78. 14 7 71. 60 77. 93	77. 35 71. 06 78. 31		
Gas and electric utilitiesdodo	82. 98 72. 50	82. 37 73. 26	81. 77 72. 76	80. 97 72. 36			81. 59 73. 93		83. 83 74. 34	İ		86.31		
Wholesale trade	55, 10 38, 64 59, 75	54. 49 39. 93 59. 83 72. 37	55. 77 40. 14 59. 75	55. 91 39. 90 59. 59	55. 91 40. 13 59. 75	55. 91 39. 76 59. 75	56. 41 39. 91 59. 82	57, 38 41, 30 60, 92	58, 51 42, 35 62, 57	58. 36 41. 76 62. 09	7 57. 62 40. 83 7 61. 53	57. 18 40. 72		
Finance, insurance, and real estate:  Banks and trust companiesdo	74. 32 55. 33	72. 37. 55. 68		72. 82 56. 79		74. 76 56. 76	75. 75 57. 19	76. 37 57. 09	76. 37 57. 66					
Service and miscellaneous: Hotels, year-round do- Laundries do- Cleaning and dyeing plants do-	39. 67 40. 00 45. 98	39. 81 40. 60 46. 68	39. 71 39. 70	39. 90 39. 80	39. 81 39. 60	39. 62 40. 80	40. 13 40. 30 47. 32	39, 81 40, 50	40. 03 40. 00 45. 78	40. 13 39. 40	40. 64 7 40. 50	40.93		<b></b>
<ul> <li>Revised.</li> <li>Preliminary.</li> <li>See corresponding note on p. S-11.</li> <li>†Revised series.</li> <li>See note marked "‡" at bottom of</li> </ul>	p. S-13.													

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and	198	i3						198	54					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	EMPLO	YME	NT A	ND P	OPUL!	ATION	V—Со1	ıtinue	ed					
WAGES—Continued														× <u></u>
Average hourly gross earnings (U. S. Department of					1	1	1		l					
of Labor): Q All manufacturing industriesdollars	1.79 1.89	1. 80 1. 90	1. 80 1. 91	1.80 1.90	1. 79 1. 90	1.80 1.90	1.81 1.91	1. 81 1. 91	1. 80 1. 91	1.79 1.91	1.81 71.93	1.81 1.93	<sup>7</sup> 1. 83 <sup>7</sup> 1. 94	p 1. 80
Durable-goods industriesdodo Ordnance and accessoriesdo Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1, 91	1. 93	1. 94	1. 96	1. 97	1. 97	1. 97	1. 98	1. 99	2.00		2.01	* 2. 01	p 2. 0
dollarsSawmills and planing millsdo	. 1.63	1.60 1.60	1.59 1.60	1. 59 1. 59	1.61 1.60	1. 64 1. 62	1.68 1.66	1. 68 1. 67	1. 55 1. 55	1. 58 1. 59		1.68 1.68	r 1. 67	₽ 1. 6a
Furniture and fixturesdo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo	.] 1, 56	1. 57 1. 75	1. 56 1. 75	1. 55 1. 75	1. 56 1. 74	1. 56 1. 75	1. 56 1. 76	1. 57 1. 75	1. 57 1. 77	1. 57 1. 77	1, 58	1. 58 1. 78	1, 58 r 1, 80	₽ 1. 5 ₽ 1. 7
Glass and glassware, pressed or blowndo	1. 78 2. 08	1. 76 2. 08	1. 76 2. 08	1.77 2.06	1. 78 2. 06	1. 80 2. 05	1. 79 2. 07	1. 79 2. 08	1.81 2.11	1.81 2.10	1.82	1. 81 2. 12	7 2. 14	P 2. 1
Primary metal industriesdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills dollars	2. 18	2. 18	2. 18		2.15	2. 14	2. 16	2. 19	2. 24	1	!!	2. 23	!	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals dollars Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma-	1.99	1. 97	2.00	1.97	1.96	1. 97	1.96	1.97	2.00		2.02	2.01		
chinery, transportation equipment)_dollars_	1.87	1.88	1.89	1.88	1.88	1.88	1, 90	1.89	1.89	1.90	r 1. 91	1. 92	1.93	» 1. 9
Heating apparatus (except electrical) and plumbers' suppliesdollarsdodododo	1.84	1.85	1.86		1.86	1.84	1.86	1.86	1.85			1.89		
Machinery (except electrical)do Electrical machinerydo	1, 99 1, 79	2. 01 1. 80	2.00 1.80		2.00 1.80	2.00 1.80	2.01 1.81	2.01 1.82	2. 01 1. 82	2.01 1.81		2.03 1.83		
Transportation equipmentdo	2. 10 2. 17	2, 11 2, 18	2, 12 2, 19	2. 11 2. 17	2.10	2. 11	2.11	2. 12	2. 12	2.13		7 2. 15 2. 21	0	
Automobiles do Aircraft and parts do Ship and boat building and repairs do	2.02		2.05	2. 17 2. 07 2. 08	2. 15 2. 06 2. 08	2. 16 2. 06 2. 08	2. 16 2. 06 2. 07	2. 17 2. 08 2. 06	2. 17 2. 08 2. 07	2. 20 2. 09 2. 08	2.10	2. 11 2. 10		
Railroad equipment do Instruments and related products do Miscellaneous mfg. industries do	2. 07 1. 81	2. 09 1. 82	2.10		2.09 1.81	2. 08 2. 08 1. 82	2. 10 1. 82	2. 11 1. 83	2. 11 1. 83	2. 13 1. 83	2.12	2.15 1.85		p 1. 8
Miscellaneous mfg. industriesdo	1.60		1.61		1.60	1.60	1.61	1.60	1. 61	1.60		1.61		
Nondurable-goods industries do Food and kindred products do Meat products do	1. 63 1. 65	1. 64 1. 65		1.65 1.67	1, 65 1, 68	1.65 1.68	1. 66 1. 68	$\frac{1.66}{1.68}$	1.66 1.68		1.65	1.66 1.67	7 1 71	n 1 7
Meat productsdodo	1. 91 1. 58	1. 84 1. 58	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	1.86 1.61	1.63	1.04		
Dairy products	1. 35 1. 60	1.41 1.62			1. 47 1. 63	1. 46 1. 64	1. 44 1. 65	1. 38 1. 65	1. 39 1. 67	1.67	1.68	1.39 1.68		
	1	1.88	1		1.94	1.94	1,94	1. 96	1.98	ł		1.94 1.25		
Tobacco manufacturesdo Textile-mill productsdo Broad-woven fabric millsdo	1. 24 1. 37 1. 33	1. 25 1. 37 1. 33	1. 27 1. 36	1. 29 1. 37 1. 32	1.36	1.35 1.36	1. 34 1. 37	1. 35 1. 36	1.36 1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36 1.32	1. 37	p 1. 3
Knitting mills do Apparel and other finished textile products	1. 31	1. 31			1. 32 1. 32	1.31 1.32	1. 32 1. 32	1. 32 1. 31	1.31 1.30		1	1.30		
dollare	1. 35 1. 61	1. 36 1. 59	1. 37 1. 60		1.37 1.61	1.33 1.60	1.32 1.61	1. 33 1. 62	1.34 1.60			1.34 1.62		
Men's and boys' suits and coatsdo Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothingdollars.	1.14	1, 14	1. 15	1. 15	1. 14	1. 13	1. 14	1. 13	1. 12		1.14	1.14		ļ
Women's outerwear do Paper and allied products do	1, 48	1. 51 1. 72		1.72	1.73	$\frac{1.45}{1.72}$	1. 43 1. 73	1. 44 1. 75	1. 49 1. 76	1.76	1.77	1. 49 1. 77	7 1. 77	p 1.
Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries.do Newspapersdo	1. 82 2. 22	2. 25	2. 24	1.81 2.25	2. 25	1, 81 2, 26	1, 81 2, 27	1. 83 2. 27	2. 27	2. 27	2. 29	1.87 2.29	2. 29	
Commercial printing	_ 1 2, 13	2.14	2. 15	2.15	2.15	2. 57 2. 15	2. 60 2. 16	2, 59 2, 18	2. 57 2. 17	2.16	2.18	2. 63 2. 18		
Chemicals and allied productsdo Industrial organic chemicalsdo	1. 86 2. 01	1.87 2.01	1.87 2.01	1.87 2.01	1.87 2.02	1.88 2.05	1.90 2.04	1, 92 2, 05				1. 91 2. 06		p 1.
Products of petroleum and coaldoPetroleum refiningdoRubber productsdodo	2. 26 2. 37	2. 26 2. 36	2. 26 2. 36		2. 25 2. 35	2. 26 2. 36	2. 27 2. 37	2. 27 2. 37	2.30 2.39			2. 28 2. 37		p 2.
Rubber products do Tires and inner tubes do	1. 92 2. 21	1.93	1.94	1.94	1.93	1.94 2.22	1.96	1. 98 2. 29	1.95	1.95	1, 98	2.02 2.32	7 2 02	p 2.
Tires and inner tubes do Leather and leather products do Footwear (except rubber) do	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.39	1.38	1.39	1.39	1.37	1.37	1.38	1.39	1 38	₽ 1.
Nonmanulacturing industries: Mining:				1	1101	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.02				
Metal do Anthracite do do	2.48	2, 47	2. 11 2. 48	2, 52		2.04 2.46	2.05 2.47	2.65	2. 52	2. 50	2.41	2.06 2.53		
Bituminous coal do Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:	2.49				2. 46	2.48	İ	2, 50		1		2. 10		
Petroleum and natural-gas prod. dollars. Nonmetallic mining and quarrying do	2, 28 1, 73 2, 50	1.73	1. 73	1.72		2. 25 1. 73	2. 29 1. 75	2, 26 1, 75	1.78	1.77	7 1.78			
Contract construction do Nonbuilding construction do Building construction do	2. 31 2. 55	2. 30 2. 57	2.33	2, 29	2. 52 2. 27 2. 59	2, 51 2, 28 2, 58	2.31	2. 51 2. 30 2. 58	2. 51 2. 30 2. 58	[2, 32]	2.33 2.62	2.33		
Transportation and public utilities:  Local railways and bus lines!  dodo	1	1.74	i	i	1	1.80	1.80	1, 81			1 .			
Telephone do Telegraph do Gas and electric utilities do	1 1 75		1.72	1.73	1.72	1. 73 1. 80	1.75 1.80	1. 74 1. 85	1.75	1.74	1.79	1.79 1.86		
Wholesale and retail trade:	1	ļ	1.98	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.99	2.00	2.02		2.05	2.00		
Wholesale tradedo_ Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)	1.79	)				1.82		1.83		l .				Į
dollars_ General-merchandise storesdo Food and liquor storesdo	1. 42	1.10	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.43 1.12		1. 46 1. 17	1.17	7 - 1.16	1.16	1. 47 1. 16		
Automotive and accessories dealersdo Service and miscellaneous:	1. 56 1. 67	1.55 1.63				1. 56 1. 68		1. 57 1. 72	1. 58 1. 72	1. 58 1. 71		1.00		
Hotels, year-round do Laundries do	. 94 1.00					. 95 <b>1</b> . 01	. 96 1. 00	. 95 1. 00				. 97		
Cleaning and dyeing plantsdo  Aiscellaneous wage data:	1.17					1. 20		1.00 1.20				1.19		
Construction wage rates (ENR):§ Common labordol. per hr	1.933		1.944	1.944	1, 944	1, 947	1, 964	1. 979	1.997	2, 009	2.016	2.019	r 2. 022	2.02
Skilled labor do Farm wage rates, without board or room (quarterly)	3.086		3.095	3.095		3. 100						3. 180		3. 18
Railway wages (average, class I) dol. per hr.	1, 928	1.908		1.961		. 84 1. 913	1.939			1.919	1.937	1. 944		
Road-building wages, common labordo	-		1.61						1.51			1. 58		

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical	195					ı		19	54		la :	1	i	-
Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decer
				FINA	NCE									
BANKING				-			To the substantial							
cceptances and commercial paper outstanding: Bankers' acceptances	5 <b>34</b> 595	574 564 2, 189	586 635	5 <b>4</b> 5 716	580 735	623 694	616 641	589 679 2, 368		563 794	2, 381	762	769	
Total         mil. of dol.           Farm mortgage loans, total.         do.           Federal land banks.         do.           Land Bank Commissioner         do.           Loans to cooperatives.         do.           Other loans and discounts.         do.		1,197 1,180 17 373 620	360 619	356 647	1, 228 1, 212 16 350 693	335 734		1, 257 1, 242 15 304 808	319	325 814	1, 261 14 339	369	377 658	
ank debits, total (345 centers) †do New York City	140, 992 50, 470 30, 477	65, 367	r 154, 281 62, 306 30, 806	7 141, 926 56, 115 29, 341	7 171, 354 67, 913 36, 666	7 154, 759 60, 479 33, 152	7 149, 812 59, 535 31, 159	<sup>7</sup> 163, 508 64, 965 <b>33,</b> 785	61, 155	151, 503 58, 316 31, 526	56, 744	58, 792	58, 787	73
ederal Reserve banks, condition, end of month:           Assets, total	51, 150 26, 133 369 25, 095 21, 348 51, 150 20, 669 19, 434	26, 880 28 25, 916 21, 354 52, 315 21, 422 20, 160 763	50, 509 25, 437 156 24, 639 21, 274 50, 509 20, 688 19, 384	21, 270 50, 692 20, 934 19, 412 591	25, 316 147 24, 632 21, 278 50, 704 20, 773 19, 194	50, 089 25, 382 172 24, 632 21, 283 50, 089 20, 898 19, 528 684	245 24, 812 21, 293 50, 494 21, 143 19, 563 672	37 25, 037 21, 239 50, 759 20, 808 19, 011 599	25, 183 184 24, 325 21, 220 49, 746 20, 454 18, 702	24, 023 21, 117 49, 174 19, 805 18, 316	25, 183 132 3 24, 271 7 21, 129 4 49, 778 5 20, 264 18, 676	25, 401 297 24, 381 21, 079 50, 033 20, 373 18, 723 471	25, 944 398 24, 888 21, 030 5 50, 863 3 20, 457 18, 985 7 518	25 3 24 3 21 3 50 7 20 5 18
Federal Reserve notes in circulationdo. Reserve ratio	26, 455 45. 3 54, 376	44.5	25, 885 45. 7 55, 588	25, 757 45, 6 53, 913	46.0	25, 472 45. 9 54, 108		45. 8	46. 1	46, 5	46.4	45.	7 45, 2	
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol. States and political subdivisions	55, 727 3, 685 3, 410 18, 383 17, 311	3, 963 2, 594 18, 718	55, 831 4, 093 2, 275 18, 779 17, 619	2, 424	3, 838 19, 050	54, 488 4, 308 2, 671 19, 124 17, 854	4, 418 2, 982	4, 329 4, 085	4, 033 2, 091 19, 808	3, 939 3, 247 19, 887	3, 756 7 2, 605 7 19, 915	7 3, 86 7 3, 79 5 20, 12	3, 956 3 4, 223 2 19, 94	6 3 1 2
States and political subdivisions	882 13, 062 40, 254 32, 792 2, 394	932 13, 860 40, 282 32, 800 2, 569	970 12, 948 40, 697 32, 989 2, 517	994 12, 983 40, 133 32, 292 2, 084	1, 087 13, 017 38, 738 30, 850 2, 076	1, 078 12, 794 40, 177 32, 160 2, 987	1, 129 13, 040 41, 300 33, 196 2, 428	1, 146 13, 870 41, 945 33, 724 2, 619	1, 285 13, 406 42, 492 34, 221 3, 045	1, 257 13, 772 44, 237 35, 862 3, 135	7 1, 193 2 13, 793 7 44, 194 2 35, 696 5 2, 868	1, 22 1 14, 30 4 46, 08 3 37, 35 2, 50	0 1, 18; 1 14, 11; 8 45, 66; 8 37, 10; 0 2, 37;	3 3 9 4 6 8
Certificates do Bonds and guaranteed obligations do Notes do Other securities do Loans (net), total do Commercial, industrial, and agricultural do To brokers and dealers in securities do Other loans (or purchasing or carrying securities	6, 458 7, 462 40, 268 23, 134 1, 877	5, 303 18, 517 6, 411 7, 482 41, 020 23, 380 2, 248	4, 764 18, 952 6, 756 7, 708 39, 963 22, 638 2, 180	21, 313 4, 798 7, 841 39, 401 22, 407 1, 907	21, 388 4, 649 7, 888 39, 317 22, 763 1, 758	8, 017 38, 941 22, 183 1, 744	21, 502 6, 582 8, 104 39, 219 21, 599 2, 141	21, 654 6, 674 8, 221 39, 136 21, 884 2, 379	21, 742 6, 680 8, 271 38, 953 21, 524 2, 005	23, 518 6, 653 8, 378 38, 541 20, 798 2, 228	2, 50- 23, 65- 3, 6, 67- 5, 8, 49- 1, 39, 02- 8, 21, 01- 8, 2, 40-	1 2, 36 1 23, 80 2 8, 68 8, 73 8 1 38, 84 5 21, 10	1 23, 936 8 8, 556 0 8, 566 4 1 40, 116 4 22, 216 6 2, 36	6 2 3 4 1 4 4 2 7
mil. of dol.   do     do	748 6, 449 703 7, 978	6, 481 646	826 6, 486 541 7, 924	679	241	500 7, 753	915 6, 592 895 7, 721	6, 671 186	6, 718 699 7, 787	6, 831 574	1 6, 90: 4 53:	6, 99 3 78 3 7, 94	7, 08 9 77	3
In 19 cities percent.  New York City do  7 other northern and eastern cities do  11 southern and western cities do		3. 51 3. 79 4. 10			3. 50 3. 74 4. 03			3. 34 3. 61 3. 98			3. 29 3. 5	7	-	-
11 southern and western cities. do Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank) do Federal intermediate credit bank loans do Federal land bank loans do Open market rates, New York City:	2. 00 2. 97 4. 17	2.00 2.97		2. 56	1.75 2.50	1. 50	1. 50 2. 08	1.50 2.08	1.50 2.04	2.00	1. 50 2. 00	1.5 2.0	0 1.50 0 1.90	0 6 7
Open market rates, New York City:  Acceptances, prime, bankers' 90 days	1. 88 2. 31 3. 25 3. 13	2. 25 3. 25 3. 13	1	2.00 3.25 3.13	2. 00 3. 13 3. 01	3. 00 2. 88	1, 58 3, 00 2, 88	1. 56 3. 00 2. 88	1, 45 3, 00 2, 88	1, 3; 3, 0; 2, 88	3 1. 3 0 3. 0 8 2. 8	$egin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1.3 \\ 0 & 3.0 \\ 8 & 2.8 \\ \end{array}$	1 1.3 0 3.0 8 2.8	1 0 8
3-month bills do 3-5 year taxable issues do 3-6 year taxable issues do 3-6 year taxable issues with a do 3-7	1. 427 2. 36 14, 141 2, 374	2. 22 14, 341	14, 442	1.84 14,500	1.80 14,651	1. 71 14, 694	14, 768	1.79 14,914	1. 69	1. 74 1 14, 995	1.8	1. 8 2 15, 15	5 1.9 0 15,25	0 2
CONSUMER CREDIT (Short- and Intermediate- term)														
otal outstanding, end of month \( \text{\text{otal}} \) mil, of dol.  Installment credit, total \( \text{\text{\text{\text{otal}}}} \) do  Automobile paper. do  Other consumer-goods paper. do  Repair and modernization loans do  Personal loans do  By type of holder:	28, 760 21, 907 10, 404 5, 587 1, 645 4, 271	22, 187 10, 341 5, 831 1, 649	28, 724 21, 836 10, 158 5, 697 1, 635 4, 346	21, 582 10, 010 5, 588 1, 623	21, 381 9, 919 5, 443 1, 614	28, 095 21, 426 9, 942 5, 413 1, 617 4, 454	10, 002 5, 370 1, 634	21, 717 10, 168 5, 367 1, 635	21, 849 10, 298 5, 328 1, 637	21, 901 10, 349 5, 294 1, 649	21, 93 9 10, 36 4 5, 28 2 1, 64	5 21,95 5 10,34 7 5,32 2 1,63	2 22, 01 0 10, 29 4 5, 39 7 1, 63	6
By type of holder:         6           Financial institutions, total         do           Commercial banks         do           Sales-finance companies         do           Credit unions         do           Other         do           Retail outlets, total         do           Department stores         do           Furniture stores         do           Automobile dealers         do           Other         do	2, 437 3, 210 960	8, 998 6, 147 1, 124 2, 489 3, 429 1, 040 903 380	2, 466 3, 291 995 872 375	8, 755 5, 974 1, 115 2, 456 3, 282 1, 065 849 370	8, 714 5, 892 1, 136 2, 450 3, 189 1, 031 829 366	1, 157 2, 465 3, 181 1, 032 823	821 371	8, 783 6, 060 1, 207 2, 488 3, 179 1, 037 820 379	8, 765 6, 189 1, 228 2, 49 3, 178 1, 032 818 386	8, 73 6, 25 3, 1, 25 2, 49 3, 17 2, 1, 03 8, 82 3, 38	1 8, 68 6 6, 29 0 1, 26 4 2, 50 0 3, 18 2 1, 04 1 82 9 39	3 18, 72 8 8, 63 4 6, 31 7 1, 27 4 2, 50 2 3, 22 1 1, 06 2 83 0 39	6 18,71 7 8,58 5 6,32 0 1,28 4 2,52 3 1,09 0 84 0 89	9 6 5 2 2 6 5 6 6

<sup>\*\*</sup>Revised to cover 11 dealers.

†Revised to cover 11 dealers.

†Revised to cover 11 dealers.

†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.

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

† Revised beginning 1952 to expand coverage of the series by making a te addition of 8 banks. Revisions for January-May 1952 will be shown later.

† Freimmary.

† Exclusive of loans to banks.

† Revised to incorporate more comprehensive information; unpublished revisions (for January-September 1953) will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical	195			l n , 1				19	54	1		1		
Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decen ber
			FINA	NCE-	-Cont	inued						_		
CONSUMER CREDIT (Short- and Intermediate- term)—Continued														
Fotal outstanding, end of month—Continued Noninstallment credit, total?mil, of dol-	6, 853	7, 350	6, 888	6, 558	6, 452	6, 669	6, 885	6, 949	6, 876	6, 835	6, 921	7, 023	7, 195	
Single-payment loans do Charge accounts do Service credit do	2, 183 2, 931 1, 739	2, 219 3, 411 1, 720	2, 165 3, 002 1, 721	2, 133 2, 682 1, 743	2, 150 2, 564 1, 738	2, 181 2, 723 1, 765	2, 313 2, 786 1, 786	2, 334 2, 819 1, 796	2, 303 2, 773 1, 800	2,312 2,734 1,789	2, 335 2, 807 1, 779	2, 377 2, 892 1, 754	2, 407 3, 042 1, 746	
By type of holder: Financial institutionsdodododo	2, 183 2, 931	2, 219 3, 411	2, 165 3, 002	2, 133 2, 682	2, 150 2, 564	2, 181 2, 723	2, 313 2, 786	2, 334 2, 819	2, 303 2, 773	2, 312 2, 734	2, 335 2, 807	2, 377 2, 892	2, 407 3, 042	<b>-</b>
Service creditdo nstallment credit extended and repaid: ‡ Unadjusted:	1, 739	1, 720	1, 721	1, 743	1, 738	1, 765	1, 786	1, 796	1,800	1, 789	1, 779			
Extended, total do Automobile paper do Other consumer-goods paper do	2, 355 987 667	2, 696 964 883	1, 947 780	1, 956 809	2, 380 1, 020	2, 400 1, 038	2, 397 1, 047	2,703 1,244	2, 549 1, 163	2, 477 1, 114	2, 441 1, 062	2, 454 1, 031 687	2,534 $1,022$ $714$	
All other do do do do do do do do do do do do do	701 2, 214	849 2, 416	538 629 2, 298	510 637 2, 210	574 786 2, 581	615 747 2, 355	607 743 2, 336	659 800 2, 473	622 764 2, 417	607 756 2, 425	629 750 2, 407	736 2, 437	798 2, 472	
Automobile paper do. Other consumer-goods paper do. All other do.	956 609 649	1, 027 639 750	963 672 663	957 619 634	1, 111 719 751	1, 015 645 695	987 650 699	1,078 662 733	1, 033 661 723	1, 063 641 721	1, 046 636 725	1, 056 650 731	1,066 640 766	
Adjusted: Extended, total do Automobile paper do Other consumer-goods paper do	2, 502 1, 095	2, 414 1, 053	2, 306 907	2, 356 958	2, 293 956	2, 357 963	2, 319 983	2, 492 1, 113	2, 452 1, 059	2, 407 1, 034	2, 472 1, 076	2, 459 1, 067	1,090	
Other consumer-goods paper do All other do Repaid, total do	653 754 2, 312	637 724 2, 323	689 710 2, 368	636 762 2, 377	601 736 2, 456	644 750 2, 358	603 733 2, 392	648 731 2, 413	665 728 2, 363	612 761 <b>2, 4</b> 79	608 788 2, 404	632 760 2,425	674 826	
Automobile paper do Other consumer-goods paper do All other do All other do All other do Othe	1,008 623 681	1, 026 620 677	985 681 702	1, 041 644 692	1, 053 688 715	1, 025 629 704	1, 010 658 724	1,056 658 699	1,006 667 690	1,067 678 734	1, 014 635 755	1,039	1, 080 630	
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE		VI.	102	002	110	.01		000		,01	100		•••	
Budget receipts and expenditures: \$ Receipts, totalmil, of dol	5, 144 4, 605	5, 403 5, 132	4, 619 4, 458	<sup>1</sup> 6, 425 5, 444	13, 013 11, 434	3, 956 2, 751	5, 037 3, 592	11, 347 10, 644	3, 148 2, 827	4, 801 3, 911	5, 280 4, 951	2, 887 2, 639	4, 905 4, 201	
Customs do Income and employment taxes do Miscellaneous internal revenue do do	3, 947 968	48 4, 133 919	39 3, 538 749	5, 366 7 859	11, 866 954	2, 865 2, 865 860	3, 946 877	10, 123 834	2, 059 2, 059 790	3,806 7 829	48 4, 277 838	1, 850 850	52	
All other receiptsdo	182 5, 333	304	293	159	149	179	170	340 7, 308	254	119	117	140	224	
Expenditures, total do Interest on public debt do Veterans' services and benefits do do	164 349	6, 336 1, 294 376	5, 058 245 343	1 4, 707 372 345	5, 555 588 340	5, 296 350 383	5, 203 249 352	1, 763 376	4, 827 213 336	334	5, 019 541 321	346 349	368 373	
National securitydodododo	<sup>2</sup> 3, 540 1, 280	<sup>2</sup> 3, 465 1, 201	<sup>2</sup> 3, 001 1, 468	3, 568 7 423	3, 830 797	3, 691 872	3, 374 7 1, 229	4, 650 519	3, 061 1, 217	3, 370 2, 695	3, 261 897	3, 300 7 863	p 3, 316 p — 215	
Public debt and guaranteed obligations: Gross debt (direct), end of month, totaldo Interest bearing, totaldo Public issuesdodo	275, 209 273, 128	275, 168 272, 881	274, 849 272, 632	274, 782 272, 536	270, 235 267, 823	271, 047 268, 855	273, 475 271, 280	271, 260 268, 910	270, 984 268, 681	272, 693	274, 810 272, 440	276, 400	278, 853 276, 511	
Public issues	232, 115 41, 013 2, 081	231, 684 41, 197 2, 287	231, 623 41, 009 2, 216	231, 466 41, 070 2, 246	226, 821 41, 002 2, 412	227, 806 41, 049 2, 192	229, 913 41, 367 2, 195	226, 681 42, 229 2, 350	226, 528 42, 152 2, 303		230, 033 42, 407 2, 370	42, 238	234, 160 42, 351 2, 342	42,
of month	74	76	75	77	77	80	80	81	21	27	29	}	34	
Amount outstanding, end of month do Sales, series E through K do Redemptions do	57, 889 368 438	57, 934 423 514	57, 918 561 704	57, 960 515 560	58, 050 602 598	58, 106 511 538	58, 159 464 510	58, 189 523 628	58, 129 508 693	546	58, 207 464 544	456	58, 299 466 510	58,
Government corporations and credit agencies:  Assets, except interagency, totalmil, of dol		38, 937			39, 313			39, 602						
Loans receivable, total (less reserves)do To aid agriculturedo To aid homeownersdo		19, 883 6, 810 2, 930			19,877 7,370 2,858			18, 489 6, 389 7 2, 814						
Foreign loans	1	8, 043 2, 303 2, 514			7, 987 1, 842 2, 696			7, 965 1, 576 3, 369						
U. S. Government securities.         do           Other securities and investments.         do           Land, structures, and equipment.         do           All other assets.         do		2, 602 3, 425 8, 062			2, 969 3, 425 8, 035			2, 911 3, 439						
All other assetsdo Liabilities, except interagency, totaldo	1				.,			3, 317						
Bonds, notes, and debentures do Other liabilities do Privately owned interest do		1, 257 3, 818			1, 025 4, 920			1, 052 4, 033						
U. S. Government interest		33, 429			32, 899			34, 030						
ssets, admitted: All companies (Institute of Life Insurance), estimated														
total mil. of dol. Securities and mortgages do	77, 552 69, 478	78, 201 69, 992	78, 866 70, 544	79, 251 70, 884	79, 649 71, 238	80, 114 71, 645	80, 547 71, 997	80, 981 72, 361	81, 510 72, 737		82, 362 73, 455		83, 338 74, 229	
49 companies (Life Insurance Association of America), totalmil. of dol.  Bonds and stocks, book value, totaldo	68, 046 42, 126	68, 587 42, 317	68, 989 42, 607	42,801	69, 652 42, 942	70, 024 43, 087	70, 364 43, 233	70, 716 43, 362	71, 160 43, 509	43, 598	71, 930 43, 713	43,870	43, 919	
Govt. (domestic and foreign), totaldodododododo	10, 476 8, 480 12, 213	10, 435 8, 427 12, 295	10, 509 8, 407 12, 325	10, 541 8, 414 12, 447	10, 461 8, 306 12, 548	10, 464 8, 287 12, 621	10, 475 8, 194 12, 655	10, 316 8, 011 12, 766	7, 861 12, 820	7,839 12,857	12,953	7, 692 13, 002	7, 616 12, 989	
Railroad do do Other do	3, 461 15, 971	3, 484 16, 102	3, 505 16, 267	3, 507 16, 307	3, 499 16, 433	3, 520 16, 482	3, 525	3, 574 16, 705	3, 573	3, 552	3,542	3, 587	3, 587 17, 373	
Cash do do Mortgage loans, total do Farm do	777 19, 098 1, 654	911 19, 321 1, 666	889 19, 410 1, 674	793 19, 525 1, 685	790 19, 689 1, 697	799 19, 885 1, 714	818 20, 028 1, 728	807 20, 197 1, 744	842 20, 366 1, 759	20, 555		20, 961	21, 219	
Otherdo Policy loans and premium notesdo	17, 444 2, 425	17, 655 2, 436	17, 736 2, 447	17, 840 2, 460	17, 992 2, 480	18, 171 2, 494	18, 300 2, 507	18, 453 2, 523	18, 607 2, 536	18, 785 2, 549	18, 988 2, 560	19, 175 2, 569	19, 425 2, 579	
Real-estate holdingsdoOther admitted assetsdo ' Revised. ' See note marked "§". ' For nation of the second of th	1,875	1,740 1,862		1, 778 1, 980	1, 792 1, 959		1, 812 1, 966	1,989		2, 122	1, 914 2, 161		1,960	

r Revised. 1 See note marked "\$". 2 For national defense and related activities; not strictly comparable with data beginning February 1954.

