
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OfFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

## SURVEY ©F CURRENT BUSINESS

## Contents

PAGETHE BUSINESS SITUATION ..... 1
National Income and Product
A Review of the Third Quarter ..... 2
SPECIAL ARTICLES
Agricultural Production and Income ..... 6
Inventory Developments in 1955 ..... 10
Imports and Domestic Business ..... 16
MONTHLY BUSINESS STATISTICS ..... S-1 to S-40
Statistical Index Inside back cover

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FIELD SERVICE

| Albuquerque, N. Mex. <br> 321 Post Office Bldg. | Los Angeles 15, Calif. <br> 1031 S. Broadway |
| :---: | :---: |
| Atlanta 23, Ga. 50 Seventh St. NE. | Memphis 3, Tenn. <br> 229 Federal Bldg. |
| Boston 9, Mass. <br> U.S. Post Office and Courthouse Bldg. | Miami 32, FIa. 300 NE. First Ave. |
| Buffalo 3, N. Y. <br> 117 Ellicott St. | Minneapolis 2, Minn. <br> 2d Ave. South and 3d St. |
| Charleston 4, S. C. <br> Area 2. <br> Sergeant Jasper Bldg. | New Orleans 12, La. <br> 333 St. Charles Ave. <br> Now York 17, N, Y. |
| Cheyen | 110 E .45 th St . |
| 307 Federal Office Bldg. | Pbiladelphia 7, Pa. |
| Chi | 1015 Chestnut St. |
| 226 W. Jackson Blvd. | Phoenix, Ariz. |
| Cincinn | 137 N. Second Ave. |
| 442 U. S. Post Office and Courthouse | Pitteburgh 22, Pa. <br> 107 Sixtiast. |
| Cleveland 14, Ohio 1100 Cheater Ave | Portland 4, Oreg. <br> 520 SW. Morrisoo Si. |
| Dallas 2, 'ex. <br> 1114 Commerce St. | Reno, Nev. <br> 1479 Wells Avo. |
| Denver 2, Colo. <br> 142 New Custombouse | Richmond 20, Va. 900 N. Lombardy St. |
| Detroit 26, Mich. 230 W. Fort St. | St. Louis 1, Mo. <br> 1114 Market Si. |
| El Paso, Tex. <br> Chamber of Commerce Bldg. | Salt Lake City 1, Litah 222 SW. Temple St. |
| Houston 2. Tex. <br> 430 Lamar Ave. | San Francisco 11, Calif. 555 Battety St. |
| Jacksonville 1, Fla. 311 W. Monroe St. | Savancah, Ga. 125-29 HullSt. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kansas City 6, Mo. } \\ & 911 \text { Walnat St. } \end{aligned}$ | Seattle 4, Wash. 909 First Ave. |

For local telephone listing, consult section devoted to U. S. Government

## The <br> Susiness Situation

By the Office of Business Economics


BBUSINESS activity, still sparked by strong consumer demand and stepped-up business purchases of plant and equipment, has extended its rise into the fourth quarter. The increase in consumer buying continues to spread over a widening range of goods and services, conforming to the pattern which evolved earlier this year. Spending for business fixed capital has forged increasingly to the forefront in recent months. This development reflects in part the growing pressure of demand upon existing capacity.

Retail sales in October, seasonally adjusted, were at the third quarter record rate. A decline in auto purchases from the previous month-associated with the ending of the 1955 model automobile output-was mostly offset by increased spending at department and housefurnishing stores. The strength in consumer buying continues to reflect the increasing flow of income and liberal use of credit.
Industrial production continues to edge upward. Nondurable goods output has been stable in recent months at a level a little below the late spring rate, and gains since that time have been concentrated in the durable goods manufacturing industries. Within this sector they have centered in industries turning out producers durable equipment, which have been receiving a growing volume of new orders. The automobile industry was back virtually on a full production schedule by early November. The rise in output of the metal-using industries called for a record volume of steel production. Steel operations in October averaged 98 percent of the rated capacity in place January 1, 1955.
October employment data point to a further rise of income into the fourth quarter. Total civilian employment of 65.2 million was the largest for any October on record. In manufacturing, the work week was extended to 41.2 hours, average hourly earnings increased 1 cent an hour and average weekly earnings were nearly $\$ 1$ above September.

Employment in nonagricultural establishments, seasonally adjusted, increased by 60,000 in October, with the gain in durable goods manufacturing about equal to that in the nonagricultural total.

## Construction eases slightly

New construction put in place in October was 11 percent above October 1954 but down about 2 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis from the September rate. Public construction, seasonally adjusted, in recent months has been a little lower than earlier in the year. Private residential construction, which has also been easing since June on a seasonally adjusted basis, dropped 4 percent from September to October.
A feature of developments in private construction activity since midyear is the spurt in commercial and industrial construction which has in large part offset the decline in residential building. The pace of commercial building is by far the most active on record.

# National Income and Product 

## A Review of the Third Quarter

National output in the third quarter continued the marked advance that has been in progress since the autumn months of last year. Gross national product climbed to a new record annual rate of $\$ 391 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, $\$ 6 \frac{1}{2}$ billion higher than in the second quarter, and $\$ 321 / 2$ billion higher than the third-quarter 1954 rate. Of the total advance over the past year, personal consumption expenditures have accounted for $\$ 18$ billion, private fixed investment for $\$ 7$ billion, and the swing in inventory investment, from liquidation last year to accumulation in the present year, for $\$ 7 \frac{1}{2}$ billion. Government purchases of goods and services and net foreign investment, in contrast, have remained practically unchanged.

The general upward movement in the gross national product since last fall has been closely paralleled in the employment and income data. Employment has risen to record levels while unemployment has continued to shrink. While the national income total is not yet available for the third quarter in the absence of requisite profits data, the sum of production incomes other than profits showed about the same relative rise as the national product. Payroll data showed continued increases in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries.

Personal income, rising from $\$ 300 \frac{1}{2}$ billion at an annual rate in the second quarter to $\$ 306$ billion in the third, gave strong support to the upward trend of consumer spending.

New orders as well as backlogs of unfilled orders mounted, and there were indications that output in some industries was nearing available capacities. The strong advance in business activity was accompanied by a further marked increase in the volume of outstanding credit. This was a continuation of the sharp increase that has been exhibited in all major types of credit-commercial, consumer and mortgage-over the past year. In the light of these developments Federal Reserve discount rates were increased and mortgage credit terms tightened in the third quarter.

After fluctuating within a narrow range since mid-1953, the average of industrial prices rose by approximately 1 index point in each month during the quarter, raising the average for the three-month period about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ percent above the second quarter.

The increase in industrial prices, however, was reflected to only a limited extent in the third-quarter GNP advance, showing up mainly in domestic investment expenditures, and to a lesser degree, in government purchases of goods and services.

Consumer prices remained stable; the September index was almost the same as it had been a year earlier. Personal consumption expenditures, it may be noted, accounted for $\$ 51 / 2$ billion of the $\$ 61 / 2$ billion rise in the gross national product in the third quarter.
In contrast to the upward movement in industrial prices, and the flatness in consumer prices, farm prices and incomes continued to edge downward from the second to the third quarter.

With the slack from the 1953-54 business recession already largely taken up by mid-year, and final product prices com-
paratively stable, the rate of increase in the value of total production tapered somewhat in the third quarter. The increase in nonagricultural employment adjusted for seasonal variation was about half as large as it had been in the second quarter, but only slightly below the average increases of the two preceding quarters. Similarly, the length of the workweek, which already included substantial amounts of overtime work in the second quarter, tended to level out in most industries for which this information is available.

## Gross National Product

GNP has increased $\$ 33$ billion or 9 percent since the third quarter of 1954


Residential construction, whose rate of growth had been tapering in preceding quarters, showed little change in the third. Nonresidential private construction was up in total and public construction dropped moderately, both continuing the patterns of the earlier quarters of this year.

## Increase in final purchases

Although the third-quarter increase in gross national product was somewhat smaller than the increases registered in the prior three quarters, purchases of final products
showed a larger advance in this quarter than in any of the previous three. As indicated in the accompanying table, the $\$ 8 \frac{1}{2}$ billion increase in final purchases in the third quarter exceeded the increase in total production, with the result that businesses did not build up inventories at the same rate as in the second quarter.

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| [BiHions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates] |  |  |  |

The pattern of changes in final purchases in the third quarter remained very similar to that recorded in the prior quarters of the present advance-with national security expenditures remaining stable and all of the increase occurring in the civilian sectors of the economy. Within the civilian aggregate, consumer expenditures continued to be the largest factor in the overall advance, although the further rise in gross private fixed investment was again an appreciable element.

## Consumer spending leads advance

Personal consumption expenditures continued at a recordbreaking pace, advancing by $\$ 5 \frac{1}{2}$ billion on an annual rate basis in the third quarter. This increase compared with quarterly advances of a little over $\$ 4 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in each of the two preceding quarters, and of about $\$ 3$ billion in each of the last three quarters of 1954 . Seasonally adjusted retail sales data indicate that consumer spending rose steadily within the third quarter so that the buying rate in September was even higher than the quarterly average. Moreover, with consumer prices still showing little overall variation, the rise appears to have been about as large in physical volume as in dollar value.

While the active pace of these purchases reflected the rising trend of income it is noteworthy that the third-quarter increase in consumer expenditures again outstripped the rise in disposable personal income, as it has in several other quarters over the past year and a half. Extensive use has been made of consumer credit. The sharp upsurge during the first three quarters of this year carried the total of outstanding credit at the middle of the third quarter almost one-fifth above the corresponding period of 1954. The dominant element in this advance has been automotive paper, although other types of installment credit were also increasing at a more gradual rate.
The third-quarter increases in consumer spending were quite widespread, but most pronounced in durable goods. Consumer durables have absorbed an increasing proportion of each dollar spent over the course of the past year, rising from $12 \frac{1}{2}$ percent in the third quarter of 1954 to $14 \frac{1}{2}$ percent in the third quarter of 1955. Purchases of automobiles and parts have been the most dynamic factor in this rise, increasing in value by about one-half over the same period.

The spurt in auto purchases in the summer quarter reflected the intensive selling effort undertaken by dealers to clear the way for the 1956 models which started to appear somewhat earlier than their counterparts last year. Furniture and household equipment also continued in brisk demand, moving to a rate that was almost 15 percent higher than a year ago.

Nondurable goods purchases were up $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ billion to an annual rate of $\$ 127$ billion. Food and beverages absorbed an unusually large share of this increase, whereas clothing expenditures in the aggregate showed no appreciable change from the preceding quarter. The mounting volume of motor vehicle traffic has been reflected in gasoline and oil expenditures which are running about $\$ 12$ billion higher than a year ago. Most other components of the nondurables group showed moderate increases in the third quarter.

Expenditures for consumer services rose to almost $\$ 92$ billion at annual rates, increasing at approximately the same pace that has been exhibited over the past year. A very considerable part of this advance continues to reflect the steady growth in the number of dwelling units, the moderate increases in average rents still in evidence, and the further expansion in the use of household utilities of all types.

## Fixed investment rise continues

Private fixed investment rose to $\$ 58$ billion at an annual rate, $\$ 2$ billion higher than in the preceding quarter. All of the advance was in nonresidential construction and outlays for producers' durable equipment.

The further increase in nonresidential construction was mainly concentrated in industrial plant and in stores and similar commercial establishments. Building activity in these two active areas combined was more than 10 percent larger than it had been in the second quarter.

The sum of all other private nonresidential construction after seasonal adjustment showed no significant change in the third quarter. The gradual rate of expansion in the value of these types of construction since the third quarter of last year-roughly 3 percent-has paralleled the increase in construction costs over the same period so that on balance there has been little change in the real volume of this activity.

Business outlays for capital equipment continued the strong upturn that was manifested in the second quarter. These outlays had been drifting downward from the closing quarter of 1953 to the opening quarter of this year. The impressive rebound in the second and third quarters raised the annual rate of expenditures for producers' durables sharply above the first quarter low point, to a level comparable to the third quarter 1953 peak.

The advance in both plant and equipment expenditures has been outstanding not only because of its very appreciable magnitude but also because of its wide industrial incidence. As indicated in the Commerce-SEC survey, the increases have been most marked in the durable goods manufacturing industries, railroads, public utilities and the commercial group.

## Housing levels off

For the third quarter as a whole, private residential construction put in place averaged out at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 1632$ billion-fractionally below the high second quarter pace. This rate was also equivalent to the average for the first 9 months of this year which was $\$ 3 \frac{1}{2}$ billion or about one-fourth greater than in the corresponding period of 1954.

The monthly statistics indicate that housing activity was at a peak for the year in May, June and July, and started to edge down in the ensuing two months.

Private housing starts, on a seasonally adjusted basis, were off slightly in the second quarter and somewhat more in the third. At the quarter's end they were running at an annual rate of 1.2 million units according to preliminary data. This was still somewhat above the actual total for 1954.

Table 1.-National Income and Product, 1953, 1954, and First Three Quarters 1955
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1953 | 1954 | Unadjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1955 |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
|  |  |  | I | II | III | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III |
| NATIONAL INCOME BY DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 303.6 | 299.7 | 76.4 | 80.3 |  | 303.7 | 307.9 | 305.1 | 298.0 | 297.7 | 298.9 | 298.7 | 303.2 | 311.4 | 320.7 |  |
| Compensation of employees | 209.2 | 207.9 | 52.6 | 54.6 | 56.1 | 206.3 | 210.3 | 211.5 | 208.9 | 206.7 | 207.2 | 207.8 | 209.8 | 213.1 | 219.5 | 224.3 |
| Wages and salaries | 198.5 | 196.2 | 49.4 | 51.4 | 52.9 | 195.7 | 199.5 | 200.8 | 198.0 | 195.2 | 195. 6 | 196.1 | 198.1 | 200.8 | 207.0 | 211.3 |
| Private.-. | 164.7 | 162.4 | 40.7 | 42. 5 | 44.4 | 162.1 | 165.5 | 167.0 | 164.4 | 161.7 | 162.0 | 162.1 | 163.8 | 168. 5 | 171. 7 | 175.6 |
| Military-....-- ${ }_{\text {Government }}$ | 10.3 23.5 | $\begin{array}{r}9.5 \\ 24.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2. 3.4 | 2.3 6.6 | 2.3 6.2 | 10.3 23.3 | 10.5 23.5 | 10.3 23.5 | 10.0 23.7 | 9.7 23.9 | 9.5 24.1 | 9.4 24.5 | 9.3 25.0 | 9.1 25.3 2. | 9.3 25.9 | 9.1 26.6 |
| Supplements to wages and salaries | 10.8 | 11.7 | 3. 2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 13.0 |
| Proprietors' and rental income ${ }^{1}$ | 48.4 | 48.4 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 49.1 | 48.4 | 47.7 | 48.4 | 49.0 | 48.2 | 48.3 | 48.2 | 48.8 | 48.7 | 48.8 |
| Business and professional | 25.9 | 25.9 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 26.3 | 26.0 | 25.7 | 25.6 | 25.3 | 25.9 | 26.0 | 26.3 | 26.6 | 27.1 | 27.6 |
| Farm........-....... | 12.3 | 12.0 | 2. 9 | 2. 7 | 2. 6 | 12. 6 | 12. 1 | 11.7 | 12.5 | 13. 2 | 11. 9 | 11.7 | 11. 2 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 10.6 |
| Rental income of persons | 10.3 | 10.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment..... | 37.2 | 33.8 | 9.1 | 10.9 | ---- | 40.2 | 40.5 | 36.8 | 31.4 | 32.6 | 34.0 | 33.1 | 35.5 | 39.6 | 42.2 |  |
| Corporate profits before tax | 38.3 | 34.0 | 9.5 | 11.1 |  | 41.4 | 41.5 | 39.4 | 30.9 | 32.7 | 33.7 | 33.5 | 36.0 | 40.9 | 43.0 |  |
| Corporate profits tax liability | 21.3 | 17.1 | 4. 7 | 5. 6 |  | 23.0 | 23. 1 | 21. 9 | 17.2 | 16. 4 | 16.9 | 16.8 | 18. 1 | 20.5 | 21.6 |  |
| Corporate profits after tax | 17.0 | 17.0 | 4.7 | 5. 5 |  | 18.4 | 18.4 | 17.5 | 13.7 | 16. 3 | 16.8 | 16.7 | 17.9 | 20.4 | 21.4 |  |
| Inventory valuation adjustment | -1.1 | -. 2 | -. 3 | -. 2 | -. 7 | -1.2 | $-1.0$ | $-2.6$ | . 5 | -. 2 | . 2 | $-.5$ | -. 5 | $-1.3$ | -. 8 | -2.6 |
| Net interest. | 8.8 | 9.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 10.7 |
| Addendum: Compensation of general government employees. | 31.6 | 31.8 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 31.6 | 31.9 | 31.6 | 31.5 | 31.4 | 31.5 | 31.9 | 32.2 | 32.3 | 33.1 | 33.7 |
| GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT OR EXPENDITURE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross national product | 364.5 | 360.5 | 91.4 | 95.2 | 97.3 | 361.9 | 369.3 | 366.9 | 359.9 | 358.3 | 357.6 | 358.8 | 367.1 | 375.3 | 384.8 | 391.5 |
| Personal consumption expenditures | 230.6 | 236.5 | 58.5 | 62.7 | 62.5 | 228.5 | 231.4 | 232.1 | 230.3 | 232.2 | 235.1 | 237.9 | 241.0 | 245.8 | 250.5 | 256.0 |
| Durable goods. | 29.8 | 29.3 | 7.8 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 30.2 | 30.6 | 30.5 | 28.0 | 28.3 | 29.0 | 29.4 | 30.4 | 34.4 | 35.1 | 37.2 |
| Nondurable goods | 118.9 | 120.9 | 28.3 | 30.9 | 31.0 | 118.7 | 119.7 | 118. 8 | 118.6 | 119.2 | 120.4 | 121.5 | 122.5 | 122.4 | 125.3 | 127.0 |
| Services.. | 81.8 | 86.4 | 22.4 | 22.7 | 22.8 | 79.6 | 81.1 | 82.7 | 83.8 | 84.7 | 85.7 | 87.0 | 88.1 | 89.0 | 90.2 | 91.8 |
| Gross private domestic investmen | 51.4 | 47.2 | 14.6 | 13.8 | 15.9 | 51.7 | 55.0 | 52.8 | 46.0 | 45.5 | 46.9 | 45.9 | 50.7 | 54.1 | 60.1 | 60.3 |
| New construction | 25.8 | 27.8 | 6.7 | r 8.2 | 9.0 | 25.2 | 26.2 | 25.8 | 25.9 | 25.9 | 27.3 | 28.5 | 29.4 | 31.2 | - 32.6 | 32.8 |
| Residential nonfarm | 11.9 | 13.5 | 3.3 | r 4.3 | 4.6 | 11.7 | 12.2 | 12. 1 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 13.0 | 14.2 | 15.0 | r 16.1 | r 16.9 | 16.7 |
| Other--...-- | 13.8 | 14.3 | 3.4 | $\begin{array}{r}3.9 \\ \mathrm{r} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4.4 | 13.5 | 14.0 | 13.8 | 14. 1 | 14.1 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 15.1 | 15.7 | 16.1 |
| Producers' durable equipment--- | 24.4 | 22.3 | 5.2 | ${ }^{\mathrm{r}} 6.2$ | 6.0 | 24.3 | 24. 4 | 25.0 | 24.1 | 22.9 | 22.4 | 22.2 | 21.9 | 21.5 | г 23.2 | 25.1 |
| Change in business inventories-t | 1. 2 | -2.9 | 2. 7 | -. 6 | . 9 | 2. 2 | 4.5 | 2. 0 | $-4.0$ | -3.2 | $-2.7$ | $-4.9$ | $-6$ | 1.5 | 4.3 | 2.4 |
| Nonfarm only -..--...-....- | 1.9 | -3.2 | 2.7 | -. 6 | . 8 | 2.8 | 5.4 | 2.8 | $-3.6$ | $-3.4$ | $-3.2$ | $-5.4$ | $-1.0$ | 1.5 | 4.2 | 2.0 |
| Net foreign investment | -2.0 | -. 3 | -. 2 | -. 2 | -. 2 | -2.0 | -2.5 | -2.2 | -1.2 | -1.1 | -. 3 | -. 7 | . 9 | -. 4 | -. 7 | -. 5 |
| Government purchases of goods and ser | 84.5 | 77.0 | 18.4 | 18.9 | 19.2 | 83.6 | 85.4 | 84.2 | 84.8 | 81.7 | 75.9 | 75.8 | 74.5 | 75.8 | 74.9 | 75.8 |
| Federal | 59.5 | 49.2 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 59.0 | 61.0 | 59.3 | 58.7 | 54.7 | 48.6 | 47.7 | 45.7 | 46.4 | 45.2 | 45.5 |
| National security | 51.4 | 43.2 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 51.9 | 53.2 | 51.3 | 49.4 | 46.8 | 43.6 | 42.1 | 40.5 | 41.2 | 40.4 | 40.6 |
| National defense | 49.4 | 41.4 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 49.8 | 51.0 | 49.4 | 47.4 | 45.0 | 42.0 | 40.3 | 38.5 | 38.7 | 38.5 | 39.0 |
| Other national security | 2.0 | 1.8 | . 6 | . 5 | . 4 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1. 5 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1. 7 |
| Other----------- | 8.5 | 6.3 | 1.4 | 1. 3 | 1.3 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 9. 6 | 8.3 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Less: Government sales <br> State and local. | 25.0 | .4 27.8 | . 6.8 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 7. } \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 7. ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 24. } \\ \hline 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 24. } \\ \hline 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 24. } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 26. } \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 27.0 | 27.4 | 28.4 | 28.7 | 29.4 ${ }^{.3}$ | 29.7 | 30. ${ }_{2}^{3}$ |
| DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personal income. | 286.2 | 287.6 | 72.4 | 74.7 | 76.5 | 282.6 | 286.7 | 288.1 | 287.4 | 285.8 | 286.6 | 287.3 | 290.8 | 293.6 | 300.5 | 306.1 |
| Less: Personal tax and nontax payments | 35.8 | 32.8 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 8.6 | 35.4 | 35.8 | 36. 1 | 35.9 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 33.1 | 32.6 | 33.4 | 34.4 |
| Federal | 32. 4 | 29.1 | 8.6 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 32.0 | 32.4 | 32.7 | 32.4 | 29.1 | 29.1 | 29.1 | 29.3 | 28.8 | 29.5 | 30.4 |
| State and local | 3.4 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | . 9 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.0 |
| Equals: Disposable personal income. | 250.4 | 254.8 | 62.7 | 65.5 | 67.9 | 247.3 | 250.9 | 251.9 | 251.4 | 253.1 | 253.9 | 254.5 | 257.8 | 261.0 | 267.1 | 271.7 |
| Less: Personal consumption expenditures. | 230.6 | 236.5 | 58.5 | 62.7 | 62.5 | 228.5 | 231.4 | 232.1 | 230.3 | 232.2 | 235.1 | 237.9 | 241.0 | 245.8 | 250.5 | 256.0 |
|  | 19.8 | 18.3 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 5.4 | 18.7 | 19.6 | 19.9 | 21.1 | 21.0 | 18.8 | 16.6 | 16.8 | 15.3 | 16.6 | 15.7 |
| RELATION OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NATIONAL INCOME, AND PERSONAL INCOME |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross national product | 364.5 | 360.5 | 91.4 | 95.2 | 97.3 | 361.9 | 369.3 | 366.9 | 359.9 | 358.3 | 357.6 | 358.8 | 367.1 | 375.3 | 384.8 | 391.5 |
| Less: Capital consumption allowances | 27.8 | 30.0 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 27.0 | 27.6 | 28.0 | 28.7 | 29.2 | 29.6 | 30.4 | 30.9 | 31.2 | 31.9 | 32.7 |
| Indirect business tax and nontax liability | 30.2 | 30.3 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 29.5 | 30.3 | 30.4 | 30.4 | 29.9 | 30.4 | 30.0 | 30.7 | 31.1 | 31.7 | 32.2 |
| Business transfer payments | 1.2 1.3 | 1.2 -8 | .3 -6 | .3 -1.2 | . 3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Plus: Statistical discrepancy less current surplus of government enterprises | 1.3 -.4 | -.8 -.1 | -.6 .1 | -1.2 .1 | . 2 | .3 -.2 | 1.9 -.3 | 1.9 -.3 | -. 7 | -. 1 | -2.3 -3 | -1.5 .0 | .7 -.3 | . 3 | -.2 .4 | . 6 |
|  | 303.6 | 299.7 | 76.4 | 80.3 |  | 303.7 | 307.9 | 305.1 | 298.0 | 297.7 | 298.9 | 298.7 | 303.2 | 311.4 | 320.7 |  |
| Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.- | 37.2 | 33.8 | 9.1 | 10.9 |  | 40.2 | 40.5 | 36.8 | 31.4 | 32.6 | 34.0 | 33.1 | 35.5 | 39.6 | 42.2 |  |
| Contributions for social insurance .-........-.-........-- | 8.7 | 9.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8. 5 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 11.2 |
| Excess of wage accruals over disbursements.... | -. 1 | . 0 | . 0 | .1 | -. 1 | . 0 | -. 1 | -. 1 | -. 1 | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | . 1 | 4 | $-.6$ |
| Plus: Government transfer payments. | 12.8 | 15.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 13.3 | 14.3 | 15.1 | 15.0 | 15.7 | 15.9 | 16. 2 | 15.7 |
| Net interest paid by government | 5.0 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5. 2 | 5. 1 | 5. 0 | 5.0 |
| Dividends | 9.3 | 10.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 11.0 |
| Business transfer payments. | 1.2 | 1.2 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Equals: Personal income... | 286, 2 | 287.6 | 72.4 | 74.7 | 76. 5 | 282.6 | 286.7 | 288.1 | 287.4 | 285.8 | 286.6 | 287.3 | 290.8 | 293.6 | 300.5 | 306. 1 |

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

A tighter rein on residential mortgage credit was imposed during the quarter, involving increased downpayments and shorter maturities on Government-assisted housing.

## Inventory buildup slowed

For the quarter as a whole the book value of inventories increased by roughly the same amount as in the second quarter. However, due to the advance in replacement costs for inventory goods, this increase in book value represented a smaller increment of physical stock than in the preceding three-month period- $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion as compared with $\$ 4 \frac{1}{2}$ billion at annual rates. As noted below, a shift in auto dealers' inventories accounted for a substantial part of this reduction.

The major part of the third-quarter inventory accumulation occurred at the manufacturing level. However, it was less heavily concentrated in the durable goods industries than in the second quarter. After being maintained at a fairly constant level since mid-1954 stocks in the nondurable goods industries started to edge forward in the second quarter: of this year and showed a larger advance in the summer months.

The book value of inventories of durable goods manufacturers increased appreciably in the third quarter; however, the change in physical volume was considerably smaller due to the rise in replacement costs noted above, particularly of metals and metal products. The demand to replenish or build up these stocks to support the expanded volume of sales continued to be very active at the quarter's end.

In retail trade the substantial accumulations recorded in the first two quarters of the year were not repeated in the third. Automotive stocks were again a major, though not exclusive, factor in the shift in inventory position. The substantial inventory buildup in auto dealers' inventories in the first quarter of the year was cut in half in the second, and gave way to an appreciable volume of liquidation in the third, as the change in auto sales exceeded the seasonal expectations. The rate of inventory increase in other retail hard goods lines as well as in nondurables tapered off in the third quarter. With these stocks up moderately and auto stocks down, the total for all retail trade was substantially unchanged. Wholesale inventories showed a further moderate increase.

The recent trends in inventory investment are discussed more fully elsewhere in this issue of the Surver.

Foreign trade continued brisk and reflected the high levels of production both at home and abroad. Exports of both merchandise and services advanced in the third quarter, and imports were also higher. On balance, net foreign investment, which measures the excess of exports over imports other than those financed by gifts and grants, moved within a narrow range according to preliminary data.

## Government purchases stable

Government purchases of goods and services showed only a small change. The slight increase in Federal Government purchases reflected only random fluctuation in the flow of national security outlays. These outlays, which currently comprise about nine-tenths of total Federal purchases have remained essentially stable since the final quarter of last year when the post-Korean decline leveled out. Moreover, the mid-year budget review indicates that these outlays will probably stay close to the same level for the next few quarters. Nonsecurity purchases of the Federal Government remained unchanged at the second-quarter rate.

State and local government purchases, in contrast, showed a further advance of about $\$ 1 / 2$ billion at an annual rate.

Increased payroll expenditures accounted for the bulk of this increase as highway and other construction programs showed only the usual seasonal rise for the summer months.

## Personal income advances

Personal income advanced to an annual rate of $\$ 306$ billion, $\$ 5 \frac{1}{2}$ billion above the second quarter. The monthly data showed a sharp rise from June to July which was accentuated by the inclusion in the July total of the retroactive salary increases to Federal employees; there was no change from July to August as this temporary factor dropped out, and a further advance in the closing month of the quarter.

The rise in wages and salaries was about equal to the total increase in personal income, with offsetting changes occurring in the other components of this total. A moderate increase in nonfarm business and professional income, largely associated with the rising volume of retail trade, counterbalanced the decline of about $\$ \frac{12}{2}$ billion at an annual rate in the income of farm proprietors which was mainly of price origin. Developments in farm production, prices, and income are discussed in a separate article in this issue of the Surver.
Other income shares, notably interest and dividends, continued to edge upward in the third quarter, but these changes were largely offset in the total by a decline in transfer payments. The latter reflected mainly a drop in unemployment compensation benefits.

## Increase in payrolls

The advance in private industry payrolls of $\$ 4$ billion at annual rates was about three-fourths as large as it had been from the first to second quarters, but still considerably larger than in any of the preceding quarters since mid-1954.

Nonmanufacturing payrolls showed a larger rise than in the preceding quarter- $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion on an annual rate basis, as compared with $\$ 2$ billion. An opposite pattern was observable in manufacturing. An increase of $\$ 1 / 2$ billion was registered in the third quarter as compared with $\$ 3$ billion in the second.

Within the nonmanufacturing total, almost all major industries showed larger payroll increases than in the second quarter. The rises were particularly marked in retail trade, transportation and in public utilities. The advance was slowed somewhat in wholesale trade, and more markedly in construction; the latter reflected the trends in new building activity noted earlier in this review.

With many of the manufacturing industries operating close to capacity, the rise in factory payrolls tapered markedly and on balance showed a smaller increment than in any of the previous quarters of the present expansion. Moreover, there were indications in the monthly statistics that these payrolls were tending to level out during the quarter.

Within the manufacturing total, durable goods industries continued to show a larger relative increase from the second quarter than the nondurable industries. Total payrolls in these industries in the third quarter rose above the previous paak that had been attained in the second quarter of 1953. Although payrolls advanced at a slower rate in the summer quarter than in the April-June period, they continned to rise in almost all of the hard goods industries.

The principal payroll increases in the nondurables manufacturing lines were in foods, textiles and paper with other soft goods industries registering only small changes in the third quarter.

The further rise in employment was responsible for about half of the third-quarter increase in private payrolls-about the same proportion as in the preceding quarter. Changes
(Continued on page 24)

# Agricultural Production and Income 

FARM output in 1955 is expected to reach a new high. The rise in the volume of marketings of livestock and livestock products of the past few years has continued with a considerable increase in hog slaughter and high volume in each of the other major groups. Crop production in 1955 is about equal to the previous record in 1948 and up substantially from 1954. Yield per acre has advanced well above any earlier year. Acreage planted in 1955 was about the same as in 1954, as reductions in acreage of crops under marketing quotas about offset expansion in other crops, chiefly feed crops and soybeans.

Consumer demand for farm products has been strong in 1955, apparently exceeding that of 1954 by an appreciable margin. Although for storable commodities any strengthening in demand has been obscured by substantial changes in supply, for such important perishable foods as milk and poultry and eggs where the supplies being marketed are not much different from last year and where the market is primarily domestic, demand appears to be slightly stronger at the farm level and appreciably stronger at retail.

Total consumer expenditures for food and beverages were at an annual rate of nearly $\$ 76$ billion in the first three quarters of 1955, a rise of 4 percent from the corresponding period in 1954. Both the increase in population and a substantial rise in total income were contributing influences. The proportion of disposable income spent for food and beverages has been about the same this year as last year. Consumer buying of products made from fibers, such as apparel, is also higher in 1955, but the proportion of income spent for apparel has continued to decline. There has been some further increase in the use of synthetic fibers as replacements for cotton and wool for apparel fabrics and for other uses as well.

Exports of farm products expanded in the final quarter of 1954 and remained high in early 1955, but tapered off during the second quarter. For the first 9 months of 1955, agricultural exports were above the corresponding period of 1954 as increases in grains, tobacco, and fats and oils offset a lagging in cotton shipments; an unusually large proportion of exports in 1954, however, were made in the fourth quarter. Total agricultural exports have remained substantially below a few years ago. A considerable portion of agricultural products exported are moving under foreign aid funds and surplus disposal programs. Such programs were described in the article Foreign Grants and Credits U. S. Government, Fiscal Year 1955 in the October issue of the Survey.

A smaller proportion of agricultural output is going into government stocks. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, CCC stocks and loans outstanding (including those

[^0] ANALYSIS DIVISION, OFFIOE OF BUSLNESS ECONOMICS.
held by lending agencies) increased $\$ 1.1$ billion whereas in the preceding year thay had advanced $\$ 2.5$ billion. This resulted from a combination of a decline in purchases and net new loans and an increase in CCC sales and other dispositions. The reports available for the early part of the new fiscal year show that such expenditures are continuing below a year earlier. A small part of the reduction reflects lower prices at which some of the commodities are

Table 1.-Commodity-Feed Price Ratios

| Commodity-Feed price ratios ${ }^{1}$ | A verage | Annual averages |  | Third quarter averages |  | October |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1953 | 1954 | 1954 | 1955 | 1954 | 1955 |
| Hog-corn, (U. S.) --..-----.-. | 1934-53=12.8 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 13.1 | 12.2 | 12.7 | 12.7 |
| Beef steer-corn, (Chicago)....- | 1934-53 $=15.5$ | 15.2 | 15.4 | 14.7 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 18.5 |
| Milk-feed (U. S.). | $1934-53=1.27$ | 1.25 | 1.19 | 1.17 | 1. 28 | 1.32 | 1.43 |
| Egg-feed (U. S.) .-. -- | $1944-53=11.7$ | 12.3 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 11.1 | 8.5 | 12.5 |
| Commercial broilers-feed, <br>  |  | 5.2 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 4.6 |

1. Units of corn or other concentrate ration equal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef steer, one pound of chicken, or milk, or one dozen eggs.
Sources: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.
being supported but the volume of commodities receiving support has declined substantially. The decline in CCC loans and purchases in the past year has been nearly as great as that occurring in total cash receipts so that cash receipts other than CCC takings have shown little change.
The pressure of increased supplies has been such that a further decline has occurred in agricultural prices and in farm income. In the first three quarters of 1955, cash receipts from farm marketings and CCC loans were about 4 percent below a year earlier. Prices were about as much lower with the volume of marketings running about even with 1954. Production expenses have continued little changed and net farm income was down about one-tenth in the first 9 months of 1955 as compared with a year earlier.
Despite the continued decline in agricultural prices and income, there was a rather general upturn in the price of farm real estate in the year ending July 1, 1955. This was accompanied by a further rise in mortgage debt as loans increased in size and more loans were made. Intermediate and short-term debt has also increased. For the calendar year 1954, the net equity of farm proprietors also increased, as the increase in value of farm property exceeded the rise in farm debt, though net equity remained below the peak reached in 1952.

The decline in farm income and the small change in the asset position of farmers in recent years compares with a very substanial general advance in income and net assets in the nonfarm economy. Although a gradual decline in the share of income from agricultural sources has occurred for a considerable period in the United States, a sharper drop in the past several years reflects a combination of curtailed exports of farm products and a considerable increase in output. The related influence of rising agricultural output throughout the world has effected a substantial reduction in world agricultural raw material prices and has limited any rise in United States farm exports during a period of steppedup efforts at surplus disposal.

These influences have lowered farm income from the high level attained after the end of World War II despite a rise in consumer demand for farm products. They have been accompanied by a considerable shift in workers from farm to nonfarm areas. After allowing for the reduction in the number of persons on farms, income from farming per person living on farms is down about one-fourth from the postwar high, and per capita income of the farm population from both farm and non-farm sources is off about one-eighth. Meanwhile nonfarm personal income per capita has continued to advance. Farm income per capita now bears about the same ratio to nonfarm income per capita as in 1929.

Comparison of farm income with other income sources requires that one bear in mind the rather rapidly changing pattern of farm organization and the role of the farm proprietor. Preliminary summaries from the 1954 Census of Agriculture provide some details showing the general change in farming. There has been a considerable increase in the average acreage of farms in the past 5 years as consolidation has reduced the number of farms. The labor employed per farm has declined and the investment in machinery and equipment has increased substantially. In the past year, land prices have risen to the previous high established in 1952, and total investment per farm has increased. These changes have been accompanied by some rise in indebtedness per farm, but owners' equity per farm has also increased in the past 2 years and is now about equal to the previous high reached in 1952.

The general rise in supplies of agricultural products reflects the influence of technological advances which have boosted production. Most of the specific surpluses, however, have developed in commodities where demand has shown little rise or has actually declined in recent years. In the case of wheat, there has been a gradual shift in diets from cereals to livestock food and vegetables (other than potatoes) in the United States, Northwestern Europe, and other limited areas of the world. Increases in exports by countries other than the United States over a period of years have lowered the proportion of United States wheat in world trade.

Cotton consumption has been restrained by the more rapid growth of synthetic materials and paper products while prices have been sufficiently attractive to stimulate expansion in producing countries other than the United States. Butter consumption has declined over a period of several years, though consumption in 1955 is somewhat higher than last year. Meanwhile, margarine consumption has shown an upward trend. Finally, feeds, though strengthened by the trend to animal products, have had a less rapid growth in demand because of the substantial increase in output per pound of feed reflecting a whole series of advances in breeding, herd and flock management, and animal nutrition.

## Higher crop yields

Total crop production in 1955 is estimated to be about equal to the previous high in 1948. Although weather conditions were unfavorable in considerable portions of the

## Agricultural Supply and Demand

- Domestic demand is at a peak
- Exports are little changed

downward pressures on prices and income have continued

* based on data availlable nov. $/$
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, OFFICE OF BUSINESS. ECONOMICS $\mathbf{5 5 - 6 1 - 3}$
country at various times during the year, timely rains brought good yields of some crops in the areas affected by drought during a part of the year and unusually high yields in most sections. In the south yields per acre of most crops are quite high, with records indicated for cotton, tobacco, rice, and peanuts on the basis of the November crop report of the Department of Agriculture. In the western portion of the North Central States late summer drought reduced corn and
soybean yields and lowered carrying capacity of pastures, but good yields were obtained from the small grain crops which matured earlier.

For crop production as a whole acreage planted has remained roughly stable while yields have risen in recent years, with a particularly sharp rise this year, as shown in the accompanying chart. It is significant, however, that crop production has not expanded so rapidly as the rise in yields per harvested acre. There has been some increase in the past few years in acreage planted but not harvested due to crop failure, and under the crop control program shifts in acreage from controlled crops, chiefly wheat and cotton, to less productive crops have tended to restrain aggregate output. These influences are not reflected in the yield per harvested acre index shown in the chart which is not directly affected by shifts in acreages of the various crops.

## Personal Income From <br> Farm and Nonfarm Sources



Wheat acreage has been reduced sharply under the crop control program and wheat production has been below 1 billion bushels in each of the past 2 years. In 1955 production was about one-fifth below the 10-year average. The reduction in the past 2 years has lowered the amount going into CCC inventories, but with exports remaining considerably below a few years earlier, and an accompanying reduction in domestic consumption, the supply of wheat-production plus imports and carryover - has continued to rise.

The 1955 wheat crof is only moderately above the expected disappearance estimated by the Department of Agriculture for the year ahead. Prices were below the effective support level of $\$ 2.08$ during the harvest season but showed some strengthening during the autumn. The support price for the 1955 crop is 16 cents lower than that for 1954. The allotment for the 1956 crop is 55 million acres, the legal minimum, unchanged from that for this year.

## Record cotton supply

Cotton production in 1955 is estimated at 14.8 million bales, as compared with 13.7 last year. A moderate reduction in acreage from 1954 is more than offset by a further rise in yield per acre. The U. S. carryover on August 1, 1955 was about 11 million bales, making a record supply of 26 million bales for the year 1955-56. Production in foreign countries is also higher this year, and foreign carryover is nearly as large as in the United States.

Consumption of cotton in the United States for the crop year ending August 1, 1955, at 8.8 million bales, was up slightly from the preceding year though lower than in other recent years. Consumption abroad has shown a moderate upward trend for several years. Much of the rise in consumption has occurred in cotton producing countries. In the importing countries, consumption has shown a weaker trend and appears to have declined in recent months.

Exports of U. S. cotton were up during the harvest season for the 1954 crop and in the first few months of 1955 , but declined in the spring and summer of 1955. Since April, prices of foreign cotton have been below comparable U. S. cotton prices. These developments were accompanied by uncertainty concerning future U. S. export policy. In August the Secretary of Agriculture announced that sales during the remainder of 1955 would be at not less than the higher of the domestic market price or 105 percent of the current price support plus reasonable carrying charges. After January 1, 1956, however, up to a million bales of short-staple cotton may be offered for export at somewhat lower prices.

Prices of the 1955 cotton crop are being supported at 90 percent of parity. During September and October prices for some grades of cotton fell below support prices and the volume of cotton placed under CCC loan exceeded that in the comparable months of 1954 as exports continued to lag. Foreign cotton prices declined further in September and the differential between prices of U. S. cotton and foreign cotton continued to widen in October.

A national marketing quota of 10 million bales, the minimum allowed by law, and an àcreage allotment of 17.4 million acres for 1956 (based upon yields for the 5 years prior to 1955) have been announced by the Secretary of Agriculture, subject to approval by growers in a referendum December 13. This acreage is about 4 percent less than the allotment for 1955.

## Rise in feed supply

As farmers have trimmed back acreage of wheat and cotton and a few minor crops, they have diverted these lands to soybeans and feed crops other than corn. With an acreage allotment program in the commercial production areas, corn acreage has been relatively stable and production in 1955 is about average. Acreages of other feed crops have expanded and, with good yields, record supplies of each of the feed grains have accumulated.

The carryover of feed concentrates has increased each year since 1952 and at the beginning of the current crop year it had reached 39 million tons, or about one-third of a year's feed utilization. Since much of the feed produced is fed on the farms where it is grown, the carryover is a considerably larger fraction of the commercial supply and of the portion of the feed crops flowing through marketing channels.

Feed grain production in 1955, placed at 131 million tons in the November crop report, is estimated by the Department of Agriculture to be moderately larger than expected domestic and export utilization during the current feeding year, so that some further increase in carryover during this
year is anticipated. Though much of the carryover is held by the CCC, the amounts of the small grains placed under support in the first few months after harvest in 1955 were somewhat smaller than a year earlier despite the increase in the size of crops. This reflected a reduction of about 20 percent from a year earlier in support prices for the feed grains other than corn and more favorable price relationships between feed and livestock and livestock products except hogs.

Table 2.-Farm Production
[1947-49=100]

|  | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | $1955^{\text {1 }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Farm output | 100 | 103 | 107 | 108 | 108 | 112 |
| Livestock and products |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All livestock and products. | 106 | 111 | 112 | 114 | 119 | 121 |
| Meat animals | 107 | 114 | 115 | 114 | 119 | 123 |
| Dairy products. | 101 | 100 | 101 | 106 | 108 | 109 |
| Poultry and eggs. | 111 | 119 | 123 | 127 | 134 | 134 |
| Crops |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All crops | 97 | 99 | 103 | 103 | 100 | 106 |
| Feed grains | 104 | 97 | 102 | 101 | 104 | 112 |
| Hay and forage. | 105 | 110 | 105 | 108 | 108 | 115 |
| Food grains.--- | 83 | 81 | 105 | 96 | 83 | 78 |
| Vegetables.. | 101 | 95 | 96 | 100 | 97 | 100 |
| Fruits and nuts | 102 | 105 | 102 | 104 | 106 | 108 |
| Sugar crops | 117 | 93 | 95 | 106 | 116 | 108 |
| Cotton. | 70 | 106 | 106 | 115 | 95 | 104 |
| Tobacco. | 101 | 115 | 112 | 102 | 109 | 113 |
| Oil crops. | 116 | 106 | 104 | 102 | 118 | 132 |

1. Based on information available November 14.

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

Actual feed prices in the third quarter were appreciably lower than in 1954. With little change in beef cattle prices and some rise in poultry and dairy produsts, the ratios of the prices of these products to feed are more favorable than a year earlier, as shown in table 1, and some increase in feeding from the relatively low rate in the past year is anticipated. Hog prices were substantially lower in 1955, however, as the 2 -year expansion in hog production brought heavier marketings and a sharp decline in prices at the time of the usual autumn expansion in slaughter.

A considerable part of the increase in corn in 1955 occurred outside the corn belt, especially $\ln$ the South where a smaller proportion of the corn is fed to hogs. There is also some increase from last year in the estimated corn production which is eligible for price support in the commercial area. Somewhat more than 800 million bushels are estimated to have been produced on farms in the commercial orea which staved within their acreage allotment; this is about 100 million bushels more than for the 1954 crop. About onethird of such output from the 1954 crop was placed under price support loan.

Oil crop production is estimated to be substantially higher in 1955 than the year before. Soybean production is estimated at a record 372 million bushels, about one-tenth above last vear. Peanut production is up sharply following the smali crop in 1954.
Cottonseed production is estimated to be larger than in 1954 and flaxseed is about the same as last year. Animal fat production is also higher with a large rise in lard production and a small decline in butter.

Tobacco production is estimated to be slightly higher than in 1954 as record yields more than offset a curtailment in acreage. Stocks of tobacco continue large and a considerable portion of the crop is going under loan to the CCC. For most
tobacco, price support is mandatory at 90 percent of parity when marketing quotas are in effect. An increase in tobacco consumption is estimated for 1955 following a considerable decline in 1954.

## Meat production high

The number of cattle on farms has been increasing for about 6 years. Most of the increase has been in beef cattle, which have risen 50 percent during these years. During the early part of this period the buildup of herds was so rapid that there was little increase in the number slaughtered. Beginning in 1953, however, the increase in herds slowed and slaughter has been in very large volume for the past 3 years. In the first 3 quarters of 1955 , beef and veal slaughter was slightly higher than a year earlier and prices were little changed.

The number of cattle on feed October 1 in the principal feeding states was considerably higher than a year earlier reflecting both an increase in the number placed on feed during the third quarter and smaller marketings of fed cattle than a year earlier. There was a rise in fed cattle marketings in early October, however, and some decline in prices. With liberal feed supplies, generally good range conditions, and sustained demand, cattle herds are being maintained with little change indicated and slaughter has continued at high

## Cropland Acreage and Yield


rates. There was a further rise in slaughter of cows and heifers in 1955, but some decline occurred in the number of calves slaughtered. A substantial part of the increase in beef and veal production is attributable to increased efficiency which has resulted in higher output per head of cattle. In the past 5 years, live weight production per head has increased about 10 percent.

Hog production has been rising during the past 2 years, bringing a substantial increase in slaughter in 1955 and con-
(Continued on page 24)

# Inventory Developments in 1955 

INVENTORY developments in 1955 have aroused considerable interest both with regard to their contribution to the economic expansion and also as to their significance in relation to the course of production and sales. Because shifts in inventory investment affect economic activity, it is important to evaluate, from time to time, the characteristics of inventory movements. It is the purpose of this article to review the recent developments in business inventories with emphasis on their contribution to total production, on the nature of the changes and the shifts in their composition, and on their relation to the movement of sales.

The following is a summary of the findings:

1. Inventories have risen throughout the first nine months of this year. The shift from inventory liquidation in the third quarter of last year to accumulation in the third quarter of this year has accounted for 2 percentage points of the total rise of 9 percent in the gross national product. This year less than one percent of the gross national product went into additions to inventory.
2. The rate of inventory accumulation, which had been rising in the first two quarters of this year, showed no further tendency to accelerate during the summer months on the basis of seasonally adjusted data. Some reduction in inventory investment occurred from the second quarter rate.
3. In every major manufacturing industry sales have advanced at a faster pace than inventories, so that inventorysales ratios in each of the last several months have been below those of the corresponding months of a year ago.
4. Most of the advances in manufacturing inventories in the past year has occurred in working stocks rather than in finished goods. Of the $\$ 1.7$ billion rise in total inventory book values from September 1954 to September 1955, $\$ 1.5$ billion occurred in purchased materials and in goods-inprocess. The major contribution to the increase was made by goods-in-process in the earlier months and purchased materials in the more recent period.
5. Except for automobiles, trade inventories have been generally stable over the past year. For all major kinds of business, inventory-sales ratios are lower than a year ago.

## Inventory investment in the recent upturn

Inventory investment was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in the third quarter of this year with total gross national product at a rate of almost $\$ 392$ billion. Production for inventory has thus accounted for less than 1 percent of total output. In conjunction with the $\$ 5$ billion rate of inventory liquidation in the third quarter of last year, however, the shift to accumulation has contributed more than one-fifth of the rise in gross national product over the period. Other domestic investment accounted for over a sixth and consumer expenditures for three-fifths of the rise.

[^1]Gauged by the size of inventory accumulations during earlier periods of rapid economic expansion the rise so far this year has been moderate. Investment during the first three quarters has been from two-fifths to one-half that during the corresponding quarters of 1946 and 1950. Some of the factors which were important in the earlier periods are absent in the present situation-the depleted supply of civilian goods at the beginning of 1946 and sharply rising prices in both periods.