§ See note "\$" 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.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and	19			<del></del> ,			- 1	19	54			1		
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Dec be
			FINA	NCE-	-Cont	inued							-	
LIFE INSURANCE—Continued														
fe Insurance Agency Management Association:														
Insurance written (new paid-for insurance):  Value, estimated totalt  Grang and wholeselt  do	3, 038 523	3, 735 1, 050	2, 584 428	2,779 418	3, 424 492	3, 183 467	$3,286 \\ 602$	3, 138 431	3, 154 641	2, 944 391	2, 958 487			
Group and wholesale do Industrial do Ordinary, total do Ordinary, total do New England do	559 1, 956	485 2, 200	444 1,712	551	602 2, 330	572 2, 144	607 2, 077	555 2, 152	520 1, 993	547 2,006	535	598	563	
New England do	128 450	144 490	122 418	124	155 538	137 515	141 480	137 495	1, 353 123 440	125	112	126	146	
Middle Atlantic do East North Central do do	426	467	375	402	505	452 177	440	452	424	432 428	418	443	483	3
West North Central do South Atlantic do do do do do do do do do do do do do	156 233	189 263	143 180	195	201 261	250:	173 252	184 258	177 239	177 243	234	258	276	
East South Central do West South Central do Mountain do	83 177	88 197	72 153	168	96 216	90 201	84 184	87 200	84 184	86 188	188	187	186	3
Pacine	67	86 260	59 191	60 197	84 274	75 247	72 251	$\frac{75}{264}$	$\frac{76}{247}$	76 251			84 263	3
stitute of Life Insurance: Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, esti-				i									l	
mated total thous, of dol.  Death benefits do	352, 150 152, 387	481, 224 191, 711	437, 531 172, 796	374, 908 163, 906	461, 416 196, 916	408, 692 171, 065	377, 515 158, 955	427, 419 183, 689	386, 791 158, 681				399, 965 169, 921	
Matured endowments do	39, 862 8, 717	49, 345 9, 495	50, 744 10, 242	40,856	49, 479 10, 241	45, 376 9, 573	41, 416 8, 804	45, 644 8, 861	40, 535 9, 041	39, 247 8, 648	39, 154	44, 863	49, 254 8, 947	
Annuity payments do do	35, 971 58, 376	37, 426 64, 579	49, 115 65, 474		38, 682 79, 293	36, 458 72, 312	34, 379 67, 400	37, 859 71, 445	39, 763	34, 907	35, 608	35, 818	38, 626 72, 863	31
Disability payments do Annuity payments do Surrender values do Policy dividends do	56, 837	128, 668	89, 160		86, 805	73, 908	66, 561	79, 921	66, 530 72, 241	69, 738 60, 271	67, 885 74, 131		60, 354	í :
fe Insurance Association of America: † Premium income (39 cos.), total	627, 683	942, 298	669, 865		722, 082	619, 537	627, 606	697, 825	649, 190	630, 661		622, 319	695, 482	2
Annuities do do do do do do do do do do do do do	84, 481 80, 719		88, 698 101, 219	86, 309	87, 704 89, 843	90, 562 80, 333	86, 381 79, 300	88, 165 82, 751	90, 063 98, 097	87, 548 74, 080	81, 417	73, 224		7
Industrial	56, 284 77, 031	71, 221 118, 852	77, 237 90, 155	70,623	66, 055 85, 132	56, 866 67, 571	49, 621 74, 642	63, 721 83, 043	64, 886 64, 772 331, 372	55, 141 78, 386	58, 039 76, 298		80, 033	3
Ordinarydo	329, 168	450, 489	312, 556	342, 761	393, 348	324, 205	337, 662	380, 145	331, 372	335, 506	358, 982		363, 786	3
MONETARY STATISTICS									]		,			
old and silver: Gold:				0-0										
Monetary stock, U. S. mil. of dol. Net release from earmark§do	22, 028 -35. 1	22, 030 -21, 2	21,956 $-43.3$	-9.9	21,965 $-2.0$	21, 969 37. 5	21,973 $-48.4$	21, 927 -16. 9	$\begin{vmatrix} 21,908 \\ -72.7 \end{vmatrix}$	21,809 -65,4			-36.7	71
Exports thous. of dol. Imports do	2, 668 2, 114	3, 526 2, 081	7, 074 1, 555		389 9, 397	1,088 3,517	774 2, 004	541 3, 831	852 2,400	1,274	1, 065	781	1, 203	3
Production, reported monthly totaldo Africado	64, 300 39, 900	64, 400 40, 300	63, 400 40, 800	61,800	68, 700 42, 400	66,000 41,900	43, 200	r 43. 300	44, 300	45, 200				
Canada do United States do	9, 600 6, 200	9,600 6,100	10, 300	10, 900	12, 900 5, 400	12, 500 4, 900	13, 400 5, 000	13, 200 6, 100	13, 300	r 12, 900	3, 100			
Silver:	198	282	314	128	182	190	134	167	6, 100 227	[				į
Exports         do           Imports         do           Price at New York         dol. per fine oz	5, 091	3,870	4,412	5, 618	6, 326	4,843	5, 124	5, 956	7, 146	9, 351	7, 727	8,36€	9,036	3{
Production:	. 853	. 853	. 853	1	. 853	. 853	. 853	. 853	. 853	. 853		1	1	
Canada thous, of fine oz. Mexico do	2, 207 5, 077	2, 361 6, 678	2, 553 4, 065	4, 203	2, 314 2, 299	2,700 2,328	2, 508 3, 494	2, 703 4, 672	7 2, 732 2, 283	2, 783 2, 853	3, 236	3		- <b> </b>
United Statesdodo		3, 751	3, 372	, 1	3, 775		3, 229	3, 609	, , , , , ,	2, 779			1	1
Currency in circulation mil. of dol.  Deposits and currency, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	30, 807 207, 100	30, 781 209, 175	29, 981 207, 100		29, 707 205, 100	29, 735 206, 200	29, 870 207, 600	29, 922 209, 354	29,892 209,100	29, 929 210, 500	29, 985 211, 800	215, 400	p 217, 500	Di
Foreign banks deposits, netdoU. S. Government balancesdo	2, 700 7, 000	2, 694 5, 564	2,800 4,400	2,900	3,000 6,900	3, 100 5, 800	3, 100 6, 400	3, 256 7, 581	p 3, 400 p 5, 200	<b>₽3,400</b>	p 3, 300	p 3, 200	p 3, 200	)
Deposits (adjusted) and currency, totaldo	197, 400	200, 917	199, 800	197, 400		197, 300	198,000	198, 517	p 200, 400	₽ 200,300	₽ 202, 500	₽ 204, 800	» 206, 000	)
Demand deposits, adjusteddododo	69, 300	70, 375	102, 300 70, 600	71,000	96, 700 71, 700		98, 700 72, 500	98, 132 73, 292	p 100, 000 p 73, 700 p 26, 800	p 99, 400 p 74, 000	p 101, 200 p 74, 400	p 103, 100 p 74, 700	<sup>p</sup> 104, 200 <sup>p</sup> 74, 400	) 
Currency outside banksdodo	27, 900	28, 091	26, 900	26, 900	26, 900	26, 700	26, 800	27, 093	<sup>p</sup> 26, 800	» 26, 900	<b>26, 900</b> ₽	P 26, 900	P 27, 500	٠
U. S. Government, annual rate:† New York Cityratio of debits to deposits	38.4	43, 1	42.7	42.7	44, 6	41.3	41. 9	44, 2	41.6	40.0	40, 4	39. 3	42. 2	2
other centers Q do do do do do do do do do do do do do	26. 4 20. 2	26. 8 19. 7	24. 1 18. 6		29. 2 19. 7		25. 5 18. 8	26, 8 19, 7	24.9	24.8	25, 3	p 23. 7		
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY)								!						
anufacturing corporations (Fed. Trade and SEC):*											1			
Net profit after taxes, all industries mil. of dol		2, 591 190			2,595 $174$			2, 922 234						
Textile mill products do Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		33			32			16				·		
Paper and allied products mil. of dol		24 105			14 114			42 122						-
Chemicals and allied productsdo Petroleum refining do	.   <del>-</del>	238 624			282 543			303 520	l					-
Stone, clay, and glass products do- Primary nonferrous metal do-		80 109	Ì		68 99			135 121						
Primary iron and steeldo	.\	205			167			185						
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transport, equip.)mil. of dol		103			84			116						
Machinery (except electrical) do Electrical machinery do		184 163			229 173			253 162						
Transportation equipment (except motor vehicles, etc.)mil. of dol.		80			90			110		1	1			1
Motor vehicles and parts do All other manufacturing industries do		233 218						340 265			}		\	
_	1			1				1, 298				1		
Dividends paid (cash), all industriesdolectric utilities, net profit after taxes (Fed. Res.)														

r Revised. Preliminary.

† Revised data for January-July 1952 for new paid-for insurance written are shown on p. 8-17 of the October 1953 Survey; revisions for 1951-52 for premium income will be shown later.

d' Data for 1953 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 \$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. Comparable data for 1951-53 appear on p. 27 of the December 1954 issue of the Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and	19	53						19	54					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
		I	FINA	NCE-	–Cont	inued		·	<u> </u>					
SECURITIES ISSUED	1													
Commercial and Financial Chronicle:  Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding)mil. of dol	898	2, 324	¹ 1, 117	830	1,304	1, 537	1, 838	1, 921	1, 632	783	1, 706			
New capital, totaldo  Domestic, totaldo  Corporatedo	783 762 358 0	2, 219 2, 161 1, 388 0	1 977 835 441 0	758 745 315 32	1, 167 1, 087 490 39	1, 346 1, 329 485 114	1, 342 1, 334 536 47	1, 754 1, 715 859 31	1, 046 731 32	546 267 0	1, 311 1, 311 611 64			
Federal agencies         do           Municipal, State, etc         do           Foreign         do           Refunding, total         do           Domestic, total         do           Corporate         do	404 22 115 115 24	773 58 106 106 36	393 44 140 140 20	13 72 72	557 81 136 136 71	730 17 191 191 112	751 8 495 482 179	826 39 167 167 96	282 7 579 579 396	279 59 178 178 76	636			
Domestic, total	88 2 3, 506	62 8 2, 736	115 4 1,655	55 2 1,386	58 7 1, 913	76 3 1, 947	268 34 4, 386	45 26 2, 438	181 2 2, 151	85 17 1, 298	1		1. 298	
By type of security:   Bonds and notes, total	3, 400 353 69 37	2, 642 1, 385 51 43	1, 545 462 90 20	1, 297 366 63 27	1, 699 513 144 69	1, 726 408 111 110	4, 184 647 73 130	2, 189 808 118 131	1, 991 1, 077 87 74	1, 224 369 30	2, 010 893 62 59	7 6, 121 708 264 52	1, 197 296	
By type of issuer:      Corporate, total	459 101 19	1, 478 423 38	571 136 34	456 53 20	726 110 29 367	628 88 41	850 208 36	1, 057 311 76	1, 237 532 72	443 124 15	1, 014 154 43	1, 025 195 51	396 66 97	
Public utility         do           Railroad         do           Communication         do           Real estate and financial         do           Noncorporate, total         do	249 10	202 60 611 48 1, 258	279 48 27 12 1,083	272 30 7 52 930	16 31 90 1,186	314 31 26 52 1, 319	507 1 41 27 3, 537	448 7 9 160 1, 381	914	13 27 16 854	252 130 331 48 1, 117	252 45 94 218 7 5, 412		
U. S. Government	2, 610 411 451	1, 258 423 777 1, 464	561 399 563	515 414 448	602 522 713	511 735 616	2, 669 783 836	523 855 1,041	508 280 1, 223	300	464 652 1, 001	4, 611 r 615 1, 008	466 432 388	
New money, total         do           Plant and equipment         do           Working capital         do           Retirement of securities         do           Other purposes         do	406 301 105 22 23	1, 413 1, 111 303 26 25	531 485 46 18 13	410 338 72 9 29	590 473 117 53 70	471 389 82 129 16	614 472 142 183 38	812 635 177 182 47	853 667 186 325 45	210 100 91		751 468 283 114 144	211 156 55 126 51	
Proposed uses by major groups:         do           Manufacturing, total         do           New money         do           Retirement of securities         do           Mining, total         do	18	418 400 9 37	134 111 16 32	52 46 (2)	107 95 0 29 28	86 76 6 39	204 181 8 34	305 256 21 74 61	507	95 16 14	125 17 41	6 48	64 46 3 94	
New money         do           Retirement of securities         do           Public utility, total         do           New money         do           Retirement of securities         do	245 225 16	34 1 200 184 8	29 1 276 275 (²)	0 269 258 0	362 306 46	25 12 309 237 73	32 1 501 327 173	61 0 442 381 60	27 310 170 129	159 102 55	(2) 248 161 75	9 248 174 60	14	
Railroad, total.         do           New money         do           Retirement of securities         do           Communication, total         do           New money         do	10 10 0 5 5	59 59 0 608 608	48 48 0 26 25	7 7 7	16 14 2 30 22	31 19 12 26 25	1 1 0 40 40	7 7 0 9 8	43 18 25 2 2	13 10 0 27 27	123	20 25	(2) 50 77 23	
New money do Retirement of securities do Real estate and financial, total do New money do Retirement of securities do State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer):	0 45 44 0	0 47 40 1	(²) 12 11 0	0 51 40 0	0 88 54 0	0 51 18 25	0 26 22 1	0 159 59 97		9	48 43 3		54 25 16 1	
Long-term thous. of dol. Short-term do	410, 562 190, 858	777, 141 218, 734	399, 429 304, 473	414, 306 438, 195	569, 850 266, 676	735, 074 249, 648	782, 572 244, 326	854, 718 176, 741	280, 426 339, 707	300, 344 257, 554	651, 593 351, 010	<sup>r</sup> 615, 479 <sup>r</sup> 260, 413	431, 724 132, 727	
COMMODITY MARKETS		ļ												
Volume of trading in grain futures:	268 371	210 310	158 250	136 244	160 369	183 413	116 344	117 369	254 496		147 311	129 236	239 237	
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts)														
Cash on hand and in banks       mil. of dol.         Customers' debit balances (net)       do         Customers' free credit balances       do         Money borrowed       do	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	910	924	2, 131 924 1, 364	972	
Bonds	97. 30	98. 32	99, 32	100. 28	100. 64	101. 00	100. 00	100, 71	100. 91	100, 62	100. 53	100. 39	100. 13	
Domestic do Foreign do Standard and Poor's Corporation: Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+ issues):	97. 72 75. 78	98. 74 76. 30	99. 74 77. 17	100. 68 77. 49	101. 04 78. 34	101. 41 78. 17	100. 40 77. 64	101. 12 77. 90	101. 31 78. 67	101, 00 78, 74	100. 90 78. 96	100. 74 79. 71	100. 47 79. 85	
Composite (17 bonds)dol. per \$100 bond_ Domestic municipal (15 bonds)do U. S. Treasury bonds, taxabledo Sales:	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	126. 9	128.4	117. 6 127. 2 99. 92	126. 9	117. 4 127. 4 99. 27	126.
Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds: All registered exchanges: Market valuethous. of dol. Face valuedodo	48, 741 56, 894	87, 702 97, 078	79, 128 91, 677	80, 038 91, 416	83, 039 92, 499	74, 769 83, 764	73, 721 84, 141	73, 701 82, 290		90, 886	64, 498 68, 903	77, 015	99, 831	
Market valuedododo		86, 220 94, 863	,		,	72, 601 81, 102	72, 116 82, 136	72, 013 80, 225				68, 690 74, 512	96, 042 96, 368	

Revised.
 Preliminary.
 Includes International Bank securities not shown separately.
 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	19							19	54					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
			FINA	NCE-	-Cont	inued					-			
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued													!	
Bonds—Continued Sales—Continued						1		ļ						
New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped sales, face value, total \$thous. of dol	59, 622	69, 272	86, 352	75, 856	79, 181	75, 166	73, 779	77, 847	83, 871	76, 251	59, 575	67, 945	97, 202	
U. S. Governmentdo. Other than U. S. Government, totalsdo. Domesticdo.	59, 622 53, 034	$69,271 \\ 62,126$	86, 352 72, 247	62, 595	79, 181 65, 421	75, 166 64, 443	73, 779 64, 860 8, 822	77, 847 68, 552	10 83, 861 74, 966	76, 246 68, 307		57, 516	97, 202 88, 096	
ForeigndoValue, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.: Market value, total, all issuesmil. of dol	6, 499 96, 506	6, 861 99, 828	13, 970 101, 246		13, 691 107, 976	10, 629 108, 356	8, 822 105, 094	9, 238 105, 582	8, 781 105, 727	7, 878 109, 495	8,965	10, 362 109, 395		
Domestic do. Foreign do. Face value, total, all issues§ do.	94, 549 1, 406 99, 184	97, 871 1, 406 101, 539	99, 162 1, 421 101, 936	105, 557 1, 424	105, 867 1, 441 107, 286	106, 255 1, 440 107, 288	102, 990 1, 436 105, 091	103, 474 1, 437 104, 835	103, 608 1, 445	107, 382 1, 440	107, 232 1, 448	107, 269 1, 453	107,012 1,454	
Foreigndo	96, 754 1, 856	99, 122 1, 842	99, 419 1, 842	104, 843	104, 782 1, 839	107, 288 104, 781 1, 843	102, 577 1, 849	104, 835 102, 325 1, 844	104, 770 102, 268 1, 837	108, 816 106, 322 1, 829	106,280	106, 477	106, 516	
Yields: Domestic corporate (Moody's)percent By ratings:	3. 38	<b>3</b> . <b>3</b> 9	3. 34	3. 23	3. 14	3. 12	3. 13	3. 16	3. 15	3. 14	3. 13	3. 13	3, 13	3. 1:
Aaado Aado Ado	3. 11 3. 27 3. 40	3. 13 3. 28 3. 40	3. 06 3. 22 3. 35	3.12	2. 86 3. 03 3. 16	2, 85 3, 00 3, 15	2. 88 3. 03 3. 15	2. 90 3. 06 3. 18	2.89 3.04 3.17	3.03	3.04			2. 90 3. 04 3. 14
Baado	3. 75	3, 74	3. 71	3. 61	3. 51	3. 47	3. 47	3. 49	3. 50	3. 49	3.47	3.46	3, 45	3.4
Industrial do Public utility do Railroad do do	3. 27 3. 38 3. 51	3, 28 3, 37 3, 52	3. 23 3. 31 3. 47	3. 23	3. 05 3. 14 3. 24	3. 04 3. 13 3. 19	3. 06 3. 13 3. 21	3. 10 3. 15 3. 23	3. 10 3. 13 3. 23		3. 13	3. 06 3. 11 3. 23		3. 10
Domestic municipal: Bond Buyer (20 bonds)dododododododododododo	2.60 2.62	2. 58 2. 59	2. 46 2. 50	2.39 2.39	2. 44 2. 38	2. 49 2. 47	2. 51 2. 49	2. 40 2. 48	2. 26 2. 31	2. 26 2. 23	2. 35 2. 29	2, 33 2, 32		2, 3
U. S. Treasury bonds, taxabledo	2.85	2. 79	2.68		2. 51	2. 47	2. 52	2. 54	2. 47	2.48		2. 52		
Stocks  Cash dividend payments publicly reported: Total dividend paymentsmil. of dol	232. 4	1, 715. 2	689. 5	244. 1	1, 274. 5	588.3	227. 6	1, 252. 5	525.8	339, 6	1, 264. 5	594. 2	256. 6	1, 941. (
Finance do do Manufacturing do do do do do do do do do do do do do	52. 5 102. 2 2. 5	170.6 1,081.7 141.3	134. 7 239. 8 8. 3	68. 9 84. 2	78. 7 833. 1 93. 9	108. 0 212. 5 6. 8	55. 8 96. 7 2. 1	86. 4 816. 5 94. 5	130. 6 149. 9 2. 3	68. 0 170. 7	93. 9 822. 0	114.3 211.6	75. 2 104. 4	233. 3
Mining do Public utilities: Communications do Heat, light, and power do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1.1	43.7	104. 4	1.1	39. 4	107. 6	1. 1	38. 4	107. 2	1.6	39.0	6. 5 107. 8	1. 2	42.
Trade do	57.0 2.9 7.8	100.3 87.4 48.8	68. 0 32. 3 92. 3	10.1	102. 3 60. 0 43. 8	70. 2 24. 7 51. 3	57. 3 2. 9 7. 6	100. 7 55. 2 37. 4	66. 8 13. 7 48. 2	9.5	51, 2		4.4	113.5 87.6 47.4
Miscellaneous dodododo	6.4	41.4	9. 6	4.0	23. 2	7. 2	4. 1	23. 4	7.1	7.2	23. 7	6.9		39. 2
Dividends per share, annual rate (200 stocks) dollars	4. 08 4. 26 2. 09	4. 08 4. 27 2. 09	4. 11 4. 30 2. 09	4. 34	4. 14 4. 34 2. 13	4. 18 4. 41 2. 13	4. 22 4. 47 2. 13	4. 22 4. 47 2. 13	4. 24 4. 47 2. 13	4.43	4.43	4.46	4,72	4. 43 4. 73 2. 14
Public utility (24 stocks) do Railroad (25 stocks) do Bank (15 stocks) do	3. 21 2. 87	3. 21 2. 97	3. 25 3. 01	3. 24 3. 01	3. 11 3. 01	3. 11 3. 01	3. 11 3. 01	3, 14 3, 01	3. 15 3. 01	3. 15 3. 05	3. 15 3. 07	3. 15 3. 08	3. 17 3. 09	3, 14 3, 13
Insurance (10 stocks)dodododo	3. 16 73. 79	73. 50	3. 26 77. 11	77. 85	3. 37 80. 56	3. 37 84. 67	3. 37 86. 51	3. 37 87. 60	3. 37 91. 97	88. 91	94.65	92. 64	100, 60	3. 37 105. 40
Industrial (125 stocks) do	76. 97 39. 70 45. 56	77. 06 39. 61 43. 18	81. 37 40. 87 46. 58	41.42	85, 53 42, 56 46, 40		92, 86 43, 79 49, 63	94. 34 43. 91 50. 01	98. 49 46. 67 52. 98	45, 44	45. 90	44. 18	46. 33	115, 64 47, 56 64, 27
Yield (200 stocks)percent_ Industrial (125 stocks)do	5. 53	5, 55	5. 33 5. 28	5. 32	5. 14 5. 07	4, 94 4, 86	4. 88 4. 81	4. 82 4. 74	4. 61	4.75	4.46	4. 57	4.39	4. 20 4. 09
Public utility (24 stocks)dodo	5. 26	5. 28 7. 43	5. 11 6. 98	5. 09 6. 92	5. 00 6. 70	4. 96 6. 59	4. 86 6. 27	4, 85 6, 28 4, 59	4. 56 5. 95	4. 69 6. 30	4.64 6.12	4, 82 6, 02	4. 60 5. 43	4. 56 4. 89
Railroad (25 stocks)       do         Bank (15 stocks)       do         Insurance (10 stocks)       do	4. 28 3. 32	4, 61 3, 26	4, 72 3, 20		4, 81 3, 17	4, 66 3, 08	4. 62 2. 94	2. 88				4. 50 3. 00		4. 09 2. 50
Earnings per share (at annual rate), quarterly: Industrial (125 stocks)		8. 08 2. 78			7. 75 2. 81			8. 25 2. 85			7, 50 2, 88			
Public utility (24 stocks) do Railroad (25 stocks) do Dividend yields, preferred stocks, 11 high-grade (Standard and Poor's Corp.) percent	4, 15	8. 76 4. 20	4.15	4. 08	3. 14 4. 04	4. 02		4. 60 4. 05			6, 42			:
Prices: Dow-Jones & Co., Inc. (65 stocks)dol. per share Industrial (30 stocks)do	105. 82 277. 10	106, 74	103.86	111. 55	113. 11 299. <b>1</b> 5	115. 94	120. 74	122, 69 327, 91		129.76	130.40	131. 54	137. 84	145. 81
Public utility (15 stocks)dodododo	51. 57 97. 23	52, 54	53. 33 98. 17	54, 39	55. 64 101. 38	56. 39		57. 92 110. 89	59. 43	61.01	61.04	59.43		61. 43
Standard and Poor's Corporation: Industrial, public utility, and railroad: 57 Combined index (480 stocks)1935-39=100	187. 5		195. 4		204. 9	212.7	219.8	221.8	231. 1		238. 5			264.
Industrial, total (420 stocks)	202. 3 192. 2 171. 0	197.0	201.0	204.8	222, 9 211, 7 180, 5	233.1 225.3	241. 5 235. 9 189. 2	244. 0 241. 6 191. 2	255. 9	257. 2	257. 3	262. 5	278.5	296. 296.
Public utility (40 stocks) do	123.6 158.5	125, 2 156, 9	126.7 159.5	128. 8 165. 8	131.0 165.4	132. 5 163. 7	134. 9 173. 0	135. 0 175. 7	139. 5 184. 1	142.3 187.2	140, 7 182, 0	139. 4 186. 7	141. 4 196. 7	144. 217.
Bailroad (20 stocks) do Banks, N. Y. C. (16 stocks) do Fire and marine insurance (17 stocks) do Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission):	124. 8 225. 6	124.3 229.4			120.7 248.1	121.8 249.1	124.8 260.6	125, 8 265, 1						295.
Total on all registered exchanges:  Market valuemil. of dol.  Shares soldthousands.	1, 188 52, 290	1, 568 65, 081	1, 533 64, 873		2, 043 75, 234	2, 173 84, 949	2, 122 84, 979	2, 105 88, 072					2, 987 101, 956	
On New York Stock Exchange:  Market valuemil. of dol	1,010	1,344	1, 296	1, 458	1, 751 52, 932	1,879	1,846	1,823	2, 144	2, 410	1,852	2, 031	2, 577	
Shares sold thousands Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y. Times) thousands.	37, 872 26, 684		47, 313 33, 375	ļ		]		i			İ			i.
Times) thousands Shares listed, New York Stock Exchange: Market value, all listed shares mil. of dol. Number of shares listed millions	117, 478 2, 918		123, 190 2, 931		129, 122 2, 943		137, 928 2, 979	139, 188 3, 047						
TAUTHOUS OF PHASES HORA	2, 510	2, 521	1 4, 551	2, 531	2, 040	2, 501	2,019	3,011	3,000	0,071	0,000	(,,001	3, 101	, 0, 11