Table 1.-Manufacturing and Trade Inventories, Selected Periods
[Billions of dollars; not adjusted for seasonal variation]

|  | Book value as of end of September |  |  | Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1953-54 | 1954-55 |
| Total manufacturing and trade. | 81.0 | 76.9 | 79.6 | -4.1 | 2.7 |
| Durable goods. --. | 43,0 | 39.0 | 41.2 | -4.0 | 2.2 |
| Nondurable goods | 38.0 | 37.9 | 38.4 | -. 1 | . 5 |
| Manufacturing industries. | 46.0 | 42.6 | 44.2 | -3.4 | 1.6 |
| Durable goods. | 26.3 | 23.5 | 24.8 | -2.8 | 1.3 |
| Nondurable goods | 19.7 | 19.2 | 19.4 | -. 5 | . 2 |
| Wholesale trade. | 12.0 | 11.8 | 12.1 | $-.2$ | . 4 |
| Durable goods. | 6.1 | 5.7 | 6.0 | -. 5 | . 3 |
| Nondurable goods.. | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.1 | . 2 | 0 |
| Retail trade. | 23.0 | 22.5 | 23.3 | $-.5$ | . 8 |
| Durable goods | 10.6 | 9.9 | 10.4 | $-.7$ | . 5 |
| Nondurable goods. | 12.4 | 12.6 | 12.9 | . 2 | . 3 |

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
During the third quarter no acceleration of the rate at which inventories were being added appeared. The estimates indicate that inventory investment declined from an annual rate of $\$ 4.3$ billion in the April-June quarter to $\$ 21 / 2$ billion for the 3 months ending in September. The entire decline occurred in retail trade and here mostly among motor vehicle dealers. Thus, as indicated in the review of gross national product and national income in this issue the rise in sales to final users outstripped the increase in output during the third quarter.

## Inventory book values increase

Book values of inventories of manufacturing and trade firms aggregated $\$ 80$ billion at the end of September-an increase of $\$ 2.7$ billion over the year. Inventories this fall were $\$ 1$ billion under the high registered just two years ago; monthly sales over the same period had increased about $\$ 5$ billion or 10 percent.

The book values, which reflect changes in replacement costs as well as in physical volume of goods in stock, rose
about as much during the third quarter of this year as in the second quarter. However, a much larger part of the third quarter increase in book values represented higher pricesparticularly among basic industrial commodities.

Manufacturing has accounted for three-fifths of the $\$ 2.7$ billion rise in book values over the past year. Retailers' inventories are higher by $\$ 800$ million and wholesalers' stocks by $\$ 400$ million. The upturn occurred first in manufacturing but the additions to factory inventories during the first and second quarters of this year were smaller than those at retail. During the third quarter, however, manufacturers increased book values by $\$ 900$ million, after seasonal allowances, while retailers' inventories were unchanged. Wholesalers' stocks this year have risen by $\$ 100$ million to $\$ 200$ million a quarter.

Variations in experience between manufacturing and trade and between durable- and nondurable-goods sectors during the 1953-54 liquidation and the subsequent accumulation have resulted in distinctly different inventory positions relative to the high point of inventory book values two years ago. As a result of the moderate and brief decline in retail sales, inventories were only slightly reduced and virtually all of the reduction was in the durable-goods trades. Those firms have subsequently increased stocks, and for retailers as a whole inventories are little different from their earlier high in the fall of 1953. As is seen in table 1, book values of inventories held by nondurable-goods retailers are now higher while those of durable-goods retailers are still lower than in 1953. This is also true in wholesale trade.

Book values have not returned to their fall of 1953 highs for either durable- or nondurable-goods manufacturers. The difference is most substantial in the heavy goods industries where book values are $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ billion lower. About $\$ 1$ billion of the difference is in the machinery industry; in this industry, liquidation continued much longer than in other durablegoods areas.

Data are not available to quantify the separate trends in civilian and defense stocks within the durable-goods total. There is little doubt, however, that stocks for fulfillment of defense contracts were of growing importance in the 1950-53 period and then fell relatively more than stocks destined for civilian production in the subsequent inventory liquidation. The role in inventory changes of the two sectors this year is less clear. Hard goods deliveries and new military prime contracts in the first half of this year have been somewhat higher than in the corresponding period of 1954-following very sizable declines from 1953. The increases have been more moderate than those of total manufacturers' sales and new orders.

## Manufacturers' inventory-sales trends

Factory inventories have risen fairly steadily this year and at the end of September are valued at $\$ 44.2$ billion. The seasonally adjusted increase of $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ billion has been moderate when compared to the advance in sales, and a declining stocksales ratio has resulted. In general, the pattern of temperate increases in inventories accompanying greater relative advances in sales with consequent declines in stock-sales ratios has characterized all major manufacturing industries.

As has been true in other periods of fluctuation, inventories of durable-goods producers have been more volatile than those of nondurable-goods companies. Durable-goods inventories, which turned up in October of 1954, have since risen $\$ 1 \frac{1}{4}$ billion after seasonal allowances. Nondurablegoods inventories remained stable from early in 1954 through May of this year, rose during the summer and are now $\$ 1 / 4$ billion above a year ago.


In mid-1953 durable-goods manufacturers' inventories were the equivalent of 2 months' sales. The ratio then rose to 2.3 in the first quarter of 1954 due to the lag in inventories behind the turndown in sales. The subsequent reduction in

## Inventory and Sales Trends

Selected Manufacturing Industries

nOTE.- INVENTORIES ARE BOOK VALUE, END OF LAST MONTH IN QUARTER;
SALES ARE MONTHLY AVERAGE FOR QUARTER
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

55-61-7
the ratio - since October 1954 due entirely to the increase in sales-brought the stock-sales ratio for durable-goods industries to 1.8 this fall.
All of the component industries in the durable-goods group recorded recent highs in stock-sales ratios in the first quarter of 1954 followed by steady declines since then. There have, however, been considerable differences between
the industries in the magnitude of the changes and in the timing of reversals in sales and inventory trends.

## Transportation equipment inventories rise

Transportation equipment producers were the first manufacturing group to start rebuilding inventories in 1954; turning points have usually occurred earlier among these companies than in other hard goods industries. Book values of stocks held by this group began to rise in September 1954 and have accounted for a half of the increase recorded by the entire durable-goods manufacturing sector over the past year. The initial rise centered in the motor vehicle area as preparation for large-scale production of 1955 models got under way.

Inventories of automotive producers edged off toward spring, but the dip was more than made up by the expanding inventories of other transportation equipment producers. Additions to stocks were relatively larger among railway equipment manufacturers where incoming business had picked up substantially in the spring. Growing civilian business combined with a continuous flow of military prime contracts has resulted in a steady increase in stocks held by aircraft producers. During the third quarter the rise in book values for the transportation equipment group as a whole was about the same as in the second quarter.

The transportation equipment industry has not only been a major factor in the inventory increase of the past year but has also accounted for well over half of the rise in durablegoods sales. The inventory-sales ratio for the industry as a whole has dropped a fifth from its early 1954 rate, with the slide sharpest in the motor vehicle sector. Inventories for the transportation equipment group as a whole in the second and third quarters of 1955 have equaled 1.7 months of salesthe lowest ratio in the post-World War II decade.

## Basic material producers

Inventories held by primary metal, lumber-furniture and stone-clay-glass producers began to increase in October 1954. The three industries accounted for more than a third of the increase in book values in manufacturing this year with the bulk of the rise occurring last fall and winter in the primary metal and the lumber-furniture groups. For both of these groups the end of September book values were just a little above those at the end of March, after seasonal adjustment. The small increase for the primary metal group since the first quarter has occurred despite the decline in book values in June and July when work stoppages curtailed production.

Sales of producers of basic metals and timber products have advanced by more than a third over the lows recorded a year ago, while those of stone, clay and glass increased more moderately. Currently, stock-sales ratios of all 3 groups are lower than in any period since 1951.

## Machinery stocks up slightly

In the machinery and fabricated metal industries adjustment of inventories to changes in industrial activity started later and have proceeded more slowly than among other durable-goods companies. Inventory liquidation ended in the fabricated metal industry in February and in the machinery group in April. Accumulation in these groups since the turning points has been only slightly larger than the declines during the previous fall and winter so that the end of September book values of these industries were just above the year-ago totals.

During the first half of 1955 the rise in sales of machinery producers was also relatively smaller than in other durable-
goods industries. However, around mid-year the flow of new orders to the machinery industry took a substantial upturn and order backlogs rose. Inventory rebuilding became more substantial. The third quarter rise in book values of machinery producers amounted to $\$ 200$ million as compared with $\$ 10 \mathrm{G}$ million in the second quarter and a $\$ 100$ million reduction during the first 3 months of the year. The third quarter increase in stocks was matched by that in sales, however, and the inventory-sales ratio for the machinery group was unchanged from the second quarter.

The trends just described for the machinery industries as a whole were generally characteristic of both the electrical and nonelectrical portions. In the more recent period an upsurge of activity in the metalworking machinery field has led to some inventory accumulation. Data available on various consumer durables such as radio and television sets, washers, etc., generglly indicate lower stock-sales ratios this summer and fall than in earlier months.

Thus, unlike most other areas, inventory expansion in the machinery industries rose relatively more in the third quarter than in the second-due partly to a relatively late start and to the more recent acceleration in demand for its products.

## Nondurables relatively stable

In contrast to the volatile movements of inventories in the durable-goods industries, fluctuations in the nondurablegoods industries have been small for the last four years. Book values of inventories for the group total $\$ 19.4$ billion at the beginning of October, $\$ 200$ million higher than a year ago and fractionally under the total in the corresponding period of 1953.
Sales for the soft-goods group have increased nearly 10 percent over the past year in contrast to the slight advance in inventories. Stock-sales ratios have decreased from 1.6 last year to 1.4 currently with most of the decline occurring in the second quarter of this year. Inventories are now as low relative to sales as at any time in the postwar decade.
Industries within the soft goods group have experienced rather mixed inventory trends. The paper, chemical and
rubber industries-where the bulk of sales are to industrial customers-were the first to show increases in inventory book values last fall. The subsequent rise for the 3 groups combined has been about as large as for the nondurablegoods group as a whole. Month-to-month changes for each of the 3 groups, however, have been small and, as can be seen in table 2, stock-sales ratios in these industries declined through the second quarter. The largest decline occurred in the rubber manufacturing group. The ratio for this group and for chemicals rose slightly in the third quarter.

In textiles and petroleum, inventory book values have fluctuated within an even narrower range. For both groups, however, the increases in sales in the last two quarters resulted in marked decreases in stock-sales ratios.

The food and beverage group has reported a growing value of deliveries and a declining volume of inventories over the past year-save for some accumulation during the winter months. By the end of the third quarter food and beverage stocks represented about one month's sales-close to the lowest ratio in the postwar period.

## Trends by stage of fabrication

Examination of the trends since 1939 in manufacturers' inventories classified according to stage of fabrication reveals a relatively longer lag in the response of stocks of finished goods to a change in the direction of sales than is found in working stocks. Given the producers' lesser control over their sales than over their purchases and output, finished goods stocks-that is goods which the producers have completed and which are ready for sale to their customers-are more subject to unintentional changes than are goods-inprocess and stocks of purchased materials.

The situation can be most clearly seen in the chart depicting the trends in durable-goods companies' sales and inventories by stage of fabrication. In both 1949 and 1953 finished goods stocks continued to rise after sales and working stocks, i. e., goods-in-process and purchased materials, had started to decline. In periods of business upswings, liquidation of finished goods stocks usually continues for a

Table 2.-Inventory-Sales Ratios in Manufacturing, 1948-55 ${ }^{1}$

|  | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 |  |  |  | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III |
| All manufacturing industries | 1.72 | 1.86 | 1.57 | 1.77 | 1.90 | 1.78 | 1.77 | 1.82 | 1.93 | 1.93 | 1.90 | 1.88 | 1.84 | 1.73 | 1.63 | 1. 63 |
| Durable goods industries. | 1.96 | 2.15 | 1.68 | 1.93 | 2.17 | 1.98 | 1. 99 | 2.06 | 2.26 | 2.29 | 2.24 | 2.19 | 2.16 | 1.96 | 1.83 | 1.80 |
| Primary metal. | 1.49 | 1. 88 | 1.38 | 1. 29 | ${ }^{1.72}$ | 1. 53 | 1.53 | 1. 61 | 1. 93 | ${ }_{2}^{2.08}$ | 1.97 | 1.93 | 1. 87 | 1. 66 | 1.46 | 1. 42 |
| Machinery ${ }^{\text {a }}$---- | 1.84 <br> 2.53 <br> 1 | 2. 2.76 | +1.70 | 1.91 2.45 | ${ }_{2}^{2.65}$ | 2. ${ }^{1.50}$ | 2. 47 | $\stackrel{2}{2.07}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2} .78$ | 2.72 | 2. 22 2.68 | 2. 20 2.65 | 2. 29 | 2. 27 2.46 | 1.89 2.32 | 1.79 2.32 |
| Transportation equipment ${ }^{3}$ | 1.94 | 1.81 | 1. 40 | 1. 89 | 2.16 | 1.83 | 1.89 | 1.98 | 2.08 | 2.18 | 2.14 | 2.17 | 2.12 | 1.77 | 1.68 | 1. 70 |
| Lumber and furniture | 1. 44 | 1.72 | 1. 33 | 1. 62 | 1.61 | 1.64 | 1. 70 | 1. 65 | 1. 79 | 1. 80 | 1. 89 | 1.62 | 1. 65 | 1. 63 |  |  |
| Stone, clay and glass- | 1. ${ }^{\text {1. }} 20$ | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1. } \\ & 2\end{aligned}$ | 1. ${ }_{2}^{1.28}$ | 1.45 | 1.65 | 1.47 | 1. ${ }_{2} 19$ | 1. ${ }_{2} 25$ | 1.58 2 | -1.63 ${ }_{\text {1. }}$ | 1.54 2 2 | 1.46 | 1. ${ }_{2} 41$ | 1.46 | 1.35 | 1.37 2 |
| Nondurable goods industries. | 1.54 | 1.64 | 1.48 | 1.63 | 1.66 | 1.57 | 1.55 | 1.57 | 1.61 | 1.60 | 1.59 | 1.59 | 1.55 | 1.51 | 1.44 | 1.45 |
| Food and beverage. | 1. 14 | 1.15 | 1.14 | 1. 26 | 1.27 | 1.18 | 1.15 | 1.11 | 1.15 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1. 12 | 1.12 | 1. 12 | 1.03 | 1.02 |
| Tobacco | 5. 44 | 5.61 | 5.59 | 5. 77 | 5. 58 | 5. 60 | 5. 78 | 5.76 | 5. 73 | 6.02 | 5.90 | 5.96 | 6. 13 | 6. 15 | 5.64 | 5. 65 |
| Textile | 2.01 | 2.22 | 1. 93 | 2.55 | 2. 40 | 2.27 | 2.19 | 2.31 | 2. 52 | 2.52 | 2. 42 | 2.32 | 2. 23 | 2. 23 | 2.09 | 2. 16 |
| Paper | 1.51 | 1. 64 | 1.22 | 1.30 | 1.56 | 1.38 | 1.33 | 1.32 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.37 | 1.34 | 1.37 | 1.34 | 1.26 | 1. 23 |
| Chemical | 1.83 | 1. 90 | 1.52 | 1.78 | 1.97 | 1.81 | 1.79 | 1.87 | 1.93 | 1.90 | 1.82 | 1. 82 | 1.75 | 1. 66 | 1. 53 | 1. 58 |
| Petroleum and coal. | 1. 22 | 1.59 | 1.28 | 1.16 | 1.22 | 1.25 | 1.21 | 1.22 | 1. 26 | 1. 26 | 1. 27 | 1.31 | 1. 23 | 1. 15 | 1.14 | 1. 17 |
| Rubber | 2.18 | 2.36 | 1.63 | 1.53 | 2.05 | 1.90 | 1.95 | 2. 07 | 2.31 | 2.31 | 2.13 | 2.15 | 2.11 | 1. 79 | 1.76 | 1.86 |
| Other nondurable goods ${ }^{\text {3 }}$. | 1.45 | 1.38 | 1. 44 | 1. 65 | 1. 54 | 1. 44 | 1.46 | 1.58 | 1. 51 | 1.54 | 1.61 | 1. 60 | 1. 49 | 1.51 | 1.48 | 1.48 |

[^2]
## Durable Goods Manufacturers

## Inventories by stage of fabrication and total sales



NOTE.- INVENTORIES ARE BOOK.VALUE, END OF MONTH; SALES ARE TOTAL FOR MONTH
D. S. department of commerce, office of business economics

55-61-8
time after production turns up. In the most recent inventory swing, finished goods stocks rose through March 1954 as compared to a sales peak in July 1953. During the business recovery since mid-1954 shipping stocks have been fairly stable.

## Composition of darable-goods stocks

Finished goods held by durable-goods producers which currently account for 30 percent of their total inventories, rose about 5 percent in book values during the last 12 months. The ratio of finished goods stocks to deliveries of the durablegoods group began to decline in the spring of 1954 , leveled out in the first and second quarters of this year, and fell again in the third quarter to a point little different from the first half of 1953 or 1948. Currently these stocks represent about 0.6 of a month's sales.

Stocks of both goods-in-process and purchased materials have in the past more closely followed trends in sales, although in the decade shown in the chart the relationship is blurred somewhat by the large volume of defense inventories added in 1951. The sharp upsweep in goods-in-process reflected in large measure defense goods requiring long periods for fabrication during which there were few concomitant deliveries.

In both the 1953 inventory liquidation period and in the inventory expansion period starting in late 1954 the turn in goods-in-process occurred earliest-coinciding in direction and approximately in timing with the turn in output. In the past year this category has accounted for over half of the total rise in durable-goods manufacturers' inventories. The latest data available indicate a continued increase in this category.

The ratio of goods-in-process to sales has, however, been decreasing and suggests a reduction in the average processing time. At the end of September these inventories were the equivalent of about $3 / 4$ month of sales-a rate under that in early 1953 when both civilian and defense deliveries were at high rates but about the same as in late 1947 and in 1948 when civilian sales were expanding rapidly.

Two aspects of the trend in purchased materials are of particular interest. The first is the relative flatness of the curve in late 1952 and early 1953-a period when sales were rising rapidly. This reflects in part the steel shortage arising out of the 1952 work stoppage. The second is the long decline in purchased materials stocks from the middle of 1953 to April of this year. As a result of this decline purchased materials stocks, which were larger in value than shipping stocks for the durable-goods industries in 1948 and in the first half of 1953, are currently lower. These stocks

Table 3.-Manufacturers' Stock-Sales Ratios by Stage of Fabrication, 1948-551

|  | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 |  |  |  | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III |
| All manufacturing industries | 1.72 | 1.86 | 1.57 | 1.77 | 1.90 | 1.78 | 1.77 | 1.82 | 1.93 | 1.93 | 1. 90 | 1.88 | 1.84 | 1.73 | 1.63 | 1.63 |
| Purchased materials | . 72 | . 72 | . 62 | . 72 | . 71 | . 64 | . 63 | . 64 | . 66 | . 65 | . 64 | . 64 | . 61 | . 56 | . 53 | . 54 |
| Goods-in-process... | . 42 | . 44 | . 38 | . 45 | . 53 | . 53 | . 53 | . 54 | . 56 | . 56 | . 54 | . 52 | . 53 | . 50 | . 48 | . 48 |
| Finished goods | . 58 | . 70 | . 57 | . 60 | . 66 | . 61 | . 61 | . 64 | . 71 | . 72 | . 72 | . 72 | . 70 | . 67 | . 62 | . 61 |
| Durable goods industries. | 1.96 | 2.15 | 1.68 | 1.93 | 2.17 | 1.98 | 1.99 | 2.06 | 2.26 | 2.29 | 2.24 | 2.19 | 2.16 | 1.96 | 1.83 | 1.80 |
| Purchased materials. | . 71 | . 74 | . 58 | . 66 | . 67 | . 58 | . 59 | . 61 | . 65 | . 64 | . 64 | . 62 | . 58 | . 52 | . 49 | . 49 |
| Groods-in-process | . 69 | . 72 | . 58 | . 71 | . 87 | . 83 | . 83 | . 84 | . 91 | . 93 | . 88 | . 81 | . 87 | . 80 | . 75 | . 73 |
| Nondurable goods industries. | 1.54 | 1.64 | 1.48 | 1.63 | 1.66 | 1.57 | 1.55 | 1.57 | 1.61 | 1.60 | 1.59 | 1.59 | 1.55 | 1.51 | 1.43 | 1.45 |
| Purchased materials. | . 73 | . 71 | . 65 | . 78 | . 74 | . 69 | . 67 | . 66 | . 68 | . 67 | . 65 | . 65 | . 63 | . 61 | . 58 | . 59 |
| Goods-in-process... | . 22 | .23 | .22 | .22 | .23 | . 22 | .23 | .23 | .22 | . 22 | . 23 | .22 | . 22 | . 22 | .21 | . 22 |
| Finished goods.. | . 59 | . 70 | . 61 | . 63 | . 69 | . 66 | . 65 | . 68 | . 71 | . 71 | . 71 | . 72 | . 70 | . 68 | . 64 | . 84 |

1. Ratios are weighted average inventories to average monthly sales; all data seasonally adjusted.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
have been rising since the beginning of April-partly in response to higher costs of industrial raw materials-and the end-of-September book value was about the same as a year earlier. Purchased materials are now equal to about 2 weeks' sales for durable-goods producers as a group, which is lower than at any time since 1945.

## Composition of nondurable-goods stocks

Among the nondurable-goods industries, goods-in-process stocks have shown a high degree of stability throughout the last four years. This category of stocks is relatively small in value, accounting for about one-fifth of all nondurablegoods producers inventories.

In the finished goods and purchased materials components, movements since the sharp buildup during the first half of 1951 have been moderate and to some extent offsetting. In general, shipping stocks have tended to show an uptrend through 1954 and a slight easing this year. The ratio of finished goods to sales has declined nearly 10 percent this year, and is below the ratio in mid-1953, but is a little above the corresponding ratio in late 1948. The value of purchased materials stocks in the nondurable-goods sector has been rather steady in recent months following a long downtrend since May 1951. Relative to sales these inventories are now at the lowest point in the postwar decade.

## Trends in trade stocks

Retail inventories reached a book value of $\$ 23.3$ billion at the end of the third quarter-a rise of $\$ 800$ million or $2 \frac{1}{2}$ percent since the corresponding period a year ago. Stocks in this sector turned up a little later than in manufacturing but showed a greater growth during the first half of this year. During the third quarter, book values of retail inventories remained relatively unchanged on a seasonally adjusted basis. Recent movements in retail
inventories have been dominated by the sizable variations in stocks of new cars. Two-thirds of the seasonally adjusted increase in retail stocks during the first half of this year was due to the large accumulation of 1955 model automobiles; the subsequent reduction of these cars in the hands of motor vehicle dealers during the third quarter offset a further small rise in most other trades.

The inventory rise has been more than matched by the expansion in retail sales over the year. The stock-sales ratio of 1.5 at the end of September compared with 1.6 a year ago. Among durable-goods stores alone, sales also rose considerably faster than stocks so that the ratio at the end of this September had dropped to 1.8 from 2.1 last year.

Inventories of nondurable-goods stores have shown relatively small changes. The upturn began in early spring of this year and the rise of $\$ 300$ million from a year ago occurred mostly during the second quarter, with slight additions in the third quarter. Food and general merchandise stores accounted for most of the accumulation this year and all of the changes in the nondurable-goods trades in the more recent months.

Nondurable-goods sales expanded substantially so that there has been a general decline in the ratio of stocks to sales to $1 \frac{1 / 4}{4}$ months at the end of the third quarter. This rate is the lowest for the group since mid-1950, although above 1948. With the exception of the food and general merchandise groups current ratios for all of the major trades within the nondurable-goods sector are below a year ago.
The book value of wholesalers' inventories at the end of September totaled $\$ 12.1$ billion, a rise of $\$ 400$ million over the year. Virtually all of the reduction and subsequent additions to stocks held by wholesalers since 1953 were in durable goods. The much larger rise in sales of durables over the past year, however, resulted in a greater reduction in stock-sales ratios than that experienced by the nondurablegoods group. The current inventory-sales ratio for all wholesalers at 1.2 is somewhat below a year ago but the ratio has been relatively stable in recent quarters.

# Imports and Domestic Business 

THIS article presents an analysis of the broad characteristics and changing structure and sensitivity of United States import demand since the early 1920's. It has entailed a large-scale statistical reclassification of the official import data covering the period beginning in 1923 and extending through the first half of 1955 . The indexes of imports in constant dollars presented in the charts are based upon the actual quantity composition of imports in each year expressed in 1953 import unit values.

In the groupings utilized here imports are classified primarily according to the particular sectors of the economy with which demand is most logically associated--business, consumers, and farmers. Most of the Government's purchases of imported items consist of industrial raw materials for the strategic stockpile. Such Government imports are included with business purchases but are treated separately in the discussion below.

Because of their predominant weight in the overall imports and basic shifts in the domestic economy affecting their composition, imports of industrial raw materials have been further subdivided into those associated with the production of durable goods (including rubber and other materials incorporated in finished durable manufactures), those consumed by softgoods industries (except petroleum and newsprint), petroleum and products, and newsprint. This breakdown maintains the benefits to be derived from a summary approach. Yet, by permitting comparisons of imports with closely associated indicators of domestic demand, it makes possible a more lucid explanation of the behavior of these imports than can be obtained by comparing their aggregate with the index of total domestic manufacturing output. Imports of finished producers' equipment, although relatively insignificant, have also been identified separately in this study.

Items imported primarily for consumer use have been subdivided into food, beverages, and tobacco; diamonds, and finished goods. This facilitates an examination of their movement in terms of shifts in the consumer buying pattern as well as changes in disposable personal income. Aside from imports associated with business and consumer demand, those utilized mainly by farmers comprise most of the residual. Noncommercial imports and sporadic Government imports of military equipment which can hardly be analyzed in terms of movements in the domestic economy constitute the "all other and unclassified" grouping shown in table 1.

## Imports and gross national product

The chart depicts the strong but shifting relationship since 1923 between the volume of total merchandise imports and the gross national product in constant dollars. After allow-

[^3]ing for the initial recovery of imports in the years immediately following World War II, the rise in imports during the postwar period has, in general, tended to parallel the expansion in the gross national product. During the postwar period, however, the relationship between imports and the gross national product was lower than in the prewar years 1923-37. This suggests the influence of technological changes, including the accelerated development of domestic substitutes for and economies affected in the use of imported materials during World War II.

Imports and Gross National Product


From the discussion and clarts which follow it will likewise be apparent that there is a considerable lack of uniformity in the rates of growth of individual economic rariables with which demands for major categories of imports are associated. The responses of raw materials and other major groups of imports to such shifting impulses in the domestic economy, moreover, were widely different.

## Changed pattern of raw material imports

During the entire period under study imports of industrial raw materials as a group have accounted consistently for
about one-half or more of the value of total imports. Within the raw materials group itself, however, there was little consistency in the relationships of individual components to the total.

The chart on p. 19 contrasts the strong upsurge in imports of petroleum and products and newsprint and the significant though less spectacular long-term rise in imports of materials consumed by durable-goods industries, with the lag in imports used in the manufacture of nondurable goods. While during the interwar period the latter category (which excludes newsprint and petroleum) had comprised the most important single group of imported industrial raw materials, accounting in the 1920's for nearly one-half the total, in the first half of 1955 it comprised less than one-fifth of the aggregate of such imports.

Imports of materials for use by durable-goods industries have moved to a predominant position, currently comprising one-half the total value of imports of all industrial raw materials. These changes clearly establish that the shifting structure of domestic manufacturing activity was one of the major factors affecting the demand for raw material imports.

## Softgoods industries depend less on imports

The relatively smaller growth in textile, apparel and leather manufacturing than in output of other industries during the postwar period, as evidenced by a comparison of the various production and demand indicators shown in the chart, explains much of the relative weakness in imports of fibers, semifinished textiles, hides, leather, furs, and related materials. As discussed below, during the postwar period consumer purchases of such softgoods have accounted for a significantly smaller share of total personal consumption expenditures than during prewar years.

It is also apparent that after World War II, and especially since 1950 , these raw material imports have been much lower relative to production in the softgoods industries than in the prewar period. This change obviously resulted from the lessened dependence on such imports as silk, wool, and leather as domestically produced synthetic materials such as fibers and plastics were developed. It also reflects this country's growing self-sufficiency in the production of items such as cattle hides, fats and oils, and long staple cotton.

As our dependence upon foreign supplies of these items has diminished, the percent change in imports in this category associated with a given percent change in output of related manufacturing industries was greater than before the war. Furthermore, the ups and downs in the volume of imports associated with such changes in production have become relatively far greater than in the case of other groups of raw material imports (see chart). In this connection it is perhaps significant that only a negligible portion of the imports in this group is supplied by American-owned producing facilities abroad. Such facilities, on the other hand, are prominent suppliers of imports of other raw materials (see discussion below).

## Imports support rising hardgoods production

During the first half of 1955 imports of raw materials associated with durable-goods production were at an annual rate of $\$ 3$ billion, over two and one-half times as large as imports related to softgoods output (other than petroleum and newsprint imports).

The chart shows that the rise in imports associated with durable-goods manufacturing-relative to imports associated with softgoods production-was due only in part to the growing weight of durable-goods output in the pattern of
domestic industry. Although there was some decline after World War II in the relationship of this group of imports to related manufacturing activity, this change has been far less pronounced than the corresponding decline occurring in the case of materials used in nondurable-goods production.

In many respects technological advances made during and since World War II have enhanced, rather than lessened, this country's dependence on imports of a number of commodities in this group. It is true that our reliance upon natural rubber, which was by far the largest item in this category during the interwar period, was substantially lessened by the development of the domestic synthetic industry. The introduction of more efficient processing methods likewise reduced this country's dependence on tin imports. The effects of these changes have been largely counterbalanced, however, by the development of numerous other new techniques such as improvements in the quality of alloy steels, which have gained a wider use and growing importance in total steel production. This has entailed a need for large imports of nickel, zinc, tungsten, chrome, cobalt, and other metals which the United States does not produce in sufficient volume to supply its requirements.

Table 1.-United States Gencral Imports by Major End-Use Categories

| End-use category | Prewar period |  |  |  | Postwar period |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A verage 1923-1929 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A verage } \\ & 1930-1939 \end{aligned}$ |  | A verage 1946-1949 |  | A verago <br> 1950-1954 |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 1955 \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { (Jan.-June at } \\ \text { annual rate) } \end{array} \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mil- } \\ \text { hons } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { dol- } \\ \text { lars } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per- } \\ & \text { cent } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { total } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Mil- } \\ \text { lions } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { dol- } \\ \text { lars } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per- } \\ & \text { cent } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { total } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Mil- } \\ & \text { lions } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { dol } \\ & \text { lars } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per- } \\ & \text { cent } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { total } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mil- } \\ \text { Mions } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { dol- } \\ \text { lars } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per- } \\ & \text { cent } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { total } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mil- } \\ & \text { lions } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { dol- } \\ & \text { lars } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per- } \\ & \text { cent } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { total } \end{aligned}$ |
| Total imports | 4, 104 | 100 | 2,140 | 100 | 6,111 | 100 | 10, 325 | 100 | 11,028 | 100 |
| Industrial raw materials, total. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Materials used in cturible-goods production | 2,275 | 55 | 1,115 | 52 | 3,340 | 55 | 5,685 |  | 5,960 | 54 |
| Materials used in non-duratle-goods production | 900 | 22 | 450 | 21 | 1,425 | 24 | 2,860 | 28 | 2,980 | 27 |
| Newsprint and paper hase stocks | 1,040 | $i$ | 180 | 8 | 600 | 10 | 1,270 | 8 | 890 | 10 |
| Petroleum and products. | $\begin{aligned} & 220 \\ & 115 \end{aligned}$ | 3 | 60 | 3 | 325 | 5 | 695 | 7 | 995 | 9 |
| Other imports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Producers' durables (exel. farm machinery) | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colfee | 27.5 | ${ }_{7}^{1}$ | 10 150 | ${ }_{7}^{1}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 645 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{(2)} 11$ | 105 <br> 1,355 | 18 | 150 1,310 | $1{ }_{12}^{18}$ |
| Other food, beverages, and tobaceo | 735 | 18 | 470 | 22 | 1,200 | 20 | 1,740 | 17 | 1,870 | 17 |
| Nonfood consumer | 535 | 13 | 245 | 11 | 490 | 8 | 840 | 8 | 1,090 | 10 |
| Goods used in agricultural production. | 180 | 4 | 100 | 5 | 260 | 4 | 435 | 4 | 420 |  |
| All other and unclassified |  |  | 50 | 2 | 156 | 2 | 165 | 2 | 228 | 4 |

1. Not elsewhere elassified; mainly fibers and leather
2. Less than one-half of one percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics; basic data, Bureau of the Census.

Notwithstanding the repeated rounds of expansion domestic aluminum-producing facilities, greatly increased imports have been required to supply this country's mounting demands arising largely from new uses which have been developed in recent years. At the same time the aluminum industry itself has relied largely upon foreign sources to supply its expanded requirements for bauxite.

Over the long period pictured in the chart the United

States has also become relatively less self-sufficient in some other key raw materials such as copper and iron ore. American industrial interests have thus been active in developing new foreign sources of supply. United States direct investments in mining, smelting, and primary metal manufacturing industries abroad, concentrated mainly in the Western Hemisphere, had more than doubled in value by 1954 as compared with the years before World War II. Imports of metals and minerals from such American-owned producing facilities abroad amounted to an estimated $\$ 800$ million or more at an annual rate in the first half of 1955 , accounting for more than 40 percent of total imports of metals and minerals. It is currently anticipated that such imports, particularly iron ore, bauxite, and copper, will bulk much larger when production and shipments from existing and currently-planned facilities reach a maximum.

The fact that American companies had developed low-cost foreign resources to supplement diminishing high-grade domestic supplies may help to explain why this category of raw material imports is less sensitive to changes in associated manufacturing activity than imports which are related to noudurable-goods output. In the first half of 1955 the response of raw material imports to rising durable-gools output was considerably slower than that displayed by fibers and smilar imports (see chart). The chart also shows that the downward adjustment in durable-goods production from 1953 to 1954 coincided with a relative change in imports of about the same magnitude, whereas the corresponding downturn in output of textiles, apparel, and leather produced a much larger relative decline in associated raw material imports. A similar demonstration of the comparatively smaller sensitivity of metals and related imports to business fluctuations occurred in the 1948-49 period.

## Impact of Government stockpiling

An additional element influencing the movement of this group of imports during the postwar period was the Government's strategic stockpiling program. The impact of this program upon imports cannot be completely isolated from the effect produced by other factors. It appears, however, that the smaller decline in imports than in associated manufacturing production from 1948-49 cen be attributed largely to the concurrent $\$ 300$ million increase in expenditures for stockpile items involving mamly imported materials such as rubber and motals.

In the 1953-54 period, although purchases for the Government stockpile declined by about $\$ 60$ million, the reduction in the rolume of imports in this group as a whole was at least no greater than the corresponding adjustment in durablegoods output. After allowing for Government stockpile purchases, it thus appears that imports in this group declined less relative to durable-goods output during 1953-54 than in 1948-49. This may be attributed in part to the continued accumulation of industrial inventories of imported metals such as lead and zinc through the first half of 1954. Since then, however, the current tightness which has developed in the supply of copper, aluminum, and some other metals has indueed the Government to reduce its purchases of these materials and also to relinquish some of its stocks to industry.

## Influence of domestic building activity

Another factor which must be considered in analyzing trends in this category of raw materials imports is that many of these items such as copper, asbestos, lumber and steel are used as building materials as well as in durable-goods produc-
tion. The postwar boom in housing and new construction provided a major stimulus to such imports. The value o lumber imports during 1955 may amount to $\$ 350$ million o: more as compared with $\$ 43$ million in 1929 and $\$ 21$ millior in 1937. Imports of plywoods and veneers, nonexisten during the interwar period, were at an annual rate o $\$ 70$ million during the first half of 1955 . Foreign paperbourd shingles, gypsum, and structural steel also became mort important as materials used in domestic building. Despite these larger imports domestic production continues to provide an overwhelming portion of the total supply of buildins materials.

## European durable-goods industries also active

The growing strength in prices of this group of importec raw materials, relative to prices of imports associated witl nondurable-goods production, resulted from active demands in Europe as well as in the United States. Since the perior before World War II European manufacturing output has expanded along lines similar to production in the Uniter States. From 1937 to the first half of 1955 the metal produr $\cdot t$ industries of Western Europe increased their output by abou1 90 percent, while the textile industries expanded thein production by scarcely 15 percent.

It is true that the sizable expansion in European hardgoods output as compared with 1937 did not match the corresponding gains made in United States production, either on a relative or absolute basis. Yet it appears that during thet postwar period European import demands have assumed increasing weight, relative to United States import requirements, in determining world prices for at least some related rav materials. This is not a surprising development considering Europe's traditional lack of natural resources for :t number of industrial materials in which the United States is either completely or partially self-sufficient-and the consequently stronger response of European import than of Cnited States import demands to expanded manufacturing output. It is also significant that, in certain respects, technological changes such as the substitution of synthetic for natural rubber, since World War II have had a smaller impact upon the pattern of European import demand than upon the strueture of United States import requirements.

## Petroleum imports

The chart indicates that the rise in imports of petroleum and products after World War II far outstripped the advances in other types of raw material imports. Such imports reached an ammal rate of $\$ 1$ billion in the first half of 1955. accounting for 17 percent of total imports of industrial raw materials and 9 percent of total imports of all commodities.

The secular rise in domestic demand for petroleum was considerably greater than the corresponding increase in total energy utilization. This trend obviously reflects the largescale expansion in the production and use of motor vehicles and aircraft and the growing popularity of petroleum, relative to other fuels, in home and industrial heating and in railroad and utility operation. Although rising domestic production has continued to supply the bulk of these enlarged requirements imports have become relatively more significant in the overall supply picture, especially since World War II.

During the 1948-49 period of adjustment in domestic busincss activity the demand for petroleum remained stable and imports increased, offsetting in part the decline in imports of most other types of raw materials. From 1953 to 1954

## Imports of Selected Industrial Raw Materials and Indicators of Related Domestic Demand





* jan.- june, at annual rates
u. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMmiRCE, office of business economics

consumption of petroleum increased and oil imports were maintained, although imports of a number of other industrial materials again declined.


## Direct investments stimulate oil imports

The even greater rise in petroleum imports than in domestic demand can be largely attributed to the growth of United States direct investments in oil-producing facilities abroad, particularly in Latin America. In the early 1920's such investments were concentrated in Mexico which supplied practically all of our petroleum imports. As American oil companies subsequently shifted their foreign operations to other countries and enlarged their scope, similar changes occurred in United States imports.

Imports from Venezuela and the Netherlands West Indies, nonexistent in 1919 , rose to $\$ 97$ million in 1929 , while over the same period the value of American petroleum investments in this area increased from a mere $\$ 23$ million to about $\$ 250$ million. The accelerated expansion in American-owned oil-producing facilities in this area following World War II was likewise followed by a major increase in imports. By 1954 oil imports derived from such investments in Venezuela and the Netherlands West Indies had reached $\$ 577$ million, accounting for 70 percent of our total petroleum imports. American-owned producing facilities in Saudi Arabia and Indonesia and more recently in Canada have also become sources of oil imports in recent years.

## Newsprint imports

Rising imports of newsprint also added an element of stability to the postwar import picture. The chart shows a continuous gain in newsprint imports from 1944 through 1952 and virtual stability since 1952. From 1952 through the first half of 1955 such imports were maintained at an annual rate of nearly $\$ 600$ million.

The demand for newsprint is closely associated with the rate of disposable personal income which has been a major sustaining factor in the postwar economy. The faster rise in newsprint imports than in disposable income during the early postwar years reflects the declining importance of the domestic newsprint industry in the total newsprint supply picture during that period. During the late 1940's domestic output was considerably lower than before the war, reflecting mainly the transfer to production of better grades of paper and other paper products. More recently, especially in late 1954 and in 1955, domestic production from new facilities has supplied the bulk of the increase in newsprint requirements. During the first half of 1955, however, imports continued to constitute more than 80 percent of the total new supply.

## Prominent role of coffee imports

Imports of food, beverages and tobacco, swollen by large coffee purchases at relatively high prices, became still another major source of strength in foreign dollar earnings during the postwar period. At their peak in 1954 such imports amounted to $\$ 3,350$ million, accounting for about one-third of total United States imports. The steady advance in the value of foodstuffs imports from 1945 through 1954 was largely due to rising prices, particularly for coffee and cocoa. Even with the weaker coffee and cocoa prices prevailing in 1955 aggregate imports of food, beverages and tobacco were maintained at an annual rate of $\$ 3,200$ million in the first 6 months of the year.

The chart compares on a volume basis relative movements in per capita imports of coffee and of other foodstuffs,
beverages and tobacco with corresponding changes in tota domestic per capita food consumption.
Per capita coffee imports exhibited a strong upware tendency beginning in the early 1930's and extending througt 1949, a rise which exceeded the growth in total domestic per capita food consumption. After 1949 when the first of a successive series of major price advances became effective

## Per Capita Imports of Food, Beverages and Tobacco, and Per Capita Domestic Consumption of All Food




* /MPORTS, JAN-JUNE, AT ANNUAL RATES; FOOO CONSUMPTION, PREL. EST.
U. S. offartment of commerce, office of business economics

55-6i-3
the volume of coffee imports declined. The relative stability of coffce prices since the early months of 1955 , together with the low level of inventories severely reduced by the postponement of purchases in the period of declining prices after April 1954, has recently spurred some recovery in coffee
mports. Nevertheless the current volume of imports is till considerably lower than in 1949 although the value has :ontinued to be significantly higher.

## Limited growth in other food imports

Rising per capita consumption of certain other food items ifter World War II considerably stimulated such imports as sanned meats, shellfish and a number of other fishery broducts. Over the whole period since 1923, however, there s little evidence of any rising trend in total per capita food mports other than coffee (see chart).
Furthermore, per capita consumption data suggest that the demands for numerous imported foodstuffs and tobacco have risen relatively less than either the demands for coffee or for foodstuffs and tobacco which are produced domestically.

Among largely imported commoditics, per capita consumption of sugar was even slightly lower in 1954 than during the immediate prewar years. Per capita cocoa consumption also decreased very moderately over the same period and tea drinking remained virtually unchanged. Notwithstanding the fact that total per capita cheese consumption is currently over 40 percent higher than in 1935-39, per capita consumption of imported cheese has declincd. It is true that higher prices have substantially depressed the demand for cocoa, and to some extent imported cheese and certain other food imports.

Cigars and alcoholic beverages have also become less important items in the consumers' budget. The decline in per capita cigar smoking which began in the 1930's and has continued in the postwar period, coincided with a rise in domestic production of cigar-quality tobaccos. Imports of cigar-filler tobacco have thus been substantially reduced and imports of cigar-wrapper tobacco have virtually disappeared. Over the same period the greatly enhanced demand for cigarette tobacco was supplied by domestic output rather than by greater imports.

Consumption of alcoholic beverages, which climbed significantly during World War II and through 1946, declined subsequently and thereafter was relatively stable at a rate considerably below the 1946 peak. Imports have gained considerably since the mid-thirties and continued to rise after 1946, although such gains have been dampened in recent years by the stability of total alcoholic beverage consumption.

## Recent upswing in consumer goods imports

Since World War II the valuc of imports of consumer goods other than food, beverages and tobacco has risen at a considerably faster rate than total disposable personal income. Such imports, comprising mainly finished retail items, climbed to an annual rate of $\$ 1.1$ billion during the first half of 1955 and currently promise to register greater than seasonal gains in the remaining months of the year. Prescntly these goods account in value for 10 percent of total imports of all commodities, having become increasingly significant in the overall import picture, especinlly after 1952.

Notwithstanding their rising tendency during the postwar years imports of finished consumer goods have continued to be lower relative to disposable income than in 1929 or even in 1937 (see chart). This development reflects largely the major shifts which have occurred in the pattern of consumer spending.

## Changed consumer buying pattern

Table 2 shows that imports of finished textiles and leather, which constituted nearly one-half of all imports of consumer
goods in 1929 and 1937, have weakened substantially in comparison to most other imports of consumer items. In the first half of 1955 the value of such imports at an annual rate was scarcely higher than in 1929.

The declining importance of imports of finished textiles and leather recalls the similar relative weakness in imports of fibers, leather and other raw materials associated with production in the softgoods industries. Both can be explained to a large extent by the decreased proportion of consumer disposable incomes going for clothing and accessorics in the postwar as compared with prewar years. Within the postwar period itself, moreover, expenditures for clothing and shoes have accounted for a diminishing portion of total personal consumption expenditures.

## Imports of Nonfood Consumer Goods and Disposable Personal Income



The rise in consumer expenditures on durable goods during the postwar period also had important effects on imports. Although postwar imports of clocks and watches were far in excess of either the 1929 or 1937 rates, such imports became somewhat weaker after 1953. Gem diamonds, the other major item in this category of imports,
have made substantial gains, especially in the first half of 1955. In the years immediately following World War II, the ratio of diamond imports to disposable personal income was higher than at any other point in the whole period pictured on the chart.

It may be noted that artworks comprised 13 percent of the aggregate value of all consumer goods imports in 1929 and 7 percent in 1937 compared with 4 percent in the first half of this year (see table 2).

Imports of automobiles and parts were at an amual rate of $\$ 84$ million in the first half of 1955 as contrasted with barely $\$ 3$ million in 1929 and $\$ 2$ million in 1937. Negligible before the war, imports of sewing machine heads amounted to $\$ 26$ million at an annual rate in the first 6 months of the current year. It is noteworthy that American-owned manufacturing plants abroad supply part of our imports of both sewing machines and automobiles.

Table 2.-United Siates Imports of Selected Nonfood Conzumer Goods

| Commodity | 1929 |  | 1937 |  | 1954 |  | $\begin{gathered} 1950 \\ (\text { Fan,-Tune at } \\ \text { munal gate: } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Millions oi dollars | Percent of fot of | Til. lions of dollars | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per- } \\ & \text { cent of } \\ & \text { fotat } \end{aligned}$ | Xridlions or dollars | Per. cent of fotat | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mill- } \\ & \text { lions of } \\ & \text { dollars } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { er } \\ & \text { it of } \\ & \text { fot } \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, nonfood consumer goods | 619 | 100 | 313 | 100 | 939 | 100 | 1,090 | 100 |
| Textiles and leather goods | 234 | 48 | 14: | 45 | 280 | 99 | 316 | 39 |
| (tem diamonds | 52 | 8 | 37 | 1.8 | 123 | 13 | 14 | 1. |
| Other jowelry and watches.. | 51 | 8 | 20 | $\theta$ | 109 | 12 | 112 | 4 |
| Automobiles and parts ......- | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 53 | 6 | 84 | 3 |
| Bicycles and other vehicles (excluding aircraft). | 2 | (1) | 1 | (1) | 36 | 4 | 35 | 3 |
| Artworks. | 82 | 19 | 22 | \% | 23 | 3 | 42 | 4 |
| Sowing machines and parts...- |  |  |  |  | 23 | 2 | 26 | ? |
| Toys, athletic and sporting goods | 7 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 20 | \% | $22:$ | ? |
| Cutlery, hand tools, and other stem products. | 8 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 35 | 3 | 42 | 4 |
| Other and miscellaneous. | 130 | 2.2 | 76 | 8.5 | 232 | 85 | 27.2 | 85 |

1. Less than one-half of one percent

Somre: U. S. Department of Commerec, Office of Business Eemomics: basic data, Bureat ol the Census.

Bicycles have likewise become a prominent import item in recent years. Imports of tors, photographic goods, cutlery, and fumiture have also contributed significantly to the rising trend in our aggregate imports of consumer goods.

## Marginal character of farni material imports

Although it is anticipated that the rolume of agricentural output will be at its all-time high during 1955 , the value of imports used in farm production dropped to a seasomallyadjusted annual rate of $\$ 350$ million in the first half of thic year, nearly 40 percent below the postwar peak reached in 1952. The wide variations in imports during both the postwar and prewar periods were largely due to the marginal character of the imports themselves rather than to changes in the total volume of farm output.

Fluctuations in imports of animal feedstuffs accounted for most of the rise in this group of imports from 1948 through 1952, and for most of the decline which began after 1952. Changes in feed grain purchases, especially corn, also contributed significantly to the wide morements in this group of imports during the 1930 's. Daring these rears high imports of feedstuffs coincided with supply shortages following the droughts of 1934 and 1936. During the postwar
period, fluctuations in imports have also tended to reflect opposite movements in the volume of available domestic supplies.

Imports of fertilizers, another major item in this category, have also met increasing competition from domestic production. Although in 1953-54 domestic consumption of nitrogen fertilizers was nearly 5 times as great as in 1938-39, imports were hardly double the 1938-39 rate. This country's current dependence on burlap imports is likewise far less than during the prewar period. The rolume of imports in the first half of 1955 was lower than in either 1929 or 1937 , reflecting the large-scale switch to domestically produced container materials such as cotton and paper.

To some extent, the increased marginal character of these itens during the postwar period has been offset by the greater importance of imports of agricultural machinery and equipment. Such imports, almost negligible before W̌orld War II, reacherl a peak annual rate of nearly $\$ 100$ million in 1951-52 and hare since stabilized at an annual rate of about $\$ 70-75$ million. The majority of these imports are shipped from United States-owned manufacturing facilities abroad or from Canadian firms to their subsidiaries in the United States.

## Total imports more stable

The summary chart on p .16 shows that as a net result of these major developments within the domestic economy since World War II, the rolume of imports has been more stable during the past 10 rears than in the prewar period. During the postwar period, there were no major setbacks in domestic business activity or in total import demand which can be compared with those oceurring in 1929-33 and in 1937-38.

The flactuations in total imports during the postwar period were not only absolutely smaller than before the war but it also appears that imports as a whole were somewhat less sensitive to changes in business activity. This may perhaps be due to the fact that the downswings in business activity during the postwar period were minor adjustments in a period of substantial growth. It may also be attributabe, however, to changes in the import pattern, particularly the rising share of the total import value held by petroleum, paper, and foodstuffs.

Imports related to durable-goods production, which comprised about the same pereentage of total imports as immediately before the war, are in the case of many materials less sensitive to changes in total demand than might be ex-pected-due to lower foreign costs of production and the better competitive position of some materials produced abroad.

Although the decline in the quantity of total imports from 1953 to 1954 was nearly as large, relative to the corresponding downturn in the volume of total domestic output as in 1937-38, the reduction in the volume of imports from 1953 to 1954 was largely due to special circumstances unrelated to the dip in domestic business activity.

From 1953 to 1954 the quantity of coffee imports fell by nearly 20 percent although the value increased as a result of the new series of price advances effective in 1954. The drop in steel imports which in 1953 had been swollen by deliveries on orders placed during the steel strike in 1952, and in Government purchases for the strategic stockpile, also weighted heavily in the overall dip in the volume of imports from 1953 to 1954 . Taken together, the reduction in the volume of coffee and stecl imports and in purchases for the Government stockpile, accounted for over half of the total decline in the quantity of imports from 1953 to 1954.

## U. S. Imports from Western Hemisphere and Rest of the World


*/mports, not elsewhere classified; consist mainly of fibers and leather
U. う. department of commerce, office of business economics

## Shift in supply sources

These major changes in our import demand have produced widely varying effects on the dollar earnings of individual
foreign countries and areas. Virtually every category of imports reflects the pronounced shift from the prewar to the postwar period in the relative importance of the Western Hemisphere and the rest of the world as supply sources for this country's imports (see chart). In the first half of 1955 Western Hemisphere countries supplied nearly 55 percent of our total imports as compared with about 35 percent in 1929 and 1937. Canada alone provides nearly one-fourth of our current import purchases, a portion almost double that prevailing in the prewar period.

The corresponding expansion in imports from Latin America, while not as striking as in the case of Canada, also indicates a far greater dependence upon Latin American sources of supply. During the years 1929 and 1937, Latin America, Continental Europe, and the sterling area cach contributed somewhat over one-fifth of total United States imports. In 1954 and 1955, however, our imports from Latin America alone hare virtually equalled our combined imports from Continental Europe and the sterling area.

This development resulted mainly from the greater concentration of our import demand upon metals, newsprint, petroleum, coffee, and other items which traditionally have been obtained from Western Hemisphere sources, and the diminished emphasis on imports of consumer goods and certain industrial raw materials, particularly silk and other fibers, tin and rubber which comprised the bulk of our prewar demand for imports from other areas. It was accentuated by the fact that since World War II Western Hemisphere countries have accounted for a greater proportion of the United States import market for major commodities such as woodpulp, cocoa, and tin, with an accompanying reduction in the proportion coming from the sterling area and Continental Europe.

## Recent gains from Western Europe and Japan

The relative losses of Continental Europe and the sterling area have, however, been moderated by the substitution of new types of exports to the United States during the postwar period. Petroleum imports from the sterling area, negligible before the war, amounted to $\$ 110$ million at an anmual rate in the first half of the current year. Imports of items such as automobiles, bicyeles, and sewing machines from the United Kingdom and Continental Europe, civilian aircraft and tractors from the United Kingdom, and European stecl and canned meat, account in large part for the substantial absolute gains in our overall imports from Western Europe in recent years.
The progress which these countries have made in expanding their total output and adapting their export industrics and marketing techniques to changed demand conditions in the American economy is indicated by the fact that total imports from Western Europe climbed from a yearly average of somewhat less than $\$ 1$ billion in 1948-49 to an annual rate of over $\$ 2.2$ billion in the first half of 1955.

Imports from Japan have also contributed to the relative decline in our overall imports from outside the Western Hemisphere during the postwar years. It is apparent, however, that Japan, which suffered the loss of much of its large prewar silk market in the United States, has also become successful in marketing new types of products in this country. Prominent among such new products are plywood, steel, sewing machines and various other consumer items. By the first half of 1955 imports from Japan other than silk reached an annual rate of nearly $\$ 350$ million, nearly 5 times the average rate in 1948-49 and over $3 \frac{1}{2}$ times the rate in 1937.

# National Income and Product-A Review of the Third Quarter 

(Continued from page 5)
in hourly earnings accounted for the other half of the total wage increases. The effects of changes in the number of hours worked were on the whole small, and largely offsetting in nature.

The impact of the factors affecting the wage change in manufacturing, however, was quite different from that in most other private industries. Largely as a result of the round of pay increases-which were particularly notable in lumber, primary metals, fabricated metals, autos, petroleum and chemicals- the change in hourly wage rates accounted for two-thirds of the total increase in manufacturing payrolls, and further employment increases for the remaining third. By contrast, in the nonmanufacturing payroll rise these factors were almost exactly reversed, with the employment increase representing the dominant factor.

Government wage and salary disbursements added about
$\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ billion at an annual rate to the flow of persona. income in the third quarter. About two-thirds of this rise was attributable to the pay raise enacted fol Federal civilian employees. The increased disbursemen that was made during the quarter included retroactive pay. ments extending back to the first quarter of this rear When the pay raise is allocated back to the period in which iwas earned-as it is in the national income measure-thert is no appreciable difference between the second and thirc quarter Federal payrolls. Military pay was maintainec practically unchanged at a $\$ 9$ billion annual rate.
State and local goverument payrolls advanced by approxi mately $\$ 1 / 2$ billion at annual rates. Reflected in this in crease were both the expanded wage bill of public educatior that was manifested at the start of the new school year, anc the continued growth in general administrative payrolls

# Agricultural Production and Income 

(Continued from page 9 )
siderably lower prices. The 1955 spring pig crop was 9 percent larger than in 1954, and as the marketing of these hogs expanded in the fall months, hog prices dropped below $\$ 15.00$. A purchase program for pork and lard was announced by the Secretary of Agriculture in October. The pork and lard bought will be used for current consumption through the nonprofit school lunch program, institutions, and other eligible outlets. The products purchased will be those derived from higher qualities of lighter-weight hogs with the intention of encouraging farmers to market at lighter weights.
Farmers indicated that they intended to increase the number of sows farrowing in the fall of 1955. Further changes in hog numbers may be affected by the recent substantial break in hog prices but there have also been further declines in corn prices. Though feed supplies not under price support are large, the ratio of hog prices to feed prices is less favorable than the ratio for other livestock and livestock products.

## More milk and eggs

Milk production in 1955 is estimated to be slightly ahead of 1954. Though production in the first half of the year was a little lower than a year earlier, some increase developed in the third quarter as milk prices edged above a year ago and feed prices were considerably lower.
A rise in fluid milk and cream consumption, which has
slightly exceeded the increase in population, and a stepped-ur: domestic disposal program have been important influences contributing to an improved dairy farm income position CCC purchases of butter, cheese, and skim milk are all down: (for the second year) and accumulated stocks of these products have been reduced sharply through foreign and domestic disposal programs.

Poultry and egg production have shown considerable shifts during the course of 1955. Combined production for the year is estimated to be slightly above 1954. Prices of both poultry and eggs have been above a year ago and cash receipts from the sale of these products are appreciably higher. A smaller number of chickens were raised for laying flock replacement this year, but with more favorable egg prices and cheaper feed, farmers have culled flocks more slowly As a result the number of layers has shown only a smal decline and egg production has been well sustained during the year. Broiler production was somewhat lower in early 1955 than the year before. It has shown a rising trend during the year accompanied by a decline in prices though prices have remained higher than a year earlier.

Wool production in 1955 is about the same as in 1954 Prices, which have not been supported this year, have ranged from 5 cents to 15 cents per pound lower than the average of 54 cents last season, but producers are eligible for incentice payments. There has been a general decline in wool prices in world markets as supplies have increased and synthetic fiber production has advanced.

# Monthly 

THE STATISTICS here are a contimuation of the data published in Business Statistics, the 1955 Statistical Supplement to the Survey of Current Business. That volume (price $\$ 2.00$ ) contains monthly data for the years 1051 through 1954 and monthly averages for earlier years back to 1929 insofar as available; it also provides a description of each series and references to sources of monthly figures prior to 1951 . Series added or revised since publication of the 1955 Supplement are indicated by an asterisk (*) and a dagger ( $\dagger$ ), respectively, the accompanying footnote indicating where historical data and a descriptive note may be found. In most instances, the terms "unadjusted" and "adjusted" used to designate index numbers and dollar values refer to adjustment of monthly figures for seasonal variation.

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

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September | October | $\underset{\text { Novem- }}{\text { ber }}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\substack{\text { Septem- }}}$ | October |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS


## PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE


, Revised.
$\sigma^{7}$ Includes inventory valuation adjustment. of Government sales are not deducted
$\$$ Personal saving is excess of disposable income orer personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above. $365542^{\circ}--55--4$


## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Cnadjusted quarterly totals: \\
All industries. mil. of dol.-
\end{tabular} \& 6,640 \& \& \& 6,988 \& \& \& 5. 847 \& \& \& 7,0109 \& \& \& 17,724 \& \\
\hline Manufacturing .................................do \& 2, 645 \& \& \& 2, 97 \& \& \& 2.249 \& \& \& 2. 795 \& \& \& 3, 0in \& \\
\hline  \& 1,207 \& \& \& 1. 373 \& \& \& 1.068 \& \& \& 1.278 \& \& \& 1.472 \& \\
\hline Nondurable-goods industrics..-------.-.-. do... \& 1,438 \& \& \& 1. 602 \& \& \& 1. 186 \& \& \& 1.517 \& \& \& 1. 603 \& \\
\hline  \& 251 \& \& \& 244 \& \& \& 186 \& \& \& 235 \& \& \& 240 \& \\
\hline  \& 179 \& \& \& 180 \& \& \& 179 \& \& \& 217 \& \& \& 246 \& \\
\hline Transportation, other than rail-...-......... do \& 374 \& \& \& 339 \& \& \& 359 \& \& \& +20 \& \& \& 420 \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{1,010}\) \& \& \& 1, 109 \& \& \& \$45 \& \& \& 1,052 \& \& \& 1,313 \& \\
\hline Commercial and other-.--------..........-. do.-.- \& 2,133 \& \& \& 2,110 \& \& \& 2.130 \& \& \& 2. 219 \& \& \& 2. 430 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Scasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: \\

\end{tabular} \& 26.84 \& \& \& 26.15 \& \& \& 25.65 \& \& \& 27.19 \& \& \& \({ }^{1} 20.08\) \& \\
\hline  \& 10.98 \& \& \& 10.58 \& \& \& 10. 17 \& \& \& 10.84 \& \& \& 11.36 \& \\
\hline Durable-goods industries \(\qquad\) do \& 5.05
5.93 \& \& \& 4.80
5.9
5 \& \& \& 4.78
5.39 \& \& \& 5.067
5.78 \& \& \& 5. 48
5.88 \& \\
\hline  \& 1.00 \& \& \& 91 \& \& \& S0 \& \& \& . 94 \& \& \& 93 \& \\
\hline  \& 80 \& \& \& 6, 18 \& \& \& 74 \& \& \& 80 \& \& \& 98 \& \\
\hline Transportation, other than rail.-------.--- do-.-- \& 1.51 \& \& \& 1. 33 \& \& \& 1. 46 \& \& \& 1.62 \& \& \& 1.69 \& \\
\hline Public utilities.......-........------------ do---- \& 4. 12 \& \& \& 4.01 \& \& \& 4. 01 \& \& \& 4.09 \& \& \& 4. 64 \& \\
\hline  \& 8.42 \& \& \& 8.46 \& \& \& 8.46 \& \& \& 8.90 \& \& \& 9.43 \& \\
\hline FARM INCOME AND MARKEtings \(\ddagger\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Cash reeeipts from farming, including Government payments, total.-..........-.-.......--- minil of dol.- \& 3,213 \& 3. 586 \& 3. 301 \& 2,812 \& 2.541 \& 1,948 \& 1,921 \& 1,998 \& 1,915 \& 1.959 \& 2,071 \& 2,436 \& 3,067 \& \\
\hline Farm marketings and CCC loans, total ...... do \& 3,201 \& 3,577 \& 3,292 \& 2. 782 \& 2,536 \& 1,917 \& 1,898 \& 1,983 \& 1,902 \& 1,948 \& 2, 1071 \& 2.424 \& 3.054 \& \\
\hline  \& 1, 803 \& 2, 1182 \& 1. 276 \& 1. \(4 \pm 6\) \& 1,245 \& 738 \& 587 \& 645 \& , 511 \& \({ }^{653}\) \& 868 \& r 1.095 \& 1.678 \& \\
\hline  \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,398 \\ \hline 26\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,495 \\ \hline 384\end{array}\) \& 1.506 \& 1,326 \& 1,2911 \& 1,179 \& 1,321 \& 1,338 \& 1,391 \& 1, 295 \& 1,193 \& r
\(\begin{array}{r}1,331 \\ r \\ \\ 354\end{array}\) \& 1,376

337 \& <br>
\hline  \& 801 \& 867 \& 883 \& 704 \& 74 \& 61. \& 6.1 \& 674 \& 673 \& 4 til \& 543 \& 685 \& 707 \& <br>
\hline Poultry and egrs --.................d. do-- \& 256 \& 279 \& 306 \& 272 \& 219 \& 243 \& 236 \& 272 \& 283 \& 262 \& 259 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 279}$ \& 318 \& <br>
\hline Indexes of cash receints from marketings and CCC loms, unadjusted: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 483 \& 540 \& 495 \& 420 \& 342 \& 289 \& 286 \& 299 \& 287 \& ${ }_{231}^{294}$ \& 311
307 \& 366
387
38 \& 461
593 \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{368}$ \& 394 \& 1,288 \& 319 \& 440
340 \& 261
310 \& 304 \& 328 \& 181 \& 231
341 \& 3074 \& 387
350 \&  \& <br>
\hline Indexes of volume of farm marketings, madiusted: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 204 \& 226 \& 202 \& 180 \& 165 \& 129 \& 129 \& 130 \& 134 \& 135 \& 143 \& 165 \& 203 \& <br>
\hline  \& 240 \& 250 \& 212 \& 185 \& 167 \& 106 \& 79 \& 80 \& 67 \& 90 \& 127 \& 157 \& 240 \& <br>
\hline  \& 177 \& 193 \& 194 \& 175 \& 163 \& 146 \& 166 \& 169 \& 184 \& 169 \& 156 \& 171 \& 175 \& <br>
\hline INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Federal Reserve Index of Physical Tolume \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Unadjusted, comhined index............. $1947-49=100$. \& 126 \& 130 \& 130 \& 128 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 132$ \& 135 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 138$ \& 138 \& 138 \& 139 \& 130 \& 139 \& 141 \& <br>
\hline  \& 127 \& 132 \& 132 \& 129 \& 133 \& 136 \& 140 \& 140 \& ${ }^{+140}$ \& 141 \& 132 \& 141 \& 143 \& <br>
\hline  \& 135 \& 140 \& 143 \& 143 \& 147 \& 151 \& 154 \& 155 \& 155 \& 155 \& 146 \& 154 \& 154 \& <br>
\hline  \& 103 \& 112 \& 118 \& 117 \& 129 \& 136 \& 142 \& 144 \& 143 \& 144 \& 122 \& 131 \& 143 \& <br>
\hline  \& 102 \& 112 \& 122 \& 121 \& 130 \& 138
167 \& 146
169 \& 148
166 \& 151 \& 147
167 \& r 127 \& 149 \& \& <br>
\hline Metal fabricating (incl. ordnance) .-........do \& 145 \& 150 \& 154 \& 156 \& 159 \& 162 \& 165 \& 166 \& 165 \& 163 \& 157 \& 163 \& 165 \& <br>
\hline Fabricated metal products \& 124 \& 126 \& 125 \& 124 \& 124 \& 126 \& 130 \& 131 \& 134 \& 135 \& 130 \& 139 \& 142 \& <br>
\hline  \& 145 \& 150 \& 150 \& 146 \& 148 \& 152 \& 154 \& 152 \& 151 \& 153 \& 142 \& 154 \& $1+1$ \& <br>
\hline Nonclectrical machinery-.-----........do. \& 129 \& ${ }_{207}^{121}$ \& 121 \& 123 \& 191 \& 129 \& ${ }_{195}^{132}$ \& 134
189 \& 135 \& $\begin{array}{r}137 \\ 184 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 131 \& 131
199 \& 134 \& <br>
\hline  \& 189 \& 207 \& 216 \& 191 \& 191 \& 196 \& 195 \& 189 \& 181 \& 184 \& 165 \& 199 \& 214 \& <br>
\hline Transportation equipment 9 ....---.... do. \& 155 \& 159 \& 179 \& 191 \& 200 \& $2 \cdot 5$ \& 209 \& 213 \& 209 \& 200 \& 197 \& 193 \& 185 \& <br>
\hline  \& 81 \& 70 \& 144 \& 174 \& 195 \& 219 \& 215 \& 223 \& 205 \& 184 \& 195 \& 166 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 74 \& 78 \& ${ }^{93}$ \& ${ }^{94}$ \& 98 \& 87 \& 104 \& 137 \& 132 \& 134 \& $4{ }_{4} 12$ \& 106 \& \& <br>
\hline Aircraft and parts --................do...-- \& $\begin{array}{r}470 \\ 137 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ \& 464
138
138 \& 471
140 \& 478
142 \& 479

140 \& | 477 |
| :--- |
| 142 |
| 1 | \& 489 \& 474 \& 469

142 \& 466
149 \& 469
147 \& 468 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 113 \& 138 \& 110 \& 112 \& 140 \& 1142 \& 114 \& 1111 \& 113 \& 116 \& 113 \& 149 \& 125 \& <br>
\hline Lumber and products....-......-......... do. \& 123 \& 134 \& 123 \& 116 \& 117 \& 125 \& 126 \& ${ }^{r} 123$ \& 129 \& 137 \& 118 \& 134 \& 137 \& <br>
\hline Stone, clay, and thas products ---------- do do \& 136
136 \& 139 \& 137 \& 134 \& 132 \& 134 \& $\begin{array}{r}110 \\ r 137 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 146
$r 135$ \& $\begin{array}{r}149 \\ +137 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& - 1415 \& 149
133 \& 151 \& 157 \& <br>
\hline M iscelianeous manufactures -....-....-..... ${ }^{\text {do- }}$ \& 10 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Nondurable manufactures.-................. do...- \& 119 \& 123 \& 120 \& 115 \& +120 \& 122 \& 125 \& 124 \& 124 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 127$ \& 118 \& 128 \& 129 \& <br>
\hline Food and bererage manufactures.........-do...- \& 120 \& 117 \& 110 \& 101 \& 48 \& 97 \& 100 \& 101 \& 104 \& 112 \& 111 \& 116 \& \& <br>
\hline Food manufactures 9. \& 124 \& 118 \& 113 \& 104 \& 102 \& 99 \& 100 \& 100 \& 102 \& 108 \& 109 \& 118 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 120 \& 127 \& 135 \& 136 \& 138 \& 124 \& 128 \& 118 \& 114 \& 114 \& 104 \& 118 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 98 \& 99 \& 98 \& 98 \& 94 \& 95 \& 93 \& 94 \& ${ }^{97}$ \& 100 \& 110 \& 98 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 107 \& 110 \& 97 \& 88 \& 84 \& 89 \& 101 \& 107 \& 113 \& 127 \& 121 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Alcoholic beverages........-.....--.....do...- \& 98 \& 107 \& 99 \& 84 \& $\begin{array}{r}80 \\ 105 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}86 \\ 104 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ \& 100 \& 106
99 \& 107 \& 117 \& 109 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Tobacco manufactures...............-........ do.... \& 109 \& 111 \& 103 \& 83
98 \& 105 \& 104 \& 105
109 \& $\begin{array}{r}99 \\ 109 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 109 \& 116
105 \& 92 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 97
100 \& 103
109 \& 102 \& 104 \& 114 \& 116 \& 118 \& 118 \& 116 \& 110 \& 92 \& 115 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 67 \& 69 \& 69 \& 70 \& 70 \& 72 \& 74 \& 79 \& 83 \& 85 \& 73 \& 79 \& \& <br>
\hline Apparel and allied products...-...........do.... \& 101 \& 106 \& 107 \& 99 \& 113 \& 116 \& 123 \& r 117 \& 113 \& -110 \& 95 \& 117 \& \& <br>
\hline Leather and products..........................do...- \& 94 \& 98 \& 94 \& 94 \& 105 \& 112 \& 113 \& 105 \& 100 \& 105 \& 92 \& 108 \& \& <br>
\hline Paper and allied products........................do-.-- \& 137 \& 146 \& 140 \& 129 \& 140 \& 148 \& 152 \& 154 \& 153 \& 156 \& 139 \& 155 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 133 \& 140 \& 139 \& 127 \& 140 \& 147 \& 150 \& 148 \& 151 \& 154 \& +135 \& 151 \& \& <br>
\hline Printing and publishing-.................do-..- \& 122 \& 125
155 \& 125 \& 123
156 \& r 119
$\times 158$ \& $\begin{array}{r}122 \\ 162 \\ \\ \hline 182\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ \mathrm{r} \\ \hline 186 \\ \hline 188\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \mathrm{r} \\ \mathrm{r} \\ \hline 185 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ r \\ r \\ \hline 165 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}+127 \\ +165 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 121 \& 123 \& 129 \& <br>
\hline Chemicals and allied products............-- do-....- ${ }^{\text {Industral }}$ \& 149 \& 160 \& 165 \& 160 \& -169 \& $\begin{array}{r}162 \\ +17 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 184 \& 182 \& 182 \& 185 \& 176 \& 182 \& \& <br>
\hline Petroleumand coal produets................-. do-...- \& 127 \& 126 \& 129 \& 129 \& 132 \& 134 \& 133 \& 132 \& 131 \& 136 \& 134 \& 138 \& 138 \& <br>
\hline  \& 133 \& 132 \& 136 \& 140 \& 142 \& 144 \& 139 \& 136 \& 135 \& 140 \& 141 \& 143 \& \& <br>
\hline \& 118 \& 132 \& \& 128 \& 145 \& 144 \& 146 \& 147 \& ${ }^{+146}$ \& 151 \& 121 \& 132 \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

T Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. 1 Estimates based on anticipated capital expenditures of business; those for the 4th quarter of 1955 appear on p. 4 of the September 1955 SuRver.
$\mp$ Includes data not shown separately.
$\ddagger$ Annual estimates beginning 1910 and monthly data begiming January 1953 for cash receipts, also monthly data heginning January 1953 for indexes of cash receipts and volume of market. ings, have been revised to take into account the latest information on production, disposition, and price. Unpublished revisions (prior to august 1954) will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sentem. } \\ & \text { her } \end{aligned}$ | Octaber | Novem- <br> her | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { her } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { Jany- }}{\text { ary }}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION-Continued

Federal Reserve Index of Physical Volume-Con. Unadjusted index-Continued


BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES
Manufacturing and trade sales (adj.), total hil, of dol


${ }^{\text {r Revised. }}$ "preliminary.
§The term "busines" here includes only manufacturing and trade. Husiness inventories as shown on p . $\mathrm{S}-1$ cover data for all types of producers, both farm and nonfarm. Unadjusted data for manufacturing are shown on p. S-4; those for retail and wholesale trade on pp. S-9, S-10, and S-11.

| Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of bUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { septern- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES.


Nondurable-gcods industries, total .-. mil. of dol Food and beverage
Tobaceo..
Textile.
Pbemer-
Petroleum and coal

By stages of fabrication:
Purchased materials Finished goods

Inventories, end of month:
Book value (adjusted), total...................... of dol Durible-goods industries, total. Primary metal
Fabricated met Muchinery (including electrical) Trunsportation equipment inciuding do-ator vehicles) mil of clol Lumber end furniture Other durableqoods industries
By stages of fabrication:
 Finished groods.-

Nondurable-soods industries, total..... mil. of dol. Food and beverago.
Tomaceo Tobace Paper
Petroleum and coal

other nondurable-goods industries
y stages of fabrication:
Goods in process Finished goods.

8.61

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

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued



COMMODITY PRICE

| Prices received and Paid by farmers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1riees meened, all farm products . . . . - . . 1910-14=100. | 246 | 242 | 242 | 239 | 243 | 244 | 243 | 247 | 244 | 243 | 237 | 233 | 235 | 230 |
| Crops . .................-............... do. | 247 | 243 | 243 | 243 | 247 | 244 | 243 | 252 | 255 | 244 | 238 | 228 | 229 | 224 |
| Commercha veretables, fresh market....... do | 173 | 190 | 226 | 221 | 257 | 258 | 262 | 270 | 308 | 230 | 223 | 211 | 230 | 223 |
|  | 292 | 293 | 281 | 276 | 275 | 268 | 269 | 270 | 266 | 266 | 271 | 277 | 285 | 278 |
| Fowd gans and hay ..................-....... do | 210 | 204 | 199 | 202 | 204 | 203 | 198 | 197 | 200 | 196 | 190 | 178 | 174 | 107 |
| Food grainis. | 233 | 235 | 239 | 233 | 241 | 240 | 239 | 236 | 240 | 232 | 222 | 214 | 217 | 220 |
|  | 248 | 220 | 210 | 218 | 216 | 213 | 204 | 216 | 209 | 234 | 235 | 213 | 210 | 188 |
|  | 276 | 275 | 277 | 279 | 274 | 270 | 264 | 261 | 259 | 256 | 257 | 246 | 2200 | 227 |
|  | 181 | 160 | 184 | 182 | 192 | 198 | 200 | 297 | 305 | 213 | 170 | 141 | 12: | 130 |
|  | 444 | 441 | 438 | 430 | 42\% | 436 | 437 | 437 | 436 | 435 | 435 | 437 | 427 | 443 |
|  | 245 | 241 | 241 | 236 | 240 | 24 | 243 | 242 | 234 | 242 | 237 | 237 | 240 | 236 |
|  | 254 | 262 | 266 | 264 | 258 | 255 | 248 | 241 | 236 | 235 | 242 | 249 | 257 | 264 |
|  | 274 | 265 | 261 | 233 | 263 | 264 | 260 | 269 | 260 | 276 | 261 | 251 | 250 | 249 |
|  | 162 | 154 | 159 | 155 | 163 | 190 | 199 | 185 | 175 | 176 | 178 | 191 | 202 | 195 |
|  | 297 | 293 | 287 | 284 | 28.4 | 285 | 281 | 274 | 263 | 251 | 247 | 240 | 220 | 222 |
| Prices mad: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commodities and services..................do.... | 262 | 262 | 262 | 261 | 264 | 264 | 265 | 265 | 263 | 263 | 262 | 260 | 259 | 261 |
|  | 273 | 273 | 272 | ${ }_{2}^{272}$ | 273 | 271 | 273 | 274 | ${ }_{27}^{274}$ | ${ }_{2} 274$ | ${ }^{274}$ | 273 | - 272 | 274 |
| Production items-a-.-..........-......-do-..- | 25 | 250 | 251 | 250 | 254 | 256 | 256 | 254 | 251 | 250 | 248 | 247 | r 246 | 246 |
| Ange rates cos and services, | 280 | 279 | 279 | 279 | 283 | 283 | 284 | 284 | 282 | 282 | 281 | 279 | ${ }^{\text {r } 279}$ | 280 |
|  | 88 | 87 | 87 | 86 | 86 | r 80 | 86 | $87^{\text {! }}$ | 87 | 86 | 84 | 84 | T 84 | 82 |

$\%$ Revised.
O Inchades textiles, leather, paper, and printing and publishing industries; unfilied 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.
For these industries (food, beverages, toba
\% Includes sweetpotatoes and dry edible beans.
$\oplus$ Ratio of prices received to prices paid (including interest, taxes, and wage rates).

| Unless otherwise stated, statisties through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\substack{\text { Septem } \\ \text { ber }}}{ }$ | October |

## COMMODITY PRICES-Continued

| RETAIL PRICES All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce index) $\ldots-\ldots-\ldots-\ldots-193-39=100$. | 208.2 | 207.6 | 207.6 | 207.6 | 207.3 | 207.5 | 207.5 | 207.9 | 207.7 | 207.8 | 208.6 | 208.1 | 208.8 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consumer price index (U. S. Department of Labor): <br> All items. . .-................................... 1947-49=100 | 114.7 | 114.5 | 114.6 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.2 | 114.2 | 114.4 | 114.7 | 114.5 | ${ }^{1} 114.9$ |  |
|  | 104.3 | 104.6 | 104.6 | 104.3 | 103.3 | 103.4 | 103.2 | 103.1 | 103.3 | 103.2 | 103.2 | 103.4 | 104.6 |  |
|  | 112.4 | 111.8 | 111.1 | 110.4 | 110.6 | 110.8 | 110.8 | 111.2 | 111.1 | 111.3 | 112.1 | 111.2 | 111.6 |  |
|  | 105.8 | 106.7 | 109.6 | 100.8 | 106.4 | 106.1 | 105.4 | 104. 6 | 104.0 | 104. 1 | 104.7 | 105.7 | 106. 5 |  |
| Fruits and vegetables.-.-..---------.-.-.- do | 110.5 106.7 | 111.1 | 109.6 103.5 | 108.4 102.2 | 110.6 102.4 | 110.7 102.5 | 112.0 102.3 | 117.5 103.0 | 120.2 102.1 | 119.5 | 121.9 103.7 | 111.3 1029 | 110.2 |  |
| Housing 9 - | 119.5 | 119.5 | 119.5 | 119.7 | 119.6 | 119.6 | 119.6 | 119.5 | 119.4 | 119.7 | 119.9 | 120.0 | 120.4 |  |
|  | 107.9 | 108.5 | 108.7 | 109.1 | 109.4 | 109.9 | 110.3 | 110.3 | 110.9 | 110.7 | 110.8 | 110.8 | 111. 2 |  |
| Housefurnishings-.---...........-.............- do. | 106.0 | 105.6 | 105.4 | 105.4 | 104.6 | 104.8 | 104.6 | 104.5 | 103.7 | 103.8 | 103.6 | 193.2 | 103.6 |  |
|  | 125.8 | 129.0 | 129.2 | 129.4 | 129.5 | 129.7 | 130.0 | 129.9 | 130.3 | 130.4 | 130.4 | 130.5 | 130.5 |  |
|  | 125.7 | 125.9 | 126.1 | 126.3 | 126.5 | 126.8 | 127.0 | 127.3 | 127.5 | 127.6 | 127.9 | 128.0 | 128.2 |  |
|  | 113.5 | 113.4 | 113.8 | 113.6 | 113.7 | 113.5 | 113.5 | 113.7 | 113.9 | 114.7 | 115.5 | 115.8 | 116.6 |  |
| Reading and recreation-....----------- .-. do | 106.5 | 106.9 | 106.8 | 106.6 | 106.9 | 106.4 | 106.6 | 106.6 | 106.5 | 106.2 | 106.3 | 106. 3 | 106. 7 |  |
|  | 126.4 | 125.0 | 127.6 | 127.3 | 127.6 | 127.4 | 127.2 | 125.3 | 125.5 | 125.8 | 125.4 | 125.4 | 125.3 |  |
| Other goods and services......-...........-.... do...- | 120.1 | 120.1 | 120.0 | 119.9 | 119.9 | 119.8 | 119.8 | 119.8 | 119.9 | 119.9 | 120.3 | 120.4 | 120.6 |  |
| WHOLESALE PRICES $\sigma^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. Department of Labor indexes: <br>  | 110.0 | 109.7 | 110.0 | 109.5 | 110.1 | 110.4 | 110.0 | 110.5 | 109.9 | 110.3 | 110.5 | 110.9 | 7 111.7 | 111.5 |
|  | 93.6 | 93.1 | 93.2 | 89.9 | 92.5 | 93.1 | 92.1 | $9+.2$ | 91.2 | 91.8 | 89.5 | 88.1 | 89.3 | 86.7 |
| Fruits and vegetables, fresh and dricd.....do. | 99.8 | 101.9 | 103.2 | 94.9 | 105. 2 | 103.8 | 104.4 | 120.9 | 118.7 | 104.7 | 98.7 | 99.5 | 102.1 | 92.9 |
|  | 93.6 | 92.9 | 93.5 | 92.5 | 93.5 | 93.1 | 92.2 | 91.0 | 92.4 | 90.3 | 86.7 | 78.6 | 81.4 | 82.4 |
| Livestock and live poultry ...--------.-. do. | 80.7 | 77.5 | 76.4 | 74.0 | 70.4 | 80.7 | 70.9 | 84.0 | 78.4 | 83.1 | 79.4 | 75.5 | 75.5 | 71.8 |
|  | 105.5 | 103.7 | 103.8 | 103.5 | 103.8 | 103.2 | 101.6 | 102.5 | 102.1 | 103.9 | 103.1 | 101.9 | ${ }^{+} 101.5$ | 100.2 |
| Cereal and bakery products...----------- do | 113.8 | 114.5 | 116.5 | 11 f. 8 | 116.9 | 116.3 | 116.5 | 116.8 | 118.3 | 117.6 | 117.6 | 115.1 | 114.4 | 114.8 |
| Dairy products and ice cram....-........do | 106.6 | 108. 7 | 108.8 | 108.2 | 107.0 | 107.2 | 107.2 | 106.9 | 104.0 | 104.6 | 106.0 | 107.8 | 104.3 | 105.0 |
| Fruits and vegetables, canned and frozen..do | 105.0 | 105.5 | 105.5 | 106.0 | 104.6 | 104.4 | 104.8 | 104.7 | 104. 1 | 104.5 | 104.6 | 105.0 | r 106.8 | 107.4 |
| Meats, poultry, and fish....------.--.-...- | 92.0 | 85.8 | 86.3 | 85.2 | 87.6 | 86.9 | 83.3 | 86.0 | 85.7 | 91.4 | 88.5 | 86.3 | 87.5 | 81.7 |
| Commoditios other than farm products and <br>  | 114.4 | 114.5 | 114.8 | 114.9 | 115.2 | 115.7 | 115.6 | 115.7 | 115.5 | 115.6 | 116.5 | 117.5 | -118.5 | 119.0 |
| Chemicals and allied products 9 ......-..... do | 106.8 | 106.9 | 107.0 | 107.0 | 107.1 | 107.1 | 106.8 | 107.1 | 106.8 | 106.8 | 106.0 | 105.9 | ${ }^{+106.0}$ | 106.5 |
| Chemicals, industrial............-.-.-.-.-. - do | 117.4 | 117.6 | 117.7 | 117.4 | 117.3 | 117.4 | 117.5 | 118.0 | 117.6 | 117.8 | 118.2 | 118.1 | ${ }^{+} 118.2$ | 118.9 |
| Drugs and pharmaceuticals\$.--------- | 94.0 | 93.6 | 93.6 | 93.6 | 93.6 | 93.3 | 93.1 | 93.2 | 93.2 | 93.0 | 92.8 | 92.4 | 92.4 | 92.3 |
| Fats and oils, inedible.-.-.-.-----.-.-. - do | 54.0 | 56.5 | 57.8 | 59.3 | 61.8 | 61.0 | 55.4 | 55.2 | 53.2 | 53.8 | 55.9 | 54.6 | $r 55.8$ | 58.4 |
| Fertilizer materials --------------------- do | 112.3 | 112.1 | 112.2 | 113.3 | 113.6 | 113.5 | 113.6 | 113.5 | 113.1 | 111.0 | 111.7 | 112.1 | 112.0 | 112.3 |
| Prepared paint. | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.8 | 113.1 | 114.0 | 114.8 | 114.8 | 114.8 | 114.8 | 114.8 | 114.8 | 115.0 |
| Fucl, power, and lighting materials\%......do. | 106.9 | 106.9 | 107.4 | 107.5 | 108.5 | 108.7 | 108.5 | 107.4 | 107.0 | 106.8 | 106.4 | 107.2 | ${ }^{\circ} 108.0$ | 108.2 |
|  | 105.5 | 105.1 | 105.1 | 105.2 | 105.2 | 105.2 | 105.1 | 102.3 | 100.4 | 100.6 | 101.5 | 102.2 | \% 108.1 | 108. 6 |
|  | 101.2 | 101.8 | 103.0 | 100.7 | 100.7 | 100.1 | 99.5 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 97.2 | 96.1 | 96.6 | r 95.5 | 95.5 |
|  | 106.0 | 105.8 | 107.3 | 110.2 | 113.0 | 116.3 | 116.6 | 113.1 | 111.0 | 110.4 | 108.9 | 106.8 | r 107.8 | 107.8 |
|  | 109.4 | 109.3 | 109.5 | 110.4 | 111.7 | 111.7 | 111.7 | 111.5 | 111.5 | 111.5 | 111.6 | 113.0 | 114.0 | 114.2 |
| Furniture, other household durables \% .....do | 115.3 | 115.6 | 115.6 | 115.7 | 115.5 | 115.4 | 115.1 | 115.1 | 115.1 | 115.2 | 115.5 | 116.0 | 116.4 | 116.9 |
| Appliances, household.........-.-----.-.-. do. | 109.4 | 109.5 | 109.1 | 109.4 | 108.7 | 108.5 | 107.2 | 107.3 | 106.5 | 106.4 | 106.5 | 106.6 | 106.2 | 10f. 1 |
| Furniture, household...-.-................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do | 112.8 | 112.8 | 112.9 | 112.9 | 112.5 | 112.6 | 112.7 | 112.8 | 113.1 | 112.9 | 113.1 | 114.3 | r 115.2 | 115.4 |
| Radio receivers.-.....--..........-......-. - do | 95. 4 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 94.7 | 94.7 | 94.7 | 94.7 | 94.7 | 94.0 | 89.2 | 89.4 | 89.4 |
| Television receivers....-..--...........--- - - do | 68.7 | 68.7 | 69.2 | 69.2 | 69.0 | 68.8 | 08.8 | 68.8 | 69.0 | 68.8 | 68.9 | 68.9 | 69.3 | 69.5 |
| Hides, skins, and leather products ¢ .......do | 98.0 | 42.4 | 92.8 | 91.8 | 91.9 | 92.3 | 92.2 | 93.2 | 92.9 | 92.9 | 93.7 | 93.8 | 94.0 | 95.3 |
|  | 111.8 | 111.8 | 111.7 | 111. 6 | 111.6 | 111.5 | 111.5 | 111.5 | 111.4 | 111.4 | 111.4 | 111.4 | 111.4 | 113.4 |
|  | 51.5 | 49.5 | 52.7 | 47.4 | 49.5 | 51.6 | 50.7 | 56.9 | 53.3 | 55.7 | 58.2 | 58.9 | 60.9 | 62.3 |
| Leather. | 82.9 | 82.1 | 82.0 | 81.5 | 81.2 | 82.2 | 82.1 | 83.6 | 85.0 | 83.8 | 85.1 | 85.0 | 85.1 | 86.1 |
| Lumber and wood products..-.-.-.-.-.....do. | 119.3 | 119.8 | 119.9 | 120.0 | 120. 3 | 121.2 | 121.4 | 122.4 | 123.5 | 123.7 | 124.1 | 125.1 | ${ }^{+} 125.7$ | 125.5 |
|  | 119.0 | 119.5 | 119.6 | 119.8 | 120.0 | 121.4 | 121.8 | 122.9 | 124.2 | 124.7 | 125.1 | 126.4 | 127.1 | 126.9 |
| Machinery and motive products P $^{\text {a }}$--.-.-.-do. | 124.4 | 124.3 |  | 125.7 | 125.8 | 126. 1 | 120.1 | 126.3 | 126.7 | 127.1 | 127.5 | 128.5 | ${ }^{+} 130.0$ | 131. 3 |
| Agricultural machinery and equip-..--- do. | 121.9 | 122.0 | 121.3 | 121.2 | 121.5 | 121.6 | 121.5 | 121.5 | 121.5 | 121. 5 | 121.5 | 122.4 | -126. 3 | 125.8 |
| Construction machinery and equip......do | 131.6 | 131.6 | 131.8 | 132.6 | 133.2 | 133.8 | 133.8 | 134. 1 | 134.3 | 134.7 | 134.7 | 138.2 | ז140.5 | 141.9 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment | 125.6 | 125.2 | 126.7 | 126.8 | 126.8 | 126.7 | 126.4 | 126.4 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.7 | 127.7 | r 130.6 | 130.8 |
| Motor vehicles...-.-------------------- - ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 118.9 | 118.6 | 121.0 | 121.7 | 121.7 | 121.5 | 121.5 | 121.9 | 122.0 | 122.0 | 122.0 | 122.0 | 122.0 | 124. 5 |
| Metals and metal products $9 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . d o . ~$ | 129.1 | 129.7 | 129.9 | 129.8 | 130. 1 | 131.5 | 131.9 | 132.9 | 132.5 | 132.6 | 136.7 | 139.5 | r 141.9 | 142.3 |
| Heating equipment-----.-.-.-.......--- - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 114.1 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 113.9. | 113.7 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 113.5 | 113.5 | 113.6 | 116.0 | 117.2 | 117.3 |
|  | 134.1 | 135.0 | 135.5 | 135.0 | 135.8 | 135.8 | 136.2 | 136.4 | 135. 6 | 135.8 | 143.1 | 144.9 | r 145.0 | 145.6 |
| Nonferrous metals | 126.2 | 127.4 | 127.2 | 127.6 | 127.9 | 133.7 | 134.3 | 138.3 | 137.8 | 137.8 | 139.5 | 145.0 | r 154.2 | 153.5 |
| Nonmetalic minerals, structurali - .-. -- do | 121. 7 | 121.9 | 121.8 | 121.8 |  |  |  | 122.3 |  |  | 125.3 | 126.1 |  | 126.8 |
|  | 135.4 | 135.4 | 135.4 | 135.4 | 135.8 | 136.1 | 136.5 | 136.8 | 137.0 | 137.3 | 141.3 | 142.9 | +143.9 | 144.2 |
|  | 117.8 | 117.8 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 116.7 | 117.0 | 118.2 | 118.2 | 118.2 | 118.3 | 118.3 | 118.6 | +119.8 | 120.1 |
|  | 122.1 | 122. 1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122. 1 | 122.1 | 122. 1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 | 122.1 |
| Pulp, paper, and allied products......-.-...do. | 116.3 | 116.3 | 116. 0 | 115.9 | 116.3 | 116.6 | 116.8 | 117.4 | 117.7 | 118.3 | 119.0 | 119.7 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 120.5$ | 122.8 |
|  | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.9 | 127. 5 | 128.0 | 128.0 | 128.0 | 128.9 | 129.2 | 130.7 | 130.5 | 131.0 | 131.2 |
| Rubber and products.......................... do. | 126.9 | 123.5 | 131.4 | 132.0 | 136.8 | 140.6 | 138.0 | 138.3 | 138.0 | 140.3 | 143.4 | 148.7 | ${ }^{\text {r } 151.7}$ | 147.9 |
| Tires and tubes...-.-.-.---------------- do. | 129.6 | 129.6 | 134.9 | 134.9 | 139.9 | 142.4 | 142.3 | 142.3 | 142.3 | 142.3 | 142.3 | 147.2 | 147. 2 | 147. 2 |
| Textile products and apparelof............do. | 95.3 | 95.4 | 95.2 | 95.2 | 95.2 | 95.2 | 95.3 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.2 | 95.3 | 95.3 | + 95.4 | 95.5 |
|  | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 98.2 | 98.2 | 98.3 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.6 | +98.6 | 98.7 |
|  | 89.2 | 89.9 | 89.9 | 89.9 | 90.2 | 90.6 | 90.8 | 90.4 | 90.3 | 90.6 | 91.0 | 91.7 | r92.5 | 92.8 |
|  | 128.4 | 127.0 | 127.4 | 123.9 | 124.1 | 122.4 | 121.1 | 122.8 | 123.2 | 124.0 | 126.8 | 128.7 | 126.8 | 123.7 |
|  | 85.8 | 86.1 | 86.9 | 87.2 | 87.3 | 86.7 | 87.5 | 87.2 | 86.9 | 86.6 | 86.8 | 86.7 | 86.7 | 86.4 |
| Wool products. .-.-..-.-.................. do...- | 109.6 | 108.4 | 106.6 | 106.7 | 106.6 | 106.3 | 106.1 | 106.0 | 106.1 | 105.5 | 105.0 | 103.9 | -103.0 | 102.8 |
| Tobacco mis. and bottled beverages ¢ ....-do.... | 121.5 | 121.5 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.6 | 121.6 | 121.6 | 121.6 | 121.6 | 121.6 | 121.7 | 121.7 | 121. 7 |
| Beverages, alcoholic.......-...--.----.-- do..-- | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.6 | 114.7 | 114.7 | 114.7 | 114.7 | 114.7 | 114.7 | 114. 7 | 114.7 |
|  | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 124.0 |
| Miscellaneous.--------................-. - do. | 99.1 | 96.7 | 97.0 | 98.0 | 97.0 | 97.1 | 95.6 | 94.0 | 91.3 | 89.1 | 90.8 | 89.8 | 90.3 | 91.6 |
| Toys, sporting goods.--.-.-.-.-.-.........do...- | 112.7 | 112.7 | 112.8 | 112.9 | 113.2 | 113.1 | 113.2 | 113.2 | 113.2 | 113.2 | 113.1 | 113.4 | 113.6 | 113.8 |
| PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| As measured by- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 90.9 | 91.2 | 90.9 | 91.3 | 90.8 | 90.6 | 90.9 | 90.5 | 91.0 | 90.7 | 90.5 | 90.2 | -289.5 | 289.7 |
|  | 87.2 | 87.3 | 87.3 | 87.5 | 87.5 | 87.5 | 87.5 | 87.6 | 87.6 | 87.4 | 87.2 | 87.3 | 287.0 |  |
| Retail food prices | 89.0 | 89.4 | 90.0 | 90.6 | 90.4 | 90.3 | 90.3 | 89.9 | 90.0 | 89.8 | 89.2 | 89.9 | 289.6 |  |

Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Index based on $1935-39=100$ is $192.1{ }^{2}$ Indexes based on $1935-39=100$ are as follows: Measured by-wholesale prices, 46.8 (September, revised), 46.9 (October); consumer prices, 52.1 (September); retail food, 44.3 (September).
O Includes data not shown separately. or For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities. §Effective with the January 1955 index, cosmetics and related products were transferred from drugs, etc., to the "other chemicals" subgroup.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}$ | October | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \begin{array}{c} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array} \end{array}$ | Decem－ ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem－ ber | October |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE <br> RUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

 New construction（unadjusted），total．．．．．－mil．of dol


Construction contracts awarded in 37 States（F．W． Dodge Corp．）：


Nonresidential buildings：
Projects．．．
Floor area
Valuation
Residential buildings：
Projects．－
Floor area
Public works：
Projections．

Utilities：
Projects．－
alue of contract awards（F．R．indexes）：
Total，unadjusted $\quad$ Residential unadjusted．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Total，adjusted．
Total，adjusted．．－．．．．．．．
Engineering construction：
Contract awards（ENR）

Highway concrete pavement contract awards：$\sigma^{7}$
Total．．－－－
Airports
Roads．


| NEW DWELEING UNITS （U．S．Department of Labor） |
| :---: |
| New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started： |
| Unadjusted： |
| Total，privately and publicly owned．．．thousands． |
|  |
| In metropolitan areas．－－．－．－．－－－－－－－－－－－－do |
| Publicly owned |
| Seasonally adjusted at annual rate： |
| Privately owned，total |

Building construction authorized，all permit－issuing
places：
New dwelling units，total．


Units in multifamily structures

## CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES

Department of Commerce composite $. .-1947-49=100$ ． Aberthaw（industrial building）
American Appraisal Co．，The：
Average， 3 $-1913=100$ Atlanta－ San Francis ．． dol－－


3， 6 －
 65,832
1,816

1,227 － | t．－－ |  |
| :--- | :--- | －

| ¢9\％ | － | － oris o rlo | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | － | 氙氙止受 | 8 \％窵 | NiN Now |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ¢ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \end{aligned}$ | ． iviv～フivio | $\begin{aligned} & \text { - } \\ & \text { N } \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | \％ |  | 會鰢 |  |  |  |  | \％\％ |  |  |  | 実式拭気 |  | 盗 |
| C్ర¢ | 范 |  | 芯 |  |  | 皆 | N00 | ¢¢ ¢¢8\％ | Nicicicion |  |  |  |  | ¢్ふ心気気 | －Nou N8： |  |  |  |  |
|  | wis | －ONO OTN か $\infty$ owos | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & \stackrel{y}{\infty} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 苞 | N090 | 8\％ |  |  | Nor | N Hix |  | ¢\％ |  | 岛式80 |  |  | \％ |
| cricieg |  | $\therefore \text { os }$ cormecoco | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{e} \\ & \stackrel{e}{o} \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WNNW } \\ & \text { POOSO } \end{aligned}$ | 皆 |  | ぶ๕ | －9 |  | Nun |  |  |  | ジ馬 <br>  |  |  |  | N |
| 7\％ |  | Non M－ <br> $\rightarrow \omega$ जr $0 \infty \infty$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & \text { H. } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | Nipo －000 |  | － |  | gick | N～～～ |  |  |  |  |  | ज゙心荅弯苐 |  |  |  | － |
| \％${ }^{\text {cher }}$ | 帚 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { H } \\ \text { N } \\ \underset{\sim}{0} \end{gathered}$ |  | cunco <br>  | $\stackrel{\leftarrow}{\stackrel{\circ}{\infty}}$ |  | 岂念 | N0\％ |  |  |  |  | 氙気家 |  |  |  |  | N |
| B\％\％ |  | $\therefore$～ $\infty \infty 0$ evererco |  |  | conngo <br>  | 薄 | \％\％ede |  | NiN N |  |  |  |  | な్య్ర్రి | －N象気空 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & \text { 心 } \\ & \text { No } \\ & \text { on } \end{aligned}$ |
| \％ceek |  | Now OTH の C Nかかい | $\begin{aligned} & \text { : } \\ & \text { eq } \\ & \stackrel{N}{0} \end{aligned}$ | No ercuro | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wno } \\ & \text { Now wion } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \text { N } \end{aligned}$ |  | 骨䍖 | $\begin{gathered} \text { N } \\ \text { 家首 } \end{gathered}$ |  | No | En Nos | He: |  |  |  |  |  | 4 <br> 0 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 8 |
|  | 产 |  － 0 ONO | $\stackrel{\sim}{4}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\infty}{\infty} \\ & \text { 呙 } \end{aligned}$ |  | －${ }^{10}$ |  | ©禺荌空 |  |  |  | 式氙感 |  |  |  |  | 4 0 $\infty$ $\sim$ |
| \＄8 ${ }^{\text {ceme }}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \hdashline \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | cocrititis <br> Mnosen | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 20 } \\ & \text { O} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No or } \\ & \text { Beotedo } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{5}{8} \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ |  | ¢ ${ }_{\infty}^{\text {cos }}$ | N |  |  | N Nت山 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ＋ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & \text { 芯 } \\ & \text { os } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | － $\infty$ Concon | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2}$ 0 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 上 } \\ & \text { N } \end{aligned}$ | Noveray | －悊 | N N N N |  |  |  |  |  | 止雨公 |  | BHN:్య |  | ＂ |
|  | cisers | ¢ 1 | $$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 上 } \\ & \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} \end{aligned}$ |  | 式易 | －N0\％ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － |
|  | 1 | （1） 1 | $\begin{aligned} & -5 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | － | （ |  |  |  | ，＇ | ¢ $1: \mid$ | W్ర్ర్య | 氙島意 |  |  |  |  | － |