<sup>\*</sup>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.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical	Novem-		Janu-	Febru-	1			19			Septem-		Novem-	Decem
Supplement to the Survey	ber ber	ber ber	ary	ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	ber	October	ber	ber
INTERN	ATIO	NAL T	RANS	SACTI	ons o	OF TH	HE UN	HTED	STA	ГES				
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (QUARTERLY);														
xports of goods and services, totalmil. of dol.		5, 230			4, 767			5, 691			4, 807		<b></b> -	
Military transfers under aid programs, netdo Other merchandise, adjusteddo		803			826 2, 849			996	<del></del>		700 2, 933			
Income on investments abroaddo		585			464 628			479			473			
Other servicesdo										i				1
nports of goods and services, totaldo Merchandise, adjusted ofdo		2,596			3,717 $2,514$			$\frac{4,198}{2,752}$			2, 455			
Income on foreign investments in U. S do		143 679			106 592			108	<b>-</b>		95			1
Other services ododo		521			505			676			807			
alance on goods and servicesdodo		+1, 291			+1,050			+1,493			+803			
nilateral transfers (net), totaldo		-1,375			-1,356			-1,479		<b></b>	-1, 214			
Privatedododo		-117 $-1,258$			-106 $-1,250$			-111 $-1,368$						
S. long- and short-term capital (net), totaldo	1 .	-213			-206			-408			-287			
Privatedo		-192			-328			-390			-301		<b></b> .	
Governmentdo	1									1			ļ	
oreign long- and short-term capital (net)do		l								ŀ			į .	
old sales [purchases (-)]do		+130			+56			-1-8						1
rrors and omissionsdodo		65			+13			+147			+95			
FOREIGN TRADE														
Indexes		ļ												
operation (U. S. merchandise: ‡	249	271	218	238	225	285	281	296	261	235	226	256		
Quantity 1936–38=100 Value do do	508	551	443	480	458	580	570	600	525	468	451	513		
Unit valuedodo	204	203	203	202	203	203	203	203	201	199		1		
Quantity do do do do do do do do do do do do do	149 409	159 437	149 411	144 398	153 426	161 460	141 405	164 474	139 400	140 403	133 379			
Unit valuedodo	275	276	276	276	279	285	286	289	288	287				
Exports, U. S. merchandise, total:	0.7			00		00		00	7.5			100		1
Unadjusted 1924-29=100 Adjusted do	87 70	90 73	72 69	82 94	89 97	90 114	92 119	92 132	75 110	64 80				
Total, excluding cotton: Unadjusteddodo	135	123	100	107	114	119	133	120	115	97	109	150		
Adjusteddo Imports for consumption:	116	108	99	125	123	141	156			101	94	116		
Unadjusteddodo	99 101	107	103 100	95 94	101 90	115 108	96 98	106	81 89	78 83				
Adjusteddodo	101	106	100	94	90	108	90	114	09	0.	1	"		
ater-borne trade:														
Exports, incl. reexports \$thous. of long tons. General importsdo	5, 776 8, 830	4, 887 9, 148	3, 751 8, 435	3, 855 8, 198	3, 965 8, 799	5, 616 8, 232	6, 552 8, 892	6, 570 9, 845	6,386 79,154	6, 364 9, 117				
Value‡	, ,,,,,,,	, , , , , ,	.,	-,	.,.	-,	,	.,	-,	.,,				
ports, including reexports, totalmil. of dol.	1, 247. 0	1, 352. 6	1, 091. 5	1, 181. 5	1, 123. 9	1, 425. 4	1, 398. 6	1, 474. 2	1, 290. 4	1, 150. 2	1, 109. 3	r 1, 263. 4	p 1, 219. 0	
By geographic regions:△ Africathous, of dol	37, 730	40, 139	36, 212	40, 403	28, 851	61, 756	49, 322	59, 900	46, 736	49, 525	48, 916	49, 198		
Asia and Oceania dododo	199, 649 245, 676	233, 499	169, 995	197, 705	174, 984	234, 484 306, 117	202, 834	181, 712	176, 835	141, 224	146, 943	158, 828		1
Northern North Americadodo	224, 740	210, 820	199, 629 131, 033	207, 876	243, 766	256, 833 166, 798	267, 974	242, 929	219, 896	215, 117	213, 547	232, 886		
Southern North America do South America do do do do do do do do do do do do do	130, 230 134, 129	152, 735	117, 026	129, 801 124, 424	116, 330 96, 671	178, 762	132, 824 146, 668	125, 654 150, 837		118, 878 153, 954	121, 960 144, 125	161, 779		
otal exports by leading countries:∆ Africa:														
Egyptdodododo	4, 264 13, 557	2, 692 16, 124	2, 546 18, 100	2, 724 19, 409		3, 794 28, 524	3,407 $21,447$	3, 429 21, 323	2, 753 17, 093	$ \begin{array}{c c} 2,976 \\ 17,201 \end{array} $	2, 814 18, 878	3, 073 18, 760		
Asia and Oceania: Australia, including New Guineado	19, 015	18, 424	8,710	13, 046		14, 986	18, 323	14, 383	17, 574	17, 816	14,734	18 838		
Austrana, including New Guines	2, 542	2, 996	1, 576	2, 691	1, 926	2, 262	2,857	2, 275	3, 292	2, 447	2,412	3. 5, 9	!	1
India and Pakistando	24, 072	19, 845	10, 019	17, 369		24, 628			16, 892	12, 950		12,547		
Japando Indonesiado	75, 232 8, 156	83, 896 8, 131	75, 993 6, 876	83, 157 7, 112	73, 562 5, 925	79, 089 7, 126	8,740	55,914 $8,317$	5, 189	3,032	4, 396	40, 907 4, 657		
Republic of the Philippinesdo Europe:	23, 654	33, 307	20, 551	25, 826	25, 857	35, 072	26, 467	23, 878	22, 876	23, 421	29, 897	31, 348		
France do do do do do do do do do do do do do	22, 122 33, 368	30, 887 37, 903	$22,920 \\ 31,770$	27, 699 39, 292	20, 305 44, 769	31, 693 44, 609	25, 315 39, 898	34, 072 34, 337				32, 471		
Italy do	24, 135	27, 508	22, 368	21, 869		27, 906	26, 955	34, 337 32, 186	21, 581	16, 324	17, 459	28, 179		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics do United Kingdom do	50, 553	62, 673	44, 293	3 49, 748	39, 838	$\frac{2}{44,649}$	46, 297	$\frac{23}{47,777}$	86 50, 706	53,724		101, 546		
North and South America: Canadadodo	224, 706	210, 813	199, 625	207, 870	243, 763	256, 827	267, 971	242, 833	219, 877	215, 097	ł		<b>-</b>	Ī
Latin American Republics, totaldo	250, 570	283, 616	236, 172	243, 225	203, 511	326, 759	264, 400	262, 902			· .	1 .		1
Argentinado	10,812	11,498	9, 527	7, 748	4, 594	8, 183	6,058	11, 396	10, 291	14, 193	9,342	12, 348		
Brazildo Chiledo	25, 024 9, 583	33, 541 12, 916	25, 030 5, 263	31, 824 4, 580	23, 334 5, 083	46, 781 7, 911	40, 645 5, 494	6,074	48, 601 4, 602	47, 901 4, 364	39, 865 5, 947			
	1											,		
	24, 900	27. 846	21. 3691	22. 743!	17. 3121	33.6731	29.500	31 354	30 697	ZD 1.58				
Colombia         do           Cuba         do           Mexico         do	24, 900 36, 154 54, 206	27, 846 39, 008 63, 128	21, 369 33, 185 53, 159	22, 743 34, 305 56, 653	17, 312 28, 386 58, 923	33, 673 40, 234 62, 238	36, 721	31, 354 34, 109 48, 165			35, 353	39, 958		

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \*Preliminary.

‡Revisions 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.

¿Excludes military expenditures. \$Excludes "special category" shipments and all commodities exported under foreign-aid programs as Department of Defense controlled cargo.

¶Total exports and data by economic classes and commodities include shipments under the Mutual Security Program. Total MSP shipments are as follows (mil. dol.): November 1953-November 1954 respectively—216.5; 215.3; 169.3; 184.4; 203.4; 167.2; 264.2; 359.3; 267.6; 200.4; 156.8; 103.7; 83.7.

△Excludes shipments under MSP and "special category" shipments not made under this program.

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

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

INTERNATION								O 1 2 1 1		JOHELLI				
FOREIGN TRADE—Continued Value‡—Continued														
Exports of U. S. merchandise, total¶mil. of dol_By economic classes:	1, 237. 3	1, 343. 2	1,080.1	1, 169. 7	1, 115. 6	1, 412. 9	1, 389. 1	1, 463. 1	1, 280. 9	1, 140. 9	1, 098. 7			1
Crude materialsthous, of dol	160, 358 69, 664	187, 508 55, 462	133, 447 45, 234	134, 323 53, 472	137, 969 55, 748	158, 519 65, 793	144, 403 73, 492	168, 747 65, 699	123, 005 65, 747	121, 853 51, 644	126, 224 46, 257	224, 474 64, 567		
Crude foodstuffsdo Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo Semimanufactures♀do	77, 206 127, 362	69, 998 154, 628	55, 092 131, 713	62,914 $142,367$	69, 620 129, 186	63, 025 165, 713	67, 372 151, 847	61, 772 151, 939	55, 394 154, <b>3</b> 54	52, 862 152, 194	59, 721 141, 524	68, 071 163, 530		
Finished manufactures ?do By principal commodities:	802, 690	875, 645	714, 650	776, 582	723, 124	959, 843	951, 967	1, 014, 906	882, 362	762, 304	725, 014			
Agricultural products, totaldodo	282, 103 44, 570	304, 090 68, 347	205, 715 54, 136	236, 064 71, 415	244, 937 80, 369	259, 365 79, 777	254, 461 64, 484	267, 290 83, 706	213, 478 43, 290	186, 044 35, 403	193, 149 38, 164	312, 047 67, 823		
Cotton, unmanufactureddo Fruits, vegetables, and preparationsdo Grains and preparationsdo	20, 031 85, 672	18, 294 70, 169	15, 755 55, 932	19, 169 65, 951	$\frac{22,105}{60,018}$	21, 280 65, 155	27, 758 70, 230	28, 400 58, 979	23, 505 62, 404	19,735 54, 228	20, 448 49, 074	25, 354 66, 979		
Packing-house productsdo Tobacco and manufacturesdo	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	21, 992 75, 505		
Nonagricultural products, totalmil. of dol_ Automobiles, parts, and accessories_thous. of dol_	955. 2	1, 039. 2	874. 4	933. 6	870. 7	1, 153. 5	1, 134. 6	1, 195. 8	1,067.4	954.8	905. 6	939. 6		
Chemicals and related products § 7do	82, 935 69, 931	94, 660 82, 256	100, 611 63, 208	113, 927 73, 216	$102,810 \\ 66,613$	147, 935 103, 184	134, 634 86, 590	113, 054 90, 425	104, 683 87, 314	82, 669 85, 387	81, 315 81, 626	93, 035		
Coal and related fuels do Iron and steel-mill products do	27, 837 39, 435	18, 480 44, 642	18, 261 39, 969	15, 669 39, 077	15, 521 35, 791	23, 309 50, 001	28, 154 38, 646	29, 701 39, 682	25, 617 41, 594	31, 925 43, 742	28, 697 41, 408	35, 588 45, 562		
Machinery, total§do	215, 193 6, 682	249, 630	194, 487	218, 269	200, 172	298, 255 15, 210	258, 677	243, 638 10, 722	230, 226	204, 840	208, 796			
Agricultural do Tractors, parts, and accessories do Electricals do	24, 622 59, 005	7, 831 27, 933 65, 396	8, 954 20, 027 56, 365	11, 107 24, 831 56, 913	13, 170 24, 253 51, 613	32, 151 78, 356	14, 035 30, 411 66, 398	27, 762 65, 430	11, 818 27, 363	10,089 26,877	8, 192 22, 577 55, 316	23, 378 58, 731		
Metalworking§. do Other industrial do	18, 125 95, 793	23, 106 113, 550	16, 495 83, 545	20, 713 94, 768	11, 817 92, 129	22, 855 135, 264	18, 710 117, 089	19, 760 109, 599	61, 270 15, 235 104, 025	50, 096 20, 597 89, 193	13, 449 98, 581	14, 180 99, 743		
Petroleum and products 7do	57, 984	61, 261	51, 571	51, 611	45, 483	59, 087	59, 772	65, 494	56, 738	53, 408	46, 909	57, 018		
Textiles and manufacturesdo	53, 137	55, 214	47, 368	52, 312	43, 957	65, 598	51, 469	49, 758	45, 461	48, 997	51, 017	57, 434		
General imports, totaldodo	848, 707	906, 869	833, 704	809, 111	857, 844	957, 459	828, 797	946, 744	821, 309	824, 521	780, 678		p 847, 000	
Africa do do Asia and Oceania do do	50, 059 134, 164	59, 802 126, 230	55, 813 124, 291	60, 740 118, 576	49, 954 119, 677	70, 444 159, 985	55, 330 144, 867	57, 234 155, 108	42, 200 132, 990	40, 785 148, 973	31, 543 142, 120	127, 219	1	
Europedo Northern North Americado	196, 286 208, 029	184, 287 211, 718	160, 641 160, 888	155, 734 172, 594	147, 593 203, 258	197, 710 185, 912	159, 112 193, 338	180, 134 219, 824	159, 995 201, 679	162, 231 206, 279	171, 945 205, 055	201 653		
Southern North Americadododo	72, 371 187, 797	104, 871 219, 961	129, 727 201, 346	133, 367 168, 103	144, 410 192, 958	133, 467 209, 942	110, 380 165, 766	108, 125 226, 320	91, 488 192, 958	89, 868 176, 387	68, 973 161, 043	69, 231	1 !	
By leading countries: Africa:					0.00=	4.000		- 050	1 212	1.045				
Egyptdo Union of South Africado	975 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	1, 646 9, 409	1, 947 7, 708	727 5, 745	6,851		
Asia and Oceania: Australia, including New Guineado	12, 149 13, 307	11, 878 13, 918	12, 253 11, 484	8, 361 10, 176	4, 989 11, 529	15, 474 13, 137	9,046	9, 636 18, 848	9, 611 12, 232	10, 578 17, 496	13, 192	7,623		
British Malaya do China, including Manchuria do Latio, including Manchuria do	361 20, 085	913 19, 630	694 20, 342	435 20, 932	374 21, 491	1, 958 20, 656	14, 780 348 17, 928	189 16, 817	12, 232 118 19, 305	261 17, 443	13, 519 695 19, 039			
India and Pakistan do Japan do do Japan do do do do do do do do do do do do do	21, 557 14, 291	17, 867 13, 169	17, 693 12, 577	15, 563 12, 369	16, 178 10, 714	29, 510 13, 542	22, 764 13, 052	23, 672 17, 596	22, 155 10, 997	27, 427 16, 260	27, 336 13, 537	24, 360 18, 383		
Indonesia do Republic of the Philippines do Europe:	19, 493	17, 765	18, 534	19, 346	19, 408	29, 362	23, 658	31, 313	27, 814	24, 604	22, 457	17, 435		
France do Germany do	15, 018 22, 892	12, 523 20, 939	11,010 $21,511$	10, 901 17, 958	10, 278 18, 983	15, 217 28, 611	12, 229 21, 750	14, 680 26, 132	13, 065 20, 913	12, 674 24, 841	12, 158 23, 640	14, 985 25, 380		
Italydo Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo	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 1, 146	9, 724 999	11,804 1,038	10, 924 1, 604	14, 308 524		
North and South America:	42, 481	41, 211	36, 973	37, 457	37, 861	48, 370	40, 429	45, 042	39, 504	38, 860	43, 083		1 3	i
Canadado	207, 781	211, 642	160, 826	172, 541	203, 226	185, 879	193, 328	219, 782	201, 437	206, 175	204, 898		<b>-</b>	i .
Latin American Republics, total do do Argentina do do do do do do do do do do do do do	239, 075 7, 513	301, 239 6, 322	309, 312 5, 103	277, 881 7, 307	317, 252 10, 481	324, 397 13, 539	261, 327 7, 112	317, 005 11, 526	268, 307 11, 415	252, 123 8, 942	216, 263 8, 016	194, 180 6, 500		
Brazildodododo	79, 480 6, 892	91, 259 8, 053	80, 984 13, 832	50, 212 13, 591	61, 501 14, 183	84, 707 12, 113	44, 991 17, 863	39, 997 37, 154	38, 961 23, 705	34, 265 14, 818	34, 181 15, 260	59, 125 6, 724		
Argentina do do Brazil do Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go	35, 061 17, 659	51, 376 22, 445	37, 954 33, 638	39, 911 36, 710	41, 881 43, 656	38, 629 48, 058	38, 236 49, 413	72, 747 38, 256	57, 450 34, 527	51, 595 37, 667	34, 347 26, 805	19, 791		
Venezueladodo	21, 101 36, 564	27, 204 42, 225	31, 715 42, 739	34, 009 38, 085	40, 294 47, 129	37, 854 41, 598	23, 457 38, 634	26, 748 40, 113	19, 534 37, 908	24, 358 38, 674	19, 558 40, 138			
Imports for consumption, totaldoBy economic classes:	838, 617	895, 780	842, 958	816, 316	874, 023	943, 462	829, 731	971, 607	819, 779	826, 540	776, 778			
Crude materials do	197, 887 193, 546	203, 179 247, 551	206, 958 232, 363	195, 888 203, 327	208, 251 208, 505	197, 956 241, 098	203, 466 168, 214	225, 389 199, 968	185, 251 159, 202	207, 398 142, 208	197, 765 114, 793	180, 801 123, 591		
Crude foodstuffs do	79, 378 185, 148	247, 551 75, 445 186, 347	232, 363 82, 408 174, 760	88, 069 166, 219	97, 905 183, 540	123, 309 183, 212	106, 112 175, 124	110, 872 242, 584	159, 202 93, 622 192, 272	96, 615 194, 700	86, 332 195, 137	76, 189 187, 025		
Finished manufacturesdo	182, 658	183, 255	146, 468	162, 813	175, 822	197, 886	176, 814	192, 794	189, 432	194, 700 185, 618	182, 751		[	
Agricultural products, totaldodododo	321, 956 5, 849	372, 396 23, 929	371, 633 35, 681	340, 087 25, 102	361, 962 11, 940	427, 798 16, 317	327, 860 15, 049	372, 183 28, 824	300, 844 23, 267	304, 453 16, 180	259, 889 17, 291	12, 822		l <u>.</u>
Coffee do Hides and skins do Rubber, crude, including guayule do J	131, 068 4, 103	175, 189 3, 775	162, 458 3, 474	141, 089 3, 132	158, 351 4, 215	175, 751 6, 016	106, 465 6, 693	127, 551 4, 885	101, 651 4, 696	90, 126 4, 896	64, 630 3, 686	3, 967		
Rubber, crude, including guayuledo Sugardododododododododododododo	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 19, 576	26, 948 47, 699	17, 610 39, 445	27, 214 41, 740	22, 564 30, 403	24, 371 16, 651		
	16, 988	14, 453	19, 433	14, 621	18, 975	22, 660		21, 963	19, 022	19, 145	18, 533			
Nonagricultural products, totaldo Furs and manufacturesdo. Nonferrous ores, metals, and manufactures, total	516, 661 3, 081	523, 383 7, 924	471, 325 6, 844	476, 230 7, 540	512, 062 5, 023	515, 664 6, 424	501, 870 7, 173	599, 424 5, 375	518, 936 6, 570	522, 087 4, 805	516, 888 5, 297			
	87, 757 19, 133	88, 622 19, 220	90, 994 20, 837	89, 152 32, 254	97, 469 26, 202	88, 098 27, 685	98, 182 31, 201	153, 634 48, 889	97, 278 37, 312	96, 428 32, 542	89, 048 31, 767	73, 197 17, 797		
Tin, including oredo Paper base stocksdo	16, 225 24, 713	18, 737 23, 384	18, 911 20, 657	12, 068 24, 873	13, 718 24, 920	12, 286 20, 532	11, 223 20, 115	19, 782 28, 048	9, 032 23, 884	16,055 $25,082$	13, 660 25, 560	16, 015 25, 421	 	
Copper, incl. ore and manufactures	49, 433 67, 377	53, 823 76, 506	42, 423 70, 077	46, 515 67, 000	53, 643 74, 566	47, 597 62, 135	49, 478 65, 596	52, 529 67, 059	46, 947 64, 684	52, 063 62, 988	47, 487 64, 401	49, 651 67, 032		
	1				1									<u> </u>

r Revised. r Preliminary. ‡Revisions prior to August 1953 will be shown later ¶ See similar note on p. S-21. ♀ Data for semimanufactures reported as "special category, type 1" are included with finished manufactures. ℇxeludes "special category, type 1" exports. ♂ Exports of jet fuel (totaling \$1,719,000 in 1953) are included with petroleum and products beginning January 1954; with chemicals prior thereto.

	105	·a 1						10						
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	TRAN	SPOR	TATIO	ON AN	D CO	MMU	NICA'	TIONS	3					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
TRANSPORTATION  Airlines  Operations on scheduled airlines: Miles flown, revenuethousands. Express and freight ton-miles flowndo Mail ton-miles flowndo Passengers carried, revenuedo Passenger-miles flown, revenuemillions.	37, 765 14, 485 6, 134 2, 015 1, 064	39, 361 16, 945 8, 834 2, 083 1, 167	39, 035 13, 494 6, 093 2, 023 1, 176	37, 345 12, 880 6, 070 2, 038 1, 117	41, 402 14, 735 6, 816 2, 252 1, 257	41, 281 14, 964 6, 767 2, 485 1, 334	42, 758 14, 780 6, 344 2, 520 1, 363	42, 344 14, 669 6, 199 2, 701 1, 525	44, 190 13, 793 6, 045 2, 687 1, 514	37, 859 12, 704 6, 053 2, 471 1, 392	42, 095 16, 478 6, 160 2, 621 1, 436	18, 759 6, 549 2, 673		
Express Operations  Transportation revenuesthous. of dol  Express privilege paymentsdo	30, 626 11, 918	38, 974 16, 557	27, 425 8, 768	27, 850 9, 502	33, 063 13, 977	31, 215 12, 492	28, 003 9, 903	31, 588 12, 760	27, 061 9, 062	28, 808 10, 759	30, 318 8, 696	30, 784 11, 982		
Local Transit Lines  Fares, average cash rate tcents. Passengers carried, revenuemillions. O perating revenuesthous. of dol.	13. 2 883 127, 600	13. 2 946 142, 100	13. 3 856 124, 700	13. 4 803 119, 400	13. 4 905 130, 300	13. 5 874 130, 400	13. 6 834 122, 300	13. 7 806 119, 900	13. 7 749 117, 500	13. 8 740 116, 400	13. 9 785 114, 500	13. 9 816 123, 400	820	
Class I Motor Carriers (Intercity)  Carriers of property (quarterly totals):  Number of reporting carriers.  Operating revenues, total.  Expenses, total.  Revenue freight carried  thous. of tons.		r 1, 882 r 859, 764 r 868, 914 r 65, 031			r 2, 037 r 814, 650 r 791, 010 r 63, 282			7 2,042 7 844, 448 7 807, 973 7 64, 697						
Carriers of passengers (quarterly totals):  Number of reporting earriers Operating revenues, total Expenses, total Revenue passengers carried Class I Steam Railways		165 93, 969 90, 005 84, 726			78, 935 81, 034			93, 176 83, 932						
Freight carloadings (A. A. R.):♂  Total cars	142 137 86 160	2, 413 451 43 150 155 32 68 236 1, 279 108 97 142 120 56 62 38	122 124 56 58 38	107 87 116 128 122	2, 412 383 34 156 166 286 58 261 1, 325 788 105 126 117 51	2, 445 378 311 157 162 31 79 253 1, 356 108 79 96 127 118 55 88	38 303 309 1,718 114 84 93 133 127 53 224	2, 730 439 29 163 214 23 285 235 1, 342 116 85 93 132 158 41 255 38	3, 251 433 35 178 312 311 290 1, 621 114 80 91 120 181 47 255	2, 708 438 27 155 212 31 249 252 1, 344 190 87 125 149 56 217	2, 711 452 29 162 199 46 228 248 1, 348 120 98 97 140 147 89 205	124 105 109	121 106 116 143 159	48 348 348 348 348 348 348 348 348 348 3
Miscellaneous	122 104 155 145 140	124 117 97 135 135 119 58 201 40	120 109 120 136 124 58	117 87 109 133 124 54 222 41	125 112 784 104 126 127 64 177 41 132	111 79 98 127 134 62 136	112 84 94 128 144 58 136		126 109 80 94 119 151 54 159 38 125	111 90 90 119 138	133 111 98 98 129 131 67 137 39 123	111 141 150 72 109	118 106 116 146 163 68 109	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Car surplus, total   number	1, 125 167 832, 363	85, 062 17, 637 56, 383 153 119 15	33, 561 79, 358 366 247 20	22, 045 78, 680 465 330 22	130, 775 21, 318 98, 605 200 181 6 802, 534	22, 908 100, 848 261 245	23, 609 88, 590 393 375 15 765, 121	56, 783 699 689 0 803, 521	716 24	10, 688 60, 603 447 442 3	781, 619	3, 402 33, 041 2, 854 2, 405 139 804, 392	2, 193 2, 077 25	2, 34 5, 27, 41 8, 24 7, 23
Freight         do           Passenger         do           Operating expenses         do           Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents thous. of dol.         thous. of dol.           Net railway operating income         do           Net income         do	702, 006 61, 766	661, 347 74, 531 697, 038 40, 445 77, 917		602, 716 57, 437 586, 934		637, 994 59, 645 611, 773	638, 974 60, 395 616, 844 89, 396	666, 029 69, 271 625, 337 98, 504 79, 680	642, 540 72, 464 <b>61</b> 8, 597 90, 094 71, 103	664, 232 73, 422 623, 326 97, 368	652, 951 62, 312 607, 388 94, 027 80, 204	678, 755 57, 327 611, 780 101, 737 90, 875	669, 535 57, 515 597, 013 101, 884 94, 118	5 5 8
Net income do Operating results: Freight carried 1 mile mil. of ton-miles Revenue per ton-mile cents Passengers carried 1 mile, revenue millions.	58, 960 49, 763 1, 466 2, 297	72, 108 45, 166 1, 520 2, 770	17, 594 46, 107 1, 411	21, 545 43, 047 1, 459	48, 864 46, 190 1, 509	38, 709 45, 224 1, 467	38, 659 49, 117 1, 363	58, 970 47, 637 1, 443	49, 365 46, 914 1, 427	64, 210 48, 921 1, 405	58, 329 48, 175 1, 402	75, 402 52, 712 1, 344		
Waterway Traffic					,									
Clearances, vessels in foreign trade:         Total U. S. ports.         thous. of net tons.           Foreign         do         do           United States         do         do           Panama Canal:         thous. of long tons.           In United States vessels         do           * Revised.         * Revised.	8, 654 5, 776 2, 878 3, 104 952	8, 069 5, 657 2, 412 3, 587 1, 026	5, 431 2, 262 3, 159	5, 373 2, 334 2, 901	7, 684 5, 268 2, 417 3, 533 946	5, 893 2, 936 3, 408	6, 645 3, 241 3, 475	6, 626 3, 101 3, 377	7, 113 3, 059 2, 954	6, 659 2, 852 3, 127	3, 227	3, 329	3, 132	

<sup>\*</sup>Revised.
†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.

§ Data have been revised to cover intercity carriers of all types of commodities, including common carriers of general and special commodities and contract carriers. It should be noted that the data for 1945-53 shown in Business Statistics (1953 edition) and in the October 1953-December 1954 issues of the Survey are for carriers of general commodities only. Revised data for 1945-29 will be shown later. Revisions for the first three quarters of 1953 (in order and in units as above): 1st quarter, 2,037; 853,533; 799,355; 66,695; 2d quarter, 2,042; 897,742; 844,780; 69,515; 3d quarter, 1,894; 887,379; 846,405; 68,835.