${ }_{5}$ Revised．${ }^{1}$ Data include some contracts awarded in prior months but not reported．${ }^{2}$ Revision for August 1954 （thousands）：Total， 99.9.
§ Data for September and December 1954 and March，June，and September 1955 are for 5 weeks；other months， 4 weeks．
$\sigma^{\prime}$ Data for December 1954 and March，June，and August 1955 are for 5 weeks；other months， 4 weeks．

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Septem－ ber | October | Novem－ ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Janu－ ary | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem－ ber | October |

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE－Continued

| CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Associated General Contractors（all types） $1913=100 \ldots$ | 431 | 432 | 432 | 432 | 432 | 432 | 432 | 434 | 435 | 439 | 443 | 443 | 441 |  |
| E．H．Boeckh and Associates： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apartments，hotels，and office buildings： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick and concrete．．．．．．U．S．avg． $1926-29=100 .-$ | 258.3 | 258.5 | 258.2 | 258.5 | 258.8 | 258.8 | 259.0 | 260.7 | 261.8 | 263.8 | 266.1 | 266.7 | 267.8 |  |
| Brick and steel | 253.7 | 253.9 | 253.4 | 253.8 | 254.6 | 254.7 | 254.9 | 256.2 | 257.3 | 259.5 | 262.0 | 262.6 | 263.6 |  |
|  | 256.5 | 256.8 | 256.8 | 257.1 | 257.7 | 257.9 | 258.6 | 260.0 | 261.3 | 263.1 | 264.3 | 264.9 | 265.7 |  |
| Commercial and factory buildings： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick and concrete．．－－－－－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do－－－－ | 266.1 | 266.3 | 266.0 | 266.2 | 266.4 | 266.5 | 266.7 | 268.5 | 269.7 | 271.5 | 274.0 | 274． 6 | 275.7 |  |
|  | 262.1 255.4 | 262.2 255.6 | 262.0 255.5 | 262．2 | 262.5 256.2 | 262.6 256.3 | 262.9 256.8 | 264.5 | 265.6 259.6 | 267.3 261.3 | 271.9 262.3 | 272.4 263.2 | 273.3 |  |
|  | 255.4 | ${ }_{256.1}^{255.6}$ | 255.5 | 255.7 256.4 | 256.2 257.4 | 256.3 257.7 | 256.8 258.8 | 258.1 260.3 | 259.6 261.8 | 261.3 263.8 26.8 | 262.3 264.5 | 263.2 <br> 264.8 | 264.0 265.4 |  |
| Steel．－ | 245.9 | 245.9 | 245.6 | 245.9 | 246.0 | 246.1 | 246.3 | 247.4 | 248.3 | 249.8 | 257.5 | 257.8 | 258.5 |  |
| Residences： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 257.2 | 257.5 | 257.4 | 257.7 | 258.4 | 258.6 | 259.3 | 260.7 | 262.3 | 263.9 | 264.9 | 265.6 | 266.3 |  |
| Frame | 251.1 | 251.4 | 251.4 | 251.7 | 252.4 | 252.6 | 253.5 | 254.9 | 256.4 | 258.3 | 259.1 | 259.6 | 260.3 |  |
|  | 134.7 | 135.0 | 135.1 | 135.4 | 135.9 | 135.9 | 136.2 | 136.8 | 137.4 | 138.3 | 141.5 | 141.7 | 142.0 | 141.8 |
|  | 141.6 | 141.8 | 141.9 | 142.1 | 142.4 | 142.5 | 142.9 | 144.2 | 144.8 | 145.7 | 148.4 | 148.5 | 148.8 | 148.6 |
| Bu．of Public Roads－Highway construction： <br> Composite，standard mile．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．1946＝100．． | 125.4 |  |  | 128.1 |  |  | 127.6 |  |  | 125.5 |  |  | 129.4 |  |
| CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output of selected construction materials，index：$\dagger$ <br> Iron and steel products． $1947-49=100$ | 124.3 | 121.3 | 105.6 | 97.6 | 104.5 | 104.5 | 130.1 | 133.5 | 136.2 | 154.2 | r 127.6 | 143.9 |  |  |
| Lumber and wood products．．．．．－－－．．．．．．．．．．．－．－do．．．－ | 126.6 | 133.5 | 127.5 | 124.9 | 117.7 | 116.7 | 136.4 | 129.9 | 136.6 | 142.3 | ${ }^{+} 119.6$ | 146.0 |  |  |
| REAL ESTATE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by－ <br> Fed．Hous．Adm．：Face amount ．．．．．．thous．of doI | 135， 743 | 153， 592 | 182， 894 | 201， 289 | 252， 393 | 226， 434 | 269． 267 | 243， 346 | 229， 813 | 269， 487 | 230， 031 | 279，312 | 274， 376 |  |
|  | 409， 864 | 517， 807 | 492，850 | 555，699 | 622， 155 | 566，118 | 531，647 | 514，998 | 548，510 | 552，928 | 520，545 | 617， 282 | 589，859 |  |
| Federal Home Loan Banks，outstanding advances to member institutions． mil．of dol． | 689 | 708 | 743 | 867 | 717 | 688 | 702 | 754 | 821 | 1，017 | 1，061 | 1，187 | 1，275 |  |
| New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associo－ tions，estimated total．．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．of dol | 828 | 824 | 807 | 853 | 744 | 775 | 1， 026 | 1，016 | 1，069 | 1，157 | 1，054 | 1，171 | 1，012 |  |
| By purpose of loan： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 282 369 | 283 | 278 357 | 295 369 | 252 | 265 <br> 340 | 386 427 | 380 430 | $395$ |  | 371 | 416 | 342 |  |
|  | 369 | 364 | 357 | 369 | 326 | 340 | 427 | 430 | 470 | 536 | 494 | 553 | 503 |  |
|  | 177 | 177 | 172 | 189 | 166 | 17］ | 212 | 205 | 205 | 204 | 188 | 201 | 167 |  |
| estimated total．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－mil．of dol． | 2， 122 | 2，156 | 2，148 | 2，267 | 2，024 | 1，958 | 2，455 | 2，357 | 2， 483 | 2， 636 | 2，463 | 2， 697 | 2，522 |  |
|  | 2，365 | 2，079 | 2，181 | 2，224 | 2，305 | 2，189 | 2，595 | 2，447 | 2，457 | 2，861 |  |  |  |  |
| Fire losses．．．－－－．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous．of dol．－ | 64， 087 | 57， 668 | 61，663 | 83， 881 | 75， 265 | 85， 046 | 88， 197 | 78，632 | 71，789 | 70，828 | 61， 614 | 71， 103 | 65，970 |  |

## DOMESTIC TRADE

| ADVERTISING |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Printers＇Ink advertising index，adjusted： |  |
| Busi |  |
|  |  |
| Magazines |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Television（network）．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．－－1950－52＝100．－ |  |
| Tide advertising index，unadjusted．$\ldots$ ．－． $1947-49=100 \ldots$ |  |
| Radio advertising： <br> Cost of facilities，total thous．of dol |  |
|  |  |
| Automotive，incl acessories－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do－－－－ |  |
|  |  |
| Foods，soft drinks，confectionery ．－．．．－－－．－．－．do． |  |
| Soaps，cleansers，ete Smoking materials |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Television advertising： |  |
|  |  |
| Automotive，including access |  |
| Drugs and toiletries． |  |
| Foods，soft drinks，confectionery－－－－－．－．－．－do． |  |
| Soaps，cleansers，etc |  |
| Smoking materials． |  |
|  |  |
| Magazine advertising： |  |
| Cost，total ．－－－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－．－．．－do |  |
| Apparel and accessories．．．－－．－．．．．－－－－－－－－－－do |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Drugs and toiletries |  |
| Foods，soft drinks，confectionery ．－．－．．．．．．．．do．．．． |  |
| Beer，wine，liquors |  |
| Household equipment and supplies ．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．－ |  |
| Household furnishings ．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． |  |
| Industrial materials |  |
|  |  |
| Smoking materials． |  |
| All other． | do．．．． |

Linage，total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { + } \\ & \text { 8isi } \end{aligned}$ | 卢上 PNow Nw | Nornumpor <br>  |  | N HNN $\square$ <br>  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\sim}{8} \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |  동 9 |  | $\infty$ wenonto <br>  |  | － |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 世 } \\ & \stackrel{\text { O}}{8} \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  |  |  <br> 家点出式式突 |  | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\substack{-1}}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathscr{O} \\ & \text { 芯 } \end{aligned}$ | N－NTN <br>  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { w } \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ} \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |


|  |  | Nownorncoc <br>  |  | 䓵 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| サールーヅー <br>  |  <br>  |  |  | － |  |
| － <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |

3，771
Revised． 1 Data are no longer avalable．
Data reported at the beginning of each month arę shown here for the previous month．
Revised series

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | Septernber | October | November | December | January | February | March | Apri] | May | June | July | August | September | October |

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| ADVERTISING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Newspaper advertising: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 218,909 \\ 51,050 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 244,880 \\ & 51 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 238,475 \\ 48,793 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 229,480 \\ 45,160 \end{array}$ | $196.204$ | 194,395 48,519 | $\begin{array}{r} 242,549 \\ 57 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $243,834$ | $260,381$ | $\begin{aligned} & 243,718 \\ & 61 \end{aligned}$ | 212,279 60,911 | $219,750$ | $246,154$ |  |
|  | 167, 858 | 190.379 | 189, 682 | 184, 320 | 145, 362 | 145,876 | 184, 793 | 183, 838 | 195,460 | 182, 432 | 151, 368 | 156. 629 | 183,440 |  |
|  | 9,760 | 12,572 | 15,617 | 8, 074 | 9,980 | 11,040 | 15, 292 | 17.079 | 18,499 | 19,541 | 15, 226 | 15, 914 | 16,054 |  |
|  | 2,673 | 3,179 | 3, 255 | 3,218 | 4, 516 | 2,708 | 3, 530 | 3, 382 | 3, 278 | 3, 203 | 3,772 | 2,657 | 3,007 |  |
|  | 28, 981 | 37,559 | 34, 513 | 26,038 | 24, 785 | 27, 748 | 34, 414 | 33, 243 | 36,696 | 34, 278 | 24,968 | 23, 800 | 30, 849 |  |
|  | 126, 444 | 137,069 | 136, 298 | 146, 991 | 106, 081 | 104, 379 | 131, 557 | 130, 135 | 136, 986 | 125, 409 | 107, 402 | 114, 259 | 133, 530 |  |
| PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: Goods and services, total............................... of dol. | 237.9 |  |  | 241.0 |  |  | 245.8 |  |  | 250.5 |  |  | 256.0 |  |
| Durable goods, total 0 .....-.................... do | 29.4 |  |  | 30.4 |  |  | 34.4 |  |  | 35.1 |  |  | 37.2 |  |
| Automobiles and parts - | 12.4 |  |  | 13.4 |  |  | 16.4 |  |  | 16.6 |  |  | 18.3 |  |
| Nondurable goods, totalo. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12.5 |  |  | 122.5 |  |  | 122.4 |  |  | 125.3 |  |  | 0 |  |
| Food and alcoholic beverages.-.-.-.-.-...----- do | 74.0 |  |  | 74.4 |  |  | 74.8 |  |  | 20.5 |  |  | 20.4 |  |
|  | 7.2 |  |  | 7.4 |  |  | 74.5 7 |  |  | 7.7 |  |  | 7.7 |  |
|  | 87.0 |  |  | 88.1 |  |  | 89.0 |  |  | 90.2 |  |  | 91.8 |  |
|  | 12.7 |  |  | 13.0 |  |  | 13.1 |  |  | 13.4 |  |  | 13.7 |  |
|  | 29.9 |  |  | 30.2 |  |  | 30.6 |  |  | 31.0 |  |  | 31.4 |  |
|  | 7.2 |  |  | 7.3 |  |  | 7.4 |  |  | 7.4 |  |  | 7.4 |  |
| RETAIL Trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All retail stores: <br> Estimated sales (unadjusted), total.......mil. of dol. | 14,139 | 14,665 | 14,531 | 17, 872 | 13, 279 | 12,762 | 14,704 | 15,622 | 15,468 | 15,734 | 15,398 | 15, 622 | г 15, 905 | ${ }^{1} 15,793$ |
| Durable-goods stores $¢$ | ${ }_{4}^{4,842}$ | 4,853 | ${ }_{4}^{4,786}$ | 5,614 | 4,482 | 4, 503 | 5,430 | 5,704 | 5,845 | 6, 125 | 5,720 | 5,980 | $\begin{array}{r}5,900 \\ +3 \\ \hline 367\end{array}$ |  |
| Automotive group $\qquad$ do Motor-vehicle, other automotive dealers.do_ $\qquad$ | 2,536 2,399 | 2,491 2,344 | 2,478 2,338 | 2, 824 <br> 2.636 | 2,645 <br> 2,532 | 2,707 2,591 | 3,305 3,170 | 3,431 3,271 | 3,409 3,252 | 3, 535 <br> 3,355 | 3,271 <br> 3,080 | 3,435 <br> 3, 252 | + + 3,267 3,201 | ${ }^{1} 3,040$ |
| Tire, battery, accessory dealers...........-....... | 2,396 | 2, 147 | 2, 141 | 2. 187 | ${ }^{2,532} 113$ | - ${ }^{2} 116$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,170 \\ \hline 135\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,271 \\ \hline 159\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,252 \\ 157 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,355 180 | 3,080 191 | $\begin{array}{r}3,252 \\ \hline 182\end{array}$ | 3, ${ }_{167}$ |  |
| Furniture and appliance qroup ....----- do- | 740 433 | 812 | 836 503 | 1,025 | 698 | 682 | 761 | 757 | 809 | 847 | 825 | 854 | + 822 | 1885 |
|  | 433 <br> 307 | 488 | 503 <br> 33 | 600 425 | 410 288 | 405 277 | 456 305 | 466 292 | 510 299 | 522 325 | $\begin{array}{r}492 \\ 333 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 514 340 | 490 331 |  |
| Lumber, building, hardware group.......-do. | 936 | 947 | 898 | 916 | 663 | 639 | 795 | 900 | 998 | 1,040 | 973 | 1,032 | 1,037 |  |
| Lumber, building-materials dealers.....-do. | 706 | 704 | 652 | 597 | 493 | 480 | 599 | 672 | 752 | ' 798 | 735 | 795 | 786 |  |
| Hardware stores | 230 | 243 | 246 | 319 | 170 | 160 | 196 | 228 | 246 | 242 | 238 | 237 | 251 |  |
| Nondurable-goods stores $¢$ | 9,296 | 9,812 | 9,744 | 12, 258 | 8,797 | 8,260 | 9, 274 | 9,917 | 9,623 | 3,608 | 9,678 | 9,642 | 10,005 |  |
| Apparel group-..-.....-...-...............- do | 847 <br> 164 | 911 192 | 920 211 | 1,448 | 693 <br> 149 | 602 <br> 130 | 796 <br> 155 | 986 194 | 878 <br> 184 | $\begin{array}{r}868 \\ 107 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 756 160 | 740 | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ \Gamma \\ \hline 160\end{array}$ | 1959 |
| Women's apparel, accessory stores.......-do | 323 | 350 | 361 | 566 | ${ }_{284}^{149}$ | 247 | 1328 | 384 | 185 <br> 352 | 326 | 160 287 | 144 281 | 342 |  |
| Family and other apparel stores........- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 188 | 204 | 195 | 313 | 136 | 120 | 167 | 199 | 166 | 167 | 156 | 165 | 206 |  |
|  | 172 | 165 | 152 | 215 | 125 | 106 | 146 | 209 | 177 | 178 | 153 | 150 | 197 |  |
| Drug and proprietary stores.....-..-----.- do | 392 | 406 | 398 | 530 | 420 | 394 | 409 | 416 | 419 | 425 | 434 | 432 | $r 425$ | 1447 |
| Eating and drinking places.------.-.-.-.-. - do | 1,156 | 1,139 | 1,067 | 1,113 | 1,013 | 950 | 1,026 | 1,080 | 1,136 | 1,168 | 1,274 | 1,282 | - 1,220 | ${ }^{1} 1,204$ |
| Food group | 3, 475 | 3, 661 | 3,452 | 3, 920 | 3, 398 | 3, 253 | 3, 527 | 3,689 | 3,514 | 3, 591 | 3,761 | 3,617 | - 3 , 766 | 13, 331 |
| Grocery stores Casoline service Stations | 2,920 | 3, 100 | 2,893 | 3,304 | 2,868 | 2,742 | 2,983 | 3,127 | 2,950 | 3,025 | 3, 198 | 3, 055 | r 3, 205 | ${ }^{1} 3,176$ |
| Casoline service stations .-------1.--------- do | 975 | 1,017 | 994 | 1,008 | 949 | 873 | 944 | 988 | 1,046 | 1,066 | 1,117 | 1,108 | -1,049 | 11,088 |
| General-merchandise group..-...-.........do | 1,543 | 1,686 | 1.821 | 2,850 | 1,244 | 1,171 | 1,464 | 1,650 |  | 1,565 | 1, 412 | 1,562 | F 1,674 |  |
| Department stores, excl. mail-orderor'--- do | $\begin{array}{r}852 \\ 103 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{107}^{923}$ | 1, 025 | 1, 5173 | ${ }_{6}^{676}$ | 611 85 | 796 107 | 897 | 866 99 | - 852 | 745 | ${ }^{833}$ | ${ }_{+}+920$ | ${ }^{1} 1,012$ |
| Mail-order (catalog sales) | 103 | 107 | 140 | 173 | 83 | 85 | 107 | 94 | 99 | 102 | 82 | 111 | 112 |  |
| Variety stores.................... | 235 | 255 | 265 | 549 | 186 | 190 | 219 | ${ }_{281}^{278}$ | 243 | 248 | 244 | 255 | 266 |  |
|  | ${ }_{256}^{353}$ | 401 | 391 | 574 | 299 | 284 | 342 | 381 | 376 | 363 | 342 | 364 | 377 |  |
| Liquor stores...--------..................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 276 | 283 | 287 | 458 | 248 | 240 | 256 | 266 | 268 | 266 | 289 | 287 | 302 |  |
| Estimated sales (adjusted), total..---------.- do | 14, 214 | 14,071 | 14,361. | 15,123 | 14,864 | 14,765 | 15, 060 | 15, 251 | 15,368 | 15,345 | 15,484 | 15,662 | 15,840 |  |
|  | 4,798 | 4,689 | 4,948 | 5,320 | 5,143 | 5,209 | 5,458 | 5,522 | 5,507 | 5,570 | 5,640 | 5,763 | 5,840 |  |
| Automotive group -........-......... do | 2, 564 | 2,485 | 2,685 | 3, 054 | 2,844 | 2,990 | 3,169 | 3, 202 | 3, 108 | 3, 171 | 3,148 | 3,363 | 3, 384 |  |
| Motor-vehicle, other automotive dealers - do- | 2, 434 | 2, 348 | 2,547 | 2, 904 | 2,700 | 2,841 | 3, 020 | 3,044 | 2,955 | 3,011 | 2,963 | 3, 192 | 3,214 |  |
| Tire, battery, accessory dealers .-------do- | 131 | 137 | 138 | 150 | 143 | 149 | 149 | 158 | 153 | 160 | 184 | 171 | - 171 |  |
| Furniture and appliance group .-...-.-.-. do. | 728 | 752 | 744 | 766 | 805 | 810 | 836 | 837 | 826 | 823 | 887 | 827 | 826 |  |
| Furniture, homerurnishings stores.-.---- do | 426 | 444 | 448 | 475 | 488 | 496 | 496 | 504 | 498 | 503 | 536 | 492 | 497 |  |
| Household-appliance, radio stores-.-----do-.-- | 302 | 308 | 296 | 290 | 317 | 314 | 340 | 334 | 329 | 320 | 352 | 336 | 329 |  |
| Lumber, building, hardware group....... do . | 867 | 875 | 905 | 909 | 879 | 836 | 863 | 890 | 955 | 938 | 923 | 916 | 950 |  |
| Lumber, building-materials dealers ----- do - | 645 | 648 | 674 | 668 | ${ }_{6}^{647}$ | 623 | 645 | 661 | 719 | 707 | 684 | 684 | 705 |  |
|  | 222 | 227 | 231 | 241 | 232 | 213 | 219 | 229 | 236 | 231 | 239 | 232 | 245 |  |
| Nondurable-goods stores\& .....-......- - .-. - do.... | 9, 417 | 9,382 | 9,412 | 9, 803 | 9,722 | 9,556 | 9,602 | 9, 729 | 9, 860 | 9,775 | 9, 844 | 9,900 |  |  |
| Apparel group..........-......-.............do...- | 820 177 | 8173 | 823 173 | 912 | 889 | $\begin{array}{r}870 \\ 188 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 867 | 889 | ${ }_{197}^{905}$ | 878 | 905 | 892 | 895 |  |
| Men's and boys' wear stores --..-.-......d. do.... | 177 311 | 173 309 | 173 330 | 188 | 184 356 | 188 <br> 338 | 183 <br> 334 | 194 | $\begin{array}{r}197 \\ 350 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}196 \\ 338 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{353}^{193}$ | 194 339 | ${ }_{346}^{183}$ |  |
| Family and other apparel stores...-.......do...- | 183 | 175 | 166 | 177 | 180 | 183 | 193 | 183 | 188 | 180 | 190 | 186 | 192 |  |
|  | 149 | 155 | 154 | 173 | 169 | 161 | 157 | 169 | 170 | 164 | 168 | 173 | 173 |  |
| Drug and proprietary stores. .-.-.--------.do.... | 410 | 407 | 411 | 413 | 425 | 412 | 418 | 427 | 428 | 431 | 439 | 442 | 449 |  |
| Eating and drinking places.................-do | 1,106 | 1,085 | 1,070 | 1,070 | 1,092 | 1,085 | 1,083 | 1,14] | 1,126 | 1,140 | 1,158 | 1,165 | 1,167 |  |
|  | 3, 570 | 3, 522 | 3,494 | 3, 657 | 3,560 | 3,577 | 3,602 | 3, 525 | 3,636 | 3, 635 | 3, 561 | 3,683 | 3,696 |  |
|  | 2, 992 | 2,966 | 2,944 | 3, 103 | 3,007 | 3,010 | 3,053 | 2,980 | 3,069 | 3, 063 | 3, 004 | 3, 114 | 3, 133 |  |
| Gasoline service stations.......---.------.-. - do | 950 | 982 | 985 | 974 | 1,023 | 998 | 1,007 | 1,023 | 1,026 | 1,030 | 1,034 | 1,026 | 1,033 |  |
| General-merehandise group -..-.-......-- - do | 1,566 | 1,565 | 1,570 | 1,669 | 1,654 | 1,584 | 1,615 | 1,677 | 1, 676 | 1,630 | 1,723 | 1,671 | 1,711 |  |
| Department stores, excl. mail-order.-....-do..- Mail-order (catalog sales).-.-. |  | ${ }_{08}^{867}$ |  |  | ${ }^{902}$ |  |  | 912 <br> 104 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100 257 | 988 | 101 258 | 107 <br> 285 | 106 269 | 104 <br> 254 | 112 <br> 258 | 104 | 111 271 | 1098 | 112 276 | ${ }_{276}^{113}$ | 110 290 |  |
| Other general-merchandise stores...-.-.-. do | 359 | 353 | 341 | 374 | 377 | 377 | 384 | 393 | 404 | 377 | 378 | 381 | 385 |  |
| Liquor | 283 | 266 | 266 | 284 | 290 | 277 | 277 | 273 | 292 | 296 | 294 | 303 | 308 |  |

Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Advance estimate.
© Correction: 1951 monthly average for combined department-store and mail-order sales (old series) shown in the 1955 edition of Business Statistics should read $\$ 927,000,000$.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |

## DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 195 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Oetober | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \begin{array}{c} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary }}}{ }$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October |

## DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued



EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION

| POPULATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population, continental United States: <br> Total, incl. Armed Forces overseas..-....thousands.- <br> EMPLOYMENT | 162,945 | 163,210 | 163,465 | 163,699 | 163,930 | 164, 158 | 164,367 | 164,595 | 164, 799 | 165,023 | 165, 248 | 165, 495 | 165, 762 | 166, 022 |
| Noninstitutional population, estimated number 14 years of age and over, total $\oplus . . . . . . . .$. .thousands.. | 116, 432 | 116,547 | 116, 644 | 116, 763 | 116,855 | 116,901 | 117, 051 | 117, 130 | 117, 236 | 117, 318 | 117, 404 | 117,517 | 117, 634 | 117, 749 |
| Total labor force, including Armed Forces .-..- do. | 68,566 | 68, 190 | 67,909 | 66, 811 | 66,700 | 66,550 | 66,840 | 67, 784 | 68,256 | 69,692 | 70, 429 | 70,695 | 69,853 | 70, 250 |
| Civilian labor force, total------------------ do | 65, 244 | 64, 882 | 64, 624 | 63, 526 | 63,497 | 63,321 | 63,654 | 64, 647 | 65.192 | 66,696 | 67,465 | 67, 726 | 66, 882 | 67, 292 |
|  | 62, 145 | 62, 141 | 61, 732 | 60, 688 | 60,150 | 59,938 | 60,477 | 61,685 | 62, 703 | 64, 016 | 64, 994 | 65, 488 | 64, 733 | 65, 161 |
| Agricultural employment.-.-.-.-.------ do-.-- Nonagricultural | -7,527 | 7,239 54,902 | 6,154 55,577 | 5,325 55,363 5 5 | 5,297 54,853 5 | $\begin{array}{r}5,084 \\ 54 \\ 54 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5,692 | 6, ${ }^{6,15}$ | $\begin{array}{r}6,963 \\ 55 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,681 | 7,704 | 7,536 | 7,875 568 56 | 7.905 |
|  | - 54, ${ }^{3} \mathbf{1 0 0}$ | 54,982 2,741 | 55,577 2,893 | 55,363 2,388 | $\begin{array}{r}54,853 \\ 3,347 \\ \hline 0,\end{array}$ | 54,854 3,383 | 54,785 3,176 | $\begin{array}{r} 55,470 \\ 2,962 \end{array}$ | 55,740 2,489 | 56,335 2,679 | 57,291 2,471 | $\begin{array}{r}57,952 \\ 223 \\ \hline 2\end{array}$ | 56,858 2,149 | 57,256 2,131 |
|  | 47,865 | 48,357 | 48, 735 | 49,952 | 50,156 | 50, 352 | 50,212 | 49,346 | 48,979 | 47, 626 | 46,975 | 46,823 | 47, 781 | 47,499 |
| Employees in nonagricultural establishments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) ......-do. | 48, 490 | 48, 580 | 48, 808 | 49,463 | 47, 741 | 47,753 | 48, 212 | 48,643 | 48,918 | 49,508 | 49, 420 | $\stackrel{49,858}{ }$ | r 50, 309 | p 50,393 |
|  | 15,972 | 16, 007 | 16, 057 | 16,050 | 15, 925 | 16, Q60 | 16, 201 | 16,255 | 16,334 | 16, 577 | 16, 475 | - 16, 807 | r 16,916 | p 16,929 |
| Durable-goods industries--...............do | 8,887 | 9,002 | 9, 121 | 9,144 | 9,113 | 9,220 | 9,323 | 9, 418 | 9, 501 | 9,624 | 9, 511 | - 9,578 | r 9,644 | - 9,725 |
| Nondurable-goods industries .-........-...-do | 7,085 | 7,005 | 6,936 | 6,906 | 6,812 | 6,840 | 6,878 | 6,837 | 6,833 | 6,953 | 6,964 | ${ }^{\text {r 7, } 229}$ | 7,272 | ${ }^{p} 7,204$ |
|  | 744 | 743 | 749 | 747 | 741 | 737 | 739 | 739 | 742 | 760 | 749 | . 754 | 758 | - 754 |
| Metal----.................................-. do | ${ }_{34}^{90}$ | ${ }_{43}^{91}$ | 94 44 | ${ }_{43}^{93}$ | ${ }_{4}^{94}$ | 94 | ${ }_{38}^{95}$ | 97 | 97 | ${ }_{37}^{99}$ | 90 35 | ${ }^{7} 93$ | r 98 | ${ }^{\circ} 98$ |
|  | 213 | 211 | 212 | 212 | 211 | 210 | 208 | 205 | 208 | 211 | 209 | +208 +208 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 212$ | ${ }^{\text {® }} 212$ |
| Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production $\begin{gathered}\text { thousands }\end{gathered}$ | 300 | 92 | 294 |  | 29 | 203 | 2 |  |  | 21 | 0 | - |  |  |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying........do. | 107 | 106 | 106 | 104 | 100 | 100 | 102 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | ¢ 109 |
| Contract construction | 2,698 | 2,652 | 2, 598 | 2,426 | ${ }_{3}^{2,237}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2,169}$ | 2,255 | 2, 399 | 2,526 | 2,615 | 2,701 | -2,746 | ${ }^{\text {r 2, }} 745$ | ${ }^{p} 2,691$ |
| Transportation and public utilities $¢$ | 4,023 | ${ }^{4,005}$ | 3,986 | 3,996 | 3,927 | 3,937 | 3,966 | 3,939 | 3,997 | 4,081 | 4,113 | ${ }^{+4,137}$ | +4,151 | - 4, 118 |
|  | 1,212 | 1,203 | 1,186 | 1,187 | 1,153 | 1,152 | 1,157 | 1,159 | 1,196 | 1,224 | 1. 240 | 1,243 |  |  |
| Local railways and bus lines-------.------ do | ${ }_{732}^{125}$ | 124 737 | 123 | 178 | 122 | 121 | 121 | 120 | 120 | 118 | 112 | 113 |  |  |
| Trucking and warehousing *-............-do | 732 696 | 737 <br> 694 | ${ }_{694}^{741}$ | 748 | 724 | 732 | 744 | 748 | 755 | 760 | 762 | 773 |  |  |
| Telegraph | ${ }_{41}$ | ${ }_{41}$ | 41 | 42 | ${ }_{41}$ | 696 41 | 700 41 | 667 42 | $\begin{array}{r}674 \\ 42 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}15 \\ 42 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}727 \\ 42 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 731 |  |  |
| Gas and electric utilities.-.--.............-do | 561 | 556 | 555 | 555 | 553 | 553 | 554 | 554 | 557 | 565 | 571 | 572 |  |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade..--.-...........-. do | 10,447 | 10,548 | 10,745 | 11,354 | 10,419 | 10, 309 | 10, 408 | 10,549 | 10,534 | 10,643 | 10,633 | - 10,638 | 10, 813 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 10,919$ |
|  | 2,789 | 2,819 | 2,849 | 2, 860 | 2,817 | 2,806 | 2,813 | 2, 804 | 2,801 | 2,826 | 2,858 | - 2,863 | r 2,877 | p 2,905 |
| Retail trade 7 ------------.-.-.--------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 7,658 | 7,729 | 7,896 | 8,494 | ${ }^{7} 17602$ | 7, 503 | 7,595 | 7,745 | 7,733 | 7,817 | 7, 775 | ${ }^{\text {r } 7,775}$ | ${ }^{\text {r 7, }} 933$ | ${ }^{p} 8,014$ |
| General-merchandise stores ..----......-- - do | 1,349 | 1,398 | 1,518 | 1,903 | 1,327 | 1,269 | 1,305 | 1,372 | 1,342 | 1,349 | 1,313 | +1,315 | ${ }^{r} 1,393$ | ${ }^{p} 1,441$ |
|  | 1,444 | 1,460 | 1,472 | 1,494 | 1,462 | 1,467 | 1,471 | 1,478 | 1,487 | 1,503 | 1,506 | 1,499 | r 1, 515 | ${ }^{p} 1,536$ |
| Automotive and accessories dealers..---- do | 753 | 749 | 754 | 767 | 749 | 749 | 755 | 763 | 768 | 777 | 785 | 788 | $\stackrel{+}{-785}$ | ${ }^{2} 784$ |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate..........do. | 2,141 | 2,136 | 2,134 | 2,136 | 2,124 | 2,132 | 2,150 | 2,161 | 2,171 | 2,206 | 2, 237 | - 2,241 | - 2,224 | p 2, 215 |
| Service and miscellaneous $9 . .$. | 5,719 | 5,660 | 5,622 | 5,588 | 5,533 | 5,536 | 5,571 | 5,674 | 5,733 | 5,775 | 5,816 | ' 5, 818 | ${ }^{+} \mathrm{5}, 791$ | ${ }^{\text {n 5, }} \mathbf{7 2 5}$ |
|  | 512 | 474 | 436 | ${ }^{463}$ | 456 | 462 | 463 | 480 | 488 | 514 | 574 | 575 |  |  |
|  | 329 157 | 330 160 | 328 | 327 155 | ${ }^{326}$ | 324 150 | 325 | ${ }_{1} 329$ | 333 | 338 | 339 | 338 |  |  |
|  | 6,746 | 6,829 | 6,917 | 7,166 | 6,835 | 6,873 | 6,922 | 6, 927 | 6,881 | 6,851 | 6,696 | 6,717 | r 6,911 | -7,042 |
|  | 48,020 | 48, 129 | 48, 386 | 48, 380 | 48,398 | 48,440 | 48,766 | 48,881 | 49, 214 | 49, 505 | 49, 640 | r 49, 742 | r 49,847 | p 49, 907 |
|  | 15, 739 | 15, 835 | 15,972 | 15, 992 | 15,993 | 16,091, | 16, 229 | 16, 380 | 16, 545 | 16, 688 | 16, 635 | r 16, 668 | - 16,695 | p 16,755 |
| Durable-goods industries | 8,881 | 8,975 | 9,082 | 9, 105 | 9,124 | 9, 211* | 9,300 | 9,405 | 9,523 | 9,627 | 9,618 | -9,615 | r 9,635 | -9,697 |
| Nondurable-goods industries.......-.......do. | 6,858 | 6,860 | 6,890 | 6,887 | 6,869 | 6,880 | 6, 929 | 6,975 | 7,022 | 7,061 | 7,017 | r 7,053 | + 7,060 | - 7,058 |
|  | 740 | 743 | 745 | 743 | 741 | 741 | 739 | 743 | 749 | 756 | 757 | 747 | ז 754 | ${ }^{p} 754$ |
| Contract construction. ${ }_{\text {Transportation and public utilities }}$ | 2,521 4,007 | $\begin{array}{r}2,502 \\ 3 \\ 3,995 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,522 \\ 3 \\ \hline 976\end{array}$ | 2, $\begin{array}{r}\text {, } 476 \\ 3,986\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{2,458}{3,974}$ | 2,410 3 | 2,478 | $\begin{array}{r}2,499 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,526 | 2,514 | 2,548 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 2,543 \\ \hline 104\end{array}$ | $\bigcirc 2.565$ | - 2,539 |
| Wholesale and retail trade-...-.-....-.-.-.-.-. do | 10,447 | 10,443 | 10,496 | 10,575 | 10,574 | -10,541 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ren } \\ 10,683 \\ \hline 183\end{array}$ | 3,946 10,600 | 4,000 10,655 | r ${ }_{\text {4, }}^{10} \mathbf{0 6 4}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4, } \\ 1082 \\ \hline 185\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +10 \\ +106 \\ \hline 189\end{array}$ | + ${ }_{+}$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{p}, 107$ |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate ...........do | 2,141 | 2,147 | 2,145 | 2, 147 | 2,145 | 2,154 | 2,161 | 2,161 | 2,171 | 2,184 | 2,204 | - r 2. 208 | + $+2,224$ | ${ }^{p} 10,811$ |
|  | -5,634 | 5,660 | 5,650 | 5,644 | 5,646 | 5,649 | 5,656 | 5,674 | 5,676 | 5,690 | 5,730 | ${ }^{-5,732}$ | - 5, 705 | p 5, 725 |
| Government.-------- | 6,791 | 6,804 | 6,880 | 6,817 | 6,867 | 6,870 | 6,884 | 6,878 | 6,892 | 6,898 | 6,919 | 6,941 | -6,957 | ${ }^{\text {p } 6,990}$ |
| Production workers in manufacturing industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor) ---------- thousands-- | 12, 577 | 12,612 | 12,657 | 12,645 | 12,523 | 12,649 | 12,778 | 12,816 | 12,882 | 13,086 | 12,951 | - 13, 262 | r 13, 378 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 13,381$ |
| Durable-goods industries. | 6, 102 | $\begin{array}{r} 7,081 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | $\overline{7},{ }_{98}^{98}$ | 7, 218 | $\begin{array}{r} 7,182 \\ 96 \end{array}$ | $7,282$ | 7, 374 | 7,457 | 7, 530 | 7,630 | 7,499 | -7,553 | 7,623 | p 7, 634 |
| Ordnance and accessories...-............................... | 102 | $100$ |  |  |  | $94$ |  | 91 | 90 |  | 89 | 88 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 86$ | ¢ 83 |

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. $\ddagger$ See corresponding note on p. S-10.
$\oplus$ Beginning July 1955, estimates relate to the calendar week which contains the 12 th of the month; earlier data relate to that containing the 8th of the month.
*New series. Figures relate to establishments primarily engaged in local or long-distance trucking, transfer, and draying services or in the storage of farm products and other goods.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Septem- | October | Novem- ber | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem. } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October |

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

$T$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Includes temporary Post Office employees hired during Christmas season; there were about 304,300 such employees in all areas.
¢ Includes data for industries not shown.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Septem- <br> ber | October | Novem- <br> ber | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

| LABOR CONDITIONS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average weekly hours per worker, ete.-Continued All manufacturing industries, efe.-Continued Durable-goods industries-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electrical machinery-.-................... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ hours | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.4 | 40. 5 | 40. 6 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 39.8 | 40.6 | +40.3 | p 40.9 |
| Transportation equipmento ---------.-. do - | 40.0 | 40.4 | 41.8 | 42.5 | 42.1 | 42.4 | 42.7 | 42. 1 | 42.7 | 40.3 | 41.7 | 40.9 | +41.4 | p 41.2 |
|  | 39.8 | 40.6 | 42.9 | 44.0 | 43.0 | 43.8 | 44.3 | 43.5 | 44.3 | 40.0 | 42.5 | 41.2 |  |  |
| A ircraft and parts.--...........----.... do | 40.8 | 40.7 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.0 |  |  |
| Ship and boat building and repairs.....do | 37.9 | 38.4 | 38.2 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 39.1 | 38.9 |  |  |
| Railroad equipment.-.................-do- | 36.8 | 38.2 | 39.9 | 40.4 | 40. 1 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 40.8 |  |  |
| Instruments and related products . - . . - - do | 39.9 | 40. 1 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40. 2 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 40.2 | 40.4 | r 41.2 | $\stackrel{41.5}{ }$ |
| Miscellancous mfg. industries....-. . . . . . do | 40.0 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 39.7 | 40.3 | r 40.9 | $p 41.2$ |
| Nondurable-roods industries ---..-----..... do | 39.3 | 39.2 | 39.5 | 39.8 | 39.3 | 39.5 | 39.7 | 39.0 | 39.6 | 39.9 | 39.7 | 39.9 | $\bigcirc 40.2$ | p 40.5 |
|  | 41.5 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 40.8 | 40. 5 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 41.1 | 41.5 | 41.9 | 41.3 | $\times 41.9$ | - 42.1 |
|  | 41.2 | 41.5 | 42.8 | 42.8 | 41.7 | 40.0 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 41.5 |  |  |
| Dairy products.-.-.-..............-.........do | 43.6 | 43.5 | 42.4 | 42.8 | 43.3 | 43.3 | 43.2 | 43.0 | 43.8 | 44.0 | 44.8 | 43.7 |  |  |
|  | 40.8 | 38.5 | 36.7 | 38.2 | 37.7 | 38.2 | 38.0 | 37.7 | 38.3 | 39.3 | 39.7 | 39.8 |  |  |
|  | 41.0 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40. 9 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 40.9 |  |  |
|  | 40.6 | 40.4 | 39.9 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 42.2 | 41.5 |  |  |
|  | 39.4 | 40. 1 | 36.9 | 38.4 | 37.7 | 37.0 | 37.6 | 36. 4 | 38.8 | 39.4 | 38.3 | 39.4 | + 40.5 | - 41.1 |
|  | 38.6 | 39.2 | 39.8 | 40.2 | 39.6 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 38.7 | 39.5 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 40.2 | r 40.5 | ${ }^{3} 40.8$ |
| Broad-woven fabric mils | 38.7 | 39.5 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 39.1 | 40.0 | 40.0 | ${ }^{40.3}$ | 40.8 |  |  |
|  | 37.5 | 38.3 | 38.5 | 38.3 | 37.4 | 38.2 | 38.4 | 36.3 | 37.5 | 38.1 | 37.7 | 38.5 |  |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preurs- | 35. 9 | 35.7 | 30. 1 | 36. 3 | 36.0 | 36. 7 | 37.1 | 35.6 | 36. 3 | 36.6 | 36.0 | 36. 9 | - 36.8 | - 37.2 |
| Paper and allied products........-................. | 42.6 | 42.7 | 42.8 | 42.7 | 42.3 | 42.5 | 42.8 | 42.5 | 42.9 | 43.0 | 43.1 | 43.2 | r 43.6 | ${ }^{\text {a }} 43.5$ |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills ......do Printing, publishing, and allied industries | 43.6 | 43.7 | 43.8 | 43.8 | 43.7 | 43.8 | 44.0 | 43.7 | 44.0 | 44.1 | 44.5 | 44.3 |  |  |
| Pring, hours.. | 38.6 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 39.0 | 38.2 | 38.4 | 38.8 | 38. 5 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.8 | + 39.5 | - 39.4 |
| Chemicals and allied products.....----.-. - do- | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 41.2 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 41.5$ | ${ }^{*} 41.4$ |
| Industrial organic chemicals---.-....... do. | 40.9 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 40. 8 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 40. 9 |  |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal............ do | 41.2 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 40. 6 | 40.8 | 40.2 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 41.2 | \% 41.4 | P41.1 |
|  | 40.6 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40. 9 | 40. 2 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 40.3 |  |  |
| Leather and leather products | 36.2 | 35.7 | 37.0 | 37.8 | 37.9 | 38.8 | 38.5 | 36.6 | 36.7 | 37.9 | 37.7 | 38.2 | r 37.2 | -37.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 23.6 | 34.1 | 33.7 | 35.1 | 31.9 | 36.3 | 31.9 | 28.8 | 30.8 | 35.1 | 35.5 | 34.2 |  |  |
|  | 32.6 | 35.3 | 35.6 | 37.1 | 37.1 | 37.8 | 36.9 | 37.2 | 37.4 | 39.0 | 38.2 | 37.6 |  |  |
| Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: <br> Petroleum and natural-gas production hours |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 40.8 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 41.7 | 39.9 | 40. 1 | 40. 2 | 41.2 | 40.1 | 40.8 | 40.0 |  |  |
|  | 46.8 | 37.4 | 36.7 | 36.4 | 35.4 | 41.6 35.3 | ${ }_{36.6}^{43.6}$ | 46.9 3 | 47.4 | ${ }_{37}{ }^{45}$ | 45.4 38.2 | 37.8 |  |  |
| Nonbuilding construction .-..............-.-.- do | 39.9 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 38.4 | 36.8 | 37.9 | 39.6 | 38.2 | 40.2 | 41.2 | 42.1 | 41.7 |  |  |
| Building construction..-.-.-.............. do | 36.0 | 39.6 | 35.8 | 36.0 | 35.1 | 34.7 | 35.9 | 35.4 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 37.2 | 36.7 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 40.0 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 39.3 | 38.9 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 39.4 | 39.8 | 39.4 | 40.0 | 40.2 |  |  |
| Telegraph | 41.9 | 42.1 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 42.0 | 42.3 | 42.3 | 42.2 | 42.4 |  |  |
| Gas and electric utilities................... ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 41.7 | 42.0 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 41.8 |  |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale trade | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 40.6 |  |  |
| Retail trade (except cating and drinking places) of | 39.1 | 38.9 | 38.7 | 39.5 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 38.8 | 38.6 | 38.8 | 39.1 | 39.7 | 39.6 |  |  |
| General-merchandise stores .-.-.....-.-.do... | 35.2 | 34.9 | 34.6 | 37.1 | 35.3 | 35.1 | 35.2 | 34.7 | 34.6 | 35.4 | 35.9 | 35.8 |  |  |
| Food and liquor stores ........-.-.-.-.-. - do | 38.7 | 38.0 | 38.1 | 38.4 | 38.0 | 37.9 | 37.6 | 37.6 | 37.7 | 38.3 | 39.1 | 39.2 |  |  |
| Automotive and accessories dealers ------ ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 44.2 | 44.2 | 44.2 | 44.4 | 44.0 | 44.2 | 44.2 | 44.2 | 44.1 | 44.2 | 44.1 | 43.9 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 40. 1 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.2 |  |  |
| Cleming and dyeing plants --.-....--.-- - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 39.7 | 40.1 | 39.3 | 39.5 | 39.0 | 38.0 | 39.2 | 39.7 | 41.0 | 40.1 | 39.2 | 38.6 |  |  |
| Industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): Beginning in month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Workers involved | 126 | 164 | 71 | 29 | 50 | 90 | 165 | 210 | 170 | 500 | 750 | 220 | 240 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 526 | 488 | 387 | 293 | 325 | 380 | 450 | 500 | 575 | 700 | 650 | 650 | 600 |  |
| Workers involved. - ........-...........thousands.- | 304 | 259 | 129 | 78 | 80 | 125 | 290 | 310 | 310 | 650 | 909 | 380 | 430 |  |
| Man-days idle during month ....-........-. . do-... | 2, 410 | 1,820 | 1,310 | 486 | 400 | 570 | 1,600 | 2,600 | 2, 600 | 3,400 | 3,200 | 3,000 | 2, 800 |  |
| U. S. Employment Service placement activities: Cronaricultural placements. . .............thousands. | 529 | 487 | 426 | 393 | 397 | 373 | 453 | 480 | 542 | 548 | 514 | 603 | 622 |  |
| Uuemployment compensation, state laws (Bureal of Employment Security): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,123 | 1, 100 | 1,194 | 1,450 | 1,519 | 1,038 | 1,005 | 1,009 | 910 | 898 | 969 | 877 | 725 |  |
| Insured unemployment, weekly average....... - do... Benefit payments: | 1,580 | 1,466 | 1,463 | 1,666 | 1,962 | 1,880 | 1,657 | 1,471 | 1,263 | 1,121 | 1,092 | 961 | 58 | ${ }^{2} 784$ |
| Benefit payments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amount of pryments ${ }^{\text {a }}$-.....------ thous of do- | 153, 737 | 135, 299 | 132,089 | 153,050 | 170,882 | 165,469 | 178, 762 | 135,779 | 117, 402 | 108, 861 | 91,602 | 92,834 | 83, 179 |  |
| Veterans' unemployment allowances: <br> Initial claims.-................................. thousands.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 75 | 65 | ${ }_{68}$ | 79 | 92 | 95 | 88 | 69 | 55 | 50 | 59 | 60 | 47 |  |
| Bencticiaries, weekly averace-.............................. <br> Amount of payments. thous. of dol. | 92 | 75 | 73 | 87 | 105 | 111 | 107 | 86 | 66 | 64 | 68 | 70 | 62 |  |
|  | 9,444 | 7,377 | 7,520 | 9,381 | 10,198 | 10,224 | 11,337 | 8,423 | 6,739 | 6,606 | 6,764 | 7,681 | 6.529 |  |
| Labor turnover in manufurturine estatishments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Acerssion rate .... monthly rate per 100 employees.- | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 3.4 | $\begin{array}{r}\ulcorner \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{p} 4.3$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}3.9 \\ . \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3.3 .2 1 | 3.0 .2 | 3.0 .2 1 | 2.9 .2 | 2.5 .2 | 3.0 .2 | 3.1 .3 | $\begin{array}{r}3.2 \\ .3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3.2 .3 1.3 | 3.2 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \hline 4.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{p} 4.4$ |  |
| Lay-of. | 1. 7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | r1.3 | ${ }^{p} 1.1$ |  |
| Quit, | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 | . 9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.2 | p 2.7 |  |
| Military and m | . 3 | . 2 | . 1 | 2 | . 3 | 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 |  |

$r$ Revised. D Preliminary.
OIncludes data for industries not shown.
óBeginning 1955 includes data relative to UCFE (January 1955 initial claims, 29,000 ; beneficiaries, 2,700 ; benefits paid, $\$ 307,000$ ).