∂ Data for January, May, July, and October 1954 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

Supplement to the Survey	ber	ber	ary	ary CO	March	April	May	June	July	August	ber	October	ber	be
TRAN	NSPOR'	FATIC	ON AN	D CO	MMU	NICA	MONS	5—Con	ıtinue	<b>d</b>	<del></del>	<del></del>		1
TRANSPORTATIONContinued Travel	'	1		i	,	, 1		1	1 1	1	1 1	'	1	
tels: .verage sale per occupied roomdollarscoms occupiedpercent of total	7. 53			7. 04 75	6. 75 74	7. 43 73			6. 91 66					
testaurant sales indexsame month 1929=100	243	231	242	247	232	251	277	267	237	248	253	3 262	250	
. S. citizens: Arrivals       number         Departures       do         liens: Arrivals*       do	50.160)	55, 462 43, 379	64, 303 41, 127	68, 680 34, 617	76, 910 44, 905	52, 115	91, 220 56, 280	130, 168 57, 066	127, 507 62, 056	94, 034	73, 984 70, 574	56, 752		
liens: Arrivals* do Departures* do assports issued do tional parks, visitors thousands	31, 127 18, 351 434	35, 332 21, 398	2 26, 556 8 29, 069	24, 835 34, 695	30, 565	37, 804 58, 430	39, 479 56, 776	52, 266 53, 432	46, 236	43, 530 34, 263	45, 403 26, 023	21,659	22,000	
nman Co.: Revenue passenger-milesmillions_	593	612	2 783	620	621	576	565	621	577	640	574	583	3	-
'assenger revenuesthous. of dolthous. of dolthous. of dolthous. of dol	- 1,,,,,,	0, 0	10, 200	8, 151	0, 100	1,000	7, 415	8, 167	7, 601	8, 422	1.0.0	7,647	i	
ephone carriers: 9 perating revenues thous, of dol. Station revenues do dol.	235, 545	5 240, 455	5 238, 752	235, 457	241, 184	241, 991	241, 779	243, 104	240, 459	9 243, 050	246,076	431, 445 251, 172		
Tolls, messagedo	128, 289 271, 313	3 289, 333 2 52, 273	127, 521 3 271, 649 3 50, 381	120, 348 264, 804 48, 323	136, 479 287, 136 48, 277	280, 195 50, 511	135, 373 279, 732 51, 845	138, 921 285, 347 49, 889	139, 800 287, 388 61, 957	144, 225 8 286, 027 7 55, 790	141, 432 7 293, 280 52, 414	4 59,615	3	
let operating incomedo hones in service, end of monththousands_ egraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: Vire-telegraph:		43, 963											5	-
Operating revenuesthous, of dol. Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo	15, 872 14, 570 689	0 15, 721	1 14,818	13, 873	15, 074	14, 824	15,004	15, 445	15, 803	15, 555	15, 861	1 15, 552	7	
Net operating revenuesdocean-cable: Operating revenuesdo. Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo	689	7 2,892	2 2, 480	2, 485	2, 860	2, 635	2, 724	2,848	2, 704	2, 595	2,743	3 2, 733	3	
Net operating revenues	442	2 704	4 390	433	731	501	539	579	525	377	701	761	1	
Operating revenues doOperating expenses, incl. depreciation doNet operating revenues do	2, 403 2, 097 194	7 2, 381	1 2, 166	2,069	2, 211	2, 153	2, 157	7 2, 191	1 2, 217	7 2, 179	2, 320	0 2,112	2 2 6	
		HEMI(	CALS	AND	ALLIJ	ED PF	ODUC	CTS	1		<u></u>	1	1	
CHEMICALS	1	1	1				<u> </u>			1	<del>                                     </del>	1	ī	T
organic chemicals, production: ‡ .mmonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial)	'					1								
short tons. Calcium carbide (commercial)do Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and soliddo	195, 552 61, 201 50, 539	1 65, 499	9 65, 321	53, 554	65, 072	60, 295 58, 934	59, 984 65, 720	56, 544	54, 351	1 58, 435	59, 578	8 60,915	58,857	57
Ohlorine, gasdodo	227, 830 64 211	227, 040 62, 914	227, 955 4 62, 362	206, 337 57, 666	234, 640 62, 396	231, 336 61, 351	63, 270	243, 729 60, 122	245, 109 58, 210	9 243, 403 59, 504	3 244, 252 61, 871	2 260, 052 1 64, 482	2 250, 837 2 62, 998	37
ead arsenate (acid and basic) do Nitric acid $(100\% \ HNO_3)$ di Daysgen (high purity) mil. of cu. ft. Phosphoric acid $(50\% \ H_3PO_4)$ short tons	157, 485 1, 935	1,895	2 161, 134 5 1, 908	152, 456 1, 765	155, 156 1, 863	148, 261 1, 742	157, 705 1, 823	149, 383 1, 768	162, 502 1, 611	1 1,723	1,694	4 1,932	2 1,998	98
		210, 241	1 248, 636	234, 740 370, 311	264, 625 424, 112	264, 979 404, 856	263, 086 413, 268	240, 009 378, 233	221, 223 380, 061	3 232, 995 1 374, 831	5 219, 823 1 390, 280	3 245, 893 0 408, 559	3 247, 507 9 399, 961	)7 31
(58% Na <sub>2</sub> O) short tons odium bichromate and chromate do- sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH) do- sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhydrous)	7, 954 262, 119	7, 752 9 260, 651	1 267, 083	7, 810 240, 529	8, 525 278, 210	9, 294 276, 481	9, 530 287, 773	8, 968 289, 484	7, 559 291, 039	9 7,049	7, 263	3 8, 452	7, 913 7 292, 587	37
snort tons. Sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt cake	6 32, 201		1 1	1		1		1	1 '			1	1	
short tons.  Production (100% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> )thous. of short tons.				'			'		1	1				
Price, wholesale, 66°, tanks, at works dol. per short ton. ganic chemicals:	1	22. 35	5 22. 35	22. 35	22. 35	22. 35	22. 35	22. 35	1		1	1	ļ	- 1
Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production	36, 515 49, 075	51, 786	6 51,863	47, 823	48, 469	52, 836	31, 754 53, 336	50, 342	2 57, 415	61,777	7 69, 282	2 69, 104	4	
Acetic anhydride, production	1 !	987 1 26, 312	7 1, 105 2 27, 112	1, 213 23, 912	1, 192 32, 594	1, 337 35, 465	1, 072 36, 521	1, 227 1 37, 268	922 34,608	2 1, 136 8 32, 850	1, 151 0 30, 650	1, 250	0	•-
Production thous. of proof gal. Stocks, total do In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses do In denaturing plants do	7 56, 528 7 38, 336	54, 152 35, 762	2 51, 403 2 33, 204	47, 590 28, 138	46, 976 26, 183	44, 347 24, 978	46, 531 25, 850	51, 132 30, 779	2 55, 777 35, 690	7 57, 509 0 36, 443	56, 552 35, 996	2 53, 587 6 32, 887	7 54, 089 7 33, 881	
Withdrawn tax-paiddo	18, 192 31, 583 1, 194	27, 880	0 28, 122	26, 171	33, 664	33, 676	32, 636	32, 357	7 27,603	3 29, 956	3 29,825	5 29,733	32, 386	J81
Alcohol, denatured: Production thous, of wine gal	17, 057	7 15, 149 17, 451	9 15, 213 16, 210	14, 171 13, 332	18, 176 17, 206	18, 172 18, 430	17, 574 17, 582	1 17, 511 2 17, 394	14, 906 15, 678	6 16, 181 8 15, 878	1 16, 106 16, 817	6 16, 060 7 16, 805	0 17, 471 5 17, 368	71
Consumption (withdrawals) do Stocks do Creosote oil, production thous, of gal Ethyl acetate (85%), production thous, of lb.	13, 079	2 6, 412 9 11, 206	2 5, 421 6 10, 208	6, 603 9, 852	7, 637 14, 792	7, 377 2, 15, 750	7, 377 15, 417	7   7,483   7,052	6, 704 2 13, 151	4 7, 002 1 9, 188	6,276 $9,752$	6 5, 512 2 9, 240	2 5, 500 0	00
Glycerin, refined (100% basis): High gravity and yellow distilled:														-
Productiondo Consumptiondo Stocksdo	7, 135 6, 136 16, 712	5, 630	0 5, 820	5, 756	5, 576	6, 461	6, 685	6, 169	5, 753	5, 460	5, 909	9 5, 922	2 = 5,776	6
Chemically pure: Production do Consumption do	1	3 15, 142	2 12, 743	11, 238	14, 099	13, 113	11, 654	14, 023	10, 196	12, 391	11, 964	4 11, 631	1 12, 917	
Stocksdo Methanol, production:	25, 144	27, 689	9 28, 645	27, 986	28, 941	29, 259	27, 120	27, 161	23, 520	23, 011	20, 546	6 17, 889		1
Natural (100%) thous. of gal- Synthetic (100%) do- Phthalic anhydride, production thous. of lb-	173 13, 973 18, 848	14, 151	12, 459	12,063	14, 580	14, 079	12, 905	13, 147	13, 735	12, 979	12, 896	6 15, 319	7   	1
e ithane annyuride, productionthous, or io.										rtures of al				

	1													====
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical		953 Decem-	Janu-	Febru-			. I	195	I		Septem-		Novem-	Decem-
Supplement to the Survey	ber	ber	ary	ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	ber	October	ber	ber
СН	IEMIC	ALS A	AND A	LLIE	D PR	ODUC	TSC	ontin	ued				<del>,</del>	
FERTILIZERS														
Consumption (10 States) \$\frac{1}{2}\$ thous, of short tons Exports, total \$\frac{1}{2}\$ short tons Nitrogenous materials do Phosphate materials \$\frac{1}{2}\$ do Potash materials do	362 248, 717 7, 023 223, 316 6, 831	399 302, 268 38, 307 252, 284 7, 325	512 211, 682 25, 205 180, 810 4, 590	1, 111 197, 702 40, 160 148, 378 6, 519	1, 772 273, 388 16, 766 242, 731 10, 444	1, 717 239, 183 13, 292 209, 516 10, 057	974 310, 071 6, 966 292, 538 8, 526	434 262, 196 21, 272 227, 693 10, 716	171 306, 751 24, 293 268, 815 10, 112	152 409, 734 39, 477 356, 048 11, 358	29, 881	20, 585 420, 435	488	
Imports, total	154, 285 112, 153 39, 832 8, 783 19, 821	183, 504 143, 369 45, 769 9, 553 20, 864	238, 752 200, 085 65, 277 13, 062 11, 271	252, 607 207, 263 44, 464 10, 909 13, 324	338, 283 259, 781 89, 083 3, 725 33, 633	338, 161 243, 103 85, 533 14, 898 38, 073	250, 103 179, 594 67, 517 20, 591 8, 079	225, 784 178, 599 98, 419 14, 157 3, 049	111, 839 76, 583 35, 666 12, 532 7, 595	140, 624 93, 905 30, 550 11, 610 18, 705	139, 914 37, 439 9, 175	33, 725 8, 690		
Price, wholesale, fitrate of soda, crude, I. o. b. cars, port warehouses. dol. per short ton. Potash deliveries. short tons. Superphosphate (100% A.P.A.).	53, 00 123, 839 161, 878 274, 533	53. 00 125, 933 173, 747 290, 794	53. 00 155, 234 183, 643 306, 774	187, 464	53. 00 261, 059 227, 696 234, 936	53. 00 221, 146 216, 618 185, 090	53. 00 147, 975 182, 637 198, 809	53. 00 80, 319 165, 683 248, 229	53, 00 100, 591 128, 618 273, 746	53, 00 123, 856 7 144, 345 287, 371	153, 368	167, 070	150, 221 191, 631	
NAVAL STORES		·				,	ŕ				ŕ	,		
Rosin (gum and wood): Production, semiannual totaldrums (520 lb.). Stocks, end of perioddo Price, gum, wholesale, "WG" grade (N. Y.), bulk dol, per 100 lb.	8.85	9, 00	9, 00	9, 00	817, 950 828, 080 9, 00	8. 75	8. 75	8. 65	8. 55	1, 005, 880 891, 850 8, 65		<b>-</b>		
Turpentine (gum and wood): Production, semiannual total			. 61	. 60	240, 580 196, 910 . 60		. 60	. 60	. 60	327, 910 181, 710 . 72				
MISCELLANEOUS														
Explosives (industrial), shipments: Black blasting powderthous. of lb. High explosivesdo Sulfur (native): Productionthous. of long tons.	370	1, 027 54, 621 437	1, 061 52, 752 469	1, 035 55, 303 437	941 54, 756 472	931 55, 918 445	786 55, 330 465	541 58, 489 455	527 55, 395 472	722 60, 424 462	439	58, 619 454	57, 824 467	
Stocks (producers')do FATS, OILS, OILSEEDS, AND BYPRODUCTS	3,023	3, 022	3, 090	3, 170	3, 239	3, 190	3, 193	3, 203	3, 259	3, 289	3, 229	3, 240	3, 210	
Animal fats, greases, and oils: Animal fats: Production t thous, of lb. Consumption, factory do Stocks, end of month do	368, 503 129, 803 252, 586	364, 171 128, 876 264, 848	354, 916 124, 832 269, 246	309, 854 123, 883 257, 901	325, 234 133, 470 268, 342	310, 169 118, 886 262, 682	304, 763 119, 467 262, 393	309, 102 113, 337 245, 855	307, 271 89, 573 251, 266		131, 975	127,040	129, 907	
Greases:         Production	52, 507 36, 026 86, 410	49, 098 29, 540 81, 970	49, 251 27, 084 83, 322	47, 667 29, 878 74, 698	46, 502 31, 977 72, 430	47, 681 28, 431 64, 371	49, 641 22, 606 69, 182	46, 879 24, 157 68, 982	46, 072 19, 147 72, 512	47, 026 23, 987 72, 888	46, 746 24, 267 71, 630	49, 362 28, 429 66, 338	53, 958 27, 464 73, 142	
Production: do Consumption, factory do Stocks, end of month do Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts: Vegetable oils, total:		5, 296 9, 302 72, 711	9, 070 68, 768	371 9, 171 46, 297	358 10, 697 41, 170	2, 066 13, 768 37, 253	8, 317 11, 047 34, 753	19, 164 11, 407 44, 101	25, 903 11, 038 56, 026	51, 260	13, 149 65, 710	11, 340 56, 222	12, 041 67, 465	
Production, crude mil. of lb. Consumption, crude, factory do Stocks, end of month: do Crude do Crude do	947	596 546 1,005	595 537 1,025	545 523 995	542 556 985	475 521 915	429 495 793	382 445 709	366 346 629	380 416 593	440 435 575	532	536	
Refined         do           Exports         thous of lb           Imports, totalt         do           Paint oils         do	57, 676 38, 225 8, 186	80, 988 44, 439 7, 453	42, 984 29, 458 3, 816	21, 315 2, 746	24, 502 1, 368	78, 866 43, 053 9, 017	28, 821 1, 410	1, 150 155, 012 39, 926 4, 402	1, 086 150, 398 33, 892 5, 731	72, 232 43, 901 2, 078	40, 636 38, 291 r 3, 868	120, 900 54, 046 1, 058		
All other vegetable oils‡	30, 039 27, 497 13, 272 25, 371	36, 986 27, 066 12, 504 27, 274	25, 642 30, 074 15, 715 34, 128	23, 030	23, 134 29, 646 12, 569 26, 231	34, 036 27, 480 8, 181 19, 201	27, 411 27, 599 10, 433 27, 726	35, 525 29, 949 14, 877 33, 603	28, 160 26, 871 16, 446 31, 106		30, 072 27, 508	33, 811 21, 808	16, 133	
Coconut or copra oil: Production: Crudethous. of lb. Refineddo Consumption, factory:	35, 028 25, 938	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		33, 216 25, 685	
Crude do Refined do Stocks, end of month:		42, 755 22, 369	43, 428 22, 544	45, 550 27, 788	57, 539 33, 455	50, 243 30, 309	1	48, 879 28, 659	35, 503 20, 608	45, 419 28, 561	49, 276 28, 770	27, 433	22, 382	
Crude         do           Refined         do           Imports         do           Cottonseed:‡	17, 550	66, 970 13, 843 15, 868	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	9, 982 14, 665	10, 318 16, 277	11, 129	
Receipts at millsthous. of short tons. Consumption (crush)do Stocks at mills, end of monthdo Cottonseed cake and meal:	1, 393 763 2, 773	810 718 2, 865	237 712 2, 390	113 624 1,879	50 598 1, 332	28 470 891	22 356 556	21 270 307	128 207 229	449 250 428	1, 243 532 1, 140	1, 503 684 1, 959	659 2, 442	
Production short tons Stocks at mills, end of months do Cottonseed oil, crude:‡ Production thous, of lb	361, 549 163, 022 249, 924	340, 919 109, 700 232, 230	334, 973 109, 229 234, 465	294, 423 146, 087 207, 447	278, 124 167, 313 200, 632	219, 851 177, 739 161, 955	161, 713 193, 472 124, 212	126, 729 198, 062 94, 884	103, 175 203, 321 77, 097	121, 257 188, 910 82, 890	,	243, 422	251, 547	
Stocks, end of monthdo Cottonseed oil, refined: Production!do	143, 804 221, 226	148, 742 209, 548	183, 105 183, 279	184, 165 188, 791	184, 799 197, 063	129, 705 178, 107	84, 728 151, 578	54, 013 106, 431	42, 249 78, 738	82, 890 35, 881 82, 186	165, 418 70, 954 108, 518	105, 742 161, 362	144, 267 161, 193	
Consumption, factory do In margarinet do Stocks, end of month the mile of lb Price, wholesale, drums (N. Y.) dol. per lb	30, 204	135, 286 30, 952 1, 109 . 206	131, 421 35, 314 1, 153 . 201	34, 600 1, 178	167, 032 38, 165 1, 175 . 203	176, 259 38, 113 1, 155 . 213	174, 462 33, 425 1, 069 . 213	139, 760 27, 384 996 . 224	108, 802 24, 141 954 . 224	147, 206 29, 253 888 . 219	154, 430 38, 980 825	7 148, 136 33, 553 817	156, 937 33, 557 713	

Revised. 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, 136; July-September, 78.

1Revisions for 1952 will be shown later.

3A. 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).

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and	19	53						19	54		······································			
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decen ber
СН	EMIC	ALS A	AND A	LLIE	D PR	ODUC	TS—C	Contin	ued	<u></u> _:		,		
FATS, OILS, ETC.—Continued												Î		
Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts—Con. Flaxseed:														
Production (crop estimate)thous, of bu_Oil mills;		r 1 36, 668												2 41,
Consumptiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	2, 547 5, 164		2, 687 4, 173	2, 519 3, 183			2, 079 596	2, 248 1, 179	2, 596 1, 782				2, 988 6, 085	
Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minneapolis) dol. per bu- Linseed oil, raw:	3.93						3.99		3. 63	3.47	3. 41	3.39	3.37	3.
Productionthous, of lb_	50, 558 37, 962	36, 434	52, 087 42, 280			38, 784 37, 349	40, 343 35, 141		50, 223 41, 176		79, 719 53, 989		: 44. U01	
Consumption, factorydo Stocks at factory, end of monthodo Price, wholesale (Minneapolis)dol. per lb.	535, 722 . 160	521, 297 . 153	481, 025 148			438, 266	375, 137 . 142		231, 572 . 160	218, 100 160	224, 903 152	195, 183	214, 023	
Soybeans: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu_		r 1 268, 528		 							 			2 342,
Consumption, factory do Stocks, end of month do	20, 284 61, 710		20, 778 54, 485		19, 252 52, 297		17, 546 33, 454		15, 361 15, 321		11, 140 9, 218		22, 197 50, 740	
Soybean oil: Production:	210 824	202 800	000 400	200 -	0.0.0.0	104 500	100.00						200 22	1
Crude thous. of Ib. Refined do	_   192, 662	180, 481	191,788	186, 529	188, 570	180, 911	186,697	175, 831	127, 217	171, 296	148,712	198, 863	$\{-210, 262, 262, 262, 262, 262, 262, 262, 26$	
Consumption, factory, refined 3. dodododododododododo			142, 947	· .	183, 214 140, 958	, í		180, 938 114, 142	· ·	1			ļ	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	74, 423	82, 193	99, 466	95,000	98, 466	98, 429	103, 331	96, 919	78, 743	78,679	53, 722	54,679	59, 988	3
Margarine.	1					1	102, 844	90, 334	87, 339				1	
Production d thous of lb Stocks (factory and warehouse) d do Price, wholesale, vegetable, colored, delivered	22, 021	21, 779	23, 393		23, 867	21, 219	25, 462		22, 810					2
(eastern U. S.)dol. per lb.	. 283	. 283	. 283	. 273	. 273	. 273	. 283	. 283	. 283	. 283	. 283	. 270	p. 275	5
Productionthous. of lb_ Stocks, end of monthdo	191, 747 75, 793		132, 504 92, 000			180, 323 83, 881	177, 934 96, 309							3
PAINTS, VARNISH, AND LACQUER§					·		,		,-	, ´	,	, , ,		
Factory shipments, total thous. of dol-	98, 539 40, 709		104, 632 39, 877	100, 013 39, 915		124, 629		131, 926						2
Industrial sales do Trade sales do					46, 792 71, 016	46, 778 77, 851	45, 275 77, 796	46, 531 85, 395	41, 182 76, 842	45, 042 76, 542		43, 390 64, 108		1
SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS			Ì											
Production: Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics:	2.000	0.400		0.010	0.001	0.510								
Sheets, rods, and tubes thous, of lb Molding and extrusion materials do	2, 999 5, 803	6, 226	2, 747 5, 367	2, 816 5, 168		2,716 6,478	2,812 5,370	6,416	5, 193	7,134	7,840	7,520		
Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubesdo Other cellulose plasticsdo	633 401	631 486	563 412		662 524		483 401	431 430	271 371	366 548		332		
Phenolic and other tar acid resinsdo Polystyrenedo	32, 348 25, 760	30, 265 25, 908	30, 842 30, 941		35, 421 37, 252	31, 567 36, 889	32, 805 35, 039					33, 057		-
Urea and melamine resins do Vinyl resins do	17,839	16,955	17, 646 40, 636	19, 148		17,892	18, 630 42, 163	18, 174	13, 371 36, 486	18,073	19, 588	3 21, 132		.
Alkyd resins do Rosin modifications do	27, 693 9, 627	30,673	28, 475	28, 587	32, 796	31,055	30, 152 12, 138	31, 988	22, 004 9, 760	27, 540	27, 411	27, 943		.
Miscellaneous resinsdo	26, 351		24, 535	25, 134			25, 500	23, 722	22, 342	26, 581		32, 671		-
		EL	ECTR1	IC PO	WER	AND	GAS							
ELECTRIC POWER														
Production (utility and industrial), total † mil. of kwhr-	42, 374	45, 118	45, 478	40,887	45, 166	42, 857	43, 529	44, 975	45, 969	47, 196	45, 529	46, 709	18 18	1
Electric utilities, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	36, 429	39,083	39, 423	35, 211	38, 918	36,835	37, 429 27, 079	38, 901	40,077	41, 167	39, 547	7 40,456	40, 217	;  
By water powerdo Privately and publicly owned utilitiesdo	6,975	8,679	8,899	8,564	9, 921	9,910	10, 350 31, 007	9, 586 32, 535	8, 759	8, 342	7,805	5 7,832	8,116	3
Other producersdo	5, 242	5, 587	6, 196	5, 733	6, 199	5, 923	6, 422	6, 366	6, 798	6,893	6, 569	6, 467	6, 329	9
Industrial establishments, totaldododo	. 5, 665	5,668	6, 055 5, 664		5, 781	5, 573	6, 100 5, 672	5,681	5, 556	5, 709	5,678	5, 922	5, 876	7
By water powerdodo	_ 280	1	391	1		448	427	393	335	321	303	331	371	1
Institute) ‡mil. of kwhr_ Commercial and industrial:	31, 919	1	34, 235						ĺ .			1		
Small light and powerdodododo	5, 785 15, 668	5, 927 15, 765	6, 104 15, 668		5, 794 15, 734	5, 802 15, 865	5, 805 16, 075	6, 119 16, 440	6, 626 16, 167			17, 385		
Railways and railroadsdo Residential or domesticdo	- 401 8, 248		459 10, 163	399 9, 719		397 8, 942	374 8,321		345 8, 425			359 8 740		-
Rural (distinct rural rates) do	645	584	612 395	606	663	756	818	945	1, 170 282	1, 236	1,118	5) 894		
Street and highway lighting do Other public authorities do Interdepartmental do	762	778	787 47	792	768	763	747	769	773	797	798	807		_
Interdepartmental do Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute) thous, of dol	571, 296	İ	611, 624				ļ					618, 364	1	
Revised. Preliminary. Revised estimate Revisions for 1952 for linseed oil and soybean oil			•						, 101	. 020,100	, 5-0,511	, 5-0,001		,

Revisions for 1952 for linseed oil and soybean oil and for September 1953 for margarine will be shown later.

Revisions for 1952 appear in the September 1953 SURVEY; those for 1951 will be shown later.

Revisions for 1952 for electric-power production are shown in the October 1953 SURVEY; those for electric-power sales and revenues, in the October and November 1953 issues.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and	19	53						19	954	****				
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decer ber
	EL	ECTR	IC PO	WER	AND	GAS-	-Conti	nued					<u> </u>	
GAS		` I		ì									1	
Janufactured and mixed gas (quarterly):♂														
Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands	1	6, 076 5, 629			5, 996 5, 557			5, 876 5, 447			5, 831			
Industrial and commercialdo		3, 629			436			427			3, 406 421			
Sales to consumers, totalmil. of therms.		757			1, 123			808			536			
Residential (incl. nouse-neating) do Industrial and commercial do Sales to consumers, total mil. of therms Residential do Industrial and commercial do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, of do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, of do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, of do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, of do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, of do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, of do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, or do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, or do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, or do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, or do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, or do Revenue from sales to consumers, total though the sales to consumers, total thous, or do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, or do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, or do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, or do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, or do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, or do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, or do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, or do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, or do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, or do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, or do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, or do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, or do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, or do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, or do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, or do Revenue from sales though the sales though the sales though the sales though the sales though the sales though the sales though the sales though the sales though the sales though the sales though the sales though the sales though the sales though the sales the sales though the sales the sales the sales the sales the sales the sales the sales the sales the sales the sales the sales the sales the sales the sales the sales the sales the sales the sales		281			320	1		299			252	l	1 1	1
Revenue from sales to consumers, totalthous. of dol Residential (incl. house-heating)do		108, 476 77, 476			149, 015			109, 536 78, 500			77, 386			
Industrial and commercialdodo		30, 261			36, 718			30, 400			24, 239			
atural gas (quarterly):d	ļ	20, 893			21, 183			21, 220			21 344			ŀ
Customers, end of quarter, total thousands Residential (incl. house-heating) do		19, 229			19, 462			19, 546			19, 707			
Industrial and commercial doSales to consumers, total mil. of therms.		14, 045			17, 940			13, 198			11, 237			
Residential (incl. house-heating)qoq		4,097			7,688			3,755			1, 577			
Industrial and commercialdo Revenue from sales to consumers, total_thous of dol		598, 256			9, 599 884, 848			575, 082			8, 989 410, 366			
Residential (incl. house-heating)do		327, 363			564, 400			314, 607			166, 266			
Industrial and commercialdodo		251, 199			304, 253			246, 605			328, 550			
		FOO	ODST	JFFS	AND	TOBA	CCO							
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	<u>!</u>													
ermented malt liquors: Productionthous, of bbl	7 5, 654	5, 954	5, 797	5, 909	7, 918	7, 949	8, 556	9, 547	9, 302	8, 370	6, 986	6, 176	5, 638	
Tax-paid withdrawalsdodo	5,644	6, 176	5, 162	5, 434	6,607	7,011	8, 556 7, 239 11, 541	8,646	8,886	8, 112	7, 138	6, 475	6,642	
Stocks, end of monthdodo	9,830	9, 223	9, 498	9, 605	10, 406	10,680	11, 541			11, 391	10, 779	10,074	{	
Productionthous. of tax gal	r 19, 766	15, 930	13, 120	14, 405	16, 387	14, 636	13, 876	13, 905	9, 523	8, 747	15, 787	26, 958	21, 586	i]
Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes thous, of wine gal.	r 19, 465	22, 805		12, 671	15, 736 12, 718	14, 519	15, 365	14, 975	13, 780			17, 792		
Tax-paid withdrawalsthous, of tax gal.	r 16, 617 r 857, 684	10, 479 859, 297		10, 156 862, 917	12, 718 864, 231	12,029	11,853 864,004	12, 143						
Stocks, end of month do	2,743		1, 336	1, 456	1, 529	864, 016 1, 694	1, 520			1, 496				
Whisky: Productionthous. of tax gal	7 9, 428	9, 270	8, 301	9,020	10,029	9,862	9, 579	0.120	5, 741	5,057	6, 355	9, 263	11 579	2
Tax-paid withdrawals do	7 9, 018	5,982	4,878	5, 315	6, 272	5, 998	5, 748	5, 732	4, 129	4,898	7, 292	8, 610	8,907	7
Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do Imports thous of proof gal	715, 537 2, 524	716, 439 1, 990		718, 413 1, 328	718, 516 1, 395	718, 726 1, 551	719, 567 1, 388	720, 713	721, 020			712, 017 2, 123		
ectified spirits and wines, production, total § ‡		, ·	1		i	1			1	,	1		1	ļ
tectined spirits and wines, production, total § ‡ thous, of proof gal. Whiskydo Vines and distilling materials: Sparkling wines:	7 10,673 7 9,449	6,885 5,850	5, 533 4, 634	5, 745 4, 834	7, 400 6, 349		6, 851 5, 996	7, 091 6, 126	5, 457 4, 825	5, 304 4, 506		10,036 8,910		l  3;
ines and distilling materials:	0,110	0,000	1,001	1,001	0,010	3,020	0,000	0,120	1,020	1,000	0, 30,	0,010	0,000	
Sparkling wines:  Production †thous, of wine gal	76	81	99	233	147	1 109	223	186	59	117	49	8.		
Tax-paid withdrawals‡do	197	198 1,052	84	69	81	74	95	112	67	97	159	158	3	. l <b></b>
Production   thous, of wine gal   Tax-paid withdrawals   do   Stocks, end of month   do   Imports   do	1, 186 88	1,052	1,060 27	1, 217 23						1, 449 35		1, 259	} 	·[
		4 140	1 200	1.000		ĺ				1	į.	ĺ	į	
Tax-paid withdrawals do	12, 440		9, 120	1, 286 10, 038		1, 403 10, 443	1, 112 9, 841					65, 505 12, 299		
Stocks, end of month‡do	214, 956 699	202, 631 707	193, 413	179, 769	170, 754	159, 755	150, 766	140, 525	130, 885	123, 334	139, 287	195, 813	S	
Production;         do           Tax-paid withdrawals;         do           Stocks, end of month;         do           Imports         do           Distilling materials produced at wineries;         do	35, 234		313 1,670	322 1, 556	404 2, 128							544 119, 756		
DAIRY PRODUCTS				·	,			, , , , ,	1	-,		,		
Sutter, creamery:	00 505	100 040	110 405	117 010		444 502							İ	İ
Production (factory) thous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of month do	90, 765 290, 598	108, 249 281, 702	118, 465 294, 047	115, 910 304, 233	142, 295 346, 542	141, 305 375, 584	163, 815 421, 997				92,555 r 488,618	87,600		
Price, wholesale, 92-score (New York)_dol. per lb_heese:	. 676		. 659	. 658	. 651	. 583	. 577	. 575	. 578	. 579	. 595	600	. 601	311
Production (factory), totaltthous, of the	82, 390	91, 175	98, 735	97, 190	115, 555	126, 930	156, 480	153, 645	126, 885	111,800	93, 405	87, 200	83, 285	
American, whole milk do Stocks, cold storage, end of month, total do do	56, 230	63, 225	72, 135	70, 810	86, 575	97, 400	123, 090	122, 345	99, 425	85, 770	68,775	61, 540	57,695	
American, whole milkdo	432, 325 400, 983	401, 168	427, 464 397, 990	424, 657 396, 344	450, 299 426, 049				607, 993 572, 290		613, 146 580, 089			
Imports. dodo	7, 186	5, 860	2, 233	3, 162	4, 163		4, 236				4, 972			
cago) dol. per lb	. 427	. 415	. 403	. 393	. 383	. 375	. 370	. 369	. 371	. 372	. 376	.379	. 378	
ondensed and evaporated milk: Production, case goods:‡														Ì
Condensed (sweetened)thous, of lb	3, 175	1,800	2, 350	1,875	2, 150	2, 480	1,675	1, 775	1, 975	2, 500	1,930	2,175	1,560	
Evaporated (unsweetened) dodo	152, 500	155, 700	163, 600	156, 900	194, 900	243, 100	316, 000	310, 500	266,000	239, 500	188,000		151, 250	
Condensed (sweetened) thous. of lb_Evaporated (unsweetened) do	6,047	4, 897	4, 753	4,784	4, 997	5, 353	5, 242	5, 010	4,723	5, 139	4,762	5, 113	4,934	
Exports:	339, 808	262, 913	192, 760	127, 681	102, 638	127, 497	231, 456	320, 487	381, 177	410, 379	410, 168	355, 473	290, 624	
Condensed (sweetened) do Evaporated (unsweetened) do	128 14, 427	747 6, 119	46	12 000	56	77	96	22		27	164	267		
Price, wholesale, U. S. average:		0, 119	8, 215	13, 228	11, 397	8, 901	12, 312	14,773	13, 120	10, 488	11,923	10, 526		
Evaporated (unsweetened)dol. per case_luid milk:	5.85	5.82	5. 76	5. 73	5. 69	5.44	5, 39	5. 45	5.50	5. 54	5. 55	5. 56	5. 56	
Production: mil. of lb_ Utilization in mfd. dairy products. do	8, 359	8, 907	9, 172	8, 980	10, 713		13, 178			10, 494	9, 391	9,002	8, 400	8
Price, dealers', standard gradedol. per 100 lb	3, 062 5. 23	3, 505 5. 18	3, 796 5. 11	3, 711 5, 03	4, 514 4. 96	4,746	5, 658 4, 62	5, 534	4,542	3, 904	3, 272	3,044	2, 960	
ry milk:	0.20	0. 10	5.11	o. 0o	ત્ર. ∌0	4.70	4.02	4.08	4.72	4.82	4.96	5.01	5. 03	
	8, 420	7, 970	6, 360	6, 165	6, 175	10, 525	10, 925	10 500	9 440	7 950	0.000	0.000		
		94, 250	103, 350	102, 300	131, 650		10, 925 164, 750	10, 560 153, 000		7, <b>3</b> 50 8 <b>3,</b> 250	6, 800 65, 775	6,640 66,250	6, 100 65, 350	
Dry whole milkthous. of lb_ Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do	68, 290							, , , , ,	ı 'İ	,	,	1 - 3, -30	33,000	
Dry whole milk thous. of lb. Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) do		10 990	0 809	Q #10	7 690	0 200	10.202	11 050	100 010	10 80-		A 12 -		?
Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) do Stocks, manufacturers', end of month:  Dry whole milk do Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) do	68, 290 11, 316 67, 893	10, 220 74, 094	9, 602 81, 056	8, 510 88, <b>3</b> 77	7, 629 85, 449	8, 692 83, 435	10, 397 105, 792	11, 956 111, 482	12, 910 92, 152	10,781 $71,782$	9, 624 54, 329	8, 415 44, 413	8, 615 43, 012	
Dry whole milk thous. of lb.  Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) do.  Stocks, manufacturers', end of month:  Dry whole milk do.  Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) do.  Exports:	11, 316 67, 893	74, 094	81, 056	88, 377	85, 449	83, 435	105, 792	111, 482	92, 152	71, 782	54, 329	44, 413	43, 012	
Dry whole milk thous. of lb. Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) do. Stocks, manufacturers', end of month: Dry whole milk do. Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) do.	11, 316					8, 692 83, 435 4, 906 4, 655	10, 397 105, 792 5, 729 16, 896	11, 956 111, 482 4, 322 31, 787	92, 152		54, 329 3, 724	44, 413 2, 821	43, 012	