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Septem－ ber | October | Novem－ her | Decem－ ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Fehru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem ber | Oetuber |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION－Continued

| WAGES |
| :---: |
| A verafe weekly gross carnines（U．S．Dehariment of Labor）： |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
| comber and wood products（except fummars． |
| Sawmills and planing m |
| Furniture and fixtures．．．．．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |
| Stone，clay，and glass products |
| Primary metal industries $9 . .$. ．－．．．．．．．．．．－do． |
| Blast furnaces，steel works，and rolling midls |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．dollars |
| Fabricated metal prod．（except ordnarice，ma－ chinery，and trans equip．）－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．dollars． |
|  |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| Instruments and related products．．．．．．．．．．．．． 10. <br> Misccllaneous mis．industries．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |
|  |  |
|  |
| Food and kindred produc |
|  |  |
|  |
| Canning and preserving |
| Bakery products |
| Beverages |
|  |
| Textlie－mill productso |
| Broad－woven fabric mit |
|  |  |
|  |
| Papra and allied products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do Pulp，paper，and paperboard mills．．．．．．．．．．．．． |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| Tires and inner tubes． |
|  |  |
|  |
| Nonmanufacturing industries： |
|  |
|  |  |
|  |
| Crude－petroleum and natural－gas production： |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
| Contract construction． |
|  <br>  |
|  |  |
|  |
| Local railways and bus lines．－－．．．－－．．．．．．．do |
| Telephone Telegraph |
|  |  |
|  |
| Wholesale and retail trade： Wholesale trade |
|  |  |
|  |
| General－merchandise stores．．－－－－－－．－．do do．．－ |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
| Finance，insurance，and real estate： Banks and trust companies．．．．．．． |
|  |  |
|  |
| Hotels，year－round |
|  |  |
|  |


| 嵒古 | 9 |  | ワ |  | ¢980 | $\xrightarrow{\infty}$ |  | 90\％ | $\stackrel{0}{-1 / 4}$ |  |  | 20 | －100\％ | －10⼼． | －1 | 0 | ？ | 或ぎ気 | 8ッ19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 哭兑 | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | －1888 | 可 | 出发宫云 |  |  |  | 8笖突 |  | 凸8\％ | － $0_{5} 9 \times 140$ | 出名 |  | ¢ | ç | 8 | C． | 品号三它 | 388 |



| 5 | 90949 | ＋ | ¢ |  | ＋¢ |  | $\underset{\sim}{0}$ | $0_{0}^{2}$ | － | danab | \％ |  | ＋10 | $\sim$ | $¢$ | S | － |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 888 | 9884 | ¢ |  |  | 多边突 |  | $\mathrm{CO}_{\mathrm{H}}^{\text {¢ }}$ |  |  |  | 心示 |  | 二式云 | ® | ¢ | 芯 | 家恸3 |出


78.66．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of bUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

| WAGES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A verage hourly gross earnings (U. S. Department of Labor): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alimanufacturing industries-------........dollars- | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.83 | 1.83 | 1.84 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.86 | 1.87 | 1.87 | 1.89 | 1.88 | 1.90 | r 1.91 |
|  | 1.93 | 1.93 | 1. 94 | 1. 95 | 1. 96 | 1.95 | 1.97 | 1.98 | 1.99 | 1. 99 | 2.02 | 2.01 | 2.03 | 52.94 |
| Ordnance and accessories-.-......-.-.-.-. do-.-- | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.02 | 2.63 | 2.03 | 2.03 | 2.03 | 2.03 | 2.04 | 2.05 | 2.04 | 2.18 | F2. 10 |
| Trimber and wood products (excent furniture) -... | 1.66 | 1.68 | 1. 67 | 1.64 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.62 | 1.66 | 1.67 | 1.72 | 1.72 | 1.75 | ${ }^{r} 1.74$ | p 1.74 |
| Sawmills and planing mills.............-do.... | 1.68 | 1. 69 | 1. 66 | 1. 63 | 1. 64 | 1.64 | 1.63 | 1. 66 | 1.67 | 1.72 | 1.72 | 1.74 |  |  |
| Furniture and fxtures...-.-.-.-.-.-.-.... do..-- | 1.58 | 1. 58 | 1.58 | 1. 69 | 1.88 | 1.59 | 1. 59 | 1. 60 | 1.59 | 1.61 | 1.60 | 1.63 | 1.63 | p 1.64 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.-.--...--- do- | 1. 79 | 1. 78 | 1.81 | 1. 80 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.82 | 1.84 | 1.85 | 1.87 | 1.86 | $r 1.88$ | ${ }^{5} 1.89$ |
| Primary metal industries or-.-..-.........do-.... Blast furnaces, stel works, and roling mills | 2.14 | 2.13 | 2.14 | 2.14 | 2.16 | 2.15 | 2.16 | 2.17 | 2.18 | 2.20 | 2.28 | 2.27 | r2.33 | ${ }^{2} 2.30$ |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonfirrons ${ }^{\text {dollars- }}$ | 2.27 | 2.24 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.27 | 2.20 | 2.27 | 2.28 | 2.29 | 2.32 | 2.46 | 2.44 |  |  |
| Primary smelting and refining of noniorous metals-..-.-.................................... | 2.62 | 2.01 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.03 | 2.04 | 2.09 | 2.09 |  |  |
| Fabricated metal prod. (exemptordmace, machinery, transportation equipment) - dollors | 1.91 | 1.92 | 1.93 | 1.94 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.96 | 1.96 | 1.99 | 2.00 | r 2.00 | ก 2.102 |
|  | 2.03 | 2.03 | 2.03 | 2.04 | 2.03 | 2.64 | 2.05 | 2.06 | 2.07 | 2.18 | 2.08 | 2.08 | ${ }^{2} 2.11$ | 02.12 |
| Electrichl machinery-.-.--------------..-. ${ }^{\text {do..-- }}$ | 1.82 | 1.84 | 1.84 | 1.84 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.86 | 1.86 | 1.87 | 1.87 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 1.89 | ${ }^{p} 1.90$ |
| Transportation equipmentq ..--- | 2. 16 | 2. 16 | 2. 18 | 2. 19 | 2. 20 | 2. 20 | 2.21 | 2. 20 | 2. 22 | 2. 19 | 2.23 | 2.24 | 2.26 | p2.28 |
| Automohiles...---------------------do- | 2.24 | 2. 23 | 2. 25 | 2. 26 | 2. 25 | 2.26 | 2.27 | 2. 25 | 2.28 | 2.23 | 2.30 | 2.29 |  |  |
|  | 2. 10 | 2. 10 | 2.12 | 2. 12 | 2. 14 | 2. 14 | 2. 14 | 2. 14 | 2. 15 | 2.15 | 2.17 | 2.17 |  |  |
|  | 2.12 | ${ }_{2}^{2.115}$ | 2. 10 2.18 | 2. 2.20 | 2.19 | 2.18 | $\underline{2.13}$ | 2. 20 | 2. 2.21 | 2.09 2.22 | ${ }_{2}^{2.09}$ | ${ }_{2} 2.15$ |  |  |
| Instruments and related products...------ do. | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.86 | 1.87 | 1.88 | 1.68 | 1.88 | 1.87 | 1.91 | 1.90 | 1.91 | r 1.93 | p 1.94 |
|  | 1.61 | 1.61 | 1.61 | 1.f:3 | 1.64 | 1.64 | 1.61 | 1.64 | 1.65 | 1.64 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.67 | p 1.68 |
| Nondurable-grods industries ...-.-.-.-.-.....do. | 1.66 | 1. 66 | 1.67 | 1.67 | 1. 68 | 1.68 | 1.68 | 1. 69 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.71 | 1.70 | r 1.72 | p 1.72 |
| Food and kindred products $\%$.-..........- do-... | 1. 65 | 1. 67 | 1.70 | 1.71 | 1.72 | 1.73 | 1. 73 | 1. 74 | 1.74 | 1.72 | 1.72 | 1.73 | r 1.75 | ${ }^{p} 1.77$ |
|  | 1.89 | 1.88 | 1.94 | 1. 91 | 1.91 | 1.90 | 1.92 | 1.90 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.93 | 2.01 |  |  |
| Dairy products ---..----------------- do | 1. 63 | 1. 62 | 1.61 | 1.62 | 1. 63 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1. 65 | 1.66 | 1.66 | 1.68 | 1.68 |  |  |
| Canning and preserving------------.-. do. | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1. 41 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1.47 | 1.48 | 1.53 | 1.48 | 1.42 | 1.38 | 1.44 |  |  |
|  | 1.68 | 1. 68 | 1.68 | 1. 69 | 1. 69 | 1.70 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.70 | 1.71 | 1.71 | 1.72 |  |  |
|  | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.98 | 1.98 | 1.97 | 1.98 | 1. 99 | 2.01 | 2.02 | 2.02 | 2.07 | 2.06 |  |  |
| Tobace manufactures...--.........-.....- do. | 1.24 | 1.24 | 1. 29 | 1.30 | 1.33 | 1.34 | 1.37 | 1.39 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.28 | $\tau 1.25$ | ${ }^{p} 1.25$ |
| Textile-mill productso .-..........---.-. - do. | 1.36 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 1. 37 | 1.37 | 1.38 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 1. 38 | 1.38 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 1.40 | -1.41 |
| Broad-woven fabric mills ------------- do- | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1. 32 | 1.32 | 1.33 | 1.32 | 1. 33 | 1. 33 | 1.33 | 1.32 | 1.33 |  |  |
| Knitting mills --...................... do---- | 1.31 | 1.31 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.33 | 1.32 | 1. 32 | 1. 32 | 1.32 | 1.30 | 1.31 |  |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile products <br> dollors | 1.36 | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.34 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.35 | r 1.35 | p 1.35 |
| Paper and allied products..................do..-- | 1.77 | 1.78 | 1. 78 | 1.78 | 1. 79 | 1. 79 | 1.80 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.83 | 1.84 | 1.85 | 1.86 | F 1.86 |
| Puip, paper, and papertoard mills.......-do. | 1.88 | 1.88 | 1.87 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 1.89 | 1.91 | 1. 90 | 1.93 | 1.95 | 1.96 |  |  |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries do. | 2.29 | 2.29 | 2. 30 | 2.31 | 2.31 | 2.33 | 2.34 | 2,33 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.37 | ${ }^{\text {p } 2.37}$ |
| Chemicals and allied products .---------- do | 1.93 | 1.91 | 1.93 | 1.93 | 1.94 | 1.95 | 1.94 | 1.97 | 1.98 | 2.00 | 2.02 | 2.01 | +2. 63 | ${ }^{p} 2.02$ |
| Industrial organic chemicals----------- do | 2.08 | 2.06 | 2.07 | 2.06 | 2.07 | 2.08 | 2.09 | 2.13 | 2.11 | 2.13 | 2.15 | 2.13 |  |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal.........-- do.--- | 2.32 | 2.28 | 2.29 | 2. 28 | 2.28 | 2.27 | 2.30 | 2.34 | 2. 36 | 2.36 | 2.41 | 2.38 | 2. 42 | p 2.41 |
|  | 2.41 | 2.37 | 2.38 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.36 | 2.40 | 2.45 | 2.47 | 2.47 | 2.51 | 2.47 |  |  |
|  | 1.97 | 2.01 | 2.02 | 2.03 | 2.03 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 2.07 | 2.08 | 2. 10 | 2.09 | 2.10 | ${ }^{+2.10}$ | p2. 10 |
|  | 2. 25 | 2. 30 | 2. 34 | 2. 36 | 2. 37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.41 | 2.42 | 2.45 | 2.42 | 2.44 |  |  |
|  | 1.38 | 1.39 | 1.39 | 1. 38 | 1.39 1.33 | 1. 39 | 1.39 | 1. 40 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.39 | 1.40 | 1.41 | ${ }^{p} 1.43$ |
| Footwear (except rubber).-.-.-.------- do.- | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.33 | 1.34 | 1.34 | I. 34 | 1.34 | 1.35 | 1.33 | 1.34 |  |  |
| Nonmanufacturing industries: Mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal --------------------------------------10. | 2.08 | 2.08 | 2.09 | 2.10 | 2.11 | 2.10 | 2.11 | 2. 10 | 2.12 | 2.15 | 2.22 | 2.24 |  |  |
|  | 2.41 | 2. 53 | 2.53 | 2. 56 | 2.41 | 2.61 | 2.51 | 2. 60 | 2. 52 | 2.49 | 2.43 | 2.57 |  |  |
|  | 2.49 | 2. 48 | 2.48 | 2.48 | 2.48 | 2.50 | 2. 49 | 2.50 | 2.51 | 2.52 | 2.50 | 2. 52 |  |  |
| Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: <br> Petroleum and natural-gas prod ......-dollars.- |  | 2.26 | 2.26 | 2.25 | 2.29 | 2.24 | 2.28 | 2.33 | 2.34 | 2.32 | 2.36 | 2.31 |  |  |
| Nonmetalic mining and quarrying-..---..- do.--- | 1. 78 | 1.78 | 1.77 | 1.76 | 1.77 | 1.78 | 1.77 | 1.79 | 1.81 | 1.83 | 1.85 | 1.85 |  |  |
|  | 2.55 | 2.56 | 2. 57 | 2. 59 | 2. 59 | 2.59 | 2.57 | 2.57 | 2.57 | 2.57 | 2. 59 | 2.60 |  |  |
| Nonbuilding construction.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 2.33 | 2.33 | 2.34 | 2.33 | 2.31 | 2.33 | 2.31 | 2.34 | 2.34 | 2.34 | 2.36 | 2.38 |  |  |
|  | 2.62 | 2.63 | 2.63 | 2.65 | 2.65 | 2.65 | 2.63 | 2.63 | 2.63 | 2.64 | 2.66 | 2.67 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.79 | 1. 81 | 1.83 | 1.80 | 1. 79 | 1.82 | 1.80 | 1.82 | 1.83 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.81 |  |  |
|  | 1.86 | 1. 86 | 1.85 | 1. 86 | 1.86 | 1.86 | 1.86 | 1.87 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 1.88 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail trade (except eating and drinking places) <br> dollars.- | 1.46 | 1.47 | 1.46. | 1.44 | 1.48 | 1.48 | 1.48 | 1.49 | 1.50 | 1.51 | 1.52 | 1.52 |  |  |
| General-merchandise stores................do. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1.16 | 1.16 | 1.16 | 1.13 | 1. 18 | 1.17 | 1.17 | 1.17 | 1.18 | 1.19 | 1.20 | 1.19 |  |  |
|  | 1. 59 | 1.60 | 1.61 | 1. 60 | 1.61 | 1.61 | 1.61 | 1.61 | 1.62 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 |  |  |
| Automotive and accessorics dealers...-...-do...- | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.72 | 1.72 | 1.74 | 1.78 | 1.81 | 1.84 | 1.85 | 1.84 | 1.84 |  |  |
| Service and miscellaneous: Hotcls, year-round |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hotels, year-round | 1.97 | .88 1.00 | .98 1.01 | .99 1.01 | .98 1.01 | .98 1.01 | .97 1.01 | .97 1.01 | $\xrightarrow{1.09}$ | '. 98 1.01 | .99 1.01 | 1.98 |  |  |
|  | 1.19 | 1. 19 | 1. 19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.20 | 1.19 | 1.21 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.19 |  |  |
| Miscellancous wage data:Construction wage rates (ENR): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.016 | 2. 019 | 2.022 | 2.022 | ${ }_{3}^{2.022}$ | 2.019 | 2. 021 | 2.025 | 2. 2050 | 2. 059 | 2.073 | 2.087 | 2. 0187 | 2. 093 |
|  | 3. 169 | 3. 180 | 3. 184 | 3. 186 | 3. 188 | 3. 188 | 3.190 | 3. 190 | 3. 207 | 3. 227 | 3.247 | 3.264 | 3.271 | 3. 286 |
| Farm wage rates, without board or room (quarterly) dol. per hr.- |  |  |  |  | 88 |  |  | 85 |  |  | 88 |  |  | . 77 |
| Railway wages (average, class I) .-......----- do-.-- | 1.937 | 1.944 | 1.942 | 1.928 | 1.949 | 1.977 | 1.925 | 1.946 | 1.942 | 1. 941 | 1. 962 | 1.938 |  |  |
| Road-building wages, common labor..........-do..-- |  | 1. 58 |  |  | 1.64 |  |  | 1.74 |  |  | 1.72 |  |  |  |

[^4]Includes data for industries not shown.
Rates as of Nov. 1, 1955: Common labor, \$2.094; skilled labor, $\$ 3.289$.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Septem- <br> ber | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | Juty | Ausust | -cptelu- | October |

## FINANCE

| BANKING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acceptances and commercial paper outstanding: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bankers'accentances.--.....---.-.-....- mil. of dol. | 609 | 687 | 768 | 873 | 869 | 831 | 807 | 767 | 686 | 655 | 650 | 655 | 671 |  |
|  | 803 | 762 | 769 | 733 | 713 | 703 | 681 | 623 | 572 | 572 | 593 | 580 | 564 |  |
| Agricultural loans and discounts outstanding of aqencies supervised by the Farm Credit Adm.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,381 |  |  | 2.305 |  |  | 2,434 |  |  | 2,605 | 2,651 | 2, 6.0 | 2,6m3 |  |
| Farm mortgage loans, total.-...------------ do- | 1. 275 |  |  | 1. 2483 |  |  | 1,347 |  |  | 1,408 | 1.421 | 1, 436 | 1. 451 |  |
| Federal land banks-.-.--.-.-.----.-.-...... do | 1,261 |  |  | 1.28! |  |  | 1,336 |  |  | 1. 408 | 1,421 | 1,436 | 1. 481 |  |
| Land Bank Commissioner..---..-.......... do.... | 14 |  |  | I3 |  |  | 12 |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | 339 | 369 703 | 378 | $3+4$ | 368 | 355 | 339 | 32.5 | 318 | 319 | 336 | 341 | 35. |  |
|  | 717 | 703 | 658 | 648 | 668 | 696 | 747 | 792 | 835 | 878 | 894 | 893 | 805 |  |
| Bank debits, total (345 centers)...------------.- do | 149,898 | 152, 322 | 156,843 | 186,317 | 163, 393 | 149, 744 | 178,924 | 1158.296 | r167,714 | 1177.917 | 161,748 | 1167,365 | -1190.001 |  |
| New York City | 56, 744 | 58,792 | 58,787 | 73,817 | 6i2, 4442 | 57,091 | 67,242 | 57.634 | 62. 211 | 67.634 | 58,904 | 58.950 | 62, 50 |  |
| 6 other centers $0^{3}$---------------------------- | 30, 922 | 30, 706 | 32, 230 | 38,217 | 33,531 | 31.595 | 39,908 | 34,494 | 36,570 | 37,569 | 34,123 | 35,863 | 35, 129 |  |
| Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 49,778 | 50,035 | 50, 863 | 50, 878 | 49,626 | 49,442 | 49,434 | 49,913 | 49, 300 | 49, 666 | 50, 488 | 49.880 | 50. 243 | 50.221 |
| Reserve bank credit outstanding, total of.. do.-. | 25.183 | 25,401 | 25, 944 | 25,885 | 24. 9190 | 24. 769 | 24, 667 | 24,988 | 24, 780 | 24, 601 | 25,719 | 24,911 | 25. 250 | 25. 430 |
| Discounts and advances .......-......-.... do | 132 | 297 | 398 | 143 | 475 | 485 | 391 | 560 | 460 | 128 | 754 | 470 | 603 | 706 |
| United States Govermment securities .... do | 24, 271 | 24,381 | 24.888 | 24,932 | 23.885 | 23,605 | 23.613 | 23.612 | 23.662 | 23, 60\% | 24,091 | 23,760 | 23, 834 | 24,021 |
| Grold certificate reserves .-......-.-....-.-.-. do | 21, 129 | 21,079 | 21.030 | 21,033 | 21.038 | 21,032 | 21.027 | 20,985 | 20.988 | 20. 994 | 20.994 | 20,943 | 20,994 | 21,007 |
|  | 49,778 | 50, 035 | 50, 863 | 50.872 | 49.626 | 49,442 | 49,434 | 49,913 | 49,306 | 49,666 | 50, 488 | 49.880 | 50. 243 | 50.221 |
|  | 20, 264 | 20,373 | 20,457 | 20,371 | 20, 138 | 19,879 | 19,806 | 20, 158 | 19,685 | 19, 268 | 20,451 | 19.532 | 19, 71 | 19, 848 |
| Member-bank reserve halance | 18,676 | 18, 722 | 18,985 | 18,876 | 18,918 | 18,562 | 18,283 | 18,495 | 18,221 | 18,066 | 18,999 | 18,368 | 18, 423 | 18,565 |
| Excess reserves (estimated) --..- | 95, 952 | -471 | 518 | 2988 | -581 | ${ }_{25} 471$ | - 412 | -334 | 25, 192 | 25. -73 | -6888 | ${ }^{2} 217$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 211$ | D 190 |
| Federal Reserve notes in circulation-...-....do | 25, 601 | 25, 706 | 26,081 | 26,253 | 25,610 | 25,604 | 25,528 | 25,496 | 25,656 | 25,868 | 25,945 | 26,004 | 26.142 | 26.246 |
|  | ${ }^{r} 40.1$ | 45.7 | 45.2 | 45.1 | 46.0 | 46.2 | 46.4 | 46.0 | 46.3 | 46.5 | 45.3 | 46.1 | 45.8 | 45.6 |
| Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, condition, W ednesday nearest end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits: <br> Demond, adjusted... mil. of dol. | 55, 043 | 55,472 | 56, 414 | 58,445 | 57, 639 | 56, 270 | 55, 590 | 56, 969 | 56,011 | 56, 156 | 55, 865 | 55,931 | 3,306 |  |
| Demand, exccpt interbank: <br> Individuals, partnerships, and corporations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mil. of dol. | 55,884 | 57, 256 | 57,876 | 60, 117 | 58,317 | 57,762 | 56, 474 | 57, 921 | 57, 624 | 57,376 | 56, 984 | 57, 523 | 58,316 |  |
| States and political subdivisions.-......... do...- | 3,750 | 3, 865 | 3,956 | 3, 939 | 4, 232 | 3,960 | 4,062 | 4,216 | 4,361 | 4,258 | 3,963 | 3,990 | 3,772 |  |
| United States Government .................do.. | 2,605 | 3,793 | 4,223 | 2,597 | 2,320 | 2,633 | 2,534 | 3,105 | 3.148 | 3, 224 | 3,374 | 3,256 | 2,635 |  |
| Time, except interbank, total ¢ .-...................... Individuals, partnerships, and corporations | 19,915 | 20,122 | 19,941 | 20,169 | 20, 198 | 20, 280 | 20,329 | 20,319 | 20,363 | 20,449 | 20,333 | 20,385 | ${ }^{r} 20,405$ |  |
| mil. of dol.- | 18,520 | 18.699 | 18, 555 | 18.806 | 18,864 | 18,930 | 18,990 | 18,969 | 19,037 | 19,173 | 19,104 | 19,146 | r 19, 210 |  |
| States and political subdivisions.--...-.-. do | 1.195 | 1,220 | 1. 183 | 1,154 | 1,126 | 1,145 | 1,132 | 1,142 | 1,113 | 1,059 | 1,018 | 1,032 | 993 |  |
| Interbank (demand and time) ------------.- do | 13,791 | 14,301 | 14.113 | 14,273 | 13,651 | 13,402 | 13,085 | 12,988 | 12,974 | 13,058 | 13,339 | 12,977 | 13,077 |  |
| Investments, total.-.-............................. | 44,194 | 46,088 | 45,669 | 45,526 | 44,783 | 43, 590 | 41,932 | 42,960 | 41,724 | 40, 798 | 40, 765 | 39, 716 | 39,044 |  |
| U. S. Government obligations, dircet and guaran- <br>  | 35, 696 | 37, 358 | 37, 106 | 3f,902 | 35,799 | 34, 599 | 32, 885 | 33,983 | 33, 026 | 32,076 | 31, 975 | 30,948 | 30, 347 |  |
|  | 2,868 | 2,500 | 2,378 | 2,543 | 2.065 | 1,816 | 1,286 | 1,750 | 1,081 | 1,019 | 1,160 | 985 | -994 |  |
|  | 2, 504 | 2,369 | 2,240 | 2, 768 | 2,551 | 1,633 | 1,117 | 1,911 | 1,149 | 743 | 932 | 625 | 496 |  |
| Bonds and guaranteed obligations.-......-do | 23, 654 | 23,801 | 23, 936 | 23, 391 | 23,102 | 22,076 | 21,806 | 21, 682 | 21,490 | 21,313 | 21,077 | 20,965 | 20.887 |  |
|  | 6,670 | 8,688 | 8,552 | 8,200 | 8,081 | 9,074 | 8,676 | 8,640 | 9,306 | 9,001 | 8,806 | 8, 373 | 8.070 |  |
| Other securities.--------------------------- -- do | 8,498 | 8,730 | 8,563 | 8,624 | 8,984 | 8,991 | 9,047 | 8,977 | 8, 698 | 8,722 | 8,790 | 8,768 | 8.697 |  |
|  | 38,495 | 38, 844 | 40, 114 | 41,008 | 40, 483 | 40, 751 | 41, 448 | 41,818 | 42, 440 | 43,674 | 44, 113 | 44,696 | r 4.5, 449 |  |
| Commercial, industrial, and agricultural . . do | 21,015 | 21, 104 | 22, 214 | 22,486 | 21,926 | 22, 241 | 22,597 | 22, 545 | 22,636 | 23,501 | 23, 550 | 24, 171 | r 24, 660 |  |
| To brokers and dealers in securities......... do. | 2,403 | 2,466 | 2,367 | 2,688 | 2,582 | 2,374 | 2, 483 | 2,660 | 2, 742 | 2,678 | 2,775 | 2,467 | 2,406 |  |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities mil. of dol.- | 941 | 991 | 1,037 | 1,113 | 1,056 | 1,080 | 1,113 | 1,108 | 1,155 | 1,190 | 1,190 | 1,184 | 1,194 |  |
|  | 6,902 | 6,997 | 7,083 | 7,176 | 7,279 | 7,359 | 7,474 | 7,570 | 7,719 | 7,873 | 7,993 | 8, 120 | 8,257 |  |
| Other loans---------------------------..- do | 7,893 | 7,949 | 8,075 | 8,205 | 8,346 | 8,408 | 8,488 | 8,652 | 8,910 | 9,153 | 9,340 | 9,492 | 9,669 |  |
| Money and interest rates: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank rates on business loans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In 19 cities | 3.56 3.29 |  |  | 3.55 3.30 3.5 |  |  | 3. 3. 3.29 |  |  | 3. 56 |  |  | 3. 26 |  |
| 7 \% 7 other northern and eastern cities | 3.29 |  |  | 3.30 3.55 |  |  | 3.29 3.55 |  |  | 3. 30 |  |  | 3.54 |  |
| 11 southern and western cities............. do | 3.95 |  |  | 3.90 |  |  | 3.87 |  |  | 3.95 |  |  | 4.07 |  |
| Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank)...-------. . do | 1. 50 | 1. 50 | 1. 50 | 1. 50 | 1.50 | 1. 50 | 1. 50 | 1.75 | 1. 75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 2.00 | 2.25 |  |
| Federal intermediate credit bank loans....... do | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1. 96 | 1.90 | 1.79 | 1.79 | 1. 79 | 1.83 | 1.92 | 2.108 | 2.42 | 2.42 | 2. 56 |  |
| Federal land bank loans.........-.-.-......... do | 4.17 | 4.17 | 4.17 | 4.17 | 4.17 | 4.17 | 4.17 | 4.17 | 4.17 | 4.17 | 4.17 | 4.17 | 4.15 |  |
| Open market rates. New York City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| teceptances. prime bankers' 90 days------. do | 1. 25 | 1. 25 | 1. 25 | 1.25 | 1. 33 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.43 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1. 50 | 1.67 | 2.08 | 2.23 |
| Commercial paper, nrime. 4-6 months | 1.31 | 1.31 | 1. 31 | 1.31 | 1.47 | 1.68 | 1. 69 | 1.90 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.11 | 2.33 | 2. 54 | 2. 70 |
| Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.) | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.01 | 3.34 | 3.40 | 3.50 |
| Yield on U. S. Govt. securities: 3-month bills | 1.007 | 987 | . 948 | 1.174 | 1. 257 | 1.177 | 1.335 | 1. 620 | 1. 491 | 1.432 | 1.622 | 1.876 | 2.086 |  |
| 3-5 year taxable issues. | 1.80 | 1.85 | 1.90 | 1.94 | 2.11 | 2.18 | 2.30 | 2.39 | 2. 40 | 2. 42 | 2.54 | 2. 73 | 2.72 | 2.259 2.58 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York Statr savings banks.-.-.-.-. . mil. of dol <br>  | 15,112 2,189 | 15,150 2,172 | 15,252 2,154 | 15,475 2,137 | $\stackrel{15.558}{2.116}$ | 15,604 2,695 | 15,770 2,075 | 15,764 2,052 | 15,830 $r 2,030$ | 15,985 52,008 | 16,022 p1, | 16,073 p 1.960 | -16.190 | 16. 191 |
| CONSUMER CREDIT (Short- and Intermediate-term) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total outstancling, end of month .-.-...... mil. of dol | 28,856 | 28,975 | 29,209 | 30, 125 | 29,760 | 29,518 | 29, 948 | 30,655 | 31,568 | 32,471 | 32,896 | 33,636 | 34,293 |  |
| Installment credit, total.--...-.-.-...............do | 21,935 | 21,952 | 22,014 | 22. 167 | 22, 436 | 22. 308 | 22,974 | 23,513 | 24, 149 | 24.914 | 25,476 | 26, 155 | 26. 699 |  |
|  | 10,365 | 10,340 | 10,296 | 10,396 |  | 10. 641 | 11,053 | 11,482 | 11,985 | 12,561 | 13,038 | 13, 547 | 13.929 |  |
| Other consumer-goods paper- | 5, 287 | 5,324 | 5, 398 | 5. 6.68 | 5, 609 | 5, 484 | 5,479 | 5, 492 | 5,555 | 5, 639 | 5, 676 | 5,762 | 5.818 |  |
| Repair and modernization loans ------.--.-. do | 1, 6442 | 1,637 4,651 | 1,631 4,689 | 1, 616 | 1,574 | $1,5.50$ 4,833 | 1,530 4,912 | 1,534 | 1,546 | 1,362 3,152 | 1,570 | 1,589 | 1. 611 |  |

$r$ Revised. $\quad p$ Preliminary 1 Data are for 344 centers.
cT Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.
of Includes data not shown separately.
O Exchasive of loans to banks and after deduction of ratuation reserves; individual loan items are shown gross
$\$$ For bond yields, see D. S-20.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and <br> descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of <br> BUSINESS STATISTICS | Septem- <br> ber |
| :--- | :--- |

FINANCE-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
CONSUMER CREDIT-Continued \\
(Short- and Intermediate-term)
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Total outstanding, end of month-Continued Installment credit-Continued By type of holder: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Financial institutions, total.-.....-. mil. of dol.- \& 18,753 \& 18,726 \& 18,719 \& 18,935 \& 18.977 \& 19, 153 \& 19,613 \& 20.127 \& 20,718 \& 21,432 \& 21,980 \& 22,605 \& 23,101 \& \\
\hline Cornmercial banks..-.-..-.-.-............ do. \& 8,688
6,294 \& 8,637
6,315 \& 8,586
6,325 \& 8,633
6,421 \& 8,051
6,462 \& 8,688
6.570 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
8.844 \\
6.808 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
9.020 \\
7.077 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 9,228
7,390 \& 9,495 \& 9, 6856
8.087 \& 9,871
8,422 \& 10,060 \& \\
\hline Credit unions...--.----.-................. do \& 1,267 \& 1,270 \& 1,282 \& 1,293 \& 1,282 \& 1,293 \& 1.330 \& 1,360 \& 1,305 \& 1,434 \& I, 458 \& 1,495 \& 1,528 \& \\
\hline  \& 2,504 \& 2,504 \& 2,526 \& 2,588 \& 2,582 \& 2,597 \& 2, 6.31 \& 2,670 \& 2,705 \& 2,756 \& 2,779 \& 2,817 \& 2,846 \& \\
\hline  \& 3,182 \& 3,226 \& 3,295 \& 3,532 \& 3.459 \& 3,355 \& 3,361 \& 3.386 \& 3,431 \& 3,482 \& 3,496 \& 3,550 \& 3,598 \& \\
\hline Department stores....................... do. \& 1,041 \& 1,063 \& 1,098 \& 1,201 \& 1,158 \& 1,108 \& 1,123 \& 1,138 \& 1,150 \& 1,160 \& 1,155 \& 1,167 \& 1,191 \& \\
\hline  \& 822 \& 830 \& 846 \& 890 \& 862 \& 848 \& 838 \& 834 \& 842 \& 851 \& 856 \& 871 \& 878 \& \\
\hline Automobile dealers ...-...-.--..-......... do \& 390 \& 390 \& 390 \& 394 \& 397 \& 404 \& 420 \& 437 \& 457 \& 481 \& 501 \& 523 \& 538 \& \\
\hline  \& 929 \& 943 \& 961 \& 1.047 \& 1,042 \& 995 \& 980 \& 977 \& 982 \& 990 \& 984 \& 989 \& 991 \& \\
\hline Noninstallment credit, total-...-.............. do.. \& 6,921 \& 7,023 \& 7,195 \& 7,658 \& 7.324 \& 7,010 \& 6, 974 \& 7,142 \& 7,419 \& 7,557 \& 7,420 \& 7,481 \& 7,594 \& \\
\hline Single-payment loans...------------------ do - \& 2,335 \& 2,377 \& 2,407 \& 2,420 \& 2. 371 \& 2, 427 \& 2, 481 \& 2, 496 \& 2. 589 \& 2,686 \& 2,595 \& 2,629 \& 2, 657 \& \\
\hline  \& 2,807 \& 2,892 \& 3,042 \& 3,518 \& 3, 225 \& 2, 881 \& 2,735 \& 2, 859 \& 3,011 \& 3,040 \& 2,991 \& 3, 019 \& 3, 108 \& \\
\hline Service credit \& 1,779 \& 1,754 \& 1,746 \& 1,720 \& 1,728 \& 1,752 \& 1,758 \& 1,787 \& 1,819 \& 1,831 \& 1,834 \& 1,833 \& 1,829 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
By trpe of holder: \\
Financial institutions \(\qquad\) do
\end{tabular} \& 2,335 \& 2,377 \& 2,407 \& 2, 420 \& 2,37] \& 2, 427 \& 2,481 \& 2,496 \& 2,589 \& 2,686 \& 2,595 \& 2,629 \& 2,657 \& \\
\hline Retail outlets...-........-.-..................- do...-- \& 2, 807 \& 2, 892 \& 3,042 \& 3,518 \& 3, 225 \& 2, 831 \& 2,735 \& 2,859 \& 3,011 \& 3,040 \& 2,991 \& 3,019 \& 3, 108 \& \\
\hline  \& 1,779 \& 1,754 \& 1,746 \& 1,720 \& 1. 728 \& 1,752 \& 1,758 \& 1.787 \& 1,819 \& 1,831 \& 1,834 \& 1, 833 \& 1,829 \& \\
\hline Installment credit extended and repaid: Unadjusted: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 2,441 \& 2,454 \& 2,554 \& 3,046 \& 2, 389 \& 2,416 \& 3. 159 \& 3.089 \& 3. 206 \& 3,443 \& 3,131 \& 3,436 \& 3,241 \& \\
\hline  \& 1,062 \& 1,031 \& 1,040 \& 1,184 \& 1,060 \& 1,167 \& 1,569 \& 1,512 \& 1, 6141 \& 1,766 \& 1,594 \& 1,745 \& 1,592 \& \\
\hline  \& 629
750 \& 687
730 \& 716
798 \& \({ }_{926}^{936}\) \& 616
713 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 529 \\
\& 720
\end{aligned}
\] \& 708
882 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
703 \\
874 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 741
849 \& 766
911 \& 711
826 \& 793
898 \& 783
866 \& \\
\hline  \& 2, 407 \& 2,437 \& 2,492 \& 2,593 \& 2, 420 \& 2, 344 \& 2,693 \& 2,550 \& 2, 570 \& 2,678 \& 2,569 \& 2,757 \& 2, 697 \& \\
\hline Autnmobile paper .-.-...-.........-.---.... do .-. \& 1,046 \& 1,056 \& 1,084 \& 1,084 \& 997 \& 985 \& 1,157 \& 1,083 \& 1,113 \& 1,190 \& 1,117 \& 1,236 \& 1,210 \& \\
\hline Other consumer-goods paper-....-....-----.- do...- \& 636 \& \({ }_{650}^{650}\) \& 642 \& 666 \& 675 \& 654 \& 713 \& 690 \& \({ }_{678}^{678}\) \& 682 \& 674 \& 707 \& 697 \& \\
\hline  \& 725 \& 731 \& 766 \& 843 \& 748 \& 705 \& 823 \& 777 \& 779 \& 806 \& 778 \& 814 \& 790 \& \\
\hline  \& 2.474 \& 2,461 \& 2,612 \& 2,762 \& 2,823 \& 2, 898 \& 3, 035 \& 3,017 \& 3, 091 \& 3, 165 \& 3,122 \& 3,200 \& 3,279 \& \\
\hline Automobile paper----.....----------..- do - \& 1,077 \& 1,068 \& 1,109 \& 1,298 \& 1,233 \& 1,382 \& 1,472 \& 1,404 \& 1,517 \& 1,580 \& 1,510 \& 1,559 \& 1,613 \& \\
\hline Other consumer-goods paper-..-------...- do. \& 609 \& 633 \& 677 \& 679 \& 788 \& 660 \& 741 \& 736 \& 736 \& 754 \& 791 \& 770 \& 756 \& \\
\hline  \& 788 \& 760 \& 826 \& 785 \& 802 \& 856 \& 822 \& 877 \& 838 \& 831 \& 821 \& 871 \& 910 \& \\
\hline  \& 2,404 \& 2,424 \& 2,500 \& 2,488 \& 2,496 \& 2, 521 \& 2,562 \& 2, 552 \& 2,634 \& 2,612 \& 2,602 \& 2,714 \& 2,691 \& \\
\hline Automobile paper--......-.-...--------- do \& 1,014 \& 1,039 \& 1,098 \& 1,083 \& 1,020 \& 1. 071 \& 1,096 \& 1,093 \& 1,139 \& 1,165 \& 1,132 \& 1,195 \& 1,173 \& \\
\hline Other consumer-goods paper-...--...----- do. \& 634 \& 652 \& 631 \& 643 \& 684 \& \({ }_{680}^{680}\) \& 683 \& \({ }_{6} 72\) \& 687 \& 678 \& 697 \& 720 \& 696 \& \\
\hline  \& 756 \& 733 \& 771 \& 762 \& 792 \& 770 \& 783 \& 787 \& 808 \& 769 \& 773 \& 799 \& 822 \& \\
\hline FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Budget receipts and expenditures: \\
Receipts, total mil. of dol
\end{tabular} \& 5, 280 \& 2, 887 \& 4,905 \& 4.217 \& 4,833 \& \& 11,089 \& \& 6, 119 \& n 11, 193 \& 3,089 \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 4,951 \& 2,639 \& 4, 201 \& 3,742 \& 4,655 \& 5,427 \& 9,741 \& 3, 732 \& 4,438 \& \(\square 10,038\) \& 2,765 \& 5,818
4,734 \& 5,498 \& \\
\hline Customs \& \& 47 \& 52 \& 47 \& 48 \& 47 \& 60 \& 51 \& 56 \& \({ }^{5} 57\) \& 54 \& \& 57 \& \\
\hline Ineome and employment taxes.--- \& 4,277 \& 1,850 \& 3,791 \& 3,204 \& 3,638 \& 4, 857 \& 9, 9006 \& 3, 976 \& 4,849 \& p9,920 \& 1,924 \& 4,459 \& 4,968 \& \\
\hline Miscellaneous internal rev \& 838 \& 850 \& 839 \& 801 \& 716 \& 774 \& 995 \& 795 \& 939 \& ¢ 972 \& 877 \& 945 \& 947 \& \\
\hline All other receipts. \& 117 \& 140 \& 224 \& 163 \& 430 \& 276 \& 127 \& 119 \& 276 \& - 243 \& 234 \& 390 \& 208 \& \\
\hline Expenditures, total............................- do \& 5,019 \& 4,8.57 \& 3,842 \& 6,288 \& 4,942 \& 4, 881 \& 5.894 \& 5,228 \& 5,356 \& p 6,677 \& 5,382 \& 6,225 \& 5,340 \& \\
\hline  \& 541 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
346 \\
349 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 308 \& 1,2601 \& 222 \& 396 \& 478 \& 35.5 \& 443 \& \({ }^{1} 11,495\) \& 592 \& - 522 \& 529 \& \\
\hline Veterans' services and benefits............... do \& a 321 \& 349 \& 373 \& 401 \& 379 \& 365 \& 386 \& 383 \& 381 \& p 309 \& 364 \& 434 \& 363 \& \\
\hline National security --..............-..........- \({ }^{\text {do }}\) \& 3, 2 ¢ 1 \& 3,300 \& 3. 316 \& 3,739 \& 3,176 \& 3,048 \& 3,759 \& 3,382 \& 3,346 \& p3,939 \& 2,863 \& 3,420 \& - 3,611 \& \\
\hline All other expenditures ... . . . - .-------... . do. \& - 887 \& 863 \& -215 \& 947 \& 1,166 \& 1, 022 \& 1,271 \& 1,108 \& 1,187 \& \(\nu 845\) \& 1,564 \& 1,850 \& \({ }^{2} 837\) \& \\
\hline Public debt and quaranted ohligations: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Grose deht (diruet), end of month, total . . . . - do.... \& 274, 810 \& 278, 752 \& 278.853 \& 278, 750 \& 278,439 \& 278, 182 \& 274,048 \& 276, 649 \& 277, 472 \& 274, 374 \& 277. 584 \& 275, 309 \& 277, 476 \& 279, 818 \\
\hline  \& 272, 440 \& 276, 400 \& 276, 511 \& 275, 731 \& 275, 696 \& 275, 5it5 \& 271, 200 \& 273, 924 \& 274, 804 \& 271, 741 \& 274, 955 \& 275, 711 \& 274, 879 \& 277, 277 \\
\hline  \& 230, 033 \& 234, 161 \& 234, 160 \& 233, 165 \& 233,427 \& 233, 517 \& 229, 103 \& 232, 233 \& 232, 563 \& 228, 491 \& 231,615 \& 231, 472 \& 230,988 \& 233, 619 \\
\hline  \& 42, 407 \& 42. 238 \& 42,351 \& 42, 596 \& 42. 268 \& 42,047 \& 42.097 \& 41. 691 \& 42, 240 \& 43, 250 \& 43, 340 \& 44,238 \& 43, 891 \& 43, 6.7 \\
\hline  \& 2, 370 \& 2,352 \& 2,342 \& 3,019 \& 2,743 \& 2,617 \& 2,847 \& 2, 725 \& 2,668 \& 2,633 \& 2,629 \& 2,598 \& 2, 597 \& 2,541 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Obligations guaranteed by U. A. Government, end \\

\end{tabular} \& 29 \& 34 \& 34 \& 34 \& 24 \& 27 \& 33 \& 37 \& 43 \& 44 \& 42 \& 43 \& 48 \& 48 \\
\hline U. S. Savings honds: do \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Amount outstanding, end of month . ....... do \& 518, 207 \& 58. 242 \& 58, 299 \& 58,358 \& 58, 456 \& 58,605 \& 58, 701 \& 58, 639 \& 58.61 \& 58,643 \& 58, 672 \& 58,703 \& 58,532 \& \\
\hline  \& 464 \& \(4{ }^{4}\) \& 466 \& 557 \& 742 \& 012 \& 624 \& 535 \& 488 \& \& 494 \& 487 \& 462 \& 451 \\
\hline  \& 544 \& 507 \& 510 \& 633 \& 772 \& 543 \& 605 \& 682 \& 581 \& 619 \& 589 \& 543 \& 722 \& 574 \\
\hline Government corporations and credit agencies: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Assets, except interageney, total ......-.-mil. of dol.
Louns receivable, total (less reserves) \& 40. 443 \& \& \& 41, 403 \& \& \& 41,996 \& \& \& 40.639 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Loins receivable, total (less reserves) --...... do
To aid agriculture \& 18, 603 \& \& \& 19,348 \& \& \& 19,782 \& ..... \& \& 18.927 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 6,527

8 \& \& \& 6,929 \& \& \& 7.466 \& \& \& 6. 362 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 2,
7 \& \& \& 8 8. 0101 \& \& \& 7,968 \& \& \& 83.195 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 1,567 \& \& \& 1,739 \& \& \& 1,593 \& \& \& 1,932 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Commodities, supplies, and materials...-.-.-do. \& 3,709 \& \& \& 3,852 \& \& \& 3,612 \& \& \& 3,475 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline U. S. Government securities .-.-. -- .-....... do \& 2,988 \& \& \& 2,967 \& \& \& 3,187 \& \& \& 3, 108 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Other securities and investments--------- do \& 3,433 \& \& \& 3,432 \& \& \& 3,429 \& \& \& 3.430 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Lind, structures, and equipment...-......-- do \& 8,061 \& \& \& 8,046 \& \& \& 7,982 \& \& \& 7, 821 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline All other assets... \& 3,649 \& \& \& 3,758 \& \& \& 4,004 \& \& \& 3,878 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Liabilities, except interagency, total............do. \& 3,458 \& \& \& 5,285 \& \& \& 5,605 \& \& \& 4.900 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Bonds notes, and debentures--.---------- do- \& 1,100 \& \& \& 1,107 \& \& \& 1,592 \& \& \& 1.881 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 2,358 \& \& \& 4,183 \& \& \& 4,013 \& \& \& 3.019 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Privately owned interest \& 498 \& \& \& 508 \& \& \& 543 \& \& \& 568 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 36,488 \& \& \& 35,610 \& \& \& 35,848 \& \& \& 35, 171 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^5]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September | Octorer | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sentember | October |

FINANCE-Continued


| Uniess otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSIN ESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem• } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | Novemher | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |

## FINANCE-Continued




[^6]O Ineludes data not shown separately
$\$$ Data for bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, not shown separately, are included in computing arerage price of all listed bonds.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | November | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | Apri] | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October |

FINANCE-Continued

| SECURITY MARKETS-Continued Bonds-Continued <br> Sales-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped sales, face value, totals $\qquad$ thous. of dol | 59,575 | 67,945 | 97, 202 | 126,487 | 101, 100 | 79,992 | 81,373 | 80, 570 | 76, 572 | 99, 554 | 79,184 | 87, 825 | 119,758 |  |
|  | , | 67, 5 | 9,20 | 100 | 101 | - 4 | - 0 | 80, 510 | -5,572 | 0 | -184 | 87, 325 | 110.758 |  |
| Other than U.S. Government, totals......... do | 59, 574 | 67,940 | 97, 202 | 126,487 | 101.096 | 79, 988 | 81.373 | 80, 570 | 76,572 | 99.554 | 79.184 |  |  |  |
|  | 50, 574 | 57. 517 | 88.096 | 118.359 | 93,634 | 73.110 | 73,806 | 74, 930 | 64, 444 | 89.672 | 71. 587 |  |  |  |
| Foreign | 8,965 | 10,3f2 | 9, 009 | 8,051 | 7.356 | 6, 819 | 7,547 | 5,592 | 12,041 | 0.546 | 7,535 |  |  |  |
| Value, issues listed on N. Y.S. E.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value, total, all issues§....-......mil. of dol | 109,350 | 109,395 | 109, 139 | 106,517 | 105.476 | 104.338 | 104.349 | 104,344 | 104, 459 | 104, 282 | 104, 002 | 103,997 | 104. 548 |  |
|  | 107.232 1.448 | $\begin{array}{r} 107,269 \\ 1,473 \end{array}$ | 107,012 | 104,442 1,403 | 103,351 1.459 | 102.427 1 | 102, 266 | 102,238 | 102,314 | 102,181 1.143 | 101.892 | $101.853$ | 102.416 |  |
| Face value, total, all issuess | 108, 778 | 108,965 | 109,003 | 106, 438 | 106.491 | 106, 204 | 10, 806 | 106, 184 | 106, 200 | 108. 213 | 107, 237 | 107.273 | 107, 291 |  |
|  | 106,280 | 106,477 | 106, 516 | 103, 995 | 103.985 | 103, 713 | 103, 334 | 103, 696 | 103.694 | 104. 061 | 104.785 | 104. 79 t | 104.818 |  |
|  | 1,833 | 1,823 | 1.822 | 1,788 | 1.841 | 1.836 | 1.818 | 1.833 | 1,851 | 1.797 | 1,797 | 1.822 | 1.817 |  |
| Yields: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic corporate (Moody's) $\qquad$ percent. By ratings: | 3.13 | 3.13 | 3.13 | 3.13 | 3.15 | 3. 18 | 3.20 | 3.21 | 3.23 | 3.23 | 3.24 | 3.29 | 3.31 | 3.30 |
|  | 2.89 | 2.87 | 2. 89 | 2.9 | 2.93 | 2.99 | 3.02 | 3.01 | 3.04 | 3.05 | 3.0 ¢ | 3.11 | 3.13 | 3.10 |
| Aa | 3.04 | 3.04 | 3.04 | 3.04 | $3.0 f$ | 3.10 | 3.13 | 3.13 | 3.15 | 3. 14 | 3. 14 | 3. 20 | 3.22 | 3. 19 |
| A | 3.13 | 3. 14 | 3.13 | 3. 14 | 3.15 | 3.17 | 3.18 | 3.19 | 3. 21 | 3. 22 | 3. 24 | 3. 28 | 3.31 | 3.30 |
| Baal | 3.47 | 3.46 | 3.45 | 3.45 | 3.45 | 3.47 | 3.48 | 3.49 | 3. 50 | 3.51 | 3.32 | 3.56 | 3.69 | 3. 59 |
| By grouns: Industrial | 07 | 06 | 06 | $0^{-}$ | 3.08 | 3.12 | 3. | 1 | 3. 17 | 3.18 | 3.18 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3 |
| Public utility | 3.13 | 3.11 | 3. 10 | 3. 10 | 3.12 | 3.15 | 3.17 | 3.17 | 3. 19 | 3.21 | 3.22 | 3. 26 | 3. 29 | 3. 27 |
| Railroad.---.----------------------------- do | 3.22 | 3.23 | 3.22 | 3.23 | 3.25 | 3.28 | 3.31 | 3. 30 | 3. 32 | 3.31 | 3. 32 | 3.36 | 3.40 | 3.38 |
| Domestic municipal: <br> Bond Buyer (20 bonds) | 2.35 | 2.33 | 2.33 | 2.36 | 2.43 | 2.45 | 2.42 | 2.40 | 2.39 | 2.48 | 2.56 | 2.63 | 2. 53 |  |
| Standard and Poor's Corp. (15 bonds) | 2.29 | 2.32 | 2. 29 | 2. 33 | 2. 39 | 2.42 | 2.45 | 2. 43 | 2. 41 | 2. 48 | 2. 62 | 2.67 | 2. 68 | 2. 56 |
| U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable <br> Stocks | 2.51 | 2.52 | 2. 55 | 2.57 | 2.65 | 2. 72 | 2. 71 | 2.77 | 2.75 | 2.76 | 2.87 | 2.91 | 2.88 | 2.82 |
| Cash dividend payments publicly reported: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $1,2 f 66.2$ 92.8 | 613.6 108.0 | 260.6 72.3 | $1,978.4$ 239.2 | 721.1 142.0 | 259.5 70.8 | $1,340.4$ 91.0 8.0 | 669.0 118.8 | 251.3 62.0 | 1,300.3 ${ }^{93} \mathrm{G}$ | 669.2 | 263.3 56.1 | 1.488 .4 108.5 |  |
|  | 92.8 822.9 | 108.0 211.5 | 72.3 104.8 | 1.261.8 | 142.0 233.7 | 70.8 85.5 | 91.0 869.2 | 18.8 235.2 | 104.8 | 93.6 909.6 | 142.3 221.8 | 56.1 107.9 | 108. 5 |  |
| Mining | 87.8 | 11.4 | 1.6 | 138.2 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 100.1 | 7.1 | 3.3 | 104.0 | 7.3 | 3.1 | 113.2 |  |
| Publie utilities: <br> Communications $\qquad$ d | 39.1 | 113.3 | 1.3 | 42.5 | 121.8 | 1.3 | 39.3 | 12 r .4 | 1.4 | 40.4 | 127.5 | 4.3 | 38.9 |  |
|  | 108.6 | 88.8 | 62.2 | 118.0 | 81.1 | 67.9 | 111.0 | 85.1 | 61.9 | 112.9 | 86.9 | 71.1 | 114.2 |  |
|  | 51.1 | 20.5 | 4.4 | 88.9 | 32.9 | 10.2 | 64.5 | 23.9 | 4.5 | 62.5 | 18.0 | 6.5 | 58.6 |  |
|  | 38.9 | 52.7 | 8.4 | 47.6 | 93.5 | 17.0 | 38.7 | 57.0 | 8.3 | 38.6 | 57.5 | 8.1 | 41.1 |  |
| Miscellaneous .-.....-.-.-.-.-.-............ do | 25.0 | 7.4 | 5.6 | 42.2 | 11.4 | 4.6 | 26.6 | 15.5 | 5.1 | 28.7 | 7.9 | 6.2 | 28.2 |  |
| Dividend rates, prices, yields, and earnings, common stocks (Moody's): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends per share, annual rate (200 stocks) dollars.- | 4. 22 | 4.23 | 4.42 | 4. 43 | 4. 48 | 4.56 | 4.59 | 4. 60 | 4. 62 | 4.63 | 4. 66 | 4. 79 | 4. 81 | 4.90 |
| Industrial (125 stocks) .........-.-...........- do...- | 4.43 | 4.46 | 4.72 | 4.73 | 4. 79 | 4. 90 | 4.92 | 4. 93 | 4. 95 | 4.95 | 5.00 | 5. 18 | 5. 20 | 5. 30 |
| Public utility (24 stocks) .-.-.-.-.-............ ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 2.13 | 2.13 | 2.13 | 2.14 | 2.14 | 2.14 | 2.18 | 2.18 | 2.21 | 2. 23 | 2. 23 | 2.23 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| Railroad (25 stocks) ....-.-.-.-.-.-.---........ do | 3.15 | 3.15 | 3.17 | 3.14 | 3.19 | 3.23 | 3.23 | 3. 36 | 3. 36 | 3.40 | 3.42 | 3.42 | 3.42 | 3. 60 |
|  | 3.07 | 3. 08 | 3. 09 | 3.15 | 3.15 | 3.15 | 3.14 | 3. 15 | 3.15 | 3.15 | 3.15 | 3. 15 | 3. 23 | 3.23 |
| Insurance (10 stocks) .---------------------- do-.--- | 3.37 | 3. 37 | 3.37 | 3.37 | 3.39 | 3.39 | 3.49 | 3.49 | 3. 49 | 3.49 | 3.49 | 3. 49 | 3.49 | 3.49 |
| Price per share, end of month ( 200 stocks) ¢ ... do | 94.65 | 92.64 | 100.60 | 105.40 | 106.21 | 108.30 | 108. 90 | 111.68 | 111. 49 | 119.66 | 123.15 | 122.44 | 122.51 | 119.02 |
|  | 102.88 | 100.66 | 110.13 | 115.64 | 116.83 | 118.49 | 117.61 | 122.40 | 122.15 | 133.41 | 137.85 | 137.59 | 138.21 | 133.96 |
| Publie utility (24 stocks) -------------..- | 45.90 | 44. 18 | 46.33 | 47.56 | 44.94 | 48.59 | 47.97 | 49.12 | 48.54 | 49.21 | 51.39 | 51.43 | 49.83 | 48.53 |
| Railroad (25 stocks) .-.-------------------.- do | 51.47 | 52.29 | 58.38 | 64.27 | 64.35 | 67.42 | 67.42 | 72.21 | 71.63 | 72.96 | 71.63 | 71.06 | 69.60 | 67.42 |
|  | 4.46 | 4. 57 | 4.39 | 4.20 | 4. 22 | 4.21 | 4.21 | 4.12 | 4.14 | 3.87 | 3.78 | 3.91 | 3.93 | 4.12 |
|  | 4. 31 | 4.43 | 4. 29 | 4. 09 | 4. 10 | 4.14 | 4.18 | 4.03 | 4.05 | 3. 71 | 3. 63 | 3.76 | 3.76 | 3. 96 |
|  | 4. 64 | 4. 82 | 4. 60 | 4. 50 | 4. 50 | 4.40 | 4. 54 | 4. 44 | 4.55 | 4.53 | 4.34 | 4.34 | 4.50 | 4. 62 |
| Railroad (25 stocks)...-----.----.-------. .- do | 6.12 | 6.02 | 5.43 | 4.89 | 4. 96 | 4.79 | 4. 79 | 4.65 | 4. 69 | 4. 66 | 4.75 | 4.81 | 4.91 | 5. 34 |
| Tank (15 stocks) - - --------------------- do | 4. 39 | 4. 50 | 4. 26 | 4.09 | 4. 14 | 4.06 | 3.89 | 3. 94 | 4. 06 | 4. 01 |  | 3.93 | 4.06 | 4.16 |
|  | 2.7 | 3.00 | 2. 74 | 2. 52 | 2.58 | 2.51 | 2.58 | 2. 50 | 2.49 | 2. 40 | 2.45 | 2. 56 | 2.67 | 2.73 |
| Earnings per share (at annual rate), quarterly: Industrin (125 stocks) | 7.63 |  |  | 9.13 |  |  | 9.70 |  |  | 10. 90 |  |  | จ 10.25 |  |
|  | 2.81 |  |  | 2. 94 |  |  | 3.03 |  |  | 3.08 |  |  | D3.15 |  |
| Railroad (25 stocks) --...-.-.-.-.-.-.- do.--- | 6.42 |  |  | 9.97 |  |  | 7.00 |  |  | 8.86 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {P }} 9.25$ |  |
| Diviclend yields, preferred stocks, 11 high-grade <br> (Standard and Poor's Cort.)..................... percent. | 3.98 | 3.93 | 3.92 | 3.63 | 3.98 | 4.00 | 4.01 | 3.98 | 3.99 | 3. 98 | 3.96 | 4.01 | 4.06 | 4.04 |
| Prices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dow-Tones \& Co., Ine. ( 65 stocks) ... dol per share. | 130.40 | 131.54 | 137.84 | 145. 81 | 147.98 | 151.70 | 152.75 | 158.35 | 157.89 | 162. 77 | 166.90 | 164.94 | 169.99 | 160.92 |
|  | 352.71 | 358.30 | 375.80 | 303.84 | 398.43 | 410.25 | 408.91 | 422.99 | 421.55 | 440.79 | 462.16 | 457.29 | $4-6.43$ | 452.65 |
|  | 61.04 | 59.43 | 60.12 | 61.43 | 62.39 | 63.29 | 63.85 | 64. 56 | 64.06 | 64. 23 | 65.81 | 6.5 .87 | 65.36 | 62. 31 |
| Railroad (20 stocks) --..........-.-....... do | 116.03 | 115. 41 | 120.95 | 139.64 | 142.45 | 145. 64 | 149.0f | 157.51 | 157.75 | 161.16 | 158.98 | 155.19 | 160.08 | 149.94 |
| Standard and Poor's Corporation: Industrial, public utility, and railroad: or |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combined index (480 stocks) --..-1935-38=100 - | 238.5 | 243.5 | 252.2 | 26.4.5 | 268.8 | 278.1 | 277.5 | 286.2 | 28 \%. 0 | 300.7 | 315.3 | 311.0 | 323.2 | 306.2 |
|  | 264.4 | 271.4 | 282.0 | 296.7 | 301.9 | 312.4 | 310.8 | 321.5 | 319.7 | 340.5 | 359.6 | 354.2 | 371.1 | 350.1 |
| Capital goods ( 128 stocks) ----..--.-... dio | 257.3 | 262.5 | 278.5 | 296.8 | 302.7 | 316.2 | 315.3 | 330.2 | 331.9 | 336.2 | 369.1 | 361.6 | 380.3 | 350.6 |
| Consumers' goods (195 stocks) --.-... do do do dor | 209.4 | 214.8 | 221.2 | 228.7 | 232.2 | 235.0 | 233.8 | 241.0 | 239.8 | 250.6 | 270.0 | 269.1 | 282.8 | 2.2 .6 |
| Public utility (40 stocks) --.............. do | 140.7 | 139.4 | 141.4 | 144. 0 | 145.1 | 149.6 | 150. 4 | 151.8 | 152.3 | 153.4 | 156.4 | 155.9 | 154.8 | 150.6 |
| Railroad (20 stocks) | 182.0 | 186.7 | 196.7 | 217.5 | 222.4 | 231.9 | 237.9 | 252.1 | 250.9 | 258.9 | 256.1 | 250.0 | 257.0 | 240.5 |
| Banks, N. Y. C. (12 stocks) | 135.4 | 135.9 | 138.0 | 147. 6 | 150.5 | 153.9 | 157.3 | 164. 2 | 156.7 | 15.2 | 158.4 | 160.4 | 165.3 | 157.5 |
| Fire insurance (16 stocks) --.-.....-...-.-. | 284.1 | 274.8 | 278.5 | 298.9 | 302.3 | 311.1 | 312.4 | 322.5 | 327.0 | 331.4 | 334.5 | 320.5 | 314.9 | 293.1 |
| Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total on all registered exchanges: Market value........................ of dol. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value..-.-.-.-.--------.-. mil. of dol.-- | 2,178 | 2,371 | 2,987 | 3.714 | 3,906 | 3,547 | 3,795 | 3,155 | 2,675 | 3,247 | 3,081 | 2.579 | 3, 323 |  |
| Shares sold ---.-.................... thousands . | 81, 723 | 88,329 | 101,956 | 135, 762 | $1.12,277$ | 131. 210 | 135.043 | 105, 677 | 98, 219 | 116, 222 | 95, 984 | 84.622 | 107.344 |  |
| On Nexv York Stock Exchange: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,852 | 2,031 | 2, 577 | 3. 196 | 3. 438 | 3.067 | 3,277 | 22,734 | 2,316 | -2,784 | 2,654 | 2,229 | 2.864 |  |
| Shares sold Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. | 53, 201 | 61,725 | 71,843 | 93,705 | 96, 769 | 90.745 | 91, 252 | 71,171 | 68,645 | 79,175 | 68,416 | 59, 906 | 75.519 |  |
| Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales ( S . ${ }_{\text {a }}$ (imes) | 41,232 | 44, 169 | 63, 930 | 76,456 | 74,646 | 60,815 | 66,865 | 53,788 | 45, 427 | 58,148 | 48,459 | 41,806 | 60.100 | 42,178 |
| Shares listed, New York Stock Exchange: Market value, all listed shares of dol |  |  | 160, 986 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,093 | 3,004 | - 3,107 | 3,174 | 1 3, 208 | 3,236 | 3,262 | 3,284 | 1 3,341 | 3,434 | 3,475 | 3. 492 | 3.510 |  |

 al listed bonds shown on p. S-19.

- Number of stocks represents number currently used: the change in the number does not affect the continuty of series

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of bUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September | October | Norem. ber | 1)ecember | January | Febru ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October |

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES



| FOREIGN TRADE |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Indexes |  |
| Exports of U. S. merchandise: $\ddagger$ |  |
| Quantity | $1936-38=100$ |
|  |  |
| Unit value |  |
| Imports for consumption: $\ddagger$ |  |
| Quantity |  |
| Value-- |  |
| Unit value. | do |
| Agricultural products, quantity: |  |
| Exports, U. S. merchandise, total: |  |
| Unadjusted |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Adjusted. |  |
| Imports for consumption: |  |
|  |  |
| Unadjusted |  |

## Shipping Weight




[^7]${ }^{3}$ Excludes military expenditures. $\ddagger$ Revisions for January-July 1954 will be shown later.
8. Excludes "special category" shipments and all commodities exported under foreign-aid programs as Department of Defense controlled cargo.

隹
$\triangle$ Excludes shipments under MSP and "special category" shipments not made under this program. © Includes countries not shown separately.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary- } \end{aligned}$ | Fehruary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sentember | October |

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES-Continued


$r$ Revised. $\quad p$ Preliminary. $\ddagger$ Revisions ior January-August 1954 will be shown later. I See similar note on p. S-21.
o Data for semimanufactures reported as "special category, type 1 " are included with finished manufactures
§ Includes data not shown separately.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | september | October | November | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febraary | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

| TRANSPORTATION <br> Airlines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operations on scheduled airlines:§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miles flown, revenue---.--.-.-.-....-.thousands.- | 42,095 16,478 | 43,007 18 | 40,497 17 17 | 44,365 19 | $4.5,092$ 15,347 | 40,740 14,75 | 45.696 | 45,786 | 47,302 | 47, 226 | 49, 180 | ${ }^{50,062}$ |  |  |
|  | 16,48 6 6 160 | 18,759 6,549 | 17,359 6,496 | $\begin{array}{r}19,697 \\ 983 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}15,347 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}14,753 \\ 6,694 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 18,174 | 17,427 | 17,727 | 18,933 | 16.967 | 20.578 |  |  |
| Passengers carried, revenue...............................do | 2,621 | 2,673 | 2,416 | 2,518 | 2,601 | 2,367 | 2, 732 | 2,950 | 2,976 | 3,121 | : 3.016 | 13.007 |  |  |
| Passenger-miles flown, revenue.-...........-millions.- | 1,436 | 1,414 | 1,281 | 1,426 | 1,485 | 1,320 | 1,521 | 1,620 | 1,592 | 1, 765 | 1,760 | 1,748 |  |  |
| Express Operations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation revenues.-.------.-...-thous. of dol.- | 30,318 | 30,784 | 32, 132 | 39,517 | 27, 258 | 26,849 | 32.326 | 29,580 | 29,921 | 33,341 | 29.622 | 32.560 |  |  |
|  | 8,696 | 11,082 | 12,458 | 17,161 | 8,965 | 8,993 | 13,712 | 11,411 | 11,483 | 13,858 | 10.314 | 12, 392 |  |  |
| Local Transit Lines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 13.9 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 14. 2 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 14.5 |  |
| Passengers carried, reventue..................-milomilions-- Operating revenues. | 785 113.6 | 818 122.5 | 820 126.1 | 863 136.1 | 783 119.6 | 1131 13.0 | 128.3 | 124.2 | 802 121.8 | 756 116.3 | 665 107.9 | 700 113.4 | 745 |  |
| Large Motor Carriers (Intercity) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carriers of property (quarterly totals): ${ }^{\text {d }}$ <br> Number of reporting carriers. | 2.036 |  |  | 2,023 |  |  | 789 |  |  | 787 |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues, total................thous. of dol.- | 856.644 |  |  | 905.121 |  |  | 703. 5.5 |  |  | 780.338 |  |  |  |  |
|  | S19, 933 |  |  | 891, 941 |  |  | 722. 339 |  |  | 748.376 |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue freight carried.-...--------- thous. of tons-- | 65,629 |  |  | 69,051 |  |  | 52, 405 |  |  | 53,467 |  |  |  |  |
| Carriess of passengers, class I (quarterly totals): <br> Number of reporting cartiers. | ${ }_{108}^{168}$ |  |  | ${ }^{1} 16.4$ |  |  | 159 |  |  | 159 |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues, total...............thous of dol.- | 107.372 |  |  | 89.616 |  |  | 77.332 |  |  | 92.607 |  |  |  |  |
| Expenses, total | 88, 267 |  |  | 84, 667 |  |  | 77.886 |  |  | 83, 613 |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue passengers carried............... thousands-- | 83,553 |  |  | 79, 068 |  |  | 70, 136 |  |  | 76,367 |  |  |  |  |
| Class I Steam Railways |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight carloadings (A. A. R.) : $0^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2, 711 | -3,628 | 2,685 | 2. 518 | 3,054 | 2,575 | 2,621 | 3,433 | 3,073 | 3,085 | 3. 731 | 3,114 | 3,142 | 4,124 |
|  | 45.3 | ${ }^{636}$ | 493 | 487 | 608 | 511 | 447 | 569 | 510 | 529 | 553 | 528 | 535 | 697 |
|  | 29 | 43 | 35 | 30 | 50 | 42 | 42 | 56 | 47 | 47 | 57 | 50 | 51 | $6{ }^{6}$ |
|  | $1 \% 2$ | 230 | 170 | 169 | 194 | 171 | 169 | 205 | 179 | 156 | 219 | 192 | 185 | 231 |
|  | 199 | 268 | 220 | 185 | 225 | 177 | 171 | 217 | 194 | 208 | 335 | 217 | 208 | 287 |
|  | 46 | 77 | 47 | 34 | ${ }^{40}$ | 2.5 | 97 | 40 | 29 | 23 | 27 | 27 | 40 | 71 |
|  | 228 | 246 | 110 | 62 | 75 | 56 | 67 | 179 | 307 | 332 | 416 | 344 | 352 | 410 |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{246}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 384$ | 247 | 239 | 288 | 243 | 255 | 308 | 251 | 258 | 324 | 25.7 | 249 | 327 |
|  | 1,319 | r1,804 | 1,363 | 1,306 | 1,575 | 1,351 | 1,444 | 1,859 | 1,547 | 1,503 | 1.799 | 1,499 | 1,522 | 2,036 |
|  | 120 | 124 | 121 | 114 | 110 | 113 | 115 | 120 | 130 | 130 | 131 | 131 | 138 | 139 |
| ConL | 98 | 105 | 106 | 106 | 103 | 105 | 91 | 95 | 105 | 99 | 104 | 109 | 115 | 115 |
| Coke | 97 | 109 | 116 | 125 | 127 | 131 | 134 | 142 | 147 | 148 | 151 | 160 | 167 | 166 |
|  | 140 | 149 | 143 | 137 | 133 | 138 | 185 | 133 | 145 | $1 ; 3$ | 146 | 156 | 155 | 149 |
|  | 147 | 150 | 159 | 133 | 132 | 124 | 149 | 123 | 137 | 155 | 197 | 1.52 | 154 | 162 |
|  | 89 | 111 | 85 | 60 | 61 | 45 | 49 | 58 | 52 | 41 | 41 | 49 | 80 | 103 |
| Ore | 205 | 171 | 98 | 57 | 53 | 43 | 59 | 136 | 2 2 1 | 296 | 305 | 303 | 320 | 28. |
|  | 41 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 37 | 39 | 40 | 39 | 40 | 42 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
|  | 133 | 136 | 134 | 127 | 123 | 128 | 137 | 140 | 146 | 144 | 140 | 142 | 151 | 154 |
|  | 111 | 115 | 118 | 123 | 121 | 122 | 123 | 123 | 128 | 125 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 129 |
|  | 98 | 111 | 106 | 119 | 103 | 105 | ,91 | 95 | 105 | 99 | 104 | 109 | 115 | 115 |
|  | 98 | 111 | 116 | 119 | 121 | 124 | 133 | 144 | 149 | 151 | 156 | 166 | 169 | 169 |
|  | 129 | 141 | 146 | 154 | 148 | 144 | 135 | 133 | 139 | 147 | 145 | 143 | 143 | 141 |
|  | 131 | 150 | 163 | 142 | 132 | 127 | 130 | 149 | 155 | 152 | 164 | 141 | 138 | 162 |
|  | ${ }^{67}$ | 109 | 68 109 | $\begin{array}{r}62 \\ 184 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 214 | 108818 | 208 | ${ }^{65}$ | 177 | - 191 | 100 | 202 | 213 |  |
|  | 39 | 40 | 40 | 41 | 39 | 40 | 10 | 39 | 40 | 42 | 43 | 40 | 39 | 40 |
| Miscellaneous...-.-....-.-.-.....-. do - | 123 | 125 | 129 | 135 | 134 | 13 fi | 144 | 142 | 144 | 140 | 139 | 140 | 139 | 141 |
| Freight-ear surplus and shortage, daily sverage: Car surplus total 9 - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Car surplus, total 9 -...................................................... | 72,134 8,923 | $\begin{array}{r}44,922 \\ 3,402 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}29,482 \\ 1,200 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 40,960 2,348 | 71,067 9,568 | 47,171 6,445 | 38,468 3.351 | 21,519 2,398 | 14,414 2,911 | 9,583 3,383 | $\begin{array}{r}8,467 \\ \hline 250\end{array}$ | 5. 164 | 5.045 4.33 |  |
| Gondd las and open hoppers. . .-.....-.-...- do---- | 52,598 | 33,041 | 20, 505 | 27,410 | 49,286 | 30, 145 | 2s, 230 | 11, 657 | 2,317 | ${ }^{8666}$ | 3.008 | 372 | 297 | 900 |
|  | 998 | 2.854 | $\stackrel{2}{2,193}$ | 244 | 368 | 687 | ${ }^{1.427}$ | 2.418 | ${ }^{6}$ 6,350 | 10, 45 h | 13.491 | 13.369 | 12, 922 | 20, 798 |
|  | 964 | 2,405 | 2, 077 | 237 | 341 | 665 | 1.334 | 1,534 | 3. 3.866 | ${ }^{6.103}$ | 10, 24.4 | 8. 018 | 7, 299 | 11, 4.50 |
| Gondolas and open hoppers <br> Financial operations: | 0 | 139 | 25 | 0 | 3 | 23 | 34 | 281 | 2,048 | 3.788 | 2, 302 | 5,179 | 5,332 | 8,708 |
| Operating revenues, total $\%$..............-mil. of dol. - | ${ }^{7} 781.7$ | 804.4 | 793.0 | 798.0 | 752.7 | 724.3 | \$25. 2 | 796.0 | 850.4 | 875.1 | 849.6 | 905.1 | 876.6 |  |
| Freight | 653.0 | 678.8 | 669.5 | 652.9 | 625.9 | 611.8 | 703.2 | 673.9 | 724.7 | 737.9 | 711.2 | 764.9 | 745.9 |  |
|  | 62.3 | 57.3 | 57.5 | 69.0 | 65.3 | $5 \overline{\text { 5i. }}$ | 56.5 | 58.2 | 59.2 | 66.8 | 70.0 | 63.2 | 59.6 |  |
| Operating expenses ----7.-...-.-.-..........do...- | 607.4 | 611.8 | 597.0 | 628.3 | 590.0 | 564.1 | 612.0 | 602.2 | 634.9 | 644.9 | 644.8 | 569.7 | 651.8 | ------ |
| Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents mil. of dol. | 94.0 | 101.7 | 101.9 | 60.6 | 94.1 | 93.6 | 115. 4 | 106.4 | 114.2 | 124. 2 | 112.1 | 125.7 | 121.0 |  |
| Net railway operating incomo-...--........--- do...-- | 80.2 58.3 | 90.9 | 94. 5 | 109.1 | 68.7 | 66.6 | 97.7 | 87.4 | $\stackrel{101.2}{86.7}$ | 108.0 | 92.6 | ${ }^{-109.7}$ | 103.8 |  |
|  | 58.3 | 75.4 | 75.5 | 126.6 | 51.9 | 46. 1 | 77.9 | 67.0 | 86.7 | 88.1 | 72.4 | 90.6 |  |  |
| Freight carried 1 mile - --- --.....-mil. of ton-miles -- | 48,175 | 52.712 | 48.521 | 47,588 | 48.161 | 46,098 | 50. 996 | 51, 205 | 55, 833 | 54,938 | 54.463 | 57,044 |  |  |
|  | 1. 402 | 1.344 | 1.415 | 1.421 | 1.357 | 1. 382 | ${ }^{1.423}$ | 1. 372 | 1. 354 | 1. 389 | 1. 366 | 1.373 |  |  |
| Passengers carried 1 mile, revenue .--...-- millions.- | 2,406 | 2,102 | 2, 159 | 2,625 | 2,488 | 2,057 | 2,117 | 2,222 | 2, 270 | 2,561 | 2,793 | 2.743 |  |  |
| Waterway Traffic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: <br> Total U. S. ports. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6. 841 | 7,157 | 6,711 | 6,604 | 6, 261 | 6, 437 | 6. 884 | 7,362 | 7, 986 | 8 8,495 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,819 | 3,120 | 2,794 | 2,645 | 2,188 | 2,311 | 2,563 | 2,779 | 3,197 | 3,059 |  |  |  |  |
| Panama Canal: <br> Total thous. of long tons.- |  |  |  | 3,404 |  |  | 3,760 | 3,669 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In United States vessels...-.-.................-do..-.- | 3,932 | 1,002 | 3,991 | 1,030 | 1,065 | ${ }^{987}$ | 1,123 | 1,305 | 1,316 | 1,333 | 1,419 | 1,469 | 1,517 |  |

## + Revised. 1 Excludes data for one carrier

Beginning January 1955, data include local service operations of one carrier.

- Data beginning jst quarter 1955 cover large motor carriers having operating revenues of $\$ 1,000,000$ or above.

OData for October 1954 and January, April, July, and October 1955 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. YIncludes data not shown separately. $\ddagger$ Revised data for August 1954, $\$ 65,500,000$.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMIUNICATIONS-Continued

| TRANSPORTATION-Continued <br> Travel <br> Hotels: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A verage sale per oocupied room---------.- dollars.- | 7.55 | 7.71 | 7.76 | 6.89 | 7. 17 | 7. 25 | 7.02 | 7.65 | 6.98 | 7.61 | 7. 19 | 7.97 | 7.78 |  |
| Rooms ocupied.----------------- percent of total.- | 74 | 77 | 71 | 59 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 73 | 74 | 74 | 65 | 71 | 74 |  |
| Restaurant sales index.-.-.--same month $1929=100 \ldots$ | 253 | 262 | 250 | 229 | 252 | 252 | 241 | 259 | 277 | 280 | 235 | 260 | 258 |  |
| Foreign travel: U. S. citizens: Arrivals | 126,750 | 88, 70¢ | 73, 293 | 72, 330 | 69, 272 | 80, 021 | 91,535 | 90, 092 | 109,558 | 105. 876 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 73, 984 | 60, 498 | 56, 135 | 69, 840 | -6, 638 | 85, 524 | 98.615 | 104,604 | 107, 290 | 140, 127 |  |  |  |  |
| Aliens: Arrivals.---------------------------- do.-- | 70, 574 | 56, 752 | 50,47 | 48,675 | 45.881 | 41, 745 | 51, 586 | 57,129 | 61,419 | 60. 765 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 45, 403 | 40. 100 | 35, 154 | 41. 719 | 30,472 | 30, 235 | 38. 963 | 40, 232 | 42.713 | 53, 226 |  |  |  |  |
| Passports issued and renewed---------.-. do----- | 26,023 | 21,659 | 22,000 | 25, 005 | 34, 355 | 40, 173 | 56, 399 | 60,675 | 71,055 | 71,626 | 40,624 | 40,963 | 31,086 |  |
| National parks, visitors....--------------- thousands.- | 2,010 | 1, 104 | 428 | 27 | 318 | 309 | 437 | 690 | 1,162 | 2,547 | 4,492 | 4,472 | 2,070 |  |
| Pullman Co.: <br> Revenue passenger-miles millions.- | 574 | 583 | 540 | 571 | 702 | 587 | 600 | 543 | 521 | - 571 | 545 | 564 |  |  |
| Passenger revenues..-------------------------- | 7,543 | 7,647 | 7,042 | 7, 474 | 9,224 | 7,710 | 7,884 | 7,129 | 6,823 | 7,500 | 7,148 | 7,388 |  |  |
| COMMUNICATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone carriers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues 9 ....-.---..........- thous. of dol | 422,311 | 431, 443 | 431,914 | 448,387 | 441,354 | 429,188 | 454, 235 | 449,942 | 457,793 | 460,582 | 454, 265 |  |  |  |
|  | 246,076 141,432 | 251, 172 | 252,812 143,034 | 257.149 154,870 | 258,047 146,783 | 254,859 137,976 | 260,606 157,059 | 261,586 151,080 | 263,022 157,307 | 264,035 158,688 | 261,072 155,069 |  |  |  |
|  | 293, 280 | 290, 427 | 292, 307 | 311,916 | 289,318 | 281. 240 | 307, 210 | 299, 165 | 306, 503 | 1304, 354 | 301, 554 |  |  |  |
| Net operating income - .-.------------------- do | 52, 414 | 59.615 | 58,930 | 58,457 | 62, 143 | 60, 261 | 59, 123 | 61,148 | 61,220 | 64,294 | 61,979 |  |  |  |
| Phones in service, end of month......-. thousands.- | 45, 129 | 45,345 | 45,568 | 45,858 | 46,093 | 46,310 | 46,545 | 46, 746 | 46,961 | 47,175 | 47,406 |  |  |  |
| Telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: <br> Wire-telegraph: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues $\qquad$ thous. of dol | 18,447 | 18,267 | 17,843 | 19,733 | 17, 552 | 16,996 | 19,859 | 18,920 | 19,598 | 20,042 | 18, 110 | 20, 175 |  |  |
| Operating expenses, incl depreciation do..-- | 15,861 | 15,552 | 15,513 | 17, 479 | 15, 953 | 14,880 | 16,332 | 15, 825 | 16,446 | 16,535 | 16, 574 | 17, 215 |  |  |
| Net operating revenues do...- | 1,856 | 2,023 | 1,660 | 973 | ${ }_{7} 77$ | 1,302 | 2,677 | 2,254 | 2,300 | 2, 660 | 714 | 2, 155 |  |  |
| Ocean-cable: <br> Operating revenues $\qquad$ do | 2, 743 | 2. 733 | 2,781 | 3,011 | 2, 676 | 2, 452 | 2,933 | 2.579 | 2,771 | 2.902 | 2,769 | 2,817 |  |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation.-...- do | 1, 794 | 1,721 | 1,853 | 1.862 | 2,104 | 1.972 | 2,068 | 2.088 | 2,131 | 2,123 | 2,128 | 2,156 |  |  |
|  | 701 | 761 | 668 | 864 | - 301 | 220 | - 599 | 236 | ${ }^{267}$ | 2, 521 | 364 | 374 |  |  |
| Radiotelegraph: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues...----.-.-.-.-.-.------ - do. | 2,611 | 2, 6552 | 2, 672 | 2, 998 | 2, 754 | 2,635 | 2,893 | 2,689 | 2, 743 | 2,875 | 2.761 | $2,954$ |  |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation.......-do.... | 2,320 | 2,112 | 2, 249 | 2,353 | 2, 272 | 2, 198 | 2,306 | 2, 275 | 2,317 | 2,302 | 2, 272 | 2, $24{ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |
| Net operating revenues.-..------.-.-------- - do..-- | 159 | 426 | 300 | $5+0$ | 333 | 351 | 466 | 296 | 306 | 452 | 374 | 601 |  |  |

## CHEMICALS AND AlLIED PRODUCTS



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September | October | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Febru- }}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| FERTILIZERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consumption (10 States) $\oplus$. . . . . - thous. of short tons.- | 300 | 508 | 487 | 369 | 511 | 786 | 1,839 | 1,650 | 1,001 | 559 | 241 | 172 |  |  |
|  | 364, 339 | 453, 853 | 225, 276 | 298, 950 | 283,845 | 313,456 | 273, 003 | 364, 240 | 321, 185 | 231, 041 | 277, 402 | 335, 787 |  |  |
|  | 29,881 | 20,585 | 32, 820 | 22,733 | 49,490 | 97,057 | 59, 568 | 76, 515 | 48, 403 | 33, 511 | 31, 568 | 40, 228 |  |  |
|  | 323, 734 | 420, 435 | 177,964 | 259, 139 | 216, 270 | 172, 074 | 183, 344 | 268, 969 | 2:7, 181 | 177, 583 | 206, 699 | 270, 631 |  |  |
|  | 6, 858 | 9,030 | 12, 214 | 10,759 | 10, 529 | 21, 039 | 24, 519 | 11, 172 | 12, 160 | 9,242 | 35,078 | 22,784 |  |  |
|  | 202,152 | 155,497 | 196, 532 | 214,033 | 228, 075 | 236, 247 | 353, 695 | 241, 269 | 322,904 | 164, 745 | 146, 927 | 124, 702 |  |  |
| Nitrogenous materials, total.-------.--.-.-.--- do. | 139, 914 | 100, 361 | 152,750 | 189,058 | 190, 5006 | 165, 449 | 256, 702 | 177.029 | 160,943 | 113,116 | 80,698 | 82,693 |  |  |
|  | 37, 439 | 33, 725 | 52, 302 | 84, 555 | 59,359 | 49,463 | 70,535 | 61,015 | 71, 768 | 52,914 | 42.876 | 26,074 |  |  |
| Phosphate materials...--------------......... do. | 9,175 | 8,690 | 13, 502 | 8,986 | 9,294 | 11, 194 | 20, 126 | 9,712 | 8,030 | 2,536 | 15,898 | 10, 421 |  |  |
|  | 31,925 | 24,381 | 19,340 | 5,498 | 12,868 | 41,339 | 48, 161 | 25,904 | 15, 778 | 12, 104 | 28, 107 | 6,708 |  |  |
| port warehouses....---.-------.-.-. dol. per short ton | 53.00 | 51.25 | 51.25 | 51.25 | 51.25 | 51.25 | 51.25 | 51.25 | 51.25 | 51.25 | 51.25 | 51.25 | ${ }^{2} 51.25$ |  |
|  | 137, 309 | 167, 285 | 150, 221 | 154,317 | 187, 873 | 200, 116 | 266, 832 | 235, 857 | 164, 411 | 61,750 | 93, 209 | 115, 859 | 137, 897 |  |
| Sumerphosphate ( $100 \%$ A.P.A.) o <br> Production $\qquad$ do. | 159,330 | 184,713 | 192, 554 | 206, 309 | 269, 017 | 210, 165 | 228,764 | 233, 572 | 210, 818 | 143, 181 | 93, 769 | ${ }^{+} 136,990$ | 182,093 |  |
|  | 286, 856 | 277, 595 | 295, 719 | 326, 579 | 347, 161 | 347, 728 | 274, 322 | 221, 442 | 248, 022 | 289, 542 | 291, 246 | r292, 176 | 301, 297 |  |
| MISCELLANEOUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Explosives (industrial), shipments: <br> Black blasting powder.- $\qquad$ <br> High explosives $\qquad$ thous. of lb. | 754 59,571 | 997 58,619 | 1,083 57,824 | 980 53,594 | 1,017 52,571 | $\begin{array}{r} 810 \\ 53,167 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 876 \\ 58,535 \end{array}$ | 685 62,651 | $\begin{array}{r} 346 \\ 65,632 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 280 \\ 68,967 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 315 \\ 60,043 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 478 \\ 74,622 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 466 \\ 69,589 \end{array}$ |  |
| Sulfur (native): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  Stocks (producers'), end of month | 439 3,229 | 454 3,240 | 467 3,210 | 478 3,228 | 447 3,214 | 400 3,201 | 435 3,091 | 438 2,996 | 456 2,925 | 425 2,875 | 488 2,887 | 501 2,943 | 499 3,000 |  |
| FATS, OILS, OILSEEDS, AND BYPRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal fats, greases, and oils: <br> Animal fats: <br> Productiont thous of lb | 326, 449 | 356, 388 | 389,918 | 426,417 | 1465,537 | 1417,837 | 1454, 822 | 1410, 136 | 1424, 815 | 1403,658 | 1366,773 | 1 424, 471 | ${ }^{1} 428,172$ |  |
| Consumption, factory $\ddagger$-------------......-- do- | 135,825 | 130,890 | 133,757 | 133, 596 | 1193, 206 | 1197,710 | 1203,837 | ${ }^{1} 196,426$ | 1208,264 | 1196,409 | 1 151,030 | 1200, 406 | ${ }^{1} 212,739$ |  |
| Stocks, end of month..-...-.....................do | 224, 215 | 213,063 | 223,411 | 254, 218 | 1412, 194 | 1415, 127 | 1415, 106 | 1409, 530 | 1410, 501 | 1 394, 025 | 1 1390,904 | 1370, 588 | 1347, 756 |  |
| Greases: $\quad$ Production $\ddagger$ | 47, 532 | 50,148 | 54,744 | 56,556 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |
|  | 24,717 | 28,879 | 27,914 | 27.5.50 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 71,630 | 66,338 | 73, 142 | 75,025 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |  |
| Fish oils: <br> Productiont $\qquad$ do |  |  |  |  | 3632 | 3312 | ${ }^{3} 345$ | ${ }^{3} 1,415$ |  | 3 40, 574 | ${ }^{3} 33,986$ | +228,944 | 3 24, 193 |  |
|  | 13,149 | 11, 340 | 13,625 | 11,074 | 38,275 | 8 8, 391 | ${ }^{3} 10,564$ | ${ }^{3} 12,732$ | ${ }^{3} 11,438$ | ${ }^{3} 10,968$ | ${ }_{3} 9,337$ | ${ }^{39} 9.653$ | ${ }_{3} 11,233$ |  |
|  | 65, 710 | 56, 222 | 66,107 | 65, 108 | ${ }^{3} 51,494$ | ${ }^{3} 47,554$ | 3 46, 141 | ${ }^{3} 36,962$ | ${ }^{3} 36,045$ | ${ }^{3} 68,129$ | ${ }^{3} 61,779$ | -3 70,455 | ${ }^{3} 92,897$ |  |
| Vegetahle oils, oilseeds, and byproducts: Vegetable oils, total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 440 | 599 | 579 | 551 | 547 | 487 | 493 | 441 | 443 | 415 | 390 | 414 | 488 |  |
| Consumption, crude, factory $\ddagger$ do Stocks end of month:t $\qquad$ | 435 | 533 | 536 | 521 | 524 | 489 | 564 | 486 | 496 | 495 | 391 | 447 | 487 |  |
|  | 575 | 599 | 677 | 669 | 674 | 671 | 645 | 617 | 579 | 514 | 490 | 485 | 504 |  |
|  | 933 | 924 | 834 | 799 | 806 | 689 | 714 | 703 | 656 | 564 | 479 | 429 | 409 |  |
|  | 41, 952 | 120,900 | 138, 828 | 124,960 | 95,711 | 168,751 | 27,248 | 2¢, 052 | 50, 809 | 77,630 | 111, 215 | 40,770 |  |  |
|  | 38,281 | 54, 026 | 47,026 | 34.006 | 40,053 | 45,306 | 40, 233 | 38,601 | 42, 447 | 45,936 | 36,639 | 34, 271 |  |  |
| Paintoils | 3, 868 | 1,058 | 6. 607 | 3, 058 | 2. 049 | 6. 858 | 1, 402 | 2,602 | 2,766 | 2,194 | 3, 503 | 1,299 |  |  |
| All other vegetable oils. .---------.----.-.-. do | 34, 413 | 52,968 | 40, 420 | 30,948 | 38,005 | 38,448 | 38,832 | 36,000 | 39, 681 | 43,742 | 33, 136 | 32,972 |  |  |
| Copra: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, factory-..------.-.-----short tons | 30, 072 | 33,811 | 25, 257 | 27,678 | 29,211 | 22,415 | 28,344 | 31, 089 | 28, 011 | 32, 938 | 22,926 | 31, 203 | 27,420 |  |
| Storks, end of month -------...----------- do | 27, 508 | 21, 808 | 16, 133 | 16, 053 | 16,579 | 15,736 | 15,313 | 16,674 | 19, 231 | 18, 474 | 22, 292 | 17,697 | 24,085 |  |
| Imports <br> Coconut or copra | 34, 016 | 29,533 | 24, 148 | 24, 998 | 25,448 | 19,810 | 34, 819 | 25, 234 | 31,743 | 30,524 | 28,115 | 25,099 |  |  |
| Coconat or Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude - | 38,365 | 43, 159 | 33, 216 | 35, 537 | 36,747 | 28,737 | 36, 068 | 40, 438 | 36, 056 | 41,327 | 29, 144 | 39,835 | 34, 747 |  |
|  | 32,933 | 30,698 | 25, 685 | 27, 441 | 28,899 | 27, 596 | 32, 005 | 28, 240 | 29,282 | 30,955 | 23, 909 | 38, 211 | 34,988 |  |
| Consumption, factory: <br> Crude | 49,382 | 48.080 | 40,957 | 42,061 | 43,613 | 43,043 | 49,801 | 43,342 | 46,344 | 46, 234 | 34,598 | 54,334 | 52,944 |  |
|  | 28,770 | 27, 433 | 22,382 | 25, 021 | 24, 231 | 24, 327 | 28, 476 | 27, 496 | 29,755 | 26, 402 | 21, 431 | 33, 155 | 32, 556 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: <br> Crude | 48,770 | 52,343 | 63,336 | 68.733 | 68,715 | 61,012 | 68.573 | 73,996 | 73.119 | 78, 603 | 84,979 | 85. 529 | 82,533 |  |
|  | 9,982 | 10,318 | 11, 129 | 10,344 | 11, 982 | 11, 772 | 11,844 | 11, 054 | 9,554 | 10, 174 | 12,760 | 13,242 | 14,067 |  |
|  | 14, 665 | 16,277 | 18.019 | 6. 402 | 10,459 | 14, 617 | 12, 225 | 9,633 | 9,835 | 14, 265 | 10,969 | 15, 790 |  |  |
| Cottonsed $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts at mills ...-............thous. of short tons Consumption (crush) ........................... do | 1, 243 | 1,503 | 1,142 | 488 | $\begin{aligned} & 119 \\ & 598 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}84 \\ 514 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 36 438 | $\begin{array}{r}13 \\ 318 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{7} 8$ | 19 | 131 | 349 212 | 1,066 494 |  |
|  | 1,140 | 1,959 | 2,442 | 2,321 | 1,842 | 1,412 | 1,010 | 705 | 422 | 243 | 209 | 345 | 917 |  |
| Cottonsced cake and meal: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production----------------------short tons- | 260, 531 | 330, 412 | 320, 340 | 294,034 | 293, 109 | 254,430 | 218,928 | 154, 119 | 139,630 | 95,378 | 78,293 | 103, 409 | 233, 349 |  |
| Stocks at mills, end of month.-.....-----..- do..-- | 204, 976 | 243, 422 | 251, 547 | 245, 510 | 242, 133 | 257, 064 | 278,909 | 273, 098 | 266, 945 | 237, 998 | 203, 090 | 169, 703 | 150,240 |  |
| Cottonseed oil, crude: $\ddagger$ <br> Production. $\qquad$ thous. of lb. | 165,418 | 219, 744 | 21.5, 781 | 196, 923 | 196, 278 | 169,946 | 150.978 | 110, 834 | 101, 987 | 67, 251 | 56,962 | 70,391 | 159.431 |  |
|  | 70,954 | 105,742 | 144, 267 | 146, 394 | 141, 494 | 145, 221 | 125, 738 | 106, 593 | 96, 409 | 73, 552 | 53,915 | 58,955 | 87,689 |  |
| Cottonseed oil, refined: <br> Prodnction $\qquad$ | 108, 518 | 161, 362 | 161, 193 | 157, 682 | 159, 433 | 141, 252 | 161, 402 | 117, 110 | 105, 769 | 87,033 |  | 57,996 | 96, 846 |  |
|  | 154, 430 | 148, 136 | 156,937 | 146, 167 | 144, 295 | 141, 288 | 138,285 | 119, 302 | 135, 366 | 134, 560 | 95, 852 | 105, 137 | 101, 707 |  |
|  | 38,980 | 33, 553 | 33,557 | 29,997 | 28,524 | 25, 294 | 28,949 | 19, 165 | 21, 325 | 20,718 | 14,330 | 16, 336 | 20, 868 |  |
| Stocks, end of month $\$ \ddagger$ mil. of Ib Price, wholesale, drums (N. Y. | $\begin{array}{r} 825 \\ .215 \end{array}$ | 817 .210 | 713 .203 | 668 .204 | 661 .206 | $\begin{array}{r} 546 \\ .206 \end{array}$ | 568 .198 | 562 199 | ${ }_{2} 527$ | 433 .222 | 344 215 | 287 .201 | p. 188 |  |

; Revised. $\quad p$ Preliminary.

 included); figures included for consumption and stocks of cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils are incomplete.