r Revised. & Revisions for 1952 appear in the October 1953 SURVEY; those for the 1st and 2d quarters of 1953 are available upon request.

\$Data 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.

	195	53	<del></del>					1'	954					
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	i	<del></del>	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
				AND 7	TOBA	.CCO-	-Conti	inued				1	1	
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES			Ī			<u> </u>	<u> </u>							
Apples:		1 22 07		1			t 1	1	ĺ	'		'	1	
Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu- Shipments, carlot no. of carloads.	2, 567	1 93,073 2,796	3 2, 357			2, 394 3, 267	1,899	848						2 103, 772 2, 857
Stocks, cold storage, end of monththous. of bu	25, 331 6, 851		1 1	'	1	1	l I					1 ' 1	'	1
Citrus rruts, cariet subments 10. of carioaus 15 Frozen fruits, juices, and vegetables: Stocks, cold storage, end of month:	'	1	10, 120	3,2.0	10,000	11, 202	11, 11	0, 121	0,001	7,100	4,021	7,000	' ', 222	11, 200
Fruitsthous. of lb Fruit juicesdo	_   190. 703i	3 212, 105	5 265, 552	2 342,041	1 352, 552	2 408,680	503, 172	500, 819	458,007	7 411,550	0 338, 537	7 413, 657 7 294, 319	9 253, 837	249, 118
Vegetablesdo Potatoes, white:		8 704, 585	630, 201		1 510, 944	469, 050	444, 834					709, 915	5 689, 266	636, 425
Production (crop estimate) thous. of bushipments, carlot no. of carloads.  Price, wholesale, U. S. No. 1 (New York)	14, 758	1 380, 075 15, 453		18, 870	23, 925	19, 630	20, 528	21, 046	12, 562	11, 893	3 14, 425	15, 618	8 7 12, 543	355, 099 13, 840
Price, wholesale, U. S. No. 1 (New York) dol. per 100 lb	3, 313	3. 050	2.981	2. 981	3.081	3. 500	3. 981	3. 375	4. 054	4, 835	3. 089	9 73,400	» 3, 664	1
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS	'	'	'	1	1	'	1	'				1	1	
Exports, principal grains, including flour and meal thous, of bu-		2 25, 483	3 19,859	9 24,986	6 <b>23, 477</b>	30,062	32, 625	27, 764	31, 276	6 24, 310	0 21,841	29, 46	2	
Barley: Production (crop estimate)do		1 242, 544	4							-				2 370, 126
Receipts, principal marketsdododododododo	8, 235	1 ' 1	1 1	1 1			1 ' 1	1	1	1		1	1 1	1
Commercial do On farms do	12, 222	107, 770	0		74, 913	3		3 34, 945	5		225, 104	4		
On farms do Exports, including malt do Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis):	2, 175 1, 515	1	1	1 1	1 1		1	1 ' 1	'	1	İ		4 1. 456	
No. 2, maltingdol. per bu_ No. 3, straightdo Corn:									1, 456 1, 323					
Production (crop estimate) mil. of bu. Grindings, wet process thous, of bu.	10, 515		C 10, 021	1 10, 232	2 11, 466	11, 127	10, 263	10, 326	10, 041	1 10, 609	9 10, 918	12, 163	3 12, 102	2 2, 965
Receipts, principal marketsdo Stocks, domestic, end of month:	48, 836	18, 424	4 21, 389	9 25, 032	24, 741	22, 798	25, 835	25, 151	24, 105	5 29, 369	9 21, 352	21, 371	1 53, 835	30,975
Commercial do On farms mil. of bu Exports, including meal thous. of bu	45, 703	2, 138. 5	5	-	. 1, 468. 8	8	.	986. 1	1		3 358.0	0	_	60, 218
Prices, wholesale:	1		1	1 1	1	'	1 1	1	1	1		1		1 596
No. 3, yellow (Chicago)dol. per bu_ Weighted average, 5 markets, all gradesdo	1. 448 1. 439			1.553 1.495										
Oats: Production (crop estimate) mil. of bu Receipts, principal markets thous. of bu	6, 187	1 1, 209 8, 131		2 4,660	0 4,886	4,602	5, 818	7, 241	1 16, 842	25,750	0 10, 638	7, 231	i 7,840	2 1, 500 10, 510
Stocks, domestic, end of month:	18, 453	18, 295	5 15,066		8,648	4, 750		4, 872	2 11, 729	1 '	0 26, 377	26, 278	'	1 '
On farms do Exports, including oatmeal do	310	778, 541	1 186	6 192	2 450, 335 2 363	5 3 227	118	3 <b>204,</b> 050 3 209	217	7 272	$\begin{bmatrix} 1, 191, 309 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	9 5 348	8	
Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu	.742				8 . 781									. 839
Rice: Production (crop estimate) thous, of bags Q	-	1 52, 607	/	.(										2 58, 853
California: Receipts, domestic, rough thous of lb_Shipments from mills, milled rice do	154, 646 122, 947		2 149, 459 0 125, 900	9 135, 181 0 104, 782			61, 873 48, <b>7</b> 57	52, 410 36, 159		6 11, 471 3 28, 807			8 93, 881 9 29, 233	
Shipments from mills, milled ricedo. Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of monththous of lb_	72, 152	r						1					1 1	1
Southern States (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.): Receipts, rough, at millsthous. of lb.	+ 492, 100	0 180, 844	4 171, 225	5 133, 848	8 84, 161	1 36, 832	37, 382	51, 924	48, 217	7 447, 848	8 1, 113, 665	721, 412	2 173, 728	3
Shipments from mills, milled ricedo Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned	250, 994	4 204, 667	7 243, 252	2 169, 918	8 161, 955	5 100, 069	124, 217	102, 436	6 118, 490	0 172,842	216, 034	197, 656	6 121, 645	i
basis), end of month mil. of lb_ Exports thous. of lb_	1, 094. 6 245, 765	5 207, 046	6 189, 258	8 200, 503	3 162, 158	88, 483	99, 510	47,048	8 42, 229	9 74, 435	5 112, 973	98, 694	4	
Price, wholesale, head, clean (N. O.)dol. per lb	. 094	. 094	4 .094	4 .093	3 .093	. 090	. 090	.085	. 086	6 .075	5 .074	. 083	Feo. ¢	·
Rye: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu Receipts, principal marketsdo	4,877	1 18, 163 7 1, 713		433	231	667	921	1,684	1, 006	1,310	853	1,042	1, 108	23, 688
Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis)dol. per bu	6,008	8 11,028	8 11,002	2 10,309	9, 811	1 8,953	8, 782	8, 445	5 11, 708	8 12, 115	5 12,047	7 12, 161	1 11,662	2 10, 940
Wheat:									-					
Production (crop estimate), totalmil. of buspring wheatdo		_ i 288. 9	9[		-									2 969. 3 2 179. (
Winter wheatdo Receipts, principal marketsthous. of bu	31, 822		3 20, 715		22, 028 205, 514			60, 332 228, 884	105, 576		7 47, 508 180, 273		1 ' 1	2 790. 7 25, 92
Disappearance do		209, 412 6 377, 855	1	1	1 1		339, 201	1 1	1	5 365, 638	1 1	1	5 7 337, 675	354, 87
Canada (Canadian wheat)doUnited States, domestic, totalodmil. of buCommercialthous. of bu	327, 168	1,316.2	2		1, 111. 6	3		3 902. 7	7 . <b></b>		1,682.0	) [	4 7 387, 159	
Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses thous of bu		424, 292	2	1 1	379, 630			3 331, 619		-	537, 106	3		
Merchant mills do do On farms do do	_		7[			3			)		159, 075 436, 769	5		
Exports, total, including flourdo	15, 441		12, 397					19, 755 16, 752	20, 888 17, 370		15, 075 12, 074	20, 924 17, 085	4	
Wheat onlydo Prices, wholesale:	12, 112	8,000	9, 613	10,021	11,677	11,230	21,02.	10,	11,0.0	14,0-	12,0,1	11,002		
No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) dol. per bu		2. 601		2. 576	2. 602	2. 620	2. 669			2. 578	2, 695		7 2. 708	2. 75
No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City) do No. 2, red winter (St. Louis) do	2. 337 2. 015	7 2. 375 5 2. 051	2. 379 1 2. 194	2. 393 4 2. 226	2. 417 2. 327	2. 447 2. 210	2. 370 2. 105	2. 153 1. 852	2. 324 1. 967	2. 352 7 2. 101	2 2.389 1 2.162	2. 411 2. 147	1 2. 439 7 2. 266	2. 464 2. 280
Weighted avg., 6 markets, all gradesdo	2. 578 for 1953.	-	-	7  2. 570  imate of 195		2. 589	2. 544	2. 293	2. 358	8 2. 578	8 2.659	2. 678	8 2. 672	2, 646

Revised. \* Preliminary. 1 Revised estimate for 1933. \* December 1 estimate of 1934 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.

The total includes wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins; such data are not included in the breakdown of stocks.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and	195	3						19	54					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem ber
	FOO	DSTU	JFFS	AND '	ГОВА	CCO-	-Conti	nued	!			l		
	1						1			ı .		1		
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS—Continued Wheat flour: Production:														
Flourthous. of sacks (100 lb.)_ Operations, percent of capacity	17, 972 83. 9	18, 355 77. 7	18, 962 88. 6	17, 361 81. 7	18, 871 77. 0	17, 217 73. 5	16, 685 74. 9	18, 041 77. 4	18, 022 77. 2	80.4	19, 733 88. 2	88.0		
Offal short tons Grindngs of wheat thous. of bu Stocks held by mills, and of quarter	362, 741 41, 836	366, 297 42, 571 4, 476	380, 153 43, 971	344, 611 40, 222	376, 594 43, 729 4, 470	339, 250 39, 874	327, 804 38, 582	363, 478 41, 913 4, 046	361, 956 41, 902		397, 086 45, 846 5, 232		387, 185	
Exports thous. of sacks (100 lb.) do Prices, wholesale: Spring, short patents (Minneapolis)		1,538	1,195	1,074	1, 373	, í		1, 289	1, 510	ŕ	1, 288	·		
dol. per sack (100 lb.) Winter, hard, short patents (Kansas City)do  LIVESTOCK	6, 500 6, 120	6, 355 5, 935	6. 335 6. 060	6, 390 6, 095	6. 355 6. 055		6, 510 6, 135	6. 765 6. 145	6. 960 6. 050					
Cattle and calves:	l									1				
Slaughter (federally inspected): Calvesthous. of animals Cattledodo.	658 1,609 2,997	634 1,653 2,342	546 1,541 2,245	518 1,302 1,844	660 1, 511 2, 320	598 1, 417 2, 040	561 1, 439 2, 165	622 1,570 2,309	640 1, 622 2, 296	1,635	706 1,638 2,878	1, 616	1,602	1,
Receipts, principal markets	643 24. 83 17. 56	286 23, 65 17, 63	206 23. 93 19. 83	184 22. 96	220 22.88	217 23. 77 20. 62	181 23, 54	23, 49 18, 20	174 23. 47	314 23, 71	540 25.00	939 25, 42	815 26. 11	26.
Calves, vealers (Chicago)dododo logs: Slaughter (federally inspected)thous. of animals	22.00 5,540	22. 50 5, 194	27.00 4,712	28.00 3,883	26.00 4,554	26.00 3,853	23.00 3,380	21.00 3,453	20.00 3,325	21.75 3.852	22.00 4,743	22. 50 5, 178	20.00 5,841	6,
Receipts, principal marketsdo Prices: Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb	2, 950 20. 80	2, 721 23. 69	2, 503 24, 82	2, 098 25. 45	2, 450 25. 63	2, 068 26. 75	1, 909 24. 79	1, 991 21, 43	1, 896 19. 75		2, 496 19, 51			
Hog-corn price ratio bu, of corn equal in value to 100 lb, of live hog-	r 15. 3	r 16.3	17.3	17.7	17.2	18.3	17.5	14.6	14. 1		12.9			
Sheep and lambs: Slaughter (federally inspected)thous. of animals Receipts, principal marketsdo Shipments, feeder, to 9 corn-belt Statesdo	1,159 1,412 292	1, 227 1, 182 185	1, 241 1, 190 197	1,090	1,149	1,096 1,203	1,045 1,133	1,200 1,189 90	1, 209	1, 207 1, 391	1, 290 1, 806	1, 291 1, 841	1, 160 1, 323	1,
Prices, wholesale:  Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb_ Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha)do	19. 25 18. 22	19. 25 18. 00	20.62 19.14	21. 25	24. 25 21. 44	27. 75 22. 31	25. 88 (¹)	24. 00 (1)	21. 25		19. 50 17. 46	19. 38	19.75	19
MEATS										)				
Potal meats (including lard):  Production (inspected slaughter)mil. of lb.  Stocks (excluding lard), cold storage, end of month mil. of lb.	1,941 593	1,952 717	1,836 762	1, 517 755	1,772 732	1,609 706	1,563 653	1,683 605	1, 641 530	1	1,796	1	-	
Exportsdod	897, 620 215, 353	60 939, 793	45 895, 446	761, 153	33 886, 182	59 828, 596	64 838, 154	47 905, 294	920, 803	919, 606	917, 746	65 924, 790	901, 498	
Stocks, cold storage, end of month do Exports. do Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, steer carcasses, choice (600-700 lbs) (New York) dol. per lb	215, 353 13, 497 . 431	269, 668 3, 848 . 424	247, 894 1, 067 . 431	5,848	840	4, 464	138, 622 1, 250 . 408	127, 141 1, 088 . 405	2, 198	1,650	3,079	2, 346		
Lamb and mutton: Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Pork, including lard, production (inspected slaughter)	51, 566 11, 151	57, 079 12, 232	59, 522 11, 460	53, 274 10, 808		52, 190 8, 897	48, 262 8, 135	51, 950 9, 450	52, 385 8, 448		55, 324 7, 359		52, 466 8, 518	
thous. of lb_ Pork, excluding lard: Production (inspected slaughter)do	991, 497 743, 793	954, 712 710, 666 326, 812	658, 662	526, 049	628, 446	547, 809	505, 239	538, 092	491, 002	526, 732	622, 033	681, 669		<b>.</b>
Stocks, cold storage, end of month	266, 170 4, 419 . 558	7, 708 . 657	5, 136 . 673	4, 407	3, 832 . 660	4, 200	3, 658 . 669	4, 016 . 646	5, 422	3,779	2,719 . 553	4, 995 521	p.546	
Fresh loins, 8-12 lb. average (New York)do Lard: Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb. Stocks, dry and cold storage, end of month†do	. 452 180, 413 51, 462		162, 245	128, 867		131, 394		. 587 137, 369 65, 689	. 598 129, 394 58, 065	127, 058		171, 156	198, 822	1
Exportsdodol. Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago)dol. per lb	32, 857 . 193	38, 187 . 205	33, 607	39, 558	23, 359	42,042	50, 908	33, 365	29,808	29,047	25, 344	46,022		
POULTRY AND EGGS Poultry:						_								
Receipts, 5 markets thous of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of month do Price, wholesale, live fowls, heavy type, No. 1 (Chicago) dol. per lb.	79, 448 287, 152 . 230	65, 890 275, 888 . 250	266, 626	35, 734 241, 692 . 280	217, 456	184, 743	43, 216 167, 499 . 240	47, 393 151, 147 . 190	42, 779 141, 651 . 165	146, 651	188, 417	7 275, 192	291, 504	
Eggs: Production, farmmillions Dried egg productionthous. of lb	4, 784 1, 310	5, 239		5, 476	6,605	6, 271	6, 071	5, 251 2, 388	4, 766	4, 545		4, 994	5, 057	5,
Stocks, cold storage, end of month: Shell thous. of cases Frozen thous. of lb. Price, wholesale, extras, large (Chicago)	137 61, 014	1	· '			1					-	r 117, 958	94, 658	74,
dol. per doz	. 543	. 479	. 472	. 450	. 403	.380	. 355	. 351	. 397	.398	. 427	.409	. 381	
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS	110 000	07 000	05.000	70 610	Q9 A91	74 700	<b>50. 200</b>	R1 41"	40 710	g: :/1	100 100	. 101 740	115 1-4	
Confectionery, manufacturers' salestthous. of dol Coooa or cacao beans: Imports (incl. shells)long tons Prices, wholesale, Accra (New York)dol. per lb	8, 026 . 449	97, 000 30, 242 . 468	43, 394	79, 619 27, 081 . 535	11, 905	74, 768 14, 265 . 619	59, 390 11, 991 . 639	61, 415 22, 215 . 648	48, 719 17, 485 . 689	12,488	103, 120 14, 430 . 537			
Coffee: Clearances from Brazil, total thous. of bags To United States do Visible supply, United States do	1. 814 1, 164 778	1, 725 1, 055 723	662	539	1, 409 795 735		454 183 694	468 146 832		119 820	932 493 765	818 363	1, 629 1, 170	
Importsdo Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) dol. per lb	1,848	2, 489	2, 275	1, 918	1,940	1,922	1,098	1, 256	979	878	660	871		

<sup>\*</sup> Revised. \* Preliminary. 1 No quotation.
†Revised series. Compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, representing factory and warehouse stocks of rendered and refined lard; data prior to June 1952 will be shown later.
‡Revisions for 1952 and January-May 1953 are shown in the August 1954 Survey.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and	19						· · · · · ·	19	54		1	I	11_	
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Dece: ber
	FOO	DSTU	JFFS	AND '	ГОВА	cco-	-Conti	nued						
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con.					!									
ish: Landings, fresh fish, 5 portsthous.oflb_ Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	34, 247 179, 370	23, 951 176, 249	17, 455 154, 570	28, 111 138, 468	41, 265 112, 288	41, 524 110, 328	59, 452 118, 806	75, 834 140, 009	84, 605 163, 697	73, 274 190, 538	47, 478 202, 228	48, 307 r 204, 722	206, 437	
ugar: Cuban stocks, raw, end of month thous. of Spanish tons United States:	r 2,027	1, 737	1, 607	2, 437	3, 316	4, 341	4, 316	3, 991	3, 712	3, 262	2,812	2, 637	2, 447	2
Deliveries and supply (raw basis): Production and receipts: Productionshort tons	812, 373	473, 347	137, 932	57, 480	27, 365	51, 311	60, 519	56, 392	44, 495	96, 464	131,000	601, 213		
Entries from off-shore	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	598, 368 190, 496 808, 299	544, 041 159, 787 772, 780	759, 214 228, 846	471, 248 200, 094	426, 594 283, 327	202, 728 134, 861	l
Dor domestic consumption do For export do Stocks, raw and refined, end of month	574, 693 5, 585	800, 569 1, 002	504, 421 2, 009	559, 043 2, 375	822, 844 970	569, 756 4, 670	655, 707	807, 168 1, 131	770, 000 2, 780	792, 000 402	788, 000	r 642, 000 628	633, 207	
thous. of short tons.  Exportsshort tons.	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	<b>1, 2</b> 39 439	1, 108 439	929 474	7 1, 261 351	1,782	
Raw sugar, total do	140, 910 86, 401	157, 648 118, 711	275, 725 238, 950	236, 902	363, 956 282, 575	428, 730 292, 522	331, 129 227, 304	370, 023 201, 573	285, 305 165, 368	231, 782	160, 492	120, 246		
From Cuba         do           From Philippine Islands         do           Refined sugar, total         do           From Cuba         do	45, 512 4, 220 132	38, 640 301	36, 267 20, 151 13, 694	66, 165 35, 595 29, 570	81, 336 54, 938 50, 062	136, 203 51, 375 45, 753	103, 825 57, 212 52, 728	162, 623 60, 048 50, 110	115, 160 64, 165 60, 609	40, 555	2, 585	2,492		
Prices (New York): Raw, wholesaledol. per lb Refined:	. 061	. 060	. 060	. 061	. 063	. 062	. 061	. 061	.062			7.059		
Retail Q         dol. per 5 lb           Wholesale         dol. per lb           ea, imports         thous. of lb	. 500 . 085 6, 851	. 497 . 085 8, 745	. 497 . 085 10, 004	. 498 . 085 11, 580	. 499 . 086 10, 783	. 503 . 086 18, 079	. 502 . 086 13, 984	. 502 . 086 9, 828	. 502 . 086 5, 786	.086	. 085	. 085	p. 085	
TOBACCO			·			ŕ						,		
Production (crop estimate) mil. of lb. Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quarter, total mil. of lb.												1		2
Domestic:		319								1				
Cigar leaf do Air-cured, fire-cured, flue-cured, and miscellaneous domestic mil. of lb. Foreign grown:		r 3, 997						· 1						1
Cigar leafdodo Cigarette tobaccodo Exports, including scrap and stemsthous. of lb_	53, 148	18 181 7 69, 579	30, 390	19,019	18 183 21, 715	27, 560	28, 593	17 167 26, 787	28, 964	29, 262	45, 852	98, 549		
Imports, including scrap and stemsdodo anufactured products: Production, manufactured tobacco, totaldo	8, 550 16, 170	7, 582 14, 735	8, 125 15, 502	15, 561	9, 133 18, 476	17, 369	17, 243	9, 188 17, 883	8, 280 14, 557	18, 363	18, 866	18, 252	16, 983	
Production, manufactured tobacco, total do Chewing, plug, and twist do Smoking do Snuff do Sn	6, 808 6, 307 3, 055	5, 978 5, 373 <b>3, 3</b> 84	6, 796 5, 549 3, 157	6,078	6, 865 7, 900 3, 711	6, 723 7, 356 3, 290	7,030	7, 435 6, 953 3, 495	6, 411 5, 962 2, 184	7,612	8, 361	8, 214	6, 933	
Consumption (withdrawals): Cigarettes (small): Tax-freemillions.	3, 535	3, 534	2, 700		2, 865	2, 485	2, 487	2, 798	2, 759		3, 395	2, 472	3, 298 29, 699	 
Tax-free millions Tax-paid do Cigars (large), tax-paid\( \) thousands Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid\( \)	30, 338 547, 704	29, 141 443, 532	28, 858 401, 693	406, 560	476, 514		31, 863 483, 650	34, 998 510, 197	28, 959 434, 978	526, 817	503, 475	501, 498	573, 184	
Exports, cigarettes thous. of lb-millions.  Price, wholesale, cigarettes, manufacturer to wholesaler and jobber, f. o. b. destination	15, 825 1, 241	15, 213 1, 416	14, 997 1, 274	14, 688 1, 183	18, 079 1, 252	17, 402 1, 415	16, 944 1, 339	17, 643 1, 310	14, 275 1, 273	17, 902 1, 006	18, 487 1, 200	17, 219 1, 342		
saler and jobber, i. o. b. destination dol. per thous	3. 938	<b>3.</b> 938	3. 938	<b>3.</b> 938	3. 938	3. 938	3. 938	3. 938	3, 938	3, 938	3, 938	3, 938	3, 398	
		LI	EATH	ER AN	ID PR	ODUC	CTS							
HIDES AND SKINS		•												
nports, total hides and skinsthous. of lb. Calf and kip skinsthous. of pieces. Cattle hidesdo	. 23	8,770 •81 36	123 20	59 112	9, 372 54 50	26 13	101 10	11, 554 153 33	10, 491 161 38	63 46	106 13	142 23		
Goat and kid skinsdo	2, 364 1, 230	2, 034 1, 033	2, 051 1, 087	1,550 898	1, 839 2, 158	2, 440 3, 288	2, 268 3, 757	2, 166 2, 219	2, 163 1, 538	2, 265 2, 213	2, 414 1, 097	1,876		1
rices, wholesale (Chicago): Calfskins, packer, heavy, 9½/15lbdol. per lb Hides, steer, heavy, native, over 53 lbdo	. 468	. 438 . 123	. 413 . 120		. 413 . 108			. 455 . 118	. 425 . 123					
LEATHER roduction:	724	846	801	701	762	712	706	751	634	783	r 730	700		
Calf and kip thous, of skins. Cattle hide thous of hides Goat and kid thous of skins Sheep and lamb do xports:	1, 904 2, 101 2, 189	1, 978 2, 350 1, 820	1, 953 2, 262	2, 330	2, 117 2, 732 2, 219	2, 039 2, 149	2, 016 2, 124	751 2, 038 2, 477 2, 141	1, 643 2, 078 1, 613	2, 010 2, 121	1, 959 1, 920	2, 011 1, 951		
Sole leather:  Bends, backs, and sidesthous. of lb Offal, including belting offaldo	. 68	26 39	29	23	27 29		15	48 116	90 39	37	6	18		
Upper leatherthous. of sq. ft rices, wholesale: Sole, bends, light, f. o. b. tannerydol. per lb	2,929	3, 159 . 655	3, 160	i	2, 733 . 660		3, 779	2, 951 . 680	2, 725 . 670	3, 183	1	3,360	<b>-</b>	
Upper, chrome calf, B and C grades, f. o. b. tan- nerydol. per sq. ft Revised. * Preliminary.	. 998	. 998	. 985	. 948	. 950	. 962	. 985	. 988	. 988	. 955	. 908	r.863	₽ .897	

r Revised. r Preliminary.
1 Revised estimate for 1953. 2 December 1 estimate of 1954 crop.
2 Revisions for 1952 are shown in the April 1954 SURVEY.
3 Data for January-June 1953 represent price for New York and Newark; thereafter, for New York and Northeastern New Jersey.
3 Revised to represent data based on number of stamps used by manufacturers; revisions prior to May 1952 will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and	19	53						195	64					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	LE	ATHE	R AN	D PRO	DDUC'	rs—c	ontin	ued						
LEATHER MANUFACTURES			!											
Shoes and slippers:† Production, totalthous, of pairs	35, 572	40, 343	42, 377	43, 702	49, 812	44, 675	38, 850	43, 533	41, 051	48, 523	42, 795	42, 883	41, 630	
By types of uppers: All leatherdo	28, 523		34, 890	35, 182	39, 508	34, 440	<b>3</b> 1, 713	36, 135	34, 290	39, 898	34, 217	34, 016	32, 797	
Part leather and nonleatherdo Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, totalthous, of pairs	29, 611	36, 238	7, 487 39, 509	8, 520 40, 488	10, 304 45, 704	10, 235 40, 401	7, 137 35, 059	7, 398 38, 772	6, 761 36, 154	8, 625 41, 737	1	8, 867 35, 349		
By kinds: Men'sdo	6, 947	8, 266	8, 044	7, 812	8, 579	8, 060	7, 140	7, 812	6, 783	7, 848	7, 508	8,089	7, 876	
Youths' and boys' do Women's do do Missey' and shildney's	13, 790	1, 377 17, 422	1, 489 20, 594	1, 473 21, 901	1,732 $25,301$	1, 563 22, 300	1, 527 18, 656	$\begin{bmatrix} 1,734 \\ 20,722 \\ 5,250 \end{bmatrix}$	1, 658 20, 791	23, 065	18, 351	1, 621 17, 611	1,451 16,621	
Misses' and children'sdo	4, 874 2, 873 5, 483	6, 029 3, 144 3, 592	6, 090, 3, 292, 2, 321	6, 053 3, 249 2, 641	6, 372 3, 720 3, 560	5, 307 3, 171 3, 682	4, 873 2, 863 3, 359	5, 370 3, 134 4, 346	4, 856 2, 066 4, 561	6, 122 2, 749 6, 315	2, 730	5, 262 2, 766 6, 939	3,082	
Athleticdododo	274 204	303 210	285 262	281 292	274 274	284 308	268 164	280 135	228 108	293 178	288 273	331 264	290 150	
Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. factory:	330	251	239	411	370	484	272	306	280	347	367	403		
Men's and boys' oxfords, dress, cattle hide upper, Goodyear welt. 1947-49=100 Women's oxfords (nurses'), side upper, Goodyear	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	110, 3	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	p 110.0	
welt	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	117. 5 112. 3	117. 5 112. 3			117. 5 112. 3	p 116. 8 p 112. 3	
		LUM	BER A	AND N	1ANU	FACT	URES			,				·
LUMBER-ALL TYPES					1									
Exports, total sawmill products	48, 918 220, 063	54, 109	44, 792		70, 262	65, 723	69, 742	65, 298	49, 128				<b>-</b>	
National Lumber Manufacturers Association:  Production, total mil. bd. ft	3,078	197, 952 2, 875	137, 219 2, 749	181, 590 2, 901	233, 015 3, 358	215, 384 3, 310	188, 115 3, 273	255, 505 3, 116	340, 991 2, 671	354, 922 2, 887	i '	294, 520 3, 349	3 148	
Hardwoodsdo Softwoodsdo	718 2, 360	638 2, 237	643 2, 106	$\begin{array}{c} 680 \\ 2,221 \end{array}$	690 2, 668	660 2, 649	634 2,639	617 2, 499	648 2, 023	592 2, 295	584 2, 657	601 2,748	557 2, 591	
Shipments, total do Hardwoods do do do do do do do do do do do do do	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	517	540	3, 330 599	3, 068 545	
Softwoods dodo	2, 251 8, 782	2, 156 8, 950	2, 079 9, 132	2, 196 9, 221	2, 754 9, 227	2, 784 9, 183	2, 604 9, 288	2, 768 9, 111	2, 257 8, 959		1	2, 730 8, 934		
Hardwoods do Softwoods do	3, 107 5, 675	3, 194 5, 756	3, 311 5, 821	3, 379 5, 842	3, 470 5, 757	3, 528 5, 655	3, 598 5, 690	3, 690 5, 421	3, 746 5, 213	3, 821	3,865	3, 841 5, 093	3,879	
SOFTWOODS		·	·			ŕ	Í	ŗ		ŕ	·		,	
Douglas fir:⊕ Orders, newdododododo	753 717	798 750	813 777	863 855	1,033 865	944 763	951 874	884 899	369 895	455 867	660 778	802 718	817 680	   
Production do Shipments do	758 742	753 757	763 779	791 778	963 1, 013	941 1, 037	858 831	712 850	342 365	440	752	882 850	881 846	
Stocks, gross, mill, end of monthdo Exports, total sawmill products‡ M bd. ft	991 22, 305	987 28, 161	1, 002 21, 335	1, 011 39, 609	961 40, 917	898 27, 592	925 36, 218	787 30, 393	791 9, 506	13, 534	16, 119	782 24, 571	831	
Sawed timber‡ do Boards, planks, scantlings, etc.‡ do Prices, wholesale:	10, 505 11, 800	10, 619 17, 542	8, 490 12, 845	19, 937 19, 672	15, 285 25, 632	5, 866 21, 726	13, 991 22, 227	10, 329 20, 064	3, 188 6, 318		4, 872 11, 247	10, 078 14, 493		
Dimension, No. 1 common, 2" x 4", R. L.	73. 122	73. 409	73. 395	73, 941	75. 054	74, 767	75. 180	76. 951	81, 592	81. 779	84. 482	r 86. 849	₽ 83. 662	   <b></b>
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R. L. dol. per M bd. ft  Southern pine:   Southe	123, 978	125. 612	124. 950	125. 922	125. 922	125, 767	125. 767	125. 440	126. 671	126. 671	127. 683	r 132. 953	p 131. 397	1
Orders, new mil. bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo		531 202	595 201	680 251	742 257	693 238	735 261	892 355	832 331	728 297	711 290	700 276	683 259	
Production do do Shipments do		651 559	684 596	687 630	761 736	238 714 712	690 712	707 798	725 856	682	664	666 714	680	
Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of month		1, 976 5, 700	2,064 3,986	2, 121 6, 380	2, 146	2, 148	2, 126	2, 035	1, 904			1,722		<b></b> -
Sawed timberdo Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo	1.098	5, 760 640 5, 060	1, 268 2, 718	1, 528 4, 852	5, 512 923 4, 589	6, 414 1, 601 4, 813	6, 806 1, 564 5, 242	8, 043 1, 770 6, 273	7, 022 1, 798 5, 224	1, 202	1,573	2,897		
Prices, wholesale, composite: Boards. No. 2 and better, 1" x 6" x R. L.				ĺ	ĺ	-				,	· ·			! 
dol. per M bd. ft. Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4" x 8/L dol. per M bd. ft.	76, 549 156, 298		74. 359 155. 379	ĺ	72. 271 154. 154	71. 030 152. 929	70. 268 151. 471	70. 633	74. 624	İ			p 77. 973	1
Western pine: $\oplus$ Orders, newmil. bd. ft	. 491	547	472	512	662	673	675	151. 471 793	150. 981 715			825	₱ 152. 170 694	
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo	317 583	342 512	366 395	383 444	418 568	427 638	410 720	463 724	499 635	516 791	459 851	422 818	382 679	
Shipments do_ Stocks, gross, mill, end of month do_ Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common,	554 1,885	523 1, 874	447 1,822	496 1,770	628 1, 710	664 1,684	$692 \\ 1,712$	740 1, 696	679 1, 652			788 1, 746	654 $1,771$	
1" x 8"dol. per M bd. ft.	70.04	70.65	<b>7</b> 1. 71	70.90	71.01	70. 64	70.16	69.36	<b>7</b> 0. 65	71. 51	71.62	<sup>7</sup> 71. 38	p 72.07	<b></b>
HARDWOOD FLOORING  Maple, beech, and birch:														
Orders, new M bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	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			4, 300 11, 380	3, 700 11, 650	
Production do Shipments do	3, 775 3, 750	4, 300 3, 825	3, 950 3, 750	3, 900 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, 750 4, 400	4,300 3,900	4,400 3,500	<b>-</b>
Stocks, mill, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1 '		9, 750	9, 850	10, 500	10, 650	10, 350	9, 500	8, 200	8, 500	8, 875	9, 200	10, 350	
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Orders, unfilled, end of month do do	46, 584	70, 910 47, 688 81, 218	80, 206 54, 743 77, 282	68,085	99, 618 76, 534 89, 459	84, 824 74, 554 90, 062	78, 781 66, 643 86, 999	99, 934 71, 364 92, 604	95, 444 73, 118 90, 587	77, 983	79, 782	91, 449 73, 083 100, 488	64,301	
Shipments do Stocks, mill, end of month do	73, 924	71, 221	73, 151	75, 737	89, 853 66, 173	90, 926 62, 495	86, 688	95, 213 57, 486	93, 690 54, 383	99, 597	100, 172	100, 488 101, 216 47, 256	94, 988	
* Revised. * Preliminary.  †Revised from 1950 forward to reflect adjustments	. , ,						,							

Revised. \*\*Preliminary.\*\*

1 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.

4 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.

1 Revisions for 1952 for exports of Douglas fir sawmill products will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and	19:		·					19	54					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decen ber
	LUM	BER A	ND N	1ANU	FACT	URES-	-Con	tinued	1					
PLYWOOD														
Hardwood (except container and packaging):* Shipments (market), quarterly total														
M sq. ft., surface measure.  Inventories (for sale), end of quarterdo		172, 270 33, 486			167, 888 34, 681			164, 857 30, 741			177, 340 29, 266			
Softwood (Douglas fir only), production* M sq. ft., 3\$" equivalent	r 298, 012	332, 290	358, 393	318, 019	376, 994	355, 285	342, 385	266, 451	141, 689	207, 060	386, 812	392, 579	388, 393	399, (
		MET	ALS A	AND N	IANU.	FACT	URES							
IRON AND STEEL														
Foreign trade: Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.): Exports, total⊙ ♀short tons	275, 144	326, 599	315, 013	300, 433	315, 967	360, 844	270, 706	327, 602	343, 611	384, 636	405, 050	415 036		
Scrap         do           Imports, total ♀         do           Scrap         do	36, 065 191, 128	51, 953 144, 733	62, 316 86, 632	66, 790 70, 839	103, 464 86, 651	65, 419 103, 650	40, 561 123, 409	102, 562 140, 176	100, 114	140, 938 149, 686	188, 674 147, 345	166, 290 137, 891		l
Scrap do de Scrap	10, 657	2, 294	1, 325	2,016	1, 355	3, 121	11, 073	14, 650	22, 033	29, 448	r 31, 796	20, 651		
Production and receipts total* thous of short tone	5, 700	5, 588	4, 974	4, 806	5, 103	4, 893	5, 090	5, 218	4, 557	4,770	4,729	7 5, 362	₽ 5, 868	
Home scrap produced*dododododo	3, 472 2, 228	3, 472 2, 116	3, 241 1, 733	3, 040 1, 767	3, 181 1, 921	2, 974 1, 919	2, 951 2, 140	2, 965 2, 253	2, 633 1, 924	2, 701 2, 069	2,717 2,011	7 2,939	p 3,068	
Consumption, totaldododododododo	5, 672 6, 816	5, 253 7, 152	5, 123 7, 004	4, 912 6, 940	5, 194 6, 811	5, 133 6, 571	5, 350 6, 315	5, 224 6, 315	4, 378 6, 494	4, 664 6, 599	4, 814 6, 510			
Ore					•									
All districts:  Mine productionthous. of long tons	6, 392	3, 183	3, 068	2, 982	3, 117	4, 466	9, 818	11,610	10, 994	10, 295			3, 272	
Shipmentsdo Stocks, at mines, end of monthdo Lake Superior district:	6, 998 4, 800	2, 099 5, 877	1, 749 7, 041	1, 653 8, 399	1, 597 9, 920	3, 059 11, 327	10, 573 10, 580	12, 399 9, 790	11, 987 8, 796	10, 823 8, 269				
Shipments from upper lake portsdodo	5, 300 7, 522	0 7, 022	6, 996	0 5, 787	0 5, 932	1, 525 5, 287	9, 952 5, 376	10, 608 5, 396	11, 016 5, 155	9, 555 4, 895	7, 951 4, 620	7, 252 5, 398		
Consumption by furnaces do Stocks, end of month, total do At furnaces do do	54, 981 46, 896	48, 815 41, 145	41, 974 34, 797	36, 386 29, 661	30, 587 24, 553	26, 142 20, 600	29, 563 24, 147	34, 996 29, 187	40, 723 34, 537	45, 733 39, 199	49, 753 43, 083	51,868 44,980	49, 869 42, 958	
On Lake Erie docksdoImportsdoImports (manganese content)	8, 085 965	7, 671 938	7, 178 846	6, 725 795	6, 035 844	5, 452 932	5, 416 1, 119	5, 809 1, 496	6, 186 1, 540	6, 534 1, 691	6, 670 1, 904		6, 911	
thous. of long tons	71	108	110	92	74	98	93	83	65	55	71	47		
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures														İ
astings, gray iron: Orders, unfilled, for salethous. of short tons_ Shipments, totaldodo	977 1,009	940 1, 037		865 936	842 1,047	826 995	775 943	804 987	829 821	830 935				
For saledo	570	558	488	492	553	528	516	556	450	542	7 534	552	2	
Orders, unfilled, for sale short tons Shipments, total do For sale do	93, 156 63, 663 37, 561	98, 158 72, 399 39, 721	85, 565 70, 288 38, 266	81,579 69,078 37,792	74, 219 84, 342 47, 125		67, 040 67, 856 37, 306	72, 820	63, 711 50, 893 25, 243	62, 494 59, 259 34, 528	58, 015	64, 321		
ig iron: Productionthous, of short tons	6,063	5, 779	5, 580	4, 811	4, 959	4, 503	4, 624	4,724	4, 626	4, 567	4, 462		1	1
Consumption do Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month	5, 963	5, 703		4, 809	4, 892	4, 505	4, 691	4, 813	4, 469	4, 495	4,486	r 5, 061	p 5, 335	<b>-</b>
Prices, wholesale: Compositedol. per long ton	2, 660 56. 03	2, 800 56, 03		2, 829 56, 03	2, 858 56, 03		2, 729 56, 03	`	2, 762 56. 03				1 '	
Basic (furnace)		56.00	56.00	56. 00	56.00	56.00	56, 00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	₽ 56. 00	
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures														
teel castings: Shipments, totalshort tons	114, 229	123, 295	122, 758	116, 520	122, 310	105, 788	94, 610			89, 590	88, 359	87, 085	,	
For sale, totaldodododo	85, 047 17, 768	92, 299 18, 665	93, 577 20, 058	88, 699 17, 756	92, 271 15, 502	78, 754 10, 768	70, 596 9, 337		53, 207 5, 815	66, 792 9, 344	64, 722	<b>64, 00</b> 4		
teel forgings: Orders, unfilled, for salethous. of short tonsdo	740. 1 143. 2	650. 5 142. 6	637. 9 138. 9	539. 2 126. 9	486. 5 130. 2	459. 6 115. 8	430. 6 107. 1	409. 2 113. 1	395. 4 96. 8	410. 1 102. 2	409. 0 109. 1	382.0	,	
Press and open hammer do do do do do do do do do do do do do	103. 1 40. 1	98. 9 43. 7	101. 5	94. 2 32. 7			80. 9 26. 2	86. 2	74. 4	77. 2	81. 7	'  86. C	)  <b></b>	
teel ingots and steel for castings:  Productiondo  Percent of capacity‡	8, 690	7, 946	7, 951	7, 083	7, 290	6, 971	7, 473	7, 364	6, 628	6, 667	6, 807	7, 702	8,089	
Prices, wholesale:	90	. 0524	. 0524	. 0524	. 0524	. 0524	71 . 0524	. 0524	. 0539	. 0541	. 0541	1	1	
Composite, finished steeldol. per lb_ 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	74.00	74.00	74.00	74, 00	» 74.00	
Structural steel, f. o. b. milldol. per lb Steel scrap, heavy melting (Pittsburgh)	. 0438	. 0438		. 0437	. 0437	. 0437	. 0437	. 0437	. 0452	. 0452	. 0452	. 0452	p. 0452	
dol. per long ton Steel, Manufactured Products	36. 50	<b>33.</b> 50	30. 50	28, 50	25. 50	26. 50	29. 50	29. 50	28, 50	29. 50	30. 50	32, 50	⊅ 34. 50	
arrels and drums, steel, heavy types:														
Orders, unfilled, end of month thousands Shipments do Stocks, end month of do	3, 404 1, 848	2,003	1,600	3, 141 1, 681	3, 066 1, 950	3, 238 1, 892	3, 101 · 1, 908	3, 208 2, 038	1,848	2, 939 1, 785	2, 726 1, 902	1,868	1,782	
* Revised. * Preliminary.	88	78	71	68 <sup>1</sup>	73	67	62	67	72	109	110	112	103	·

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \* Preliminary.

\*New series. Data for hardwood plywood are compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; they cover all known market producers of hardwood types, except as indicated.

Douglas fir plywood production is compiled by the Douglas Fir Plywood Association. Data presented are total industry figures, based on reports from plants controlling, on the average, approximately 90 percent of industry capacity. The monthly totals are estimated from weekly reports by prorating split weeks on the basis of a 5-day workweek, with allowance for generally observed holidays.

Data for production and receipts of iron and steel scrap are compiled by the U. S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines; data prior to 1953 are not available for publication.

On the 1952 edition of the export schedule, certain items (pipe fittings, welding rods, bolts, fabricated structural and other shapes) were transferred from the steel-mill products to the metal manufactures category. The data through 1952 as shown in the 1953 edition of Business Stantistics were adjusted to include exports of these commodities for comparability with the earlier data. Exports beginning January 1953 as published in the March 1953 Survey and subsequent issues exclude these items which averaged 21,300 short tons per month in 1953.

Provided in the April 1954 Survey.

Provided in the April 1954 Survey.

Provided in the April 1954 Survey.

Provided in the April 1954 Survey.

	1												<del></del>	
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-	October	Novem- ber	Decem
			ND N		FACT	URES-	-Cont	tinued			1 501	<u> </u>		1 50
IRON AND STEEL—Continued														
Steel, Manufactured Products—Continued														ĺ
Cans, metal, shipments (in terms of steel consumed),         total         short tons           Food         do         do           Nonfood         do         do           Shipments for sale         do         do	314, 408 190, 280 124, 128 280, 289	192, 403 123, 416 68, 987 155, 000	264, 708 161, 320 103, 388 224, 580	260, 053 157, 880 102, 173 225, 597	291, 408 164, 484 126, 924 252, 096	187, 779 136, 124	317, 332 179, 790 137, 542 275, 979	380, 981 222, 832 158, 149 339, 278	407, 615 247, 928 159, 687 370, 498	375, 998 147, 142	457, 992 328, 354 129, 638 408, 424		166, 980 106, 641	
Commercial closures, production millions.  Provins, production thousand gross teel products, net shipments:  Total thous of short tons.  Bars: Hot rolled, all grades do.  Reinforcing do.  Semimanufactures do.  Pipe and tubes do.  Plates do.	1, 097 22, 378 5, 904 633 140 190 728 609	1, 137 21, 972 5, 685 586 125 190 714 633	1, 089 24, 581 5, 728 569 111 169 664 572	1, 207 26, 572 5, 365 549 113 165 664 529	1,410 31,680 5,584 546 125 161 748	1, 386 31, 285 5, 288 479 146 153 765 457	1, 308 29, 767 5, 423 494 163 136 731 442	1, 449 32, 026 5, 887 532 211 157 786	1, 209 28, 679 4, 490 444 168 116 674 376	1, 330 27, 366 4, 681 446 152 142 715	1, 283 21, 841 5, 004 471 151 138 694 379	1, 328 20, 454 5, 035 530 150 141 7 662	1, 219 18, 264 5, 240 577 140 171 579	1
Rails         do           Sheets         do           Strip: Cold rolled         do           Hot rolled         do           Structural shapes, heavy         do           Tin plate and terneplate         do           Wire and wire products         do	182 1, 768 169 151 443 303 270	185 1,674 140 116 481 266 264	178 1,738 123 127 473 411 292	178 1,519 113 116 438 393 314	166 1,496 112 120 437 475 366	122 1,481	82 1,539 94 125 353 607 394	108 1,657 107 140 373 690 423	80 1, 347 74 95 350 242 322	71 1, 331 95 109 326 342	63 1, 357 103 108 346 580 359	59 1, 633 110 130 344 273	49 1, 857 126 144 331 261	
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS			!											
Production, primary	105, 636 400, 077 . 0996	434, 958 . 1033	444, 137 . 0892	110, 483 462, 577 . 0875	122, 339 474, 966 . 0892	435, 681 . 1037	125, 138 451, 744 . 1092	120, 758 457, 748 . 1000	126, 161 442, 371 . 1000	469, 227 . 1000	413, 265 . 1081	418, 590 . 1100	7.1100	
mil. of lb.   do.   Wrought products, total⊕   do.   Plate and sheet⊕   do.   Parass sheets, wholesale price, mill.   dol. per lb.   lopper:	199. 9 51. 0 148. 9 89. 4 . 417	200. 8 51. 6 149. 2 91. 2 . 417	205. 4 51. 4 153. 9 84. 3 . 417	196. 5 51. 2 145. 3 80. 5 . 417	226. 2 56. 2 170. 0 93. 0 . 417	227. 2 53. 0 174. 2 96. 9 . 417	216. 3 47. 7 168. 7 94. 9 . 417	232.3 48.1 184.2 102.0	209. 6 39. 6 169. 9 94. 7 1. 444	42. 4 184. 8 104. 6	225. 9 46. 2 179. 7 101. 1	53. 4 180. 5 100. 8	181. 8 103. 8	
Production: Mine production, recoverable coppershort tons. Crude (mine or smelter, including custom intake) short tons.  Refined	75, 937 85, 724 119, 230 100, 908 93, 274	77, 340 88, 732 123, 296 112, 244 89, 193	84, 216 111, 553 77, 091	65, 299 74, 428 103, 496 89, 017 118, 417	71, 289 81, 100 117, 546 95, 795 125, 759	68, 383 77, 463 112, 617 104, 579 124, 523	71, 424 78, 231 108, 403 111, 005 82, 111	72, 984 85, 329 112, 121 106, 252 69, 181	66, 567 75, 667 107, 095 97, 436 68, 921		62, 140 68, 995 87, 874 89, 198 47, 666	78, 467 92, 258 105, 293	99, 746 118, 949 122, 908	
Exports, refined and manufactured	15, 898 32, 226 25, 823 6, 403 . 2965	26, 416 32, 105 18, 960	30, 472 34, 790 20, 533	25, 499 55, 617 41, 155 14, 462 . 2967	19,043 43,214 31,961 11,253 .2969	31, 235	29, 712 51, 974 32, 118 19, 856 . 2970	26,046 81,833 35,316 46,517 . 2970	24, 183 62, 228 30, 816 31, 412 . 2970	27, 121 54, 574 38, 161 16, 413	16, 783 52, 388 32, 740 19, 648 . 2970	25, 867 28, 603 20, 508		
Ore (lead content):  Mine production Receipts by smelters, domestic ore Refined (primary refineries):	25, 059 26, 904		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 28, 835	24, 994 25, 244	25, 503 26, 884	29, 107	
Production do Shipments (domestic) do Stocks, end of month do Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (N. Y.) dol, per lb. Imports, total, except mirs. (lead content) ?	52, 562 43, 234 67, 494 . 1350	81, 152 . 1350	92, 496 . 1326	42,046 36,551 97,981 .1282	50, 808 47, 837 100, 927 . 1294	46, 730 47, 161 100, 441 . 1390	49, 139 40, 183 109, 302 . 1400	. 1411	35, 716 37, 195 93, 030 . 1400	43, 402 84, 429 . 1406	93, 358 . 1460	51, 276 36, 307 95, 496 . 1497	94, 387	
Short tons    Production, pig\$ long tons    Consumption, pig, tots!\$ do    Primary\$ do	40,052 2,964 5,826 3,698		2, 957 6, 260	46, 957 3, 232 6, 350 4, 230	52, 841 3, 804 7, 190 4, 720	3, 207 7, 230	62, 089 2, 235 7, 210 5, 100	64, 014 1, 425 7, 400 5, 100	<sup>2</sup> 194 6, 300	2, 232 7, 000	2, 625 6, 700	2, 636 6, 700	2, 435 6, 700	
Stocks, pig, end of month, totals do Governments do Industrials do Imports:	28, 460 15, 717 12, 743	32, 928 18, 467 14, 461	35, 674 22, 767 12, 967	26, 646 12, 743	38, 204 26, 650 11, 554	33, <b>3</b> 71 22, 152 11, 219	19, 581 6, 842 12, 739	12, 925 0 12, 925	11, 380 0 11, 380	2, 502 12, 625	16, 491 4, 406 12, 085	12, 769	2, 855 13, 667	
Ore (tin content)	3, 329 5, 067 . 8319 37, 699	3,648 5,802 .8461 39,919	. 8483	2, 417 3, 987 . 8504	1, 346 5, 413 . 9188	1, 217 5, 021 . 9612	5, 828 . 9353	3, 100 6, 859 . 9421	414 3, 924 . 9654	5, 487 . 9338	2, 286 4, 601 . 9354	. 9304	. 9110	ļ
Slab zinc:       Production       do         Shipments, total       do         Domestic       do         Stocks, end of month       do         Price, wholesale, prime Western (St. Louis)	75, 891 68, 685 63, 617 165, 623	79, 116 63, 896 55, 487 180, 843	54, 865 198, 712	57, 781 199, 994	41, 252 71, 186 70, 080 66, 929 201, 100	39, 945 70, 258 70, 618 67, 152 200, 740	40, 031 73, 654 64, 566 61, 859 209, 828	40, 436 71, 540 80, 244 72, 262 201, 124	198, 027	71, 810 76, 584 58, 188 193, 253	60, 137 77, 885 64, 548 175, 505	67, 047 90, 415 73, 967 152, 137	7 97, 617 7 77, 074 7 134, 639	85, 95, 75, 124,
dol. per lb.	. 1000 48, 538 2, 831 36, 198 9, 509	73, 246 4, 454 58, 292	52, 419	. 0938 63, 908 6, 704 48, 525 8, 679	. 0964 77, 774 1, 264 61, 332 15, 178	. 1025 39, 112 2, 054 21, 439 15, 619	. 1029 50, 847 45 40, 594 10, 208		. 1100 57, 827 194 37, 565 20, 068			128 10, 602	. 1150	

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \*Preliminary. 1 Specifications changed; not comparable with data prior to June 1954.

© Production by secondary plants only.

© Preliminary. 1 Specifications changed; not comparable with data prior to June 1954.

© Production by secondary plants only.

© Revisions for 1952 imports are shown in the April 1954 Survey.