o Includes data not shown separately.
t Revisions for January -July 1954 (August 1953-July 1954 for cottonseed and products) will be shown later.
\& Includes stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September | October | Novemher | December | January | February | March | April | Nay | June | July | August | September | October |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| laxseed: <br> Production (crop estimate) $\qquad$ thous of bu.. |  |  |  | 141,534 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 42,985$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4, 058 | 3,575 | 2,988 | 2,752 | 2, 341 | 1,884 | 3, 138 | 1,861 | 2,014 | 1,552 | 2,023 | 2.635 | 3,025 |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 2, 718 | 4,009 | 6,085 | 5, 292 | 4,550 | 4, 276 | 2,559 | 1,654 | 1,006 | 1,035 | 1,807 | 3,034 | 4,797 |  |
| Linsced oil, raw:Prem |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 79,719 <br> 54 <br> 54 <br> 26 | 68,821 41,527 | 58,487 44,324 | 54,165 39,961 | -46, 204 | 37,058 40,974 | 59,703 43,533 | 36,801 45,085 | 40,707 43,619 | 30,891 50,888 | 41,248 <br> 45 <br> 1 | 52,553 46,629 | 56,628 51,801 |  |
| Stocks at factory, end of month $\ddagger$ - | 224,903 | 195, 183 | 214,023 | 186, 697 | 181,927 | 164, 731 | 171,597 | 161,853 | 139,750 | 110, 324 | 62, 259 | 63, 138 | 68, 623 |  |
| Price, wholesale (Minneapolis) .......-. dol. per Ib.. | . 152 | . 145 | . 135 | . 126 | . 123 | . 125 | . 123 | . 125 | . 131 | . 131 | . 132 | . 135 | D. 136 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 374,816 |
| Consumption, factory ..........................do...- | 11,140 | 21,735 | 22, 197 | 21, 181 | 21, 483 | 19,777 | 19,525 | 20, 031 | 21, 012 | 22, 119 | 21,347 | 19,891 | 18,712 |  |
| Stocks, end of month..............-........... do | 9, 218 | 37,312 | 50, 740 | 44, 613 | 33, 243 | 24,355 | 17,549 | 12,912 | 10, 200 | 10,775 | 10,541 | 7,201 | 20,634 |  |
| soybean oil: <br> Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: <br> Crude $\qquad$ thous. of lb | 125, 318 | 23̇, 894 | 239,625 | 227, 765 | 230, 957 | 214, 068 | 210,643 | 218,083 | 229, 163 | 243,635 | 235, 756 | 219, 494 | 206, 411 |  |
|  | 148, 712 | 198,863 | 210, 262 | 204, 180 | 205, 325 | 187, 174 | 219, 803 | 199, 755 | 217, 411 | 224, 826 | 182, 704 | 213, 4.51 | 202, 904 |  |
| Consumption, factory, refined $\ddagger$.......-......d | 169,841 | 201, 222 | 204, 723 | 197,029 | 102, 795 | 185, 616 | 219, 097 | 194, 676 | 211, 230 | 216, 075 | 166, 083 | 190, 072 | 210, 645 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 53, 722 | 54,679 | 59,988 | 66,755 | 80,090 | 73, 078 | 68, 183 | 66, 197 | 64,702 | 67, 247 | 67,093 | 78,623 | 70,699 |  |
| Margarine: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks (factory and warehouse), end of mo. do.- | 19,824 | 23,615 | 19,952 | 27, 279 | ${ }^{3} 23,763$ | 325,467 | 3 28,390 | 326,428 | ${ }^{3} 23,484$ | ${ }^{3} 25,580$ | 3 24, 252 | 3 20, 632 | 322,206 |  |
| Price, wholesale, colored, delivered (eastern U. S.). dol. per lb.- | . 283 | . 270 | . 267 | . 273 | . 273 | . 273 | . 273 | . 273 | . 273 | . 273 | . 273 | . 273 | D. 273 |  |
| shortening: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 96, 260 | 108, 083 | 106,657 | 122,760 | ${ }^{3} 119,826$ | ${ }^{3} 128,537$ | 3150, 179 | ${ }^{3} 158,191$ | 3145, 034 | 3154, 234 | 3 138,949 | 3 149,813 | ${ }^{3} 140,726$ |  |
| Paints, Varnish, and laceuer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Factory shipments, total.-...............thous. of dol.- | 114,934 | 107, 498 | 103, 132 | 93,633 | 109,796 | 104, 023 | 133, 311 | 135,089 | 143, 397 | 149,721 56,36 | 124,563 | $\stackrel{137,609}{ }$ | ${ }^{133} 5267$ |  |
|  | 42,925 | 43, 390 | 43, 448 | 41, 811 | 45, 017 | 44, 363 | 54, 072 | 53,096 | 54,443 | 56,336 | 47, 208 | - 55, 309 | 52, 198 |  |
|  | 72,009 | 64, 108 | 59,684 | 51,822 | 64,779 | 59,660 | 79,239 | 81,993 | 88,954 | 93,385 | 77,355 | +82,300 | 81,069 |  |
| SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: <br> Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sheets, rods, and tubes.-.-.-.-......thous. of ib-- | 3,430 | 3,074 | 3,096 | 3,662 | 3,290 | 3,215 | 4,281 | 3,265 | 3,247 | 3,903 | 2,283 | 3,390 |  |  |
| Molding and extrusion materials-...........do do | 7. 840 | 7,520 | 7,350 | 6, 470 | 6,908 | 7, 177 | 7,422 | 7,574 | 7,758 | 7,723 | 6,271 | 7,681 |  |  |
| Nitrocellulose sheets, rods, and tubes........... do- | 362 586 | ${ }_{416}^{332}$ | 316 508 | ${ }_{452}$ | 414 553 | 364 559 | ${ }_{744} 78$ | $\begin{array}{r}427 \\ 584 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 403 561 | ${ }_{315}^{415}$ | 260 | 413 |  |  |
| Other cellulose plastics....-.....-.-.------..... do. | 586 | 416 | 508 | 452 | 553 | 559 | 744 | 584 | 561 | 333 | 313 | 332 |  |  |
| Phenolic and other tar acid resins.............. do. | 33,519 | 33, 057 | 32,593 | 33,010 | 34,394 | 37, 195 | 41,459 | 39,448 | 39,876 | 41,994 | \% 30, 288 | 39,087 |  |  |
| Polystyrene.....................................do | 37, 352 | 39, 196 | 36, 495 | 35, 205 | 36, 860 | 36, 360 | 44. 18.5 | 41,824 | 42, 550 | 42, 273 | + 35, 749 | 41, 144 |  |  |
| Urea and melamine resins............-.-........ do | 19,588 | 21, 132 | 21, 281 | 20, 344 | 20,698 | 20,676 | $\stackrel{24,956}{ }$ | 23,711 | 22, 636 | 21, 231 | ${ }^{\text {r }} \mathbf{r} 57,110$ | 21, 907 |  |  |
| Yinyl resins- | 44, 389 | 48,970 | 46,532 | 49,773 | 53,782 | 51, 650 | 59,767 | 56,773 | ${ }_{61,731}$ | 56, 118 |  | 57, 022 |  |  |
| Alkyd resins.-.- | 27, 411 | 27, 943 | 28,487 | 30, 285 | 31, 441 | 31,909 10 | 38,899 | 38,835 | 38,444 | 39, 136 | ${ }^{\times} \mathbf{3 1 , 9 7 9}$ | 35, 886 |  |  |
| Rosin modifications | r 27,773 | -32,671 | 10,259 33,204 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 9, } \\ \text { 36, } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 31,353 35,806 | 10,478 37,041 | 12,126 42,259 | 12,096 47,846 | 11,820 48,750 | 11,665 47,143 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } \\ \text { - } 412,303 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10,767 48,177 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS

| ELECTRIC POWER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production (utility and industrial), total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mil. of kw.hr_ | 45,489 | 46.725 | 46, 440 | 49, 890 | 50,404 | 46, 269 | 51.153 | 48,376 | 49,939 | 50,725 | - 52,924 | 55, 917 | 52,907 |  |
|  | 39, 539 | 40, 459 | 40, 209 | 43,449 | 43, 955 | 40, 230 | 44, 449 | 42, 035 | 43, 354 | 44, 234 | 46,625 | 49,353 | 46, 335 |  |
|  | 31,737 | 32,625 | 32,093 | 34,402 | 34,526 | 31,659 | 34, 051 | 31,567 | 33, 539 | 34,525 | 37, 275 | 30, 821 | 38, 168 |  |
|  | 7,802 | 7,834 | 8,116 | 9,047 | 9,429 | 8,571 | 10.399 | 10,468 | 9,815 | 9,709 | 9,350 | 9,532 | 8, 167 |  |
| Privately and municipally owned utilities . . do. | 32,969 | 33,986 | 33,881 | 36,308 | 36,294 | 33, 230 | 36,248 | 34, 257 | 35,326 | 36,012 | 37,848 | 40, 179 | 37.595 |  |
| Other producers (publicly owned)............. . do..... | 6,570 | 6,473 | 6,329 | 7,140 | 7,661 | 7,000 | 8,201 | 7,778 | 8,028 | 8,222 | 8,777 | 9,175 | 8, 740 |  |
| Industrial establishments, total................. do | 5,949 | 6,266 | 6, 231 | 6, 441 | 6,448 | 6, 039 | 6,703 | 6,341 | 6,585 | 6,490 | 6, 299 | 6,563 | 6,572 |  |
|  | 5,652 | 5, 034 | 5, 861 | 6,020 | 6. 139 | 5,742 | 6, 375 | 6,017 | 6,277 | 6,204 | 6,052 | 6, 309 | 6,365 |  |
| By water power-.....-.--.....-................. do. | 297 | 332 | 370 | 421 | 309 | 296 | 329 | 324 | 308 | 286 | 247 | 254 | 207 |  |
| Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric Institute) mil. of kw.-hr | 35, 198 | 35, 148 | 35,392 | 37,092 | 38,198 | 37,654 | 38, 283 | 38, 140 | 38,127 | 38,850 | 39,557 | 41, 957 |  |  |
| Commercial and industrial: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , 557 |  |  |  |
| Small light and power........--.............. do. | 6,659 | $\begin{array}{r}6,379 \\ \hline 17.553\end{array}$ | 6,141 6 | 6,279 18,25 | 6,384 | 6,311 | $\begin{array}{r}6,269 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ | 6,225 | 6,240 6 | 6,586 | 7,601 | 7,497 |  |  |
| Large light and power.......................... do | 17,172 | 17,553 | 17,694 | 18,250 | 18,414 | 18.133 | 19,253 | 19,496 | 20,248 | 20, 778 | 20,551 | 21,895 |  |  |
| Railways and railroads..........-.-.-.-.......... do | 349 | 364 | 391 | 440 | 437 | 399 | 416 | 374 | 365 | 370 | 33.5 | 352 |  |  |
| Residential or domestic........-.--...--.-.-.-. do. | 8,723 | 8,740 | 9.200 | 10,203 | 11,071 | 10,958 | 10,375 | 9,917 | 9, 208 | 8,975 | 9,262 | 9,706 |  |  |
| Rural (distinct rural rates)...-...---.-.......... do- | 1,118 | 895 | 720 | 637 | 601 | ${ }_{6}^{605}$ | 719 | 928 | 879 | 958 | 1,160 | 1,266 |  |  |
| Street and highway lighting.-...---.....-.-..... do. | 328 | 364 | 389 | 417 | 421 | 379 | 371 | 334 | 314 | 296 | 305 | 330 |  |  |
| Other public authorities.-.-.-.-....-............. do. | 798 | 804 | 813 | 820 | 829 | 822 | 830 | 817 | 822 | 837 | 833 | 860 |  |  |
| Interdepartmental | 51 | 49 | 44 | 46 | 40 | 48 | 51 | 50 | 49 | 52 | 49 | 52 |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute) $\qquad$ thous. of dol. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 621, 259 | 618,463 | 620,428 | 644,528 | 660,153 | 655, 779 | 651, 058 | 644,841 | 639,059 | 647, 704 | 661, 284 | 690,352 |  |  |
| - Revised, $\quad$ Preliminary. <br> 1 December 1 estimate of 1954 crop. 2 November 1 <br> (units as above): Margarine, 26,960; shortening, 119,597. <br> $\ddagger$ Revisions for January-July 1954 will be shown late | timate | $1955 \mathrm{crol}$ | ${ }^{3}$ Begi | ning Jan | ary 1955 | xcludes | uantities | held by | onsuming | factories | Compa | able data | or Dece | ber 1954 |



FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO


Butter, creamery:
Production (fyatory) $\ddagger$. .-..........thous. of lb
Stocks, cold storage, end or month
Stocks, cold storage, end of month.........................
Price, wholesale, 92 -score (New York)...dol. per
Production (factory), total $\ddagger$
. thous. of lb.


Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chi-

Production, case goods: $\ddagger$.
Condensed (sweetened)
Evaporated (unsweetened)

tocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month:
Condensed (sweetened) -
Evaporated (unsweetened)
Evaporated (unsweetened)
Conden
Condensed (sweetened).
Evaporated (unsweetened)...
Price, wholesale, U.S. average:
Price, wholesale, U. S. average
Evaporated (unsweetened)
luid milk:
Production

Price, dealers', standard grade............................. 100 lb.
Dry milk:
Production: $\ddagger$
Dry whole milk -.....................................
Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)
tocks, manufacturers', end of month:
Dry whole milk--......................
Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) Exports:
Dry whole milk

Price, wholesale, nonfat dry milk solids (human
food), U. S. average............................. lb . r Revised.
$\sigma^{2}$ Revisions for 1953 and for the 1 st and 2 d quarters of 1954 are available upon request. Totals include data not shown separately.
 1954 for condensed milk and dry whole milk.

| Unless atherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1054 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| FRUITS AND VEGETABLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apples: <br> Production (crop estimate) thous of bu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) ...-...............thous. of bu.. <br> Shipments, carlot. no. of carloads. | 834 | 3,435 | 2,787 | 109.512 2,886 | 2,471 | 2,413 | 2.498 | 2,187 | 1,860 | 810 | 362 | 234 | 「 539 | $\begin{array}{r} 2104,813 \\ 3,384 \end{array}$ |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month ....- thous, of bu-- | 6,959 | 30,896 | 30,995 | 24,878 | 18,975 | 13,194 | 7,793 | 4,114 | 1,677 | 376 | 212 | 233 | 9,155 |  |
| Citrus fruits, carlot shipments ........-. . no. of carloads. - | 4,422 | 5,027 | 7,269 | 11,610 | 9,445 | 8,678 | 9,503 | 9,304 | 9, 731 | 9,965 | 8,223 | ${ }^{\text {r 6 }} 6,308$ | r 4,696 | 4,429 |
| Frozen fruits, juices, and vegetables: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fruits ..................-.-.-.-.......thous. of lb-- | 399, 606 | 413,657 | 399, 410 | 377,950 | 348, 163 | 309, 152 | 268,216 | 222,407 | 208, 365 | 250, 582 | 391,944 | 440.672 | 468, 027 |  |
|  | 338,537 | 294, 319 | 253, 837 | 248,001 | 296, 333 | 357, 503 | 386, 726 | 451, 283 | 513, 638 | 492,970 | 417, 332 | 362, 434 | 320.877 |  |
| Vegetables | 698, 084 | 709,915 | 689, 266 | 649,321 | 576,981 | 505, 428 | 456, 905 | 426,679 | 396, 454 | 418,876 | 482,910 | 605, 154 | 680, 726 |  |
| Potatoes, white: <br> Production (crop estimate) $\qquad$ thous. of bun- |  |  |  | 356.031 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 383.771$ |
| Shipments, carlot ......-.-............... of carloads-- | 14,864 | 15,992 | 12,788 | 14, 141 | 18,281 | 16,750 | 22, 498 | 20,865 | 18,502 | 24,758 | 10,035 | 9,463 | -11,641 | 13,302 |
| Price, wholesale, U. S. No. $\begin{array}{r}\text { (New Y ork) } \\ \text { dol. per } 100 \mathrm{lb}\end{array}$ | 3.089 | 3.400 | 3.663 | 3. 698 | 3.225 | 3.342 | 3. 750 | 7.167 | 6. 508 | 4.131 | 2.563 | 3. 269 | p 3.050 |  |
| GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports (barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat)...thous. of bu.- | 21,842 | 29,743 | 29,395 | 41,430 | 35,549 | 43, 305 | 52,778 | 29,690 | 29,620 | 41, 461 | 「 50, 275 | 46, 723 |  |  |
| Barley: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 17,168 | 14,376 | 15, 140 | 1370,126 10,070 | 16,321 | 5 | 10,311 | 7, | 9 , | 18,249 | 7 | 26,258 | 6 | $\begin{array}{r} 2386,551 \\ 14,266 \end{array}$ |
| Stocks, domestic, end of month: | 17,108 | 1,36 | 15,10 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 23,495 \\ 096 \end{array}$ | 24,258 | 26,946 | 27,517 | 27, 141 | 23, 121 | 21,184 117,470 | 19,701 | 16.954 | 23.525 | 31,574 | 32,696 | 28.468 | 28, 168 |
| Exports, including malt-----------------------------10 | 2, 791 | 3,214 | 3,100 | 4,175 | 1, 351 | 3,761 | 5, 019 | 3,534 | 4,766 | 44,041 5,369 | 9,017 | 12, 168 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. 2, malting...-----.-.............. dol. per bu-- | 1.429 | 1. 454 | 1.456 | 1. 420 | 1. 441 | 1. 431 | 1.439 | 1. 443 | 1. 421 | 1.412 | 1. 279 | 1. 271 | 1. 240 | 1. 258 |
|  | 1.328 | 1.378 | 1.364 | 1. 290 | 1.350 | 1.413 | 1.342 | 1.342 | 1. 291 | 1. 290 | 1. 180 | 1. 171 | 1.127 | 1. 155 |
| Corn: <br> Production (crop estimate) $\qquad$ mil. of bu-. |  |  |  | 12,945 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 3,183$ |
| Grindings, wet proeess .-..-.-.-..-.-. thous. of hu- | 10,018 | 12, 163 | 12, 102 | 11, 620 | 10,954 | 10,836 | 11,949 | 10, 621 | 11,524 | 11,912 | 10,938 | 12,541 | 11.358 |  |
| Receipts, principal markets.--.--............... do | 21, 352 | 21,371 | 53, 835 | 30, 975 | 27,831 | 19,423 | 15, 530 | 13,028 | 18, 433 | 19.683 | 17,535 | 30,689 | 28,185 | 40,062 |
| Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. do | 18,052 | 20, 560 | 50, 873 | 60.218 | 62, 809 | 63,192 | 56. 199 | 46,385 | 41,315 | 36. 803 | 27,070 | 28,050 | 31, 710 | 38, 727 |
|  | 3359.3 |  |  | 2,070.2 | 1-3, | 03, 102 | 1, 410.0 | 16,385 | 4,315 | 938.0 | 27,070 | 28,050 | 3306.9 | 38, 72 |
| Exports, including meal .-.....----......thous. of bu-- | 3,629 | 4,977 | 3,853 | 9, 569 | 6,980 | 9,055 | 11,434 | 4,784 | 4,408 | 5,666 | 11,768 | 8,088 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: No. 3 , yellow (Chicago) ....-.-.-.... dol. per bu_- | 1.639 | 1. 540 | 1. 481 | 1. 522 | 1. 524 | 1. 495 | 1.403 | 1. 460 | 1.482 | 1.473 | 1.472 | 1. 305 | 1. 307 | 1. 188 |
| Weighted a verage, 5 markets, all grades....-do...- | 1.601 | 1. 522 | 1.462 | 1. 450 | 1.443 | 1.434 | 1.390 | 1. 439 | 1. 487 | 1. 483 | 1.490 | 1. 323 | 1. 244 |  |
| Oats: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) .....-......... mil. of bu- |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 1,500$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 1,636$ |
| Receipts, principal markets-...-.....-- thous. of bu. | 10,638 | 7,231 | 7,840 | 10, 510 | 12,704 | 8,193 | 7,159 | 5,392 | 6,629 | 8,371 | 23, 146 | 22, 109 | 8,727 | 5,185 |
| Stocks, domestic, end of month: <br> Commercial | 26,377 | 26, 278 | 19,992 | 20,055 | 20,448 | 20,499 | 17.886 | 15,866 | 14,498 | 15,8.3 | 23,085 | 38,217 | 37,581 | 33,297 |
|  | 1,182.323 |  |  | 922. 637 |  |  | 543, 262 |  |  | 324, 507 | 23,085 | 38, 21 | 1,292,047 | 3, 207 |
|  | 1, 345 |  |  | 701 | 1,862 | 1,269 | 3, 061 | 1,782 | 1. 527 | 3, 237 |  | 1,612 | 1,202,017 |  |
| Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. por bu- | . 758 | . 786 | . 851 | . 839 | . 814 | . 797 | . 771 | . 712 | . 708 | . 710 | (4) | . 578 | . 610 | (4) |
| Rice: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 58,853$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 52,446$ |
| California: <br> Reccids, domestic, rough thous of lb.- | 10,373 | 145.678 | 92, 881 | 85, 45 | 31,945 | 129, 1228 | 125, 049 | 119, 108 | 142, 168 | 133,772 | 89, 733 | 23, 349 | 22. 693 |  |
| Shipments from mills, milied rice...--.....-do. | 7,676 | 146,349 | 29,233 | 33,125 | 23, 489 | 70, 745 | 133, 373 | 101, 451 | 93,512 | 117, 053 | 59,811 | 43, 754 | 7,241 |  |
| Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned hasis), end of month thous. of 1b- | 11,861 | 66,674 | 96,857 | 117.630 | 109,027 | 127, 276 | 85,952 | 67, 491 | 72,047 | 47,693 | 49, 203 | 17,510 | 24,692 |  |
| Southern States (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.): <br> Receipts, rough. at mills | 1,113,665 | 721,412 | 173, 728 | 62.941 | 50, 954 | 61, 315 | 58,409 | 18, 276 | 10,437 | 15,054 | 12, 660 | 238, 219 | 986, 179 |  |
| Shipments from mills, milled rice----------- do | 216, 034 | 197, 656 | 121, 645 | 98,056 | 113,344 | 112,015 | 133, 727 | 115, 091 | 88,903 | 65, 285 | 71,627 | 120,707 | 200, 028 |  |
| Stoeks, domestic, rough and cleaned (eleaned basis), end of month. mil. of lb.- | 821.8 | 1,071.8 | 1,049.6 | 987.9 | 916.5 | 784.8 | $\begin{array}{r}653.8 \\ \hline 182.8\end{array}$ | 610.1 | 599.2 | 495.9 | 389.4 | 1200.6 | 661.6 |  |
|  | 112,973 | 98, 694 | 61,083 | 44,623 | 42,515 | 25,011 | 112,005 | 75, 114 | 123,393 | 76,788 | 137, 272 | 42,291 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, head, clean (N.O.)-.--dol perlb.- | . 074 | . 083 | . 09.4 | . 094 | . 094 | . 09.9 | . 094 | . 105 | . 113 | . 113 | . 113 | . 093 | D.089 |  |
| Rye: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) .-...-...... thous of hut |  |  |  | 1 23, 688 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 28,448$ |
| Receipts, prineipal markets.--..--......... do...- | 85 | 1,042 | 1.108 | 921 | 1,296 | 119 | 206 | 282 | 291 | 858 | 2,877 | 1,638 | 902 | 1,384 |
| Stocks, eommercial, domestic, end of month do... | 12,047 | 12, 161 | 11,062 | 10,940 | 8,984 | 9,374 | 8,779 | 8,498 | 6, 679 | 6, 496 | 8,673 | 9.138 | 8,932 | 8. 136 |
| Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis) .-. dol. per bu.- | 1. 428 | 1.370 | 1.321 | 1. 300 | 1. 420 | 1.396 | 1. 322 | 1. 246 | 1. 233 | 1. 142 | 1.042 | 1. 046 | 1. 112 | 1. 228 |
| Wheat: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Froduction (crop estimate), total.....-.-.mil. of bu-- |  |  |  | 1969.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2915.5 |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 179.0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2206.1 |
|  |  |  |  | 1790.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2683.4 |
| Rrccipts, principal markets ...-.-....... thous of bu-- | 47, 508 $\times 195,723$ | 29,456 | 22,438 | 25.923 $-211,3 \times 5$ | 28,032 | 19,823 | 272. 282 | 24, 105 | 38,436 | 45,199 $r 196$ | 101, 574 | 57,958 | $36,015$ | 31,802 |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada (Canadian wheat) --...-....... do -..- | 335, 421 | 334, 158 | 337, 675 | 354, $8: 7$ | 357, 151 | 348, 267 | 333.891 | 328, 052 | 322, 419 | 340,896 | 360,443 | 372,783 | $376.896$ | 369,385 |
| United States, domestic, totalo ${ }^{7}$......... mil. of bu.. Commercial. thous of bu.. | r1, 676.8 422,772 |  |  | $1,465.9$ 374.369 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,214.5 \\ & 351,913 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $+31,020.7$ 3380,409 |  |  | 1,739.8 |  |
| Commercial $\qquad$ thous of bu.. Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses | 422, 772 | 413, 494 | 387, 159 | 374.369 | 366, 942 | 356, 237 | 351, 913 | 351, 749 | 364, 462 | 3380, 409 | 427,416 | 446,093 | 448,678 | 440, 750 |
| thous of bu-- | r539,307 |  |  | 518, 051 |  |  | 430, 732 |  |  | r3399,298 |  |  | 593.993 |  |
|  | 158, 981 |  |  | 126.382 |  |  | 101. 475 |  |  | 360,144 |  |  | 141,413 |  |
|  | 429, 474 |  |  | 315, 689 |  |  | 207,920 |  |  | ${ }^{3} 38,241$ |  |  | 415, 019 | --------- |
| Exports, total, including flour . .-................ do.. | 15,075 | 20,924 | 21,603 | 26,544 | 24,567 | 27,907 | 33, 109 | 19,498 | 18,904 | 26, 798 | r 27,051 | 24,501 |  |  |
|  | 12,074 | 17,082 | 17,527 | 22, 643 | 21, 149 | 23,828 | 28, 184 | 14,373 | 14, 745 | 22,383 | r 23, 376 | 20,762 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City).........d do...- | 2. 695 2.389 | 2.747 2.411 | 2. 708 2. 439 | 2.758 | 2. 729 | 2. 756 | 2. 708 | 2. 668 | 2.742 | 2.734 | 2. 621 | 2.478 | 2. 505 | 2. 513 |
| No. 2, hard winter (St. Louis) --...............-do | 2. 162 | 2. 147 | 2. 266 | 2. 2805 | 2. 238 | 2.410 | 2. 205 | 2. 461 | 2. 531 | 2. 190 1.948 2. | 2. 160 1. 968 2. | 2.151 1.945 | 2. 155 1.923 | 2. 198 |
| Weighted avg., 6 markets, all grades............ do | 2.659 | 2.678 | 2. 672 | 2. 646 | 2. 635 | 2.610 | 2.603 | 2. 593 | 2. 666 | 2. 428 | 2. 263 | 2. 397 | 1.25 |  |

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. $\quad 1$ Estimate of 1954 crop. ${ }^{2}$ November 1 estimate of 1955 crop.
${ }^{3}$ Old crop only; new grain not reported until beginning of new crop year (July for barley, oats, and wheat; October for corn). 4 No quotation.


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSIN ESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

poultry and egGs
Recolite, 5 markets.

Stocks, cold storage (frozen), end of month...-do.-
Price, wholesile, live fowls, heavy type, No.
Price, wholesale, live fowls, heavy type, No. 1
(Chicago)
Equs
Production, farm

Stocks, cold storage, end of month:

Price, wholesale, extras, large (Cnicago)

## MISCELLANLOUS FOOD PRODUCTS

Confectionery, manufacturers' sales.......thous. of dol.
Imports (inel sholls)
Price, wholesale, Aecra (New York) ............................. tor lb. Revised. p Preliminary. 1 No quotation.


[^8]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive rotes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1554 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

## MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con.

Coffice:
Clearances from Brazil, total. . . . . .thous of barso ${ }^{7}$
 Import
Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) Fish
Stocks, cold storage, end of month...... thous of ib Sucar:
Cuban stocks, raw, end of month thons of Spanish tons


> Stocks, raw and refined, end of month

Exports.
Imports:
Raw sugar, total thous. of short tons From Cuba

Refned sugarpine islands.
Rerned sugar, total
Prices (New York):
Raw, wholesale.
Refined:
Retails

LOBACCO
Prodnction (crop estimate)...................il. of th
Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', cnd of quarter,
Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quarter,
total. Dorrestic:
Cigar leaf-..-....................................... do Air-cured, fre-cured, fue-cured, and m iscellinneous domestic.................................. of Ib Forcien grown: Cigar leaf. -........

- do.

Cigarette tobacco_-.-...................................
Exports, including serap and stems....
Exports, including scrap and stems...-. thous. of lb
Imports, including scrap and stems mports, including serap
Production, manufactured tobacco, total.....-do.
 Smokin
Consumption (withdrawals):
Cigarettes (small):


Manufactured tobaceo and smuff, tax-paid.
Exports, cigarettes
Price (whelesale), cigarettes, manufacturer to whole saler and jobber, f. o. b. destination
dol. per thous.


LEATHER AND PRODUCTS

| HIDES AND SKINS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imports, total hides and skins ¢ ...........- thous. of lb.. | 8.879 | 8,713 | 9,560 | 7, 125 | 9. 227 | 9. 217 | 16,806 | 8,336 | 14,952 | 13,309 | 12,581 | 11,698 |  |  |
| Calf and kip skins.-..-------........ thous. of pieces.- | 106 | 142 | 147 | 55 | 91 | 117 | 83 | 101 | 105 | 130 | 159 | 129 |  |  |
|  | 13 | 23 | 109 | 45 | 51 | 58 | 43 | 9 | 30 | 19 | 23 | 41 |  |  |
| Goat and kid skins.-.--.-----------.-.......... do | 2,414 | 1,576 | 2,365 | 1,836 | 2, 513 | 1,701 | 2, 422 | 2, 453 | 3,216 | 2, 158 | 2, 277 | 2,313 |  |  |
|  | 1,097 | 909 | 901 | 628 | 986 | 1,576 | 5,082 | 1,079 | 2,575 | 2,712 | 2,776 | 2,197 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale (Chicago): Calfskins, packer, heavy, $9,6115 \mathrm{Ib}$......dol. per lb . | .300 | . 325 | . 350 | . 325 | . 325 | . 375 | . 400 | . 490 | . 425 | . 400 | . 450 | . 475 | \%. 475 |  |
| Hides, steer, heavy, native. over 53 lb .........do...- | . .123 | . 113 | .123 | . 098 | .108 | .108 | . 105 | .118 | .108 | .120 | .135 | r. 138 | p. 148 |  |
| Production: LEATHER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 730 | 786 | 943 | 983 | 956 | 945 | 1,019 | 882 | 863 | 891 | 606 | 871 |  |  |
| Cattle hide....-.-....................- thous of hides.- | 1,963 | 2,017 | 2,074 | 2,192 | 2. 109 | 2,085 | 2, 325 | 2, 148 | 2, 169 | 2,219 | r 1,664 | 2, 212 |  |  |
|  | 1,928 | 1,962 | 2,083 | 2,190 | 2,197 | 2,171 | 2,433 | 2,186 | 2,227 | 2, 394 | 1, 823 | 1,982 |  |  |
|  | 2,036 | 1,873 | 1.959 | 1,923 | 1,923 | 2,117 | 2,144 | 2,143 | 2, 266 | 2,243 | ${ }^{1} 1,574$ | 2,498 |  |  |
| Exports: <br> Sole Ieather: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sole leather: Bends, backs, and sides..............thous. of lb.- | 33 | 50 | 66 | 61 | 34 | 32 | 102 | 99 | 71 | 67 | 39 | 85 |  |  |
| Offal, including welting and belting offal.... do..-- | 6 | 18 | 48 | 39 | 19 | 20 | 73 | 33 | 88 | 19 | 72 | 85 |  |  |
| Upper leather---------.-...---.--- thous. of sq. ft.- | 3,723 | 3,360 | 3,592 | 3, 574 | 3,224 | 3,418 | - 4,029 | 3,989 | +2,826 | 3,334 | 2,839 | 3,407 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sole, bends, light, f. of b. tannery.-.-...dol. per lb-- Upper, chrome calf, $B$ and O grades, f. o. b, tan- | . 635 | . 628 | . 600 | . 595 | . 595 | . 600 | . 595 | . 600 | . 605 | . 603 | . 603 | . 595 | p. 600 | - .-... |
|  | . 908 | . 863 | . 898 | . 877 | . 870 | . 893 | . 910 | . 930 | . 950 | . 920 | . 942 | . 987 | D. 999 |  |

P Revised.
i
Estimate of 1954 Preliminary.
2 November 1 est imate of 1955 crop. or bags of 132 lb . $\$$ Data represent price for New York and Northeastern New Jerseg. $\quad$ I Includes data for types not shown separately.

| Unless other wise stated, statistics throvgh 1954 and <br> descriptive noes are shown in the 1955 edition of <br> BUSINESS STATISTICS |  |
| :--- | :--- |

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS-Continued

| Leather manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shoes and slippers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 42,795 | 42,883 | 41,630 | 44, 165 | 48,424 | 48,971 | 57,398 | 47,979 | 47, 160 | 49,590 | 41,054 | 54, 115 | 50, 610 |  |
| total $\qquad$ theus. of pairs. | 35,787 | 35,349 | 34,763 | 39, 838 | 45,477 | 45,322 | 52.611 | 43,344 | 41,992 | 43, 422 | 36,037 | 46,691 | 42,767 |  |
| By kinds: <br>  | 7, F 08 | 8,089 | 7,876 | 8, 334 | 9,041 | 8,928 | 10,037 | 9,321 | 8,916 | 8,887 | 7,409 | 9,316 | 9, 127 |  |
|  | 1,685 | 1, 621 | 1, 4E1 | 1,:85 | 1,914 | $1,8.1$ | 2,244 | 1,807 | 1,726 | 1,961 | 1, 688 | 1,997 | 1,857 |  |
|  | 18,351 | 17,611 | 16, 621 | 19,066 | 24, 05 | 24,876 | 29, 405 | 23, 832 | 23, 038 | 23,529 | 20, 250 | 26, 246 | 23, 622 |  |
| Misses' and children's......-.............do. | 5, 513 | 5,2f2 | 5, 733 | 6,345 | 6,432 | 6, 444 | 7,090 | 5, 248 | 5, 366 | 5,918 | 4,609 | 6,074 | 5,223 |  |
| Infants' and babies'..................-.-. - do. | 2, 730 | 2,766 | 3,082 | 3,469 | 3,485 | 3,223 | 3,835 | 3,136 | 2,946 | 3,127 | 2,041 | 3,058 | 2,938 |  |
| Slippers for housewear.........-............-....- do. | 6,447 | 6, 839 | 6. 427 | 3,757 | 2,429 | 3,098 | 4,215 | 4,133 | 4,689 | 5,566 | 4,569 | 6,461 | 6,987 |  |
|  | - 288 | 331 264 | 200 150 | $\begin{array}{r}337 \\ 132 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 331 187 | 337 214 | 370 <br> 202 | 369 133 | 352 127 | 342 260 | 194 | 386 577 5 | 388 468 |  |
|  | 367 | 403 | 328 | 283 | 303 | 372 | 509 | 336 | 262 | 212 | 256 | 330 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. factory: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men's and beys' oxfords, dress, cattle hide upper, Gondyear welt ....................... $1847-48=100$ | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110. 0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | p 110.0 |  |
| Worren's oxfords (nurses'), side upefe, Grrdyear welt .................................. $1 \subset 47-49=100$ | 117.5 | 117.5 | 116.8 | 116.8 | 116.8 | 116.8 | 116.8 | 116.8 | 116.8 | 116.8 | 116.8 | 116.8 | p 116.8 |  |
| Women's and misses' pumps, suede split....-do...- | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | p 112.3 |  |

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES

| LUMBER-ALL TYPES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| National Lumber Manufacturers Association: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,279 629 | 3, ${ }_{648}$ |  | 3,085 |  |  |  | 3,241 612 | $\begin{array}{r}3,424 \\ \\ \hline 622\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,581 \\ \hline 635\end{array}$ | 3,041 |  | 3,542 671 |  |
|  | 2,650 | 2,715 | 2,553 | 2,499 | 2,229 | 2,322 | 2, 734 | 2, 629 | 2, 802 | 2,946 | 2,464 | 3,039 | 2,871 |  |
|  | 3,238 | 3,339 | 3, 061 | 3,067 | 2, 823 | 2,962 | 3,477 | 3,451 | 3, 505 | 3,735 | 3,233 | 3,665 | 3, 408 |  |
|  | 582 | 646 | 588 | 588 | 584 | 667 | 658 | 697 | 678 | 688 | 641 | 703 | 712 |  |
|  | 2,656 | 2,693 | 2,473 | 2,479 | 2,239 | 2, 295 | 2,819 | 2,754 | 2,827 | 3,047 | 2, 592 | 2,962 | 2,756 |  |
| Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of <br>  | 9,135 | 9,134 | 9, 251 | 9, 270 | 9,236 | 9, 200 | 9,087 | 8.918 | 8,848 | 8,695 | 8,493 | 8,458 | 8,530 |  |
|  | 3,982 | 3,959 | 3,997 | 3,995 | 3,972 | 3,910 | 3,882 | 3,797 | 3,740 | 3,688 | 3,624 | 3,506 | 3,464 |  |
|  | 5,153 | 5,175 | 5,254 | 5,275 | 5,264 | 5,290 | 5,205 | 5, 121 | 5,107 | 5,007 | 4,869 | 4, 952 | 5,066 |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products................ M bd. ft.. | 45,836 | 57,413 | 68,866 | 63,251 | 53,776 | 84,682 | 65,670 | 68,963 | 86, 261 | 74, 556 | 60,614 | 74,673 |  |  |
| Imports, total sawmill products....-...........-. - do...- | 282, 608 | 294, 520 | 298, 167 | 281, 356 | 251, 592 | 262, 054 | 292,816 | 262, 035 | 314, 087 | 353, 651 | 307, 625 | 385, 231 |  |  |
| SOFTWOODS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Douglas fir: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 634 <br> 832 <br> 82 | 742 779 | 756 743 | 889 801 | 754 829 | 729 810 | 904 792 | 944 866 | 8815 | 891 823 | 750 +819 | 715 | 652 676 |  |
|  | 726 | 832 | 833 | 829 | 787 | 810 | 886 | 792 | 817 | 838 | -647 | 849 | 814 |  |
|  | 714 | 796 | 792 | 832 | 725 | 748 | 922 | 870 | 835 | 917 | 757 | 772 | 739 |  |
| Stocks, gross, mill, end of month .-....---....-do | 804 | 840 | 881 | 879 | 941 | 1,002 | 966 | 926 | 918 | 840 | 722 | 804 | 877 |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products-........... M bd. ft.- | 16, 119 | 24,742 | 33, 151 | 32,448 | 30,088 | 46, 802 | 31,815 | 42,792 | 40,033 | 26,233 | 21,887 | 30,472 |  |  |
| Sawed timber-...............-.-.-.............-do.-.-- | 4, 872 | 10,078 | 13, 645 | 8,398 | 14,055 | 25,572 | 17,636 | 20,463 | 17,644 | 15,715 | 10, 357 | 15, 214 |  |  |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, ete......-----...- do | 11, 247 | 14, 664 | 19, 506 | 24, 050 | 16,033 | 21,230 | 14, 179 | 22, 329 | 22,389 | 10,518 | 11,530 | 15,258 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Dimension, No. 1 dried, $2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}, \mathrm{R}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dimensor | 84.482 | 86.849 | 83.699 | 82. 999 | 83.972 | 85.534 | 85.071 | 85.624 | 87.115 | 87.535 | 88.074 | - 89.173 | p89.369 |  |
| dol. per M bd. ft. | 127.683 | 132.953 | 131.361 | 131. 361 | 131.361 | 132.178 | 132.178 | 132.178 | 132.178 | 131.867 | 131.867 | 131.867 | p 132.197 |  |
| Southern pine: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 681 290 | 670 276 | 652 259 | 630 <br> 239 <br> 6 | 702 276 | 673 <br> 303 | 746 273 | 753 290 | 775 285 | $\begin{aligned} & 789 \\ & 274 \end{aligned}$ | 735 288 | 794 285 | $\begin{array}{r}754 \\ 293 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
|  | 634 | 636 | 649 | 694 | 666 | 672 | 784 | 738 | 776 | 764 | 695 | 750 | 734 |  |
|  | 688 | 684 | 669 | 650 | 665 | 646 | 776 | 736 | 780 | 800 | 721 | 797 | 746 |  |
| Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), cnd of month ........................................il. bd. ft.- |  | 1,722 | 1,702 |  |  |  | 1,781 | 1,783 | 1,779 | 1,743 |  | 1,670 | 1,658 |  |
|  | 5, 867 | 8,427 | 8,605 | 7,442 | 6, 500 | 7,737 | 9,405 | 8, 399 | 8,930 | 7,398 | 7,367 | 6,757 |  |  |
| Sawed timber..............--------...- do do-- | 1,573 | 2,897 | 3, 135 | 3, 104 | 2,648 | 2,529 | 2,958 | 2,151 | 1,967 | 2, 265 | 1,654 | 1,550 |  |  |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, etc...-......-.... do...- | 4,294 | 5,530 | 5,470 | 4,338 | 3,752 | 5,208 | 6,447 | 6,248 | 6,963 | 5,133 | 5,713 | 5,207 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale, composite: Boards, No. 2 and better, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}, \mathrm{R} . \mathrm{L}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol. per M bd, ft. | 75.218 | 75.923 | 78.021 | 78.199 | 78.480 | 78.471 | 77.527 | 77.256 | 77.702 | 77.174 | 77.434 | r 78.922 | \% 79.877 |  |
| Flooring, B and better, F. G., $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$, S. L. <br> dol. per M bd. ft.. | 151.680 | 152.170 | 152.170 | 151.839 | 151.609 | 150.996 | 150.996 | 150. 384 | 149.426 | 149.426 | 149.426 | 151.263 | $p 150.976$ |  |
| Western pine: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 763 459 | 835 422 | 702 382 | 676 439 | 597 485 | 598 477 | 696 493 | 766 | 742 513 | 860 514 | 860 624 | 1,000 | 829 |  |
| Production. | 862 | 828 | fis8 | 612 | 491 | 535 | 633 | 682 | 770 | 880 | 760 | 859 | 872 |  |
| Shipments ...-..-...........-------------.- do | 821 | 798 | ${ }^{662}$ | 619 | 551 | 590 | 680 | 716 | 772 | 859 | 750 | 909 | 825 |  |
| Stocks, yross, mill, end of month ----........ do. | 1,716 | 1,746 | 1,771 | 1,764 | 1,703 | 1,648 | 1,601 | 1,567 | 1,565 | 1,586 | 1,596 | 1,646 | 1,693 |  |
| Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, $1^{\prime \prime}$ x $8^{\prime \prime}$........................................ per M bd. ft.. | 71.62 | 71.38 | 72.07 | 71.96 | 72. 26 | 74. 18 | 75. 17 | 77. 20 | 78. 49 | 80.05 | 80.41 | - 80.76 | p 80.76 |  |
| HARDWOOD FLOORING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maple, beech, and birch: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,050 | 4,300 | 3,700 | 3,950 | 4,850 | 4,625 | 5, 500 | 4,650 | 4,550 | 5, 250 | 4, 975 | 5,550 | 4,250 |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month..................- do.. | 11, 150 | 11,380 4,300 | 11,650 | 11,700 | 12,550 4,000 | 13,425 | 14,650 3.900 | 15,125 3,750 | $\begin{array}{r} 15,300 \\ 3,650 \end{array}$ | 15,550 4,300 | 15,600 3,950 | $15,475$ | 14,350 <br> 4,100 |  |
|  | 4,750 4,400 | 4,300 3,900 | 4,400 3,500 | 1,490 3,950 | 4,000 4,000 | 3,525 3,625 | 3.900 4,000 | 3,50 4,000 | 3,650 4,450 | 4,300 4,950 | 3,950 4,600 | 4, 850 5,425 | 4,100 4,775 |  |
|  | 8,875 | 9, 200 | 10,350 | 11,050 | 11,050 | 10,900 | 10, 775 | 10,550 | 9,800 | 9, 300 | 8,600 | 8,000 | 7,525 |  |
| Oak: <br> Orders, new | 100,481 | 91, 449 | 81, 496 | 89,816 | 116,741 | 107, 966 | 111.554 | 108,916 | 98,351 | 103,623 | 98,538 | 105, 632 | 99,084 |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month | 70, 782 | 73, 083 | 64, 301 | 65, 157 | 87,013 | 98,574 | 108, 122 | 111,682 | 104,696 | 100, 159 | 100, 226 | 99,403 | 91,074 |  |
| Production | 99, 590 | 100,488 | 97, 746 | 97, 834 | 93, 476 | 90, 400 | 106, 193 | 100,543 | 105, 896 | 111, 772 | 99,328 | 109, 306 | 105, 238 |  |
|  | 100, 172 | 101,216 | 94,988 | 88,960 | 94,885 | 91, 321 | 107,090 | 104, 160 | 105, 337 | 111, 732 | 100, 294 | 108, ©70 | 105,810 |  |
| Stocks, mill, end of month.-...................-do.... | 47, 984 | 47, 256 | 49.524 | 57,375 | 52,966 | 52,045 | 50, 301 | 44, 633 | 45, 400 | 44,154 | 43, 188 | 44, 424 | 42,958 |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of bUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Septerm- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}$ | October | November | Decem- ber | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES—Continued

| PLYWOOD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hardwood (except container and packaging): Shipments (market), quarterly total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M sq. It., surface measure. | 178,411 |  |  | 203,556 |  |  | 211,577 |  |  | 220,908 |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories (for sale), end of quarter-....-.....- do...- | 29, 266 |  |  | 29,096 |  |  | 31, 157 |  |  | 34, 109 |  |  |  |  |
| Softwood (Douglas fir only), production ${\text { M sq. ft., } 3^{\prime \prime}}^{\prime \prime}$ equivalent. | 386, 812 | 392, 579 | 394, 659 | 392, 810 | 393, 101 | 389, 408 | 444, 081 | 412, 756 | 418, 950 | 416, 207 | 321, 111 | 414, 569 | 422, 532 | 427, 94. |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES

| IRON AND STEEL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foreign trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, total | 409, 286 | 431,762 | 453,038 | 667, 541 | 631,371 | 66n, 518 | 778,290 | 801,766 | 815, 901 | 844, 999 | 827, 315 | 672, 163 |  |  |
|  | 192.980 | 182, 296 | 223,398 | 400, 797 | 368, 280 | 359, 187 | 421,004 | 413,481 | 450, 418 | 512, 579 | 448, 402 | 328, 060 |  |  |
|  | 147,345 | 137, 804 | 153, 275 | 128, 106 | 104, 291 | 112, 934 | 109, 723 | 116,948 | 139, 166 | 132,644 | 103, 978 | 184, 286 |  |  |
|  | 31,796 | 20,573 | 41,256 | 27,695 | 11, 124 | 24,923 | 11, 524 | 13, 302 | 9, 836 | 13, 041 | 11, 777 | 27, 120 |  |  |
| Iron and Steel Scrap |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production and receipts, total . thous. of short tons_ | 4,729 | 5,362 | 5, 866 | 6, 185 | 6,004 | 5,874 | 7,072 | 7,068 | 7, 199 | 6, 773 | 6,048 | -6,850 | p 6, 831 |  |
| Home scrap produced...-.....-------------- - - ${ }^{\text {do-.-- }}$ | 2,717 | 2, 939 | 3,066 | 3, 290 | 3, 384 | 3,294 | 3,909 | 3,905 | 3, 947 | 3,844 <br> 929 | 3,457 | $+3,829$ +3021 | ${ }^{\circ} 3.980$ |  |
| Purchased scrap received (net) ---.---------1.- do | 2.011 | 2, 423 | 2, 800 | 2, 896 | 2,619 | 2,580 | 3,162 | 3,163 | 3,252 | ${ }^{2}, 929$ | 2.591 | - 3.021 | ${ }^{\text {P } 2.881}$ |  |
|  | 4,814 6,510 | 5,356 6,509 | 5,520 6,852 | 5,685 7,349 | 6,066 7,284 | 5,993 7,156 | 7,071 7,158 | 6,988 7,243 | 7,186 | 6.852 7,184 | 6.101 7,132 | r $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \mathrm{r} 7,623 \\ \mathrm{7}, 35\end{array}$ | 6.834 p 7,356 |  |
| Ore |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron ore: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine production..-.-........-thous. of long tons.- | 8.913 | 6,776 | 3,272 | 2,907 | 2,787 | 2,741 | 3,227 | 6,056 | 11,820 | 13,704 | 13,034 | 14, 160 |  |  |
|  | 9,333 | 8,070 | 4, 101 | 1,896 | 1,587 | 1,531 | 1,835 | 5,312 | 12,621 | 14,835 | 14.633 | 15, 117 |  |  |
| Stocks, at mines, end of month....---...-- do | 7,848 | 6, 554 | 5,726 | 6,737 | 8,023 | 9, 227 | 10, 109 | 11,366 | 10,532 | 9,402 | 7,803 | 6,846 |  |  |
| Lakr Superior district: <br> Shipments from upper lake ports $\qquad$ do | 7, 951 | 7,252 | 2,918 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,758 | 11,606 | 12, 29.5 | 13,334 | 13, 572 | 12. 757 | 12, 244 |
| Cousumption by furnaces-.-...................- do | 4, 620 | 5,398 | 5,845 | 6, 341 | 6,620 | 6,447 | 7,481 | 7,290 | 7,798 | 7,473 | 7,273 | 7.485 | 7,539 |  |
| Stocks, end of month, total....--.............do | 49,753 | 51, 868 | 49,975 | 44,018 | 37,470 | 31, 108 | 23, 711 | 18,907 | 21,901 | 27,361 | 33.424 | 39, 506 | 45, 406 |  |
|  | 43, 083 | 44,980 | 43,065 | 37, 427 | 31, 360 | 25, 222 | 18,616 | 14, 545 | 17, 465 | 22, 455 | 27.940 | 33, 100 | 38. 459 |  |
| On Lake Erie docks | 6,670 | 6,889 | 6,911 | 6, 591 | 6, 110 | 5,886 | 5,095 | 4,362 | 4,436 | 4,906 | 5,485 | 6, 405 | 6, 948 |  |
|  | 1,881 71 | 1,736 47 | 1,720 93 | 1,178 59 | 1,081 66 | 931 67 | 1,248 | 1,220 | 2,045 86 | 2, 490 | 2,498 60 | 2,871 96 |  |  |
| Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Castings, gray iron: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfiled, for sale .-......thous. of short tons... Shipments, total. | 811 | 789 | 760 997 | , 745 | \% 783 | 852 | 934 | ${ }_{9}^{966}$ | 938 | 982 | 1,050 1,070 | 1,160 +1 | F 1.23 |  |
| For sale. | 534 | 552 | 547 | 1, 564 | + 563 | + 578 | ${ }_{6} 189$ | +680 | 1.707 | , 716 | 579 | 688 |  |  |
| Castings, malleable iron: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ordurs, unfilled, for sale.................-short tons | 66, 742 | 71, 090 | 80, 686 | 85,064 | 90, 817 | 101, 766 | 99, 730 | 104,091 | 106.446 | 102, 559 | 115.420 | 123.473 |  |  |
|  | 58.015 | 61, 321 | 70, 030 | 80,599 | 82,028 | 85,979 | 102,364 | 101. 229 | ${ }^{98}, 397$ | 99, 456 | 75.570 | -82, 418 | か- ${ }^{-1}$ 215 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { For sal } \\ & \text { Pig iron: } \end{aligned}$ | 33,929 | 36,956 | 41, 609 | 49,005 | 48,000 | 48,721 | 60, 063 | 57,397 | 57, 317 | 60, 261 | 41,914 | 48, 126 |  |  |
| Production -..................thous. of short tons.- | 4,462 | 4,984 | 5,257 | 5,587 | 5,785 | 5,443 | 6,404 | 6. 385 | 6.803 | 6,544 | 6,391 | 6. 601 | 4.713 |  |
|  | 4,486 | 5,061 | 5,336 | 5,576 | 5, 827 | 5,560 | 6,531 | 6,412 | 6,770 | 6.468 | 6. 182 | ${ }^{\text {T } 6,462}$ | 04.6 .3 |  |
| Stocks (consumers' and suppliers), end of month thous. of short tons - | 2,743 | 2,640 | 2, 533 | 2,336 | 2,447 | 2,384 | 2,213 | 2,097 | 2.084 | 116 | 2,332 | T 2,471 | 2.485 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: ${ }^{\text {Conimite }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 50.03 | 56.03 | 56.03 | 56.03 | 56.03 | 56.03 | 56.03 | 56.03 | 56.03 | 56.03 | 57.88 | 58.45 | 5\% 1 | 58.45 |
| Basic (furmace) -. Northern...---...................d.d.-..-- | 56.00 56.50 | 56.00 56.50 | 56.00 56.50 | 56.09 56.50 | 56.10 50.50 | 56.00 | 56.90 50.50 | 56.09 56.50 | 56.00 56.50 | 56.00 56.50 | 588.59 | 58.80 | \% |  |
| Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel erstings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 88,359 | 87,085 | 87,669 | ${ }^{93,547}$ | 98, 238 | 106, 480 | 127,460 | 120, 053 | 122, 465 | 133,887 | 97.875 | 1126. 406 | p140, $5: 7$ |  |
|  | 64,722 | 64, 004 | 64, 812 | 69, 843 | 75, 0.4 .4 | 81, 299 | 98,926 | 92, 237 | 92,713 | 102,457 | 71, 170 | 96, 240 |  |  |
| Railway spectilties <br> Stacl forenge (for sale): | 8,668 | 8,580 | 7, 742 | 11,489 | 13, 809 | 16, 501 | 19,339 | 16.646 | 16,810 | 19,591 | 11.631 | 20,546 |  |  |
| Orders, infiled.-...----......- thous. of short tons.- | 4ns. 0 | 382.0 | 461.2 | 472.7 | 487.8 | 491.9 | 507.1 | 499.4 | 569.4 | 519.6 | r 513.3 | 543.2 |  |  |
| Shipments, total | 199.4 | 113.0 | 119.7 | 128.5 | 135.9 | 135.4 | 151.4 | 149.6 | 147.0 | 155.5 | 115.0 | 134.8 | 148.8 |  |
| Dropand upset | 81.7 | 86.0 | 89.3 | 96.4 | 103.0 | 102.1 | 119.2 | 113.5 | 119.4 | 117.0 | 82.7 | 49.9 |  |  |
| Steed ingets and open liammer for castings: | 27.7 | 27.0 | 30.4 | 32.0 | 33.0 | 33.3 | 35.2 | 36.2 | 37.7 | 88.4 | 32.3 | 34.9 |  |  |
| Production............... | 6,807 | 7,702 | 8,089 | 8,287 | 8,838 | 8,497 | 9,982 | 9,815 | 10,328 | 9, 746 | 9,101 | 9.85 | r 9.882 | 3,502 |
| Pricerent of capacity | 67 | 73 | 79 | 79 | 83 |  | 93 | 95 | 97 | 94 | 85 | 90 | \% |  |
| Composite, finished steel $\qquad$ dol. per lb- | . 0541 | . 0542 | . 0542 | . 0542 | . $05 \times 2$ | . 0542 | . 0542 | . 0542 | 0.154 | . 0542 | . 0576 | . 1585 |  |  |
| Stel billets, rerolling, carbon, f.o. b. mill |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 0542 |  | (1)42 | . 0.542 | . 0.70 | (1)00) | .9x) | . 0582 |
| Structural shapes (carbon), ${ }^{\text {dol }}$ per short ton.- | 74.00 | 74.00 | 74.00 | 74.00 | 74.00 | 74.00 | 74.00 | 74.00 | 74.00 | 74. 10 | 78.50 | 78.50 | - 78.50 |  |
| Structural shapes (carbon), f. o. b. mill.-dol. per ib... Steel scrap, No. 1, heavy melting (Pittsburgh) | . 0452 | . 0452 | . 0452 | . 0452 | . 0452 | . 0452 | . 0452 | . 0452 | . 0452 | . 0452 | . 0487 | 0487 | ${ }^{2} .6487$ |  |
| dol. per long ton-- | 30.50 | 32. 50 | 34. 50 | 32. 50 | 36.50 | 36.50 | 38.50 | 38.50 | 34.50 | 34.50 | 39.50 | ז 44.50 | ${ }^{\circ} 43.30$ |  |
| Steel, Manufactured Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barrels and drums, steel, hensy types (for sale): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month-.........-- thousands. | 2,726 | 2,586 | 2, 256 | 2, 217 | 2,198 | 2,145 | 2,303 | 2,342 | 2,123 | 2, 377 | 2.317 | 1,953 | 1,871 |  |
|  | 1,902 | 1,868 | 1,782 | 1,797 | 1,742 | 1,747 | 2, 125 | 1,990 | 2.062 | 2,514 | 2,078 | 2, 230 | 2,032 |  |
| Stocks, end of month--.........-.........do do | 110 | 112 | 103 | 90 | 77 |  | 104 | 106 | 107 | 125 | 116 | 109 | 114 |  |
| total for sale and own use..........-short tons.. | 457,983 | 361,676 | 273,616 | 233,386 | 2-9,642 | 259, 885 | 307, 939 | 321, 281 | 379, 767 | 397,799 | 427, 434 | ${ }^{5} 565,220$ | 511, 429 |  |
|  | 328. 454 | 233, 275 | 166,975 | 170,125 | 170,0648 | 154, 507 | 171,568 | 178, 528 | 222,797 | 230.016 | 266.148 | r392. 145 | 355, 914 |  |
|  | 129,529 | 125, 401 | 106,641 | 113,261 | 109,574 | 105,078 | 136, 371 | 142,753 | 156,970 | 167, 83 | 161, 286 | r173,075 | 155.31 .5 |  |
| Shipments for sale | 408,415 | 319,669 | 239,881 | 247,688 | 240.159 | 224, 128 | 265, 592 | 273,649 | 330,050 | 347,471 | 386,0 03 | ${ }^{5} 511,684$ | 443.363 |  |

Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary.
$\ddagger$ For 1955, percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of January 1,1955, of $125,828,310$ tons of steel; for 1954, data are based on capacity as of January 1 , 1954 ( $124,330,410$ tons).

| Unless otherwise stated. statistics through 1954 and descriptive motes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decenn- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES—Continued

| IRON AND STEEL-Continued <br> Steel. Manufactured Products-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Closures (for class containers), production . - millions | 1,283 | 1,328 | 1,219 | 1,218 | 1,247 | 1,245 | 1.516 | 1,389 | 1,404 | 1,532 | 1.251 | 1.544 | 1,454 |  |
| Crowns, production --..............-- thousand gross.- | 21,841 | 20.454 | 18,264 | 18.196 | 23.663 | 23,993 | 29,480 | 27,982 | 30,691 | 33,640 | 28.319 | 31, 251 | 26,662 |  |
| steel prodncts, net shipments: <br> Total f .-. .-. ..................... thons. of short tons | 5,004 | 5,035 | 5,240 | 5.449 | 6.010 | 6,120 | 7,269 | 7,279 | 7,541 | 7,770 | 6,251 | 7,054 | 7,378 |  |
| Bars: Hot rolled, all grades-.-.-....-.........- do | 471 | 530 | 577 | 619 | ${ }^{6} 23$ | 630 | 764 | 747 | 774 | 770 | 627 | 717 | 739 |  |
|  | 151 | 150 | 140 | 123 | 116 | 128 | 161 | 184 | 21.5 | 209 | 177 | 197 | 185 |  |
|  | 138 | 141 | 171 | 200 | 203 | 255 | 310 | 303 | 290 | 325 | 264 | 283 | 289 |  |
| Pine and tubes. | 694 | 669 | 579 | 497 | 578 | 610 | 795 | 824 | 872 | 967 | 824 | 885 | 873 |  |
|  | 379 | 395 | 398 | 421 | 439 | 457 | 543 | 560 | 571 | 600 | 506 | 543 | 619 |  |
|  | 63 | 59 | 49 | 40 | 97 | 103 | 122 | 118 | 121 | 127 | 104 | 88 | 95 |  |
| Sheets ------------------------------ do | 1,857 | 1,633 | 1,857 | 2.054 | 2,229 | 2,166 | 2,450 | 2,416 | 2,439 | 2,428 | 2, 108 | 2,307 | 2,394 |  |
| Strin: Cold rolled------------------------- do | 103 | 110 130 | 126 | 128 | 133 | 131 159 | 153 | 141 | 148 | 152 | 109 | 137 | 148 |  |
| Hot rolled | 108 | 130 | 144 | 160 | 158 | 159 | 178 | 182 | 193 | 198 | 145 | 162 | 172 |  |
| Structural shapes, h | 346 | 344 | 331 | 347 | 336 | 338 | 407 | 398 | 414 | 378 | 357 | 378 | 426 |  |
| Tin plate and terneplat | 580 | 273 | 261 | 270 | 419 | 433 | 514 | 534 | 607 | 651 | 308 | 553 | 588 |  |
| Wire and wire product | 359 | 360 | 366 | 352 | 393 | 415 | 502 | 508 | 515 | 542 | 363 | 455 | 469 |  |
| NONFERROUS METALS AND Products* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, primary, domestic.-..........short tons.- | 120,332 | 125,089 | 121,252 | 127,035 | 128,203 | 116,236 | 130,272 | 126,394 | 131, 128 | 127,634 | $132.669$ | 133, 551 | 130, 606 |  |
| Estimated recovery from scrap $\oplus$ Imports (gmeral): | 22, 444 | 23, 933 | 25,448 | 27, 609 | 27,091 | 28, 521 | 33, 933 | 29,919 | 29,491 | 30, 925 | 23,687 |  |  |  |
| Metal and alloys, eru | 13, 313 | 8,380 | 11,278 | 13, 519 | 15,674 | 12,593 | 12,753 | 18,409 | 20,391 | 20.174 | 12,957 | 17, 621 |  |  |
| Plates, sheets, ete | 1,368 | 916 | 941 | 1. 170 | 888 | 895 | 1,546 | 1,065 | 1,467 | 2. 126 | 1,172 | 1,702 |  |  |
| Price, pribary ingot, 99\%+.----------dol. per lb-- | 2220 | 2220 | 2220 | 2220 | 2303 | 2320 | . 2320 | . 2320 | . 2320 | . 2320 | . 2320 | 2427 | . 2440 | 2440 |
| Aluminum shipments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mill products, total $0^{7}$-......................... do | 179.7 | 180.4 | 181.6 | 195.6 | 206.2 | 205.2 | 234.7 | 227.9 | 234, 3 | 255.7 | 210.2 | 250.0 | 243.8 |  |
| Plate and sheet ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 101.1 | 100.8 | 103.8 | 108.7 | 114.0 | 112.0 | 128.4 | 123.3 | 125.2 | 136.4 | 113.3 | 141.4 | 134.8 |  |
| Castings | 47.8 | 54.9 | 56.1 | 64.0 | 64.4 | 66.9 | 79.0 | 73.0 | 71.7 | 68.5 | 55.0 | 64.8 |  |  |
| Copper:Prortuct |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine, recoverable copper-...--------.-short ton | 62,111 | 71,215 | 79, 208 | 81,417 | 83, 291 | 83, 581 | 93,728 | 89, 108 | 90, 789 | 89,507 | 33, 353 | r67, 257 | 90. 707 |  |
|  | 82, 272 | 85,096 | 104,873 | 119, 264 | 117, 153 | 111,015 | 120.611 | 111.348 | 127, 124 | 117,639 | 42,566 | 78. 905 | 129, 791 |  |
| From domestie ores | 49.275 | 60, 939 | 76,686 | 86, 809 | 88.312 | 81,021 | 94. 260 | 85, 118 | 96, 549 | 89, 444 | 21, 294 | 55, 824 | 97, 234 |  |
| From foreign ores | 32,997 | 24, 157 | 28.187 | 32.455 | 28, 841 | 29,994 | 20, 351 | 26. 230 | 30, 575 | 28.195 | 21, 272 | 23, 081 | 32. 557 |  |
| Secondary, recovered as r | 17, 144 | 18,538 | 16,728 | 17,575 | 17,327 | 16,616 | 20,469 | 20, 555 | 20,525 | 21, 524 | 13, 494 | 16, 173 | 23, 274 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Refine Evonts: | 19,648 | 8,095 | 9, 596 | 12,643 | 11,153 | 12, 104 | 11, 120 | 15,935 | 10, 150 | 14,449 | 12, 283 | 27,345 |  |  |
|  | 20,934 | 30, 561 | 25, 909 | 30, 119 | - 26,929 | + 37, 375 | - 25,673 | - 28,575 | 28.753 | 19,322 | 13, 720 | 15,372 | 22, 294 |  |
| Refined | 13,464 | 20,073 | 11. 486 | 17,760 | 15.883 | 24, 890 | 17, 811 | 19,202 | 20,658 | 15,702 | 9,544 | 10, 521 | 18.615 |  |
| Consumption, refined (by mills, ete.) -.-.-....-do | 107, 090 | 109,571 | 118, 518 | 127,323 | 126,308 | 119,609 | 137,361 | 133,130 | 135, 513 | 141,044 | 71,088 | 91,343 | n128. 721 |  |
| Stocks, refined, total, end of month..........do | 135, 089 | 106, 368 | 115, 137 | 131, 174 | 121,835 | 120, 643 | 117.786 | 111,375 | 121,024 | 112.243 | 101,950 | 123.143 | ${ }^{p 153} 263$ |  |
| Price, bars, electrolytic (N. Y.)...-.-.-. dol. per lb-- | . 2970 | . 2970 | . 2970 | . 2970 | . 2978 | . 3270 | . 3294 | . 3570 | . 3570 | . 3570 | . 3570 | ${ }_{.} 3815$ | - 4405 | 4303 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brass mill products, total.....................mil. oflb-- | 467 |  |  | 551 |  |  | 677 |  |  | 666 |  |  | D 522 |  |
| Copper wire mill products $\oplus$--..............- do. | 299 |  |  | 359 |  |  | 392 |  |  | 401 |  |  | $\bigcirc 345$ |  |
| Brass and bronze foundry products............ do. | 196 |  |  | 219 |  |  | 238 |  |  | 258 |  |  | p 241 |  |
| Lead: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine, recoverable lead.......-.-....- short tons | 25,001 | 25,755 | 26, 911 | 28. 230 | 27, 347 | 27,004 | 30.961 | 28.602 | 28, 807 | 28, 442 | 25,846 | ${ }^{\text {r } 26.666 ~}$ | 26,677 |  |
| Secondary, estimated recoverable $\oplus$.---.-.-. do | 33,851 | 35,725 | 32,094 | 34.718 | 35, 947 | 32, 742 | 38,976 | 35.007 | 36, 876 | 34,765 | 29,836 | 31, 147 |  |  |
| Imports (general), ore $\oplus$, metal | 47,346 | 38,533 | 24,825 | 31,407 | 21, 107 | 33, 633 | 30. 214 | 33, 286 | 48, 597 | 34,023 | 32,640 | 40,735 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Producers', ore, base bullion, and in process $\oplus$ <br> (ABMS)-..... ...short tons <br> Refincrs' (mrimary), refined and antimonial lead $\oplus$ | 115,681 | 108,393 | 104,726 | 109, 131 | 107, 314 | 114,481 | 108,513 | 106, 023 | 107, 257 | 106, 409 | 103, 636 | 125, 644 | 122, 352 |  |
| Rencrs (mort tons | 90,374 | 92.444 | 91.246 | 89, 611 | 81,858 | 62. 599 | 62, 398 | 52, 804 | 48, 988 | 42,843 | 38, 198 | 32,767 | 29,384 |  |
| Consumers', total .....-----.-.-.-------- do | 119,369 | 121,972 | 121, 502 | 122, 198 | 113,364 | 120, 142 | 112, 742 | 112, 170 | 124, 145 | 123,686 | 118, 583 | 116, 683 |  |  |
| Scrap (lead-base, purchascd), all consumers -do | 58,342 | 59,398 | 61,361 | 61, 857 | 59, 104 | 56, 361 | 50,939 | 50, 053 | 49, 046 | 46, 413 | 45,771 | 50,762 |  |  |
| Price, pig, desilverized (N. Y.)....-. - . . dol. per lb Tin: | . 1460 | . 1497 | . 1500 | . 1500 | . 1500 | . 1500 | . 1500 | . 1500 | . 1500 | . 1500 | . 1500 | . 1500 | 1510 | . 1550 |
|  | 2, 625 | 2,636 | 2,439 | 2,692 | 2,608 | 2,728 | 2, 582 | 2,298 | 1,842 | 1,106 | 1,147 | 1.986 | 2,003 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6, 700 | 6,700 | 70.50 | 6,900 | 6, 900 | 7, 280 | 8,050 | 7,820 | 7,965 | 7,785 | 6,640 | 7,985 | 7,960 |  |
| Primary | 4, 600 | 4,300 | 4,300 | 4,330 | 4, 500 | 4, 730 | 5, 200 | 5, 160 | 5,305 | 5,160 | 4,520 | 5,310 | 5,330 |  |
| Exports, incl. rexports (metal)-..----.-.-.... do | 14 |  | 106 | 122 | 175 | 174 | 177 | 185 | 48 | 83 | 4 | 91 |  |  |
| Stocks, rig, end of month, total | 16,491 | 17, 024 | 16, 872 | 16,331 | 14,751 | 14,761 | 14,944 | 13,513 | 15,616 | 13,675 | 16. 362 | 16, 348 | 10.509 |  |
| Industry Price, pig, Straits (N. Y ) , prompt | 12,085 | 12,769 | 14,017 | 14,979 | 14, 100 | 13,970 | 13,905 | 12, 813 | 14, 5130 | 13,644 | 15.380 | 15,685 | 16, 115 |  |
| Zine: | . 9354 | . 9304 | . 9110 | . 8857 | . 8727 | . 9077 | . 9104 | . 9139 | . 9137 | . 9364 | . 9083 | . 0646 | . 9626 | 9609 |
| Mine production, recoverable zinc.-...- short | 34, 178 | 35,511 | 38,338 | 39,035 | 41, 205 | 39,389 | 45, 216 | 42,886 | 44,273 | 43, 4:7 | 41,817 | -42,323 | 41,242 |  |
| Imports ( general): Ores and coneentrates | 38,563 | 37,612 | 38,813 | 40,811 | 39,076 | 29,832 | 35,191 | 41, 262 | 34, 134 | 33,949 | 35, 802 | 41,600 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Secondary (redistilled) production, total....-do. | 5.756 | 5,923 | 5,684 | 5,609 | 5,937 | 5,192 | 5,784 | 5,387 | 5, 004 | 5,457 | 5,483 | 6,038 |  |  |
| Consumption, fabricators', total | 73.616 | 79,545 | 82, 461 | 81, 742 | 85, 119 | 80, 602 | 96,388 | 91,312 | 94, 913 | 92, 739 | 70, 889 | 87, 687 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumers' - .-.........-.-.-.-.-....... do | 93, 872 | 93,362 | 96,076 | 100,757 | 97,013 | 101,734 | 102, 438 | 103, 304 | 104,003 | 106. $4 \times 3$ | r 114,115 | 121, 199 |  |  |
| Price, prime Westem (st. Louis) ..... dol. per lb . | . 1141 | . 1150 | . 1150 | . 1150 | . 1150 | . 1150 | . 1150 | . 1193 | . 1200 | . 1223 | . 1250 | . 1250 | .1293 | 1300 |
| Zine oxide (zine content of ore consumed) short tons | 6, 050 | 6,126 | 5,526 | 6,148 | 6, 610 | 6,376 | 6. 774 | 6, 563 | 6,725 | 7,021 | 7,062 | 7,175 |  |  |
| $r$ Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. $\quad$ Includes fata not shown semarately. $\oplus$ Basic metal content. <br> Thata hegiming lanuary 1955 are not strictly comparable with earlier data becuuse of a clunge in coverape and method of reporting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *New (or substituted) series in most cases. All series (excent as noted) are compiled by the $\mathcal{U}$. S. Department of Interior. Bureau of Mines; data prior to August 1954 for new series will be |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tion, and stocks of copper ind shipments of mill and foundry products are compiled by BDSA. Lead-producers' stocks of lead ore and bullion are compiled by the A merican Bureau of Metal Statisties: stocks of serap lead are in gross weight. Tin-total stocks include Government stocks available for industry use. Zinc-primary smelter production of slab zinc is derived by sub- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of business statistics | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\substack{\text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber }}}$ | October | November | Decem- ber | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

## HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC

Radiators and convectors, cast iron:


## MACHINERY AND APPARATUS

Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly totals: Blowers and fans, new orders.-.......- thous. of dol
Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net
Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net
mo. ave. shipments, $1947-49=100$
Furnaces, industrial, new orders, net:
Electric processing --..............-.-. thous. of dol
Fuel-fired (except for hot rolling ste
New orders............ ave. shipments, $1945-47=100$ Shipments ...............................................
orders .-.....--.................................thous. of dul Tractors (except contractors' off-highway and garden):
 Wheel-type-

## ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Batteries (automotive replacement only), shipments Honshold electrical appliances, sales billed: Refrigerators, index Vacuum cleaners. standard type.-.------ thousands
Washers,
domestic sales Radio sets, production§
Television sets (incl. combination), productions
Insulating materials and related products: Insulating materials, sales billed inder
Fiber products:
Laminated fiber products, shipments $\oplus$
Vulcanized fiber:
Consumption of fiber paper-........thous. of lb Shipments of vulcanized products. thous. of dol Steel conduit (rigid), shipments ..........thous. of ft -
Motors and generators, quarterly:
New orders, index.....................1947-49 $=100$
Polyphase induction motors, $1-200$ hp: Polyphase induction motors, $1-200 \mathrm{hp}$ :I
New orders. Billings Direct current motors and generators, 1-200 hp:
 Billings....

| 3,2, 217 6,478 | 3,354 5,915 | 2,700 5,400 | 1,956 | 1,675 5,876 | 1,970 | 2,419 | 2,035 6,991 | 1,732 7898 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 102,888 | 101,916 | 67,660 | 46,882 | 57,282 | 58,041 | 59, 218 | 60,155 | 65,407 |
| 57, 306 | 53, 174 | 53,978 | 57, 125 | 50, 686 | 51, 163 | 62,655 | 71,864 | 69,732 |
| 222,839 | 216,956 | 190, 328 | 160, 494 | 167,752 | 200, 306 | 232, 431 | 196,705 | 199,682 |
| 7,708 | 7,320 | 6, $6 \times 2$ | 5, 586 | 5,564 | 5,527 | f,063 | 4, 283 | 4, 107 |
| 204,947 | 197,984 | 174, 549 | 146, 135 | 153,065 | 186, 433 | 217,466 | 182,502 | 187,735 |
| 10, 184 | 11,652 | 9, 127 | 8,773 | 9,123 | 8,343 | 8,902 | 9,920 | 7,840 |
| 351, 135 | 417, 18.3 | 284, 688 | 110, 24.5 | 75,004 | 90, 897 | 105.257 | 98,307 | 122, 722 |
| 55, 091 | 66,824 | 37,823 | 9,094 | 4, 824 | 4,422 | 7.710 | 8,624 | 10,624 |
| 205, 345 | 257, 606 | 195,337 | 74,513 | 41,646 | 38,228 | 50,350 | [0,311 | 74,605 |
| 90, 699 | 92, 755 | 51,528 | 20,638 | 28, 534 | 48,247 | 47, 297 | 39,372 | 37, 493 |
| 148,370 | 137,820 | 107,615 | 81, 130 | 85,476 | 79,537 | 87, 121 | 91,908 | 99,937 |
| 82,023 | 79,022 | 64, 312 | 50,341 | 50,923 | 47, 740 | 53,673 | 58,012 | 62, 696 |
| 57, 503 | 50,963 | 38,594 | 28,055 | 31,899 | 28,917 | 30, 510 | 31,484 | 34, 284 |
| 8,844 | 7,835 | 4,709 | 2,734 | 2,654 | 2,880 | 2,938 | 2,412 | 2,957 |
| 201,405 | 198, 001 | 175, 550 | 163,458 | 200,001 | 214, 703 | 248, 754 | 231,694 | 216, 731 |
| 37,685 |  |  | 39,739 |  |  | 55, 813 |  |  |
| 14,840 |  |  | 16,087 |  |  | 14,648 |  |  |
| 68.3 | 147.5 | 61.4 | 113.9 | 81.0 | 90.4 | 163.6 | 178.6 | 145.7 |
| 986 | 2,403 | 1,190 | 1,246 | 1,148 | 976 | 1,342 | 2,234 | 1,813 |
| 1,241 | 1,936 | 1,534 | 4,100 | 3,543 | 4,390 | 5,609 | 5,032 | 3,801 |
| 180.9 | 148.9 | 119.5 | 202.9 | 203.0 | 209.4 | 214.6 | 178.1 | 243.7 |
| 213.4 | 191.0 | 179.5 | 203.4 | 167.3 | 168.2 | 202.5 | 180.1 | 180.9 |
| 5,050 | 3,828 | 5,224 | 4,787 | 5,220 | 6,709 | 6,161 | 5,447 | 6,411 |
| a 444,167 |  |  | a157. 655 | 66,178 | 71,786 | 79,302 | 94,718 | 82, 289 |
| a 81, 126 |  |  | - 87, 716 | 41,431 | 45,807 | 54,025 | 64, 847 | 51, 016 |
| a 63, 041 |  |  | -69,939 | 24,747 | 25,979 | 25, 277 | 29,871 | 31,273 |
| 2,728 | 2,667 | 2,410 | 1,796 | 1,478 | 1,647 | 1,321 | 1,281 | 1,572 |
| 73.4 | 51.0 | 47.2 | 61.7 | 96.0 | 94.0 | 106.0 | 96.0 | 104.0 |
| 238.2 | 263.2 | 237.9 | 217.0 | 250.1 | 262.7 | 358.2 | 244.1 | 261.2 |
| 379.7 | 339.2 | 308.4 | 264.8 | 357.4 | 353.2 | 370.6 | 313.5 | 341.8 |
| 1932.3 | 997.8 | 1,098.7 | ${ }^{1} 1,261.6$ | 1,068.1 | 1,089.7 | 1 1,482.3 | 1,099.8 | 1,114.0 |
| 1947.8 | 921.5 | 858.5 | 1833.4 | 654.6 | 702.5 | 1831.2 | 583.2 | 467.4 |
| 123.2 | 116.7 | 123.9 | 138.3 | 132.0 | 137.0 | 160.0 | 160.0 | 154.0 |
| 10,337 | 9,528 | 9,596 | 10,535 | 9,426 | 10,076 | 12,211 | 11, 106 | 10,909 |
| 3, 062 | 3,251 | 2,964 | 3,794 | 4,037 | 3,918 | 4, 876 | 4, 591 | 4,778 |
| 1,217 |  | 1,350 | 1,540 |  | 1,565 | 1. 803 | 1,815 | 1,799 |
| 27, 616 | 27,622 | 29,645 | 25,911 | 24,049 | 25,898 | 29,762 | 30, 521 | 32, 504 |
| 129.7 |  |  | 156.7 |  |  | 155.0 |  |  |
| 33, 448 |  |  | 34, 476 |  |  | 38,649 |  |  |
| 33, 501 |  |  | 36, 184 |  |  | 34, 638 |  |  |
| 6,755 |  |  | 8, 130 |  |  | 6,729 |  |  |
| 7,337 |  |  | 9,942 |  |  | 9, 052 |  |  |



PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS

| COAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anthracite: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.-......................... thous. of short tons Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of month | 2,253 | 2,194 | 2,500 | 2,816 | 2,333 | 2,442 | 1,910 | 1,640 | 1,888 | 2,024 | 1,755 | 1,812 | r 2,333 | D 2,136 |
| Exports thous. of short tons.- | 1,405 | 1,504 | 1,293 | 1,293 | 1,267 | 1,164 | 1, 132 | 1,145 | 1,081 | 1,000 | 1,008 | 1, 048 | 942 |  |
|  | 273 | 403 | 359 | 348 | 311 | 253 | 175 | 148 | 176 | 226 | 207 | 242 |  |  |
| Retail, composite.-.-.........-dol. per short ton.- | 24. 66 | 24.96 | 25.19 | 25. 40 | 25.52 | 25.67 | 25. 67 | 25.64 | 24.08 | 24.18 | 24.50 | 24. 48 | 24. 63 |  |
| Wholesale, chestnut, f. o. b. car at mine....-do... | 13.836 | 13.350 | 13.507 | 13.657 | 13. 721 | 13.721 | 13. 721 | 13.721 | 11.829 | 11.829 | 12. 257 | 12.257 |  |  | ${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Represents 5 weeks' production. a Quarterly total.

8 Radio production comprises home, portable battery, automobile, and clock models; television sets include combination models. Data for September and December 1954 and March, June, and September 1955 cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
$\dagger$ Data for polyphase induction motors cover 33 companies for 3 d quarter 1954 and 34 thereafter; for direct current motors and generators, 27 companies.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of bUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\text { Septern－}}$ | October | Novem－ ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Janu－ ary | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem－ ber | October |

## PETROLEUM，COAL，AND PRODUCTS－Continued



## PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS

Crude petroleum：

Refinery operations．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．of capacity
Consumption（runs to stills）－－．－．．．．．．．．．．thous of bbl
Stocks，end of month：
Gasoline－bearing in U．S．，total
At refineries
At tank farms and in pipelines．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Exports

Refined petroleum products：
Fuel oil：

| Production： |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Distillate fuel oil | thous．of bbl． |
| Residual fuel oi |  |
| Domestic demand： |  |
| Distillate fuel oil： |  |
| Residual fuel oil |  |
| Consumption by type of consumer： |  |
| Electric－power plants． |  |
| Railways（class I） |  |
| Vessels（bunker oil） <br> Stocks，end of month： |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Exports： |  |
| Distillate fuel oil |  |
| Residual fuel oil． |  |
| Prices，wholesale： |  |
| Distillate（New York Harbor，No． 2 fuel） |  |
| Residual（Okla．，No． 6 fuel）．．．－－．－．dol．per bbl |  |
| Kerosene： |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Exports |  |
| Price，wholesale，bulk lots（New | ork Harbor） |



会 $\begin{array}{r} \\ 580 \\ 334 \\ 101 \\ 750 \\ 258 \\ 99 \\ 506 \\ 755 \\ 316 \\ 415 \\ 2 \\ 233 \\ 283 \\ 869 \\ 166 \\ 095 \\ 476 \\ 556 \\ 155 \\ 487 \\ 397 \\ 703 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 S品

ぶ



| $\infty$ ¢気気 | ${ }_{\infty}^{\infty}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 30才 | 8 |

$$
\begin{array}{r}
64 \\
5,327
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 745 \\
& 457 \\
& 748
\end{aligned}
$$

| Unless otherwise stated, slatistics through 1954 and | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | $\begin{gathered}\text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber }\end{gathered}$ | October | November | Decem1ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Fehruary | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS-Continued

| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Refined netroloum products-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lubricants: Production | 4. 522 | 4,475 | 4.470 | 4.54f | 4,565 | 3.992 | 4. 602 | 4. 691 | 4. 740 | 4,818 | 4. 557 | 4. 871 |  |  |
|  | 3,308 | 3.285 | 3. 086 | 2.461 | 3,180 | 2.901 | 3.665 | 3.589 | 3.766 | 3, 750 | 3,488 | 3,986 |  |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month.-----.-.---- do | 9,230 | 9,183 | 9,475 | 9.702 | 10. 168 | 10, $08{ }^{\circ}$ | 9.779 | 9.615 | 9,430 | 9, 233 | 8.947 | 8,547 |  |  |
|  | 967 | 1, 180 | 1,035 | 1,296 | 892 | 1.094 | 1. 179 | 1,211 | 1,097 | 1,208 | 1,259 | 1, 220 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, bright stock (midonntinent. <br>  | . 180 | . 180 | 180 | . 180 | 180 | . 180 | . 180 | . 180 | . 180 | . 180 | . 180 | . 180 | ग. 190 |  |
| Motor fuel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gasoline (including aviation): thous of bhe | 105. 32.5 | 107, 167 | 105.896 | 111.753 | 112808 | 102.342 | 109.838 | 105090 | 111.759 | 111.759 | 118,548 | 119,601 |  |  |
| Gasoline and naphtha from crude oil ...do.. | 92, 126 | 53, 595 | 92. 249 | 48, 878 | 99,419 | 90, 424 | 97, 207 | 92,793 | 90,016 | 99,291 | 105, 882 | 106, 311 |  |  |
| Natural-gas liquids: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Used at refineries (incl benzol) -...... do. Used in other gasoline blends, ete. do. | 10.487 2,712 | 10,612 2,900 | 10,604 3,043 | 10.099 2. 7. | 10.857 2.532 | 9, 2,461 | 10.067 2,564 | 9.486 2,740 | 10, 2, 216 | 10,001 2,467 | 10.475 2,491 | 10,643 2,647 |  |  |
| Used in other gasolme blends, ete..... do | 2, 712 | 2,960 | 043 | 76 | 2. 532 | 2,467 | 2,564 | 2, 780 | 2,716 | 2, 467 | 2, 491 | 2,647 |  |  |
| Domestic demand...-----------------.- do | 104, 706 | 105, 607 | 102,303 | 104. 258 | 96, 397 | 88, 464 | 105, 684 | 111, 116 | 115, 707 | 120,710 | 115,653 | 121, 816 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 142.437 74,786 | 141,046 73.511 | 142,163 74.291 | 146,650 80.97 | 159.486 92.062 | 170.422 1019.9 | 172.396 101.149 | 165,413 93.285 | 158,552 85.132 | 147,154 76,363 | 146,844 75,499 | 141,352 72.578 |  |  |
|  | 4, 886 8.479 | 73, 31 8.615 | 74.291 8.441 | 80,97 8,721 | 92.092 10.076 | 101.6 .11 11.221 | 101.109 11,576 | 93.285 10.188 | 85,132 10,199 | 76,313 10,285 | 75,499 $r$ 10.235 | 72.578 10,560 |  |  |
| Natural gasoline and allied products ... do | 15,358 | 15,868 | 15, 168 | $14,03 \%$ | 12.973 | 12.064 | 12,805 | 13,400 | 14,966 | 16,327 | 17,553 | 18,048 |  |  |
| Exports (motor fuel, gasoline, jet fuel)........ do ... Prices, gasoline: | 2, 202 | 2,384 | 2,056 | 2,154 | 1.765 | 1,641 | 1.559 | 1,642 | 2,135 | 2,000 | 2,471 | 2,416 |  |  |
| Wholesale, refinery (Oklahoma, group, 3) <br> dol. per gal | . 105 | . 105 | . 105 | . 105 | . 105 | . 105 | . 100 | . 105 | . 108 | . 108 | . 108 | .110 | p. 110 |  |
| Wholesale, regular grade ( $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y}$.) .-....-...do... | . 125 | . 125 | . 125 | . 12. | . 125 | . 125 | . 125 | . 125 | . 125 | . 125 | . 125 | 125 | p. 125 |  |
| Retail, service stations, 50 cities........... do. | 213 | 213 | . 213 | 213 | 211 | 212 | 214 | . 216 | . 215 | . 214 | . 219 | 218 | 211 |  |
| Aviation gasoline: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, total.-...-....-.-......... thous. of bbl 100-octane and above.- ................... . do. | 7.709 6.127 | 7,969 6,209 | 7,717 | 8,561 | 8,019 | 7, 24.5 | 8.217 | 7,878 | 8,771 | 8,92h | 9,315 | 9,416 |  |  |
|  | 6, 127 | 6,209 9,876 | 6,096 | 7,008 | 6,064 | 5.745 10.390 | 5.934 10.030 | 6, 433 | 6, 496 | 7,169 | 6.942 | 7, 227 |  |  |
|  | 9,796 | 9,876 6,051 | 9,500 | 9. 218 5,569 | 10.130 6.113 | 10.312 0.384 | 10,030 6,063 | 9,605 6,098 | 9.0775 6,124 | 8,557 5,230 | 9.556 6.115 | 9.621 6.210 | ---... |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,210 |  |  |
| Production | 4,633 | 4,008 | 4,208 | 3, 806 | 4,163 | 4,205 | $5.28 \%$ | 4,243 | 4,845 | 5,007 | 4, 549 | 5,029 |  |  |
| Donestic demand.------------------.-. .- do | 4,317 | 4,444 | 4.076 | 3,643 | 3,906 | 4,369 | 5, 187 | 4,202 | 4,972 | 4,833 | 4, 711 | 4.899 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month...........-.-.-.-.-.-. . do | 3,356 | 2,920 | 3,052 | 3,215 | 3,472 | 3,368 | 3,566 | 3,607 | 3,480 | 3,619 | 3, 456 | 3,542 |  |  |
| Asphalt: P (roduction |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7.999 | 7,413 | 5,371 | 4, 200 | 4, 246 | 4,230 | 5,067 | 6, 278 | 7, 827 | 8,799 | 9.506 | 9, 462 |  |  |
| Wtoeks, refnery, end of month....--------. do | 5,912 | 5,702 | 6, 165 | 7,175 | 8, 623 | 9,888 | 10,869 | 11.779 | 11, 524 | 9,943 | 9, 107 | 6,918 |  |  |
| Production -------------------------------- do | 453 | 450 | 485 | 404 | 433 | 427 | 466 | 441 | 423 | 464 | 433 | 408 |  |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of menth.-.....-.-.-....do.. | 567 | 572 | 589 | 562 | 579 | 578 | 542 | 552 | 554 | 590 | 602 | 573 |  |  |
| Asphalt products, shipments: <br> Asphalt roofing, total thous. of squares. | 7,103 | 6,129 | 5,149 | 3,134 | 3,190 | 3,264 | 5,533 | 6,090 | 5,972 | 6,950 | r 5, 225 | r 7, 183 | 6,242 |  |
| Roll roofing and cap sheet: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ©, 2 |  |
| Smooth surfaced.-- -----------------.-. - do... | 1,364 | 1,248 | 989 | 568 | 603 | 652 | 1,134 | 1,088 | 986 | 1,136 | 850 | r 1,342 | 1. 203 |  |
|  | 1,572 | 1,388 | 1,157 | 674 | 686 | 687 | 1,063 | 1,109 | 1,115 | 1,316 | 1, 074 | + 1,528 | 1.352 |  |
| Shingles, all types..- ---------------.----- do-..- | 4,167 | 3,543 | 3,002 | 1,892 | 1,902 | 1,925 | 3,336 | 3,912 | 3,870 | 4,498 | 3,300 | r 4, 314 | 3. 707 |  |
|  | ${ }_{02}^{151}$ | 142 | 124 | 56.84 | c, 8.8 | 79 | 19.125 | ¢989 | 97 | 109 | 91 | 124 | 139 |  |
|  | 92,242 | 74,223 | 71,952 | 56,707 | 62, 720 | 81,326 | 112, 726 | 89,320 | 77,040 | r 109, 404 | 69,355 | r 97, 146 | 74,887 |  |

## PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING

| PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pulpwood: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts -- --------.- thous of cords ( 128 cu . ft.).- | 2, 487 | $\stackrel{2}{9} 701$ | 2, 5.57 | 2. 64.5 | 2, 823 | 2,690 | 2, 6478 | 2, 189 | $\stackrel{2}{2}, 416$ | 2, 713 | 2, 734 | r 3.075 $r$ | 2,966 |  |
|  | 2, 414 | 2, 644 | 2,579 | 2,417 | 2, 688 | 2, 512 | 2, 862 | 2,752 | 2, 842 | 2,837 | 2, 605 | r 2,878 | 2, 716 |  |
| Wtocks, end of month.-..-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. . . do. | 4,794 | 4,854 | 4, 840 | 5,070 | 5,386 | 5,563 | 5,348 | 4,785 | 4,359 | 4,235 | 4, 363 | 4,566 | 4,809 |  |
| Waste paper: <br> Receipts -....- --.-- .-.....................-. - short tons | 671, 957 | 697, 893 | 682, 749 | 674,021 | 655, 291 | 643.881 | 785,696 | 743, 006 | 795, 214 | 865, 151 | 668, 080 | -781,481 | 763, 099 |  |
|  | 683, 164 | 702, 283 | 678,695 | 643, 691 | 686,004 | (175. 121 | 785, 023 | 733, 154 | 793, 855 | 904, 539 | 633,344 | r802, 637 | 779, 16i |  |
| stocks, end of month | 419,126 | 414,332 | 422, 740 | 454, 263 | 428. 747 | 397,734 | 398, 987 | 407, 295 | 408,530 | 779, 120 | 436, 772 | r 415,277 | 398.991 |  |
| WOOD PULP <br> Production: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, all grades --..........- thous. of short tons | 1,501.3 | 1,649.8 | 1,615.8 | 1,491.0 | 1, 654. 5 | 1,564.8 | 1,784. 1 | 1,709.4 | 1,787.9 | 1,768.3 | 1,631.2 | r 1, 810.7 | 1,711.0 |  |
| bissolving and special alpha......--.-.-...... do. | 55.0 | 71.4 | 74.9 | 72.1 | 78.1 | 72.7 | 82.1 | 70.4 | 91.5 | 89.2 | 66.6 | 09.4 | 61.6 |  |
|  | 803.4 | 894.2 | 875.1 | 784.6 | 881.7 | 852.8 | 964.3 | 929.2 | 976.8 | 971.0 | 891.7 | 976.8 | 943.7 |  |
| Sulfite | 195.3 | 206.4 | 199.2 | 188.0 | 216.9 | 196.5 | 223.0 | 233.9 | 211.8 | 210.6 | 201.0 | 210.9 | 204.8 |  |
| Groundwood. | 200.5 | 209.3 | 207.6 | 205.6 | 212.1 | 206.1 | 233.9 | 219.7 | 226.2 | 219.8 | 218.0 | ${ }^{\top} 230.7$ | 222.1 |  |
| Sefibrated or exploded.......-.............d | 104.7 | 108.4 | 103.4 | 93.3 | 104.5 | 96.0 | 116.8 | 106.6 | 112.0 | 112.1 | 105.5 | 115.9 | 110.8 |  |
| Soda, semichem., sereenings, damaged, ete do Stocks, end of month: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 142.4 | 160.1 | 155.6 | 147.3 | 161.1 | 140.7 | 164.0 | 158.6 | 170.0 | 165.6 | 148.5 | 176.9 | 168.0 |  |
|  | 736.9 | 735.0 | 78.5 .4 | 759.6 | 743.4 | 731.5 | 714.0 | 712.1 | 719.3 | 752.9 | 741.0 | 759.4 | 76.4 |  |
|  | 165.6 | 173.2 | 190.0 | 103.4 | 175.9 | 197.8 | 155.8 | 154.9 | 162.0 | 170.8 | 162.8 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 164.8$ | 152.1 |  |
|  | 501.1 | 495.1 | 518.1 | 517.7 | 489.6 | 489.1 | 485.0 | 479.5 | 475.0 | 491.2 | 491.8 | r 504.5 | 520.5 |  |
|  | 70.2 | 66.7 | 77.3 | 84.6 | 77.9 | 74.6 | 73.2 | 77.7 | 82.3 | 90.9 | 86.4 | 88.1 | 92.3 |  |
| Exports, all grades, total .-...-.-.-.-.-.-.-......- do | 49.8 | 44.1 | 39.9 | 536 | 49.0 | 62.5 | 54.4 | 55.5 | 49.3 | 49.8 | 52.5 | 53.5 |  |  |
| Dissolving and special alpha---.-.-...-......- do | 15.1 | 16.4 | 13.4 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 13.1 | 15. 1 | 16.1 | 12.4 | 15.4 | 19.0 | 11.5 |  |  |
|  | 34.7 | 27.8 | 26.5 | 39.7 | 35.0 | 49.4 | 39.3 | 39.4 | +37.0 | 34.5 | 33.5 | 89.0 |  |  |
| Imports, all grades, total . .-.-.-.........-........ do. | 171.7 | 174.9 | 206.4 | 169.5 | 158.2 | 149.1 | 208.6 | 159.6 | 181.1 | 208.4 | 157.2 | 213.5 |  |  |
| Dissolving and special alpha......------..... do. - | 22.7 | 16.9 | 19.1 | 16.7 | 10.2 | 13.8 | 19.1 | 18.8 | 19.2 | 21.5 | 15.2 | 18.1 |  |  |
|  | 149.0 | 158.0 | 187.3 | 152.8 | 148.0 | ${ }^{*} 135.4$ | 189.5 | 140.8 | 161.9 | 186.9 | 142. 1 | 195.5 |  |  |
| $r$ Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. <br> * Vew series. Prior to 195t, included with data for 9 | $\text { oliter, } \mathrm{k}$ | oscrob, a | distil | fuel oi | or Jan | - Jul | 54 heu | see not | 1' on | -35 | - Nove | 比 1954 | RVEY | dearlier |
| issues. <br> OAsphalt-5.5 bhl $=1$ short ton; wax-1 brl $=2801$ $\sigma^{2}$ Effective with the October 1055 strove data as | mined | $\text { the } B$ | ana of the | Census | ve bee | arstit | for | rom | Uhi |  | Pro | rs A | tion |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\substack{\text { Septem- }}}$ | October | November | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary- } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\substack{\text { Septem- }}}$ | October |

## PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING-Continued

| Paper and paper products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All paper and board mills, production: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and board, total-...... ${ }^{\text {Paper }}$ (thous. of short tons | 2,214 | 2,367 1,025 | 2,294 | 2, 16.1 | 2. 345 1,040 1,04 | $\begin{array}{r}2.249 \\ \hline 989\end{array}$ | 2,575 1,117 | 2.457 1,066 | 2, 545 1,083 | 2, 559 1,079 | $\begin{gathered} 2,265 \\ 969 \end{gathered}$ | 2,605 $+1,078$ |  |  |
|  | 983 | 1,057 | 1,040 | 9:0 | 1,054 | 1,024 | 1,167 | 1,113 | 1,170 | 1,197 | 1,026 | 1.218 | 1.162 |  |
| Wet-machine board...-.-.....-............- do | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 9 | $r 14$ | 13 |  |
| Construction paper and board.-.-.-....----- - - | 253 | 265 | 244 | 226 | 239 | 224 | 277 | 265 | 278 | 270 | 261 | 296 | 275 |  |
| Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint. and paperboard (American Paper and Pulp Association): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new-...-...... thous. of short tons.- | 868.0 | 885.7 | 874.4 | 899.5 | 972.2 | 919.5 | 1, 049.2 | 955.4 | 959.2 | 985.2 | 894.3 | 946.0 |  |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month | 612.4 <br> 861.8 <br> 6.8 | 598.2 915.5 | 586.5 889.4 | 806.3 852.7 8 | 713.5 929.5 | 701.8 879.7 | 756.8 <br> 999.6 | 750.9 951.8 | 770.6 958.0 | 805.6 953.3 | 838.7 850.6 | 853.0 956.0 |  |  |
|  | 855.9 | 904.5 | 88.5 .3 | 855.7 | 930.1 | 878.5 | 1,007.3 | 939.2 | 952.2 | 960.2 | 834.9 | 936.0 |  |  |
|  | 428.2 | 432.5 | 437.8 | 43 C .2 | 445.7 | 420.6 | ${ }_{4} 413.5$ | 422.7 | 426.7 | 433.0 | 437.0 | 443.0 |  |  |
| Fine paper: <br> Orders, new | 108.6 | 115.2 | 114.1 | 124.4 | 117.5 | 124.3 | 133.4 | 124.4 | 126.1 | 131.8 | 109.4 | 125.0 |  |  |
|  | 63.2 | 61.6 | 49.5 | 62.2 | 62.0 | 72.5 | 75.6 | 78.1 | 85.9 | 92.4 | 103.4 | 110.0 |  |  |
| Production.................................-- - do | 110.3 | 119.2 | 11 fi .3 | 118.1 | 121.5 | 116.7 | 127.7 | 120.6 | 125.2 | 126.6 | 98.6 | 124.0 |  |  |
| Shipments | 107.7 | 113.3 | 111.7 | 1119.2 | 124.7 | 121.5 | 134.1 | 120.4 | 124.5 | 133.9 | 98.8 | 122.0 |  |  |
| Printing paper: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, mnfilled, end of month -------.-....- do | 302.4 | 294.6 | 290.3 | 300.1 | 375.2 | 359.2 | 382.4 | 372.2 | 380.0 | 415.4 | 433.3 | 436.0 |  |  |
|  | 299.6 | 311.1 | 302.4 | 290.8 | 313.9 | 295.4 | 343.9 | 317.2 | 326.3 | 324.6 | 285.8 | 327.0 |  |  |
|  | 297.9 | 310.5 | 303.3 | 297.4 | 309.9 | 293.1 | 344.1 | 312.7 | 330.1 | 327.8 | 280.7 | 323.0 |  |  |
| Stocks, wht of month -................... do | 153.3 | 154.0 | 153.1 | 146.5 | 150.4 | 153.8 | 153.6 | 158.0 | 154.3 | 151.1 | 156. 2 | 160.0 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, book paper, "A" grade, Enelish finish, white, f. o. b. mill........dol. per 100 lb | 13.80 | 13.80 | 13.80 | 13.80 | r 14.00 | 14. 10 | 14. 10 | 14.10 | 14.10 | 14. 10 | 14.45 | 14.45 | ${ }^{p} 14.45$ |  |
| Coarse paper: <br> Orders, new .-.................thous. of short tons. | 283.6 | 285.7 | 201.0 | 296. 5 | 306.8 | 304.2 | 354.2 | 318.7 | 316.8 | 304.6 | 297.0 | 307.0 |  |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month.............do.... | 138.6 | 136.4 | 133.0 | 128.5 | 152.3 | 149.6 | 176.4 | 172.3 | 180.5 | 175.9 | 181.1 | 1850 |  |  |
|  | 281.3 | 301.9 | 297.1 | 278.1 | 302.3 | 293.1 | 331.6 | 310.1 | 313.4 | 311.4 | 283.9 | 304.0 |  |  |
|  | 280.9 | 302.1 | 247.3 | 281.5 | 298.9 | 287.8 | 332.8 | 311.1 | 309.0 | 311.5 | 282.4 | 301.0 |  |  |
| Newsprint: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 491.2 | 526.0 | 522.1 | 500.1 | 490.8 | 479.3 | 539.1 | 518.6 | 521.3 | 507.8 | 490.4 | 539.5 | 503.2 |  |
|  | 482.6 | 541.8 | 543.0 | 50f. 0 | 466.3 | 464.1 | 512.0 | 540.5 | 525.0 | 543.4 | 502.4 | 534.6 | 501.6 |  |
| Stocks, at mills, end of month-...------..... do | 167.6 | 151.7 | 130.9 | 125.0 | 149.6 | 164.8 | 191.9 | 170.0 | 166.3 | 130.7 | 118.7 | 123.6 | 125.2 |  |
| Consumption by publishers......-.-.-........do. | 388.3 | 437.2 | 420.4 | 408.0 | 383.5 | 365.2 | 438.9 | 431.8 | 455.4 | 422.2 | 378.4 | 384.7 | 424.8 |  |
|  | 96.6 | 110.3 | 106.5 | 109.2 | 115.6 | 109.9 | 125.5 | 120.9 | 133.5 | 131.2 | 124.5 | 134.9 | 125.0 |  |
|  | 98.2 | 107.4 | 107.9 | 111.5 | 113.9 | 110.6 | 125.1 | 121.1 | 131.1 | 133.4 | 121.7 | 137.0 | 124.3 |  |
| Stocks, and of month: <br> At mills $\qquad$ do | 7.0 | 10.0 | 8.5 | 6.2 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 9.8 | 7.7 | 10.5 | 8.4 | 9.1 |  |
|  | 490.3 | 448.9 | 434.1 | 439.4 | 417.8 | 412.2 | 383.1 | 369.2 | 340.4 | 345.2 | 358.7 | 404.0 | 379.7 |  |
|  | 64.8 | 77.1 | 88.4 | 76.9 | 131.1 | 87.7 | 82.6 | 78.8 | 865.4 | 