© 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.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and	198	3		<del></del> ,				19	54					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decen ber
	META	ALS A	ND N	IANUI	ACTU	URES-	-Cont	inued						
EATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC:	-													
diators and convectors, east iron: A Shipments thous. of sq. ft. Stocks, end of month do	2, 782 5, 986	2, 095 5, 957	2, 041 6, 126	1, 896 6, 292	1, 732 6, 906	1, 738 7, 453	1, 745 7, 696	2, 208 7, 903	1, 937 7, 438	3, 315 6, 765	3, 217 6, 478	3, 354		
l burners:‡ Shipmentsnumber	62, 010	44, 631 76, 872	46, 181	44, 175	48, 983	50, 350	52, 781	68, 798	65, 184	90, 662	102, 888	101, 916		
Stocks, end of monthdo oves and ranges, domestic cooking, excl. electric: Shipments, totalnumber	65, 250 176, 297	150, 392		71, 251 168, 062	77, 203 203, 584	84, 276 186, 951	82, 995 176, 925	80, 845 187, 944	75, 345 145, 829	72, 238 196, 180	57, 306 222, 839	216, 956		
Coal and wooddododododododododododododo	6, 876 159, 270 10, 151	5, 516 134, 904 9, 972	4, 683 137, 768 8, 946	6, 110 153, 515 8, 437	5, 643 188, 519 9, 422		3, 468 164, 228 9, 229	4, 206 174, 806 8, 932	4, 351 134, 896 6, 582	6, 294 180, 210 9, 676	7, 708 204, 947 10, 184	197, 984		
oves, domestic heating, shipments, totaldo Coal and wooddo	260, 150 27, 610	103, 223 11, 028	88, 689 4, 471	74, 542 6, 117	94, 395 7, 242	126, 819 6, 804	125, 981 6, 474	180, 323 10, 935	203, 901 23, 443	261, 936 36, 879	351, 135 55, 091	417, 185 66, 824		
Gasdo Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oildo arm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity air-flow),	172, 467 60, 073	64, 070 28, 125	40, 791 43, 427	33, 364 35, 061	44, 691 42, 462	77, 109 42, 906	76, 427 43, 080	111, 796 57, 592	114, 195 66, 263	156, 343 68, 714	205, 345 90, 699	257, 606 92, 755		
shipments total \( \) number	85, 783 43, 137 37, 895	63, 612 33, 495 27, 984	30, 927	57, 217 30, 505 24, 267	69, 280 39, 870 26, 827	72, 488 43, 566 26, 882	82, 462 49, 661 30, 210	95, 359 57, 229 33, 923	92, 463 53, 116	130, 486 75, 062 48, 655	$\{82,023$	137, 820 79, 022 50, 063		
Gas         do           Oil         do           Solid fuel         do           ater heaters, gas, shipments*         do	5, 546 148, 855	2, 806 135, 054	2, 403	2, 445	2, 583 184, 043	2,040	2, 591 191, 660	4, 207 202, 574	35, 474 3, 873 186, 528	6, 769	8,844	7, 835		
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS														
lowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly: Blowers and fans, new ordersthous. of dol Unit heater group, new ordersdodo		43, 197 16, 699			49, 495 13, 661			62, 049 14, 586			37, 709 14, 840			
oundry equipment (new), new orders, net† mo. avg. shipments, 1947-49=100 arnaces. industrial, new orders, net:	150.0	161. 2	173.8	99. 9	82. 7	125, 3	80.8	86.4	68.8	75. 6	68. 3	147. 5	<b>-</b>	
Electric processingthous. of dol	1, 166 1, 690	909 1, 624	1, 356 1, 832	994 1, 686	2, 042 1, 119		3, 051 2, 423	986 3, 642	457 973	1, 053 1, 116				
New ordersmo. avg. shipments, 1945-47=100dodomps, steam, power, centrifugal and rotary, new	146, 6 320, 2	149. 8 301. 4		159. 8 323. 1	$169.6 \\ 327.2$		139. 5 270. 3	185. 2 276. 3	124. 7 205. 7					
ordersthous. of dol_ ractors (except garden), quarterly:*	4, 634	4, 645		4, 272	5, 093		5, 007	5, 176	4, 733		1 '	· '		1
Shipments, totalododo Wheel type (excl. contractors' off-highway)_do Tracklayingdo		149, 094 76, 524 66, 201			173, 955 105, 302 60, 207			211, 686 123, 050 74, 731			7 155, 588 81, 158 63, 041			
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT														
tteries (automotive replacement only), ship- nentsthousands ousehold electrical appliances, sales billed:	2, 173	1,890	1, 788	1, 422	1, 194	1, 150	1, 391	1, 834	2, 288	2, 481	2,728	r 2, 667	2,407	
Refrigerators, indexf1947-49=100 Vacuum eleaners, standard typethousands	35. 2 216. 2 3 r 238. 2	53. 1 190. 8 + 191. 6		91. 0 199. 0 r 295. 2	89. 0 276. 5 r 307. 9	220.8	209.4	82.0 195.8 * 303.5	93. 0 193. 6	185.4	238. 2	263. 2	237. 9	
Washers, domestic salesdododosets, production§dodododododod	1, 065. 8	1 1, 101. 1	872.0	769. 2	1 940.4	745. 2	722.1	1 837. 7	* 242, 9 438, 1	785. 5	1 932. 3	997. 8	1, 098. 7	p11,
thousands sulating materials and related products: Insulating materials, sales billed, index†	561. 2	1 449. 8	ĺ	426. 9	1 599. 6		1	1 544. 1	307. 0	1				p 1 8
Fiber products: Laminated fiber products, shipments	129. 6	133. 1	124.0	120.0	136.0	124.0	116.0	124.0	92. 0	111.0	123. 0	117.0		
Vulcanized fiber: Consumption of fiber paperthous. of lb	8, 879 3, 591	8, 894 3, 571	•	8, 160 3, 370	9, 598 3, 850		,	9, 521 3, 128	7, 739 2, 566	1		1	,	
Shipments of vulcanized products_thous. of dol_eel conduit (rigid), shipments*thous. of feet_	1, 367 17, 488	1, 405	1, 421	1, 451	1, 535 20, 306	1, 388	1, 237	1, 236 26, 171	1,037		1, 217		1,350	
otors and generators, quarterly:  New orders, index†		144. 6	l .		152.0			153.0					i	1
New orders thous. of dol  Billings do  Direct current motors and generators, 1-200 hp:¶		36, 341 37, 804	- <b></b>					· .					_	
New orders thous. of dol. Billings do		7, 883 11, 490			9, 533 9, 131			7, 958 10, 183					<u>-</u>	
	PI	TROI	LEUM	, COA	L, AN	D PR	ODUC	TS						
COAL athracite:														
Production thous. of short tons Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of month	1				2, 204	'		l .	1, 939		1		· '	
thous, of short tons  Exports do  Prices:	1, 929 247	159	246	193		152	145	217	1, 244 147	240	273	403		
Retail, composite ?dol. per short ton Wholesale, chestnut, f. o. b. car at minedo		15. 533	15. 533	15. 533	15. 533	12.850	13. 381	13. 588	13. 588	13. 713	13. 836	r 13, 350	p 13. 498	
<ul> <li>Revised.</li> <li>Preliminary</li> <li>Represents 5 weelens for January-October 1953 (thous.); 277.3; 326.6; 3-4</li> <li>Revisions for oil burners for January-July 1952 are</li> </ul>	6.0; 288.5;	286.5; 304	1.1; 228.3;	inning Jul 291.3; 340.	5; 310.9.		-			_		i to exclud	-	

vectors.

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. S-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.

Olneludes contractors' off-highway wheel-type tractors.

§Radio production comprises home, portable battery, automobile, and clock models; television sets include combination models. Data for December 1953 and March, June, September and December 1954 cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

⊕ Data for November-December 1953 cover 18 companies; beginning January 1954, 19 companies.

¶ 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.

§ 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.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	December	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
PF	TROI	EUM,	COA	L, AN	D PR	ODUC	TS—C	Contin	ued	1			<u></u>	
Bituminous: 3 Production thous. of short tons	r 35, 798	r <b>3</b> 7, 423	34, 055	29, 657	31, 456	28, 380	29, 050	30, 660	27, 750	33, 305	34, 385	r 36, 610	36, 750	37,082
Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total thous. of short tons.  Industrial consumption, total do Beehive coke ovens do Oven-coke plants do do do do do do do do do do do do do	7 35, 819 7 30, 448 7 478	7 39, 099 7 31, 956 7 446	39, 772 31, 436 258	32, 962 26, 560 106	34, 134 27, 969 59	27, 958 24, 487 56	26, 477 23, 831 47	25, 535 23, 256 49	24, 937 22, 836 45	52	r 56	30, 180 25, 783 46	26, 993 51	
Oven-coke plants         do           Cement mills         do           Electric-power utilities         do           Railways (class I)         do           Steel and rolling mills         do           Other industrial         do           Retail deliveries         do	7 8, 387 686 9, 893 2, 096 481 8, 427 5, 371	7 8, 339 7 754 10, 585 2, 092 555 9, 185 7, 143	8, 050 735 10, 620 1, 939 566 9, 268 8, 336	6, 901 624 8, 798 1, 610 476 8, 045 6, 402	7, 298 676 9, 614 1, 601 532 8, 189 6, 165	6, 658 625 8, 438 1, 347 411 6, 952 3, 471	6, 811 641 8, 435 1, 356 381 6, 160 2, 646	576 9,029 1,254 339 5,416	6, 581 675 9, 133 1, 278 315 4, 809 2, 101	306 5, 155	674 9, 456 1, 233 320 5, 356	7, 246 740 10, 076 1, 375 360 5, 940 4, 397	719 10,435 1,449 432 6,469	
Consumption on vessels (bunker fuel) thous, of short tons. Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month, total thous, of short tons.	54 82, 381	19 80, 614	5 75, 741	75, 194	5 72, 033	29 70, 595	52 69, 432	62 69, 646	55 67, 186	47	47	54 70, 349	47	
Industrial, total	90 649	79, 075	74, 531 14, 885 1, 290 38, 090 2, 432 931 16, 903	74, 029 14, 730 1, 173 37, 969 2, 350 887 16, 920	71, 146 13, 887 1, 068 37, 468 2, 167 830 15, 726	69, 611 12, 856 1, 071 37, 504 2, 049 798 15, 333	68, 606 12, 596 1, 090 38, 299 1, 839 740 14, 042	68, 803 12, 659 1, 144 39, 125	66, 286 11, 125 1, 123 38, 848 1, 662 639 12, 889	67, 656 11, 571 1, 184 39, 708 1, 657 621	68, 764 11, 868 1, 233 40, 462 1, 597 612	69, 455 12, 190 1, 287	70, 096 12, 475 1, 360 41, 072 1, 540 592	
Retail dealers        do           Exports        do           Prices:        do	1, 739 2, 712	1, 539 1, 720	1, 210 1, 414	1, 165 1, 294	887 1, 449	984 <b>2,</b> 462	826 3, 100	843 3, 136	900 2, 832		926 2, 940	894 3, 526		
Retail, composite†dol. per short ton_ Wholesale: Mine run, f. o. b. car at minedo Prepared sizes, f. o. b. car at minedo	15, 10 5, 716 6, 811	'	15, 14 5, 681 6, 837	15, 13 5, 607 6, 787	15, 12 5, 481 6, 429	14. 99 5. 403 6. 375	14. 70 1 6. 398 2 4. 538	14, 70 16, 440 24, 525	14. 73 1 6. 586 2 4. 506	16.711	14. 89 1 6. 875 2 4. 493	14. 98 1 6. 955 7 2 4. 488	15.04 p 1 6.961 p 2 4.488	
COKE   Production:   Beehive	307 5, 915 380	280 5, 825 386	164 5, 634 387	64 4, 824 325	35 5, 110 395	35 4, 658 386	29 4, 772 379	31 4, 609 371	7 30 4, 591 420	r 4, 476		29 r 5, 053 456	33 5, 198	
Byproduct plants, total	2, 658 1, 698 959 137 34	172	2, 751 1, 702 1, 049 209 36	222	2, 719 1, 525 1, 194 269 29	2, 860 1, 579 1, 281 299 24	3, 012 1, 657 1, 355 331 36	2, 973 1, 609 1, 364 355 46	2, 843 1, 619 1, 224 384 25	1, 624 1, 235	1, 693 1, 224 402	7 2, 851 7 1, 638 1, 213 424 34	1,595 1,211	<b>-</b>
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. 25	13. 75	13. 75
Crude petroleum: Wells completed †	2, 194 188, 315 93 209, 599 283, 021 71, 634 192, 585 18, 802	193, 378 92 215, 892 276, 676 72, 738 185, 165	2, 599 193, 453 91 215, 366 270, 811 70, 661 180, 876 19, 274	178, 603 91 197, 914 266, 918 70, 916	88 214, 620 271, 867 73, 068	2, 486 198, 440 86 204, 336 280, 316 75, 852 185, 995 18, 463	89 218, 178 282, 250 75, 503	208, 408 285, 155	90 214, 402 284, 894 74, 574 191, 352	191, 190 87 212, 708 281, 043 70, 659 191, 374	184, 527 88 208, 155 274, 608 67, 989 187, 674	190, 198 86 211, 851 269, 442 68, 292 181, 678		
Exports	1,052 17,919 2,820	1, 378 19, 841	1, 587 18, 009 2, 820	795	873	1, 418 17, 259 2, 820	1, 258	1,372	1, 073 20, 379 2, 820	1, 349 20, 454	509	1, 485	   	 
Refined petroleum products:  Fuel oil: Production: Distillate fuel oil‡thous. of bbl	43, 901 36, 684	44, 663 38, 652		3 43, 256 34, 754	<sup>3</sup> 45, 204 36, 222	<sup>3</sup> 41, 218 34, 215	<sup>3</sup> 42, 531 35, 582	<sup>2</sup> 41, 966 3 <b>3,</b> 691	<sup>3</sup> 43, 892 33, 749	\$ 45, 048 33, 131	<sup>3</sup> 45, 415 32, 569			
Domestic demand:   Distillate fuel oil!			54, 976	46, 978	<sup>3</sup> 54, 222 48, 902	<sup>3</sup> 38, 269 42, 392	<sup>2</sup> 28, 966 39, 417	38, 074	<sup>3</sup> 26, 864 36, 139	7 <sup>3</sup> 29, 494 37, 358	39, 069	3 35,002		
Railways (class I)§do Vessels (bunker oil)do Stocks, end of month:		7, 619 8, 534 6, 612	8, 285 7, 839 6, 031	5, 699 7, 595 5, 494	6, 456 7, 819 5, 985	4, 783 7, 230 6, 381	4, 250 6, 921 6, 289	4, 291 7, 700 6, 378	4, 446 7, 660 6, 475	7, 835 5, 928		5, 316 7, 818 6, 119	5, 981	
Distillate fuel oil do Residual fuel oil do Exports: Distillate fuel oil do Residual fuel oil do One de de de de de de de de de de de de de	133, 381 51, 267 2, 134 1, 912	111, 944 49, 370 2, 362 1, 514	3 81, 044 47, 474 1, 616 1, 365	47, 119 1, 275	3 60, 270 44, 249 1, 516 2, 106	2 61, 721 44, 362 1, 911 1, 637	3 73, 581 47, 009 1, 992 2, 006	3 86, 325 50, 216 2, 176 1, 793	54, 365 1, 711	1, 434	56, 702 1, 525	56, 541		
Prices, wholesale: Distillate (New York Harbor, No. 2 fuel) dol. per gal. Residual (Okla., No. 6 fuel)dol. per bbl.	. 100 1. 350	. <b>09</b> 5 <b>1. 4</b> 50	. 095 1. 500	. 100 1. 450	. 097 1. 200	. 095 1. 150	. 092 1. 100	. 092 1. 000	. 090 1. 000		. 092 1. 150	. 096	. 096 ₽. 096	
Kerosene:         Production	469	29, 070 623	<sup>3</sup> 18, 287 <sup>2</sup> 22, 013 418	3 11, 542 3 12, 682 3 20, 183 609	3 12, 990 3 17, 533 564	<sup>3</sup> 9, 665 <sup>3</sup> 6, 893 <sup>3</sup> 19, 656 584	\$ 9, 350 \$ 4, 861 \$ 23, 892 158	<sup>2</sup> 28, 184 229	<sup>3</sup> 9, 156 <sup>3</sup> 4, 920 <sup>3</sup> 31, 953 398	<sup>3</sup> 6, 196 <sup>3</sup> 34, 949 80	<sup>3</sup> 37, 099 250	<sup>3</sup> 9, 261 <sup>3</sup> 37, 140 188		
dol per gal.	. 110	. 105	. 105	. 110]	. 107	. 105	. 102	. 102	. 100	. 100	. 100	. 104	p. 104	

r 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 October 1954 (thous. bbl.): Production—from gasoline, 2,751; from kerosene, 926; from distillate, 331; domestic demand, 4,444; stocks, 2,920.

The visions for January—September 1952 and January—October 1953 will be shown later.

† Revised series. Data represent weighted averages based on quotations in 26 cities for all sizes of bituminous coal.

§ Includes nonmarketable catalyst coke. Such production for January—October 1954 is as follows (thous. short tons): 156; 122; 139; 138; 130; 143; 186; 176; 164; 172.

‡ Revisions for 1952 appear on p. 8–35 of the February and March 1954 issues of the Survey.

§ 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.

Juless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical	l	Dogom	Te	Ech-				1954			g		NT	_
Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	De t
PE	TROL	EUM,	COA	L, AN	D PR	DDUC	TS—C	Contin	ued					
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued														
efined petroleum products—Continued Lubricants: Production thous of bbl. Domestic demand; do. Stocks, refinery, end of month do. Exports do Price, wholesale, bright stock (midcontinent, f. o, b, Tulsa) dol. per gal.	4, 553 3, 211 9, 846 1, 184	4, 572 3, 041 10, 070 1, 193	4, 408 2, 994 10, 472 965	1, 188	4, 376 3, 579 10, 385 1, 002	4, 204 3, 321 9, 745 1, 456	4, 566 3, 208 9, 764 1, 281	4, 508 3, 189 9, 599 1, 429	4, 386 3, 419 9, 251 1, 264	4, 563 3, 374 9, 035 1, 341	4, 522 3, 308 9, 230 967	9, 183 1, 180		
Gasoline (including aviation):  Production, total $Q$ thous, of bbl  Gasoline and naphtha from crude oil $Q$	. 205 108, 623		. 190 1 106, 373					. 180						
thous of bbl  Natural gasoline used at refineriesdo  Natural gasoline sold to jobbers Qdo	95, 722 10, 145 2, 756	99, 525 9, 873 3, 075	94, 336 9, 633 2, 404	1 85, 244 8, 987 3, 099	1 91, 851 9, 240 3, 521	1 90, 074 8, 861 3, 185	1 95, 241 9, 441 3, 270	1 91, 956 9, 423 3, 102	1 95, 092 9, 828 2, 973	1 94, 798 10, 334 3, 118	10, 487	1 93, 595 10, 612 2, 960		
Domestic demand 9 do Stocks, end of month: Finished gasoline do At refineries do Unfinished gasoline do Natural gasoline and allied products do do	99, 210 142, 472 78, 021 8, 275 12, 223	100, 225 151, 129 86, 761 8, 820 10, 428	1 89, 852 1 163, 532 1 97, 997 8, 172 10, 334	1 172, 207 1 106, 821	1 101, 549 1 173, 060 1 104, 344 8, 237 11, 447	<sup>1</sup> 103, 866 <sup>1</sup> 168, 301 <sup>1</sup> 99, 155 8, 705 12, 295	1 168, 660	<sup>1</sup> 113, 037 <sup>1</sup> 156, 526 <sup>1</sup> 85, 569 8, 878 14, 998	1 149, 045	1 144, 615 1 77, 159 8, 553	8,479	1 141, 046 1 73, 571 8, 615		
Exports (motor fuel, gasoline, jet fuel) \( \)do Prices, gasoline: Wholesale, refinery (Oklahoma, group 3)	2, 399	2, 302	1, 954	2, 261	1, 235	1,798	2, 275	2,712	2, 341	2,084				
Wholesale, regular grade (N. Y) do. Retail, service stations, 50 cities do. Aviation gasoline: Production, total thous. of bbl.	. 113 . 142 . 221 7, 074	. 111 . 141 . 220 7, 676	. 111 . 137 . 218 7, 245	. 108 . 135 . 216 6, 991	. 108 . 135 . 216 7, 359	. 108 . 135 . 214 7, 209	. 108 . 135 . 218 7, 567	. 108 . 135 . 216 7, 990	. 105 . 135 . 214 7, 857	. 105 . 125 . 217	. 125	. 125 . 213 7, 924	p , 125 , 213	
100-octane and abovedo Stocks, totaldodododo	6, 120 10, 162 5, 856 5, 181	6, 230 10, 172 5, 498	6, 156 10, 773 5, 759 3, 447	5, 580	6, 220 11, 486 5, 719 4, 895	5, 806 11, 685 5, 582 5, 392	6, 569 12, 400 6, 632	7, 157 10, 637 5, 301 7, 775	6, 393 10, 984 5, 472 8, 850	7 6, 272 9, 899	6, 127 r 9, 289 r 5, 420	6, 209 9, 780 6, 054		
Production         do           Stocks, refinery, end of month         do           Wax:⊙         Production         do           Stocks, refinery, end of month         do	6, 244 434 558	7, 314 420 538	8, 370 442 598	9, 589 420	10, 970 478 644	11, 530 434 612	11, 383 474	9, 579 409 609	8, 542 433 597	7, 150 408		5, 702		
phalt products, shipments: Asphalt roofing, total	4, 126 911 1, 030	2, 698 596 661	2, 565 573 673	637	3, 824 806 843	4, 923 1, 005 1, 011	5, 374 1, 021 1, 076	6, 484 1, 146 1, 309	5, 251 978 1, 110		1, 349	1, 233	975	
Shingles, all types do. Asphalt sidings do. Saturated felts? short tons	2, 185 138 60, 241	1, 441 107 48, 872	1, 319 89 47, 989	1, 540 94	2, 175 116 55, 760	2, 907 113	3, 277 114 76, 110	4, 029 151	3, 162 115 69, 903	3, 566 147	4, 160 7 153	3, 537 144	2, 996 125	
		PUL	P, PA	PER,	AND	PRIN	ΓING							
PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER											1			
llpwood: Receipts thous. of cords (128 cu. ft.). Consumption do Stocks, end of month do saste paper:	2,367 2,380 5,582	2, 220 2, 157 5, 639		2, 191 5, 835	5,672	5, 288	4,867		4, 737	2, 515 4, 708	2, 414 4, 794	4,854	4, 823	
Receipts short tons Consumption do tocks, end of month do  WOOD PULP	682, 394 667, 762 452, 079	646, 134 620, 455 478, 791	620, 217 648, 266 454, 246	639, 813	716,052	668,050	672, 590	696, 5 <b>0</b> 0	576, 537	694, 972	7 671, 957 683, 164 419, 126	r 679, 893 r 702, 283 r 414, 332	679, 830 675, 713 418, 447	
oduction: Total, all grades thous, of short tons	r 1, 503	1, 337	1,487	1, 362	1,541	1,484	1, 574	1, 562	1,416	1,605	1, 505	7 1, 686	1, 635	
Dissolving and special alpha short tons. Sulphate (paper grades) do. Sulphite (paper grades) do	63, 116 830, 754 191, 913 35, 442 189, 442	45, 016 720, 957 184, 693 34, 343 191, 255	59, 370 808, 709 201, 593 38, 590 201, 614	61,837 735,303 182,715 35,213 185,446	63, 338 832, 420 210, 086 40, 182 209, 157	56, 703 792, 919 199, 339 37, 841 200, 064	60, 742 854, 198 204, 781 39, 831 202, 487	64, 784 841, 999 200, 217 40, 123	55, 302 743, 809 182, 706 27, 634 193, 596	71, 702 865, 602 207, 051 38, 769 203, 727	61, 825 802, 452 195, 329 31, 407 200, 111	74, 840 921, 247 208, 075 34, 620 7 210, 356	75, 558 891, 863 199, 166 35, 442 203, 790	3
Groundwood do Defibrated, exploded, etc do do do do do do do do do do do do do	91, 576 156, 634 43, 766 29, 492 3, 298	82,766 148,629 41,252 32,808 2,957 27,298	82, 246 155, 081 42, 188 33, 457 3, 754	159, 946 44, 248 32, 363 3, 657	80, 987 164, 003 44, 329 33, 262 3, 668	43, 819 33, 020 3, 388	178, 610 52, 093 37, 351 4, 373	188, 667 53, 150 41, 138 4, 873	174, 276 51, 060 33, 876 4, 315	177, 846 49, 317 33, 518 4, 008	176, 083 49, 791 36, 939 2, 995	182, 082 57, 239 738, 384 2, 777	195, 286 61, 184 42, 645 2, 760	 
cports, all grades, totaldodo	25, 980 17, 465	27, 298 28, 965	28, 436 14, 291		29, 494 26, 896	29, 965 24, 229		28, 707 30, 680	26, 289 59, 623	25, 218 44, 894	1		20, 875	1
ports, all grades, totald do	174, 565 23, 345 62, 278 60, 649 3, 328 23, 086	177, 164 17, 232 76, 627 57, 990 3, 297 20, 862	144, 813 16, 210 60, 617 46, 507 3, 048	171, 821 18, 302 74, 031 54, 606 2, 912	178, 770 20, 451 76, 531 57, 522 3, 502	152, 845 22, 309 66, 210 45, 513 2, 555	150, 868 17, 823 63, 660 47, 105 3, 287	192, 698 21, 413 89, 151 60, 188 3, 585	163, 559 20, 340 78, 867 43, 738 2, 477	172, 705 18, 178 80, 693 48, 551 3, 154	171, 727 22, 724 72, 923 51, 432 3, 876	174, 891 16, 881 83, 849 51, 624 3, 201		
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	20,000	20,002	16, 793	41,300	19, 301	15, 866	18,710	17,043	17, 670	21, 117	19, 951	18, 548		
ll paper and paperboard mills: Paper and paperboard production, total thous, of short tons. Paper (incl. building paper)	2, 186 1, 046	2,023 1,012		1,014	2, 303 1, 136	1,074	1,078	2, 272 1, 094	1, 991 973		2, 214 r 1, 090	* 1, 150	1, 110	
Paper (incl. building paper) doPaperboard doBuilding board doBuilding board doBuilding board doPreliminary 1 See note "3" on p.	1,031 109	916 95	996 101	923	1,041	986	1,030	1,045	891 127	1,040	993	1,077	1,038	3

Revised. Preliminary. 1 See note "9" on p. S-35.

Revisions for 1952 appear on p. S-35 of the February and March 1954 issues of the Survey.

Revisions for 1952 (old basis) appear on p. S-36 of the February 1954 SURVEY; revisions for 1952 (comparable with data for 1953) will be shown later.

Revised effective with the October 1954 issue of the Survey to cover items indicated. OAsphalt—5.5 bbl.=1 short ton; wax—1 bbl.=280 lb.

Revisions for 1951 for saturated felts and 1952 for wood-pulp imports will be shown later.

	1 10	953						19	<u> </u>					
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber		Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem-	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	<u> </u>	1			PRINT	ING-	-Cont	inued			ber		Dei	Der
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS—Continued												<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paper-board (American Paper and Pulp Association): † Orders, newsbort tons Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	801, 866 617, 679	589, 958	875, 002 584, 558	800, 817 561, 091	592, 116	843, 494 547, 633	533, 638	882, 399 540, 558	814, 525 587, 819	881, 041 609, 967	612, 394	607, 295	591, 295	
Production         do           Shipments         do           Stocks, end of month         do           Fine paper:         do           Orders, new         do	857, 709 847, 182 401, 608 95, 228	834, 170 406, 868 96, 009	883, 841 884, 315 394, 618 102, 345	406, 158 100, 984	916, 598 412, 529 114, 482	874, 583 878, 354 410, 021 108, 483	866, 681 858, 755 417, 941 108, 140	869, 849 872, 942 414, 271 110, 655	758, 760 756, 126 410, 562 97, 310	888, 960 880, 206 421, 584 106, 820	856, 917	911, 000 431, 500	899, 400 418, 400 111, 000	
Orders, new         do           Orders, unfilled, end of month         do           Production         do           Shipments         do           Stocks, end of month         do           Printing paper:         do	52, 406 106, 106 100, 050 92, 554	100, 360 99, 271	56, 967 103, 041 106, 930 92, 357	58, 725 102, 297 101, 987 93, 035	110, 927 95, 555	57, 500 111, 501 109, 879 97, 819	56, 305 110, 232 107, 488 99, 287	112, 059 100, 256	64, 215 91, 363 91, 221 98, 804	106, 813 104, 741	63, 230 110, 331 107, 736 109, 274	118, 000 114, 000 111, 000	51, 000 121, 000 115, 000 106, 000	
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Price, wholesale, book paper, "A" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill dol. per 100 lb	274, 906 312, 937 296, 073 299, 811 160, 641 13, 80	311, 864 289, 628 290, 655	298, 488 291, 065 306, 062 304, 212 161, 460	279,074	323, 037	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	292, 019 292, 305 256, 760 255, 785 150, 515	297, 809 295, 870 308, 034 306, 948 151, 600	307, 601 302, 427 299, 596 297, 900 153, 295	314, 000	298, 000 301, 000 305, 000 150, 000	
Coarse paper:         Orders, new         short tons           Orders, unfilled, end of month         do           Production         do           Shipments         do           Stocks, end of month         do           Newsprint:         Newsprint	268, 476 149, 353 290, 817 284, 222 81, 453	260, 949 121, 145 279, 291 281, 243 76, 356	293, 628 126, 855 297, 093 290, 916 85, 460	272, 375 127, 052 278, 203 271, 865 86, 525	296, 475 124, 040	276, 225 117, 975 276, 575 277, 423 85, 870	273, 217 112, 185 283, 596 278, 859 91, 116	278, 907 111, 330	265, 092 120, 685 252, 002 249, 880 95, 198	302, 502 140, 375 293, 602	283, 590 138, 597 280, 604 280, 946	292, 000 139, 000 308, 000	293, 000 134, 000 299, 000 299, 000	
Canada (incl. Newfoundland): Production do Shipments from mills do Stocks, at mills, end of month do United States:	473, 176 491, 450 126, 490 427, 904	488, 571	476, 151 452, 470 134, 925 363, 057	457, 927 437, 780 155, 072	515, 482 481, 487 189, 067 400, 311	500, 199 503, 292 185, 974 414, 877	497, 221 497, 561 185, 634	490, 726 523, 966 152, 394 384, 444	503, 979 481, 686 174, 687 338, 471	503, 145 518, 844 158, 988 360, 825	482, 559 167, 582	541, 835 151, 743	542, 994 130, 858	
Consumption by publishers	92, 385 90, 847 8, 610 464, 899	89, 656 90, 240 8, 026 477, 800	96, 284 95, 132 9, 178 470, 536	345, 642 88, 197 86, 219 11, 156 488, 503	98, 115 100, 585 8, 686 495, 871	89, 839 88, 968 9, 557 484, 226	422, 157 96, 670 98, 716 7, 511 446, 739	96, 564 96, 148 7, 927 453, 407	358, 471 96, 324 96, 597 7, 654 481, 612	99, 492 98, 503 8, 643	96, 592 98, 202 7, 033	107, 407 9, 954	106, 479 107, 920 8, 513	
At mills do At publishers do In transit to publishers do Imports do Price, rolls, contract, delivered to principal ports dol. per short ton Paperboard (National Paperboard Association):	87, 468 412, 574 125, 75	73, 969 149, 804 125, 75	88, 739 356, 455 125, 75	96, 457 391, 503 125. 75	85, 178	81, 181 399, 824 125, 75	72, 300 410, 631 125. 75	80, 566 438, 833 125, 75	71, 086 393, 102 125, 75	66, 199	64, 769	77,057	88, 372	
Paper road (National Paper road Association): Orders, new thous, of short tons. Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production, total do Percent of activity Paper products:	1, 021. 4 385. 7 1, 051. 0 94	1, 011. 2 392. 4 992. 2 79	885. 4 330. 8 939. 7 89	921. 7 321. 0 926. 8 89	1, 140. 4 424. 9 1, 064. 4 90	997. 4 369. 1 1, 014. 6 88	1, 086. 6 364. 2 1, 056. 5 90	1, 033, 1 359, 8 1, 054, 6 89	964. 3 390. 3 916. 8 74	1, 044. 0 330. 7 1, 068. 5 92	428.8	1, 092. 4 390. 5 1, 105. 7 94	1,078.9 343.1 1,102.1 93	292. 9 1, 055. 1
Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments!	6, 730 149. 5 154. 6	6, 356 156. 4 155. 8	5, 815 174. 0 163. 7	5, 966 182. 3 167. 9	7, 153 214. 7 185. 0	6, 952 198. 6 182. 2	6, 714 164. 5 165. 1	6, 785 203. 1 179. 9	6, 250 173. 7 159. 9	7, 010 199. 8 183. 9	i ' i	7, 626 187, 2 186, 9	168.0	
PRINTING												!	:	
Book publication, total number of editions.  New books do  New editions do	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	802 661 141	888 754 134	1, 408 1, 198 210	941 811 130	
	F	RUBBI	ER AN	D RU	BBER	PRO	DUCT	S						
RUBBER Natural rubber: Consumption	43, 251 112, 677 49, 743	112, 316	112, 679	115, 228	53, 709 112, 829 47, 721	51, 451 106, 564 49, 855	51, 398 104, 377 55, 983	54, 253 104, 541 66, 698	37, 894 109, 564 40, 614	59, 124		7 55, 970 7 115, 970 49, 432	104, 461	
Chemical (synthetic):   dol. per lb	57, 221 52, 670 166, 523 2, 359	59, 373 50, 902 175, 845 2, 643	. 204 57, 299 50, 173 180, 839 1, 397	. 200 53, 356 49, 060 183, 405 2, 103	55, 835 56, 060 184, 284 2, 923	. 214 47, 581 53, 654 174, 983 2, 358	. 213 46, 554 52, 628 167, 583 2, 759	. 231 45, 954 57, 195 157, 172 2, 032	. 244 46, 964 41, 552 162, 944 3, 228	42, 051	51, 384 53, 878 161, 662 2, 161	7. 265 55, 644 7 58, 309 7 161, 167 3, 294	55, 018 56, 836 157, 316	
Reclaimed rubber:       do	21, 191 19, 638 31, 226	21, 208 18, 858 32, 319	19, 960 19, 114 31, 865	21, 000 19, 461 32, 393	23, 305 22, 882 32, 148	21, 628 21, 883 31, 359	21, 184 20, 536 31, 105	22, 207 22, 321 30, 845	17, 907 16, 301 31, 304	15, 444 17, 660 27, 692	22, 332 19, 926 29, 632	r 22, 098	22,073	
Pneumatic casings: & thousands_	6, 567	6, 482	6, 299	7, 042	7, 981	8, 065	7, 965	8, 796	6, 360	5, 427	7, 279	7, 869	7 696	
Froduction	5, 081 2, 218 2, 728 135 14, 854	5, 663 2, 617 2, 902 143 15, 706	7, 002 2, 891 3, 993 118 14, 977 106	6, 308 2, 634 3, 557 117 15, 709	7, 629 3, 163 4, 350 116 16, 077 80	8, 243 3, 131 4, 935 176 15, 906 178	8, 319 3, 020 5, 115 184 15, 504	9, 079 2, 890 6, 029 160 15, 218	8, 885 2, 782 5, 949 155 12, 640	8, 080 2, 527 5, 429 123 9, 985	6, 269 1, 601 4, 537 130 11, 184	1, 209 6, 266 1, 868 4, 251 147 12, 799 120	6, 841 3, 124 3, 559 158 13, 676	
Day of the color	4, 742 4, 003 11, 611 70	4, 537 4, 622 11, 874 68	5, 395 6, 834 10, 107 50	5, 896 5, 617 10, 448 61	6, 399 6, 013 10, 869 49	6, 266 6, 001 11, 234 89	5, 909 6, 002 11, 170 104	5, 739 6, 631 10, 379 68	4, 132 6, 257 8, 429 67	3, 773 5, 748 6, 588 73	4, 490 4, 034 7, 179 65	3, 953 3, 087 8, 313 62	3, 246 2, 681	

<sup>&#</sup>x27;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-Eeptuary 1953 for shipping containers and for various months in 1952 for rubber imports appear in the May 1954 SURVEY.

† Data for production, shipments, and stocks have been revised beginning January 1953. Revisions prior to June 1953 are available upon request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical	19				<del></del> -		·	198	54			1		
Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Dece be
	ST	ONE,	CLAY	, AND	GLA	SS PI	RODU	CTS						
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS										<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>				
Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipmentsreams	167, 782	187, 434	166, 452	158, 773	179, 124	163, 553	162, 256	177, 518	142, 262	151, 217	173, 046	r 169, 267	167, 960	
PORTLAND CEMENT												Ì		
Productionthous. of bbl Percent of capacity	22, 529 97	20, 243 84	17, 769 74	16, 895 78	20, 097 83	21, 730 93	23, 279 96	22, 802 97	25, 467 102	25, 681 103	25, 549 106		23, 841	
Shipments thous. of bbl. Stocks, finished, end of month do	19, 494 13, 083	14, 130 19, 231	11, 143 25, 869	15, 202 27, 562	18, 751 28, 905	23, 589 27, 045	24, 911 25, 412	28, 632	27, 628 17, 451	28,802 714,403	r 29, 062	27, 133	22, 781	
Stocks, clinker, end of monthdo	4, 022	5, 349	8, 240	10, 091	11, 925	11, 681	10, 392	8, 585	7, 203	6, 029	r 4, 720	3, 806		
CLAY PRODUCTS	İ													
Brick, unglazed: Production: Shipments:	496, 810 474, 163	456, 985 380, 495	377, 536 294, 766	376, 203 382, 387	473, 662 460, 448	514, 238 532, 442	522, 589 527, 964		537, 984 573, 536	582, 952 586, 532	576, 185 589, 340	561, 190		
Shipmentst. do. Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant dol. per thous	28. 147	28. 147	28, 033	28. 033	28, 033	28. 151	28. 151	28. 151	28, 193	28, 289			p 28. 429	i
Clay sewer pipe, vitrified:‡ Productionshort tons	136, 317	132, 725	118, 054	123, 951	145, 251	138, 364	136, 696		135, 475	148, 594		148 169		ļ
Shipmentsdodo	124, 789	95, 623	84, 965	100, 596	129, 280	143, 050	139, 563	150, 497	153, 426	162, 363	157, 590	153, 246		
Productiondo Shipmentsdo	83, 608 74, 672	76, 844 62, 907	67, 871 55, 146	72, 370 64, 521	81, 025 77, 972	83, 211 80, 703	83, 272 81, 331	86, 670 83, 562	83, 890 78, 663	84, 626 80, 906		81, 367 79, 160		
GLASS PRODUCTS														
Glass containers: Productionthous, of gross	10,094	9, 328	10,009	9, 748	11, 200	10, 751	11, 548	11, 219	10, 810	11, 386	9,883	10, 843	0.959	
Shipments, domestic, totaldodo	9, 298	9, 765	8, 820	8, 455	11, 923	9, 291	10, 839	10, 958	9, 878	11,018	10, 634	10, 079	9, 164	
Narrow-neck food do Wide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers, jelly glasses, and fruit jars) thous. of gross	758	749	805	779	1, 364	1, 145	1, 365	1, 037	925	1,098	1, 511	1, 121	829	
jelly glasses, and fruit jars)thous. of gross Beverage (returnable and nonreturnable)	2, 582	2, 649	2, 843	2, 593	3, 392	2, 519	2,869	2, 803	<b>2,</b> 948	3, 724	3, 211	3, 033		
Beer bottles thous. of gross do	704 573	1, 139 727	347 514	350 549	600 916	776 817	1,003 1,168	1, 234	912 1, 133	525 900		586	d 561	)
Liquor and winedodododododo	1,366 2,296	1, 019 2, 305	937 2, 262	913 2, 175	1, 358 3, 013	923 1, 985	1, 051 2, 255	1,033 2,398	856 2, 039		2,412	2,360	1, 304 2, 301	
Chemical, household and industrialdodododo	746 273	744 433	878 234	930 166	1,096 184	933 193	932 196		848 217	1,023 286	1, 012 303	1,003 243	944	
Stocks, end of monthdo Other glassware, machine-made:	11, 633	10, 932	11, 520	12, 563	11, 991	13, 099	13, 745	13, 708	14, 329	14, 360	13, 299	13, 684	13, 423	
Other glassware, machine-made: Tumblers: Productionthous. of dozens	4, 635	4, 124	5, 180	5, 355	e 0e7	6, 075	5, 651	4.000	3, 943	F 191	5, 122	5, 780	E 400	
Shipments do Stocks do		3, 914	4, 399 10, 356	5, 064 9, 980	6, 067 5, 654 10, 272	6, 152 9, 852	6, 225 9, 297		4, 616 8, 751		4, 768	6, 270	4,888	
Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments thous of dozens	1 ' 1	2, 444	2, 750	3, 122	3, 802	3, 148	2, 987	2, 827	2, 606	2, 966		1	ł	
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS		_,	_,	-,	-,	-,	_,	_, -,,	_,	3,100	,,,,,	1,210	.,	
Crude gypsum, quarterly total:	] :													
Importsthous, of short tons Productiondo	, ,	737 2, 139	l		501 1,854			2,051			2, 381	) 		l
Calcined, production, quarterly totaldo Gypsum products sold or used, quarterly total:	1											 	1	1
Uncalcinedshort tons_ Calcined:short tons_ For building uses:		1 092, 200			547, 598			687, 950			133, 922			
Base-coat plasters do do do do do do do do do do do do do		409, 354 - 10, 968			372, 016 10, 909			437, 736			493, 276 13, 984			
All other building plasters do Lath thous, of sq. ft		r 26, 489			193, 391			224, 711			266, 419			
Tile do Wallboardo do		7, 437 7 948, 798			6, 710 935, 205			7,668 1,044,226			8, 333	3		1
Industrial plastersshort tons		61,008			64,018			62,087			60, 138	3		
			TEXT	TILE	PROD	UCTS								
APPAREL														
Hosiery, shipmentsthous, of dozen pairs	13, 555	11, 924	12,675	13, 126	14, 274	<b>12</b> , 628	10, 844	12, 215	10, 724	13, 790	15, 120	14, 121	14, 588	
Men's apparel, cuttings:* ¶ Tailored garments:	3 . 1	*11 00*	2,040	1 500	11.010	1 410	1 501	11 400	04:		1			
Suitsthous, of units_ Overcoats and topcoatsdo	3 r 349	r 1 1, 825 r 1 287	<sup>2</sup> 256	1,732 276	1 1, 810 1 295	1,412 320	1, 524 392	1 510	944 280	1,660 480	1 440	352	324	H
Trousers (separate), dress and sportdoShirts (woven fabrics), dress and sport thous, of doz			<sup>2</sup> 4, 512 <sup>2</sup> 1, 520	4, 848 1, 668	1 5, 520	4,800	4, 464 1, 476		3, 120	3, 840 1, 432	'		, ,	1
Work clothing: Dungarees and waistband overallsdo	3 r 285	r 1 240	<sup>2</sup> 1, 520 <sup>2</sup> 256	348	<sup>1</sup> 1, 850	1,692 384	1, 476 340	'	1, 184 288	392	'			) 
Shirts do	3 r 362	r 1 365	<sup>2</sup> 372	392	1 445	360	356	1 385	276 276	364 364	1 395		336	
Women's, misses', juniors' outerwear, cuttings (quarterly through 1953):*														
Coatsthous, of units. Dressesdo		3 r 3 5, 827 r 56, 026	$^2_{2,200}$ $^2_{19,332}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,442 \\ 20,356 \end{array}$	3, 187 26, 870	1, 542 26, 720	771 24, 465	1,650 21,091	2, 217 16, 577	2, 751 20, 429	2,452 $17,157$	2, 269 17, 593	2, 463 18, 511	
Suits do		3 r 3, 044 3 r 3, 205	<sup>2</sup> 1, 639 <sup>2</sup> 1, 152	1,774 1,249	1,843	747 1, 189	475 1,036	971	1, 203	1, 257	874	738	1, 158	3
r Revised. P Preliminary. 1 Data cover a 5-we hown at the bottom of p. S-39. ‡Revisions for 1952	ek period.	<sup>2</sup> See	note mark	ed "*" fo	r change i	ı sample (	coverage l		January :	954. 3	Revisions	for earlie	r periods	of 19

r Revised. P Preliminary.
shown at the bottom of p. S-39.
the Visions for 1952 are shown in the August 1953 Survey.
The Visions for 1952 are shown in the August 1953 Survey.
The Visions for 1952 are shown in the August 1953 Survey.
The Visions for 1952 are shown in the August 1953 Survey.
The Visions for 1953 are stimated board (reported as component board) also sheathing and formboar the August 1953 Survey.
The Visions for 1953 are stimated board (reported as component board) also sheathing and formboar the August 1954 are based on a monthly sample survey of manufacturers, accounting for approximately 75 percent of the total 1952 production; data prior to 1954 are based on a sample covering estal lishments that accounted for about 90 percent of the total 1951 cuttings of these items. Women's outerwear—based on reports from establishments classified in the women's principal outerwes industries for the specified items; monthly data beginning January 1954 are estimated from reports of producers that account for approximately 75 percent of total output; quarterly estimate prior to 1954 are based on reports from 2,500 establishments accounting for about 90 percent of total shipments in 1951. Cuttings for 1950 and 1951 will be shown later; data for 1952 (except men's dungarees, etc.) are shown at bottom of p. S-38 of the December 1953 Survey.

¶Data for December 1953 and March, June, and September 1954 cover 5-week periods and for other months, 4 weeks.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and	19							19						
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
		TEXT	TILE !	PROD	UCTS-	-Con	tinue	1						-
COTTON														
Cotton (exclusive of linters): Production: Ginningsthous, of running bales_ Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales	14, 279	r 15, 165	1 16, 119				••••		389	1, 694	5,691	9, 670	12, 439	<sup>3</sup> 13, 039
thous of bales Stocks in the United States, end of month, total 1 do On farms and in transit do Public storage and compresses do Consuming establishments do Foreign cotton, total do	r 684, 976 r 17, 797 r 17, 722 r 4, 984 r 11, 192 r 1, 546 75	<sup>5</sup> 757, 152 16, 690 16, 625 3, 056 11, 925 1, 644 65	15, 726 15, 665 1, 906 12, 058 1, 701 61	14, 673 14, 610 1, 360 11, 462	2 16, 465 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	10, 112 606 8, 150	9, 576 9, 500 255 8, 071 1, 174	20, 125 20, 046 10, 760 8, 304	19,650 7,719 10,862 1,069	19, 431 19, 367 5, 286 12, 733 1, 348	18, 820 18, 761 3, 441 13, 803 1, 517	413, 569
Exports bales Imports do Prices (farm), American upland cents per lb Prices, wholesale, middling, 15/6", average 10 markets cents per lb Cotton linters: Consumption thous of bales Production do Stocks, end of month do	242, 848 8, 510 31. 8 32. 7 7 110 240 7 1, 292	375, 035 11, 070 30. 7 32. 6 5 111 5 221 1, 376	296, 651 6, 503 30. 1 33. 2 113 222 1, 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	422, 048 24, 163 31. 6 34. 2 105 150 1, 590	336, 120 11, 679 32. 2 34. 4 108 115 1, 637	<sup>5</sup> 113	8, 719 32, 2 34, 4 96 64	189, 585 9, 941 34. 0 34. 2 112 82 1, 525	6, 538 34. 6 34. 5 5 100 5 177	6, 635 34. 7 34. 3	33. 2 r 33. 9 117 214	
COTTON MANUFACTURES														
Cotton cloth: Cotton broad-woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly o mil. of linear yards.  Exports	46, 093 7, 193 29, 59 36, 9 16, 5 17, 5	6 2, 558 49, 493 6, 306 29, 13 34, 9 15, 9 17, 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	2, 512 44, 540 3, 988 26. 84 34. 9 15. 4 16. 8	64, 206 6, 242 26, 75 34, 9 15, 4 16, 5	47, 243 4, 730 26, 28 34, 9 15, 3 16, 3	7 2, 454 49, 818 4, 202 26, 50 34, 9 15, 4 16, 3	48, 282 4, 355 26, 48 34, 7 15, 8 16, 3	47, 160 5, 110 26, 51 35, 9 16, 3 16, 4		55, 821 6, 907 26, 60 35, 9 16, 5 16, 5	p 16. 3	~
20/2, carded, weavingdol. per lb_ 36/2, combed, knittingdodo	. 636 . 939	. 630 . 927	. 625 . 921	. 630 . 921	. 632 . 921	. 630 . 921	. 627 . 917	. 633 . 921	. 636 . 917	. 633 . 917	. 633 . 919	7 . 642 . 931		
Active spindles, last working day, totalthous_ Consuming 100 percent cottondo	21, 252 19, 990	20, 933 19, 695	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, 634 19, 276	20, 696 19, 295	19, 348	
Spindle hours operated, all fibers, totalmil. of hr Average per working daydo Consuming 100 percent cottondo Operations as percent of capacity	9, 232 474 8, 719 129. 1	<sup>5</sup> 10, 246 436 <sup>5</sup> 9, 683 <sup>5</sup> 118. 8	9, 145 457 8, 631 124. 7	9, 231 469 8, 697 128. 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	5 10, 939 447 5 10, 216 5 122. 8	7, 066 372 6, 578 102. 4	9, 171 459 8, 583 126, 2	<sup>5</sup> 11, 222 458 <sup>5</sup> 10, 455 <sup>5</sup> 126. 0	9, 735 493 9, 042 136. 3	485	
RAYON AND ACETATE AND MFRS.									ļ					
Filament yarn and staple:  Shipments, domestic, producers':  Filament yarn	62. 9 25. 5 71. 3 29. 9 2, 277	53. 9 21. 9 77. 2 32. 7 1, 775	55. 9 24. 3 78. 6 33. 1 1, 215	55. 5 24. 1 75. 9 30. 9 1, 691	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, 106	53. 1 32. 1 70. 2 29. 0 2, 940	53. 2 35. 8 73. 2 30. 1 5, 785	64. 8 7, 536	64. 2 32. 4 7 61. 4 33. 2 8, 300	59. 3	
Prices, wholesale: Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, filament, f. o. b. shipping point	. 780 . 336	. 780 . 336 6 422, 167	. 780	. 780 . 336	. 780 . 336 402,378	.780	. 780 . 336	. 780 . 336 r 383, 248	.780 .336	. 780 . 336	. 780 . 336 406, 017	. 780 . 336	₽.780 ₽.336	
SILK	ł				1	i								
Silk, raw: thous, of lb_ Imports. thous, of lb_ Price, wholesale, white, Japanese, 20/22 denier, 87% (AA), f. o. b. warehouse dol. per lb_	414 5. 27	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	567 4. 83	814 4.75	1	
WOOL Consumption, mill (clean basis):¶‡									ŀ		Ì			
Apparel class thous, of lb Carpet class do do	18,868 9,032	\$ 20,590 \$ 10,685	18,653 9,840	19, 737 9, 788	<sup>5</sup> 24, 520 <sup>5</sup> 11, 738	21, 735 9, 237	23, 040 8, 319	<sup>5</sup> 28,084 <sup>5</sup> 9,286	21, 301 5, 903	9, 253	<sup>7</sup> <sup>5</sup> 24,813 <sup>7</sup> <sup>5</sup> 11,578	r 20, 048 r 9, 502	9, 172	
Imports, clean content   Q	16, 351 8, 119 1, 725 1, 204 1, 780	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	18, 478 9, 401 1. 762 1. 211 1. 725	17, 757 8, 085 1, 771 1, 220 1, 725	17, 003 8, 317 1, 712 1, 196 1, 725	1, 600 1, 075 1, 675	

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

Data cover a 14-week period; other data are for 13 weeks. Total ginnings to end of month indicated.

Data cover a 14-week period; other data are for 13 weeks. Total ginnings to end of month indicated.

Data cover a 5-week period.

Data cover a 5-week period.

Posta for December 1953 and March, June, and September 1954 cover 5-week periods and for other months, 4 weeks; stocks and number of active spindles are for end of period covered. Revisions for 1952 appear in corresponding note in April 1954 Survey.

New series. Imports of wool are compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; dutiable wool covers essentially the apparel class; data prior to April 1952 will be nown later.

Revisions for 1952 are shown in the August 1953 Survey.

Revisions for broad-woven goods for first and second quarters of 1952 are shown in the October 1953 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1952 and	1:	953						19	54					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1953 Statistical Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
		TEXT	TLE I	PROD	UCTS-	-Cont	inued							
WOOL MANUFACTURES														
Knitting yarn, worsted, 2/20s-50s/56s, Bradford system, wholesale price	2. 098	2. 098	2. 073	2. 037	2. 025	2. 037	2. 037	2. 043	2. 043	2. 037	2. 037	r 2. 013	» 1. 998	
Production, quarterly, totalthous. of lin. yd. Apparel fabrics, totaldo. Government ordersdo.	l	1 70, 885 1 62, 810 1 4, 116			958			63, 559 570			67, 736 456			
Other than Government orders, totaldo Men's and boys'do Women's and children'sdo		1 27, 820			26, 461			62, 989 30, 078			l 28, 103		<b>-</b>	
Nonapparel fabrics, total		1 8, 075 1 5, 717 1 2, 358			7, 903 4, 455 3, 448			3, 346			4, 926 2, 949 1, 977			
Prices, wholesale, suiting, f. o. b. mill: Flannel, 12-13 oz./yd., 57"/60"1947-49=100 Gabardine, 10½-12½ oz./yd., 56"/58"do	112. 9 103. 6	112. 9 103. 6			112. 1 103. 6	112. 1 102. 6	112. 1 103. 6	112. 9 103. 6	112.9	112.9			112. 4 103. 6	
		TRAN	SPOF	RTATI	ON E	QUIPN	MENT				1			<u>'</u>
AIRCRAFT												1		
Civil aircraft, shipmentsdodo	275 136	250 105	278 92	240 65	312 106	359 116	309 95	316 67	293 105	264 68			288	
MOTOR VEHICLES	459 007	404 707	FF1 194	594 14E	699 009	691 760	#00 #00	E00 076	F90 410	501 450	200 040	007 557	FOT TOE	
Factory sales, total         number           Coaches, total         do           Domestic         do           Passenger cars, total         do           Domestic         do           Trucks, total         do	452, 987 371 288 378, 906 370, 511	484, 707 424 393 389, 628 373, 666 94, 655	405 365 454, 562 435, 139	328 322 446, 676 425, 392	633, 003 297 289 531, 529 510, 024 101, 177	379 348 534, 667 515, 192	274 251 497, 062	351 349 507, 055 489, 994	246 190 451, 663 437, 028	309 306 445, 306 431, 371	326 314 300, 998 292, 721	397 385 221, 195 214, 913	251 498, 248 477, 927	<sup>2</sup> 642,000
Domesticdodo	73, 710 64, 781	80, 227	96, 167 83, 563	87, 141 72, 468	85, 154	96, 723 79, 439	73, 712	91,470 74,250	78, 507 62, 161	75, 835 60, 263			72, 862	p 2 94, 200
Exports, total \( \text{\chi} \) \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	23, 604 10, 196 13, 408	21, 578 10, 884 10, 694	29, 700 16, 448 13, 252	18, 195	21, 685 12, 177 9, 508	45, 725 24, 836 20, 889	37, 479 18, 296 19, 183	30, 254 14, 697 15, 557	13, 210	11,519	9,556	6, 357		
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7, 796 7, 603 2, 539 5, 064 193	5, 592 5, 196 2, 316 2, 880 396	4, 724 4, 585 1, 899 2, 686 139	1,767	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	1,858 1,607	3,740 2,052	4, 105 2, 256 1, 849	4,356 2,551 1,805	4, 697 2, 776 1, 921	
Registrations: do	450, 311 72, 596	413, 937 68, 659		369, 592 60, 843	480, 731 72, 583	508, 102 75, 332		596, 719 85, 858					381, 081 64, 652	
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT														
American Railway Car Institute: Freight cars: Shipments, total number Equipment manufacturers, total do Domestic do Railroad shops, domestie do	6, 574 4, 173 3, 912 2, 401		3,658	2, 947	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	955 705	990 837	1,600 1,208	1,338 807	1, 085 617	
Passenger cars, equipment manufacturers:   Orders unfilled, end of month, total* do  Domestic do Shipments, total do Domestic do do	736 422 44 44	398 27	384	405 40	636 374 59 36	64	314 41	500 285 44 30	316 65	291 52	448	3 434 38	405 54	
Association of American Railroads: Freight cars (class I), end of month: Number ownedthousands Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs thousands	1,777		1		1, 773 98		1, 768 112	1, 764 116	1		1			
Percent of total ownership Orders, unfilled	5. 2 30, 703 13, 911 16, 792	4. 9 27, 678 12, 256	5. 1 23, 537 9, 153	5. 3 20, 548 6, 784		5. 8 13, 964 2, 132	6. 3 12, 169 1, 214	6. 6 11, 429 1, 793	6. 7 10, 334 1, 731	6. 9 11, 016 3, 911	7. 2 10, 232 4, 403	7. 0 11, 785 4, 952	6. 9 13, 639 6, 581	
Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs number.  Percent of total on line	1, 222 10. 2	10. 5	10. 6	10.8	1, 222 11. 2 365	11.1	11. 4	11. 1	11.0	11.4	13. 1	13. 5	13.9	
Exports of locomotives, total number number.	. 63	46	37	33	26	57	46	36	42	34	39	32		

25

79

318 30

632 45

 $^{673}_{630}_{43}$ 

 ${\bf Exports\ of\ locomotives,\ total \P.....number.}$ 

INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS Shipments, total number
Domestic do
Export do

Revised. \*\*Preliminary. 1 Data cover a 14-week period; other data, 13 weeks. 2 Preliminary estimate of production based on Ward's Automotive Reports. Production for preceding month: 508,500 passenger cars: 90,700 trucks.

1 Revisions for 1952 are shown in the August 1953 Survey.

2 Data exclude all military-type exports. Scattered monthly revisions for 1952 for motor vehicles will be shown later.

3 Revised beginning 1952 to include production of converter dollies; data as revised are comparable with figures through 1951 shown in the 1953 issue of Business Statistics. Revision for January-September 1952 are shown in the December 1953 Survey.

4 Excludes railroad shops except when noted.

\*New series; monthly data prior to 1953 will be shown later.

\$\times \text{Not including railroad-owned private refrigerator cars.} \text{\$\text{\$\text{Revised exports for May 1952, 41 locomotives.}} \text{\$

## INDEX TO MONTHLY BUSINESS STATISTICS, Pages S1-S40

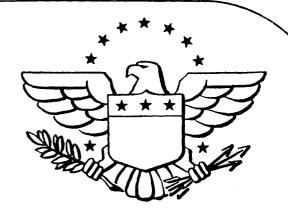
Pages marked S	Pages marked S	Pages marked S
Abrasive paper and cloth (coated) 38	Food products 2.3.4.5.	Personal saving and disposable income
Acids 24 Advertising 8	6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30	Petroleum and products 2
Agricultural employment	Foreign trade indexes, shipping weight, value	3, 4, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 22, 35, 36 Pig iron 32 Plant and equipment expenditures 2, 19
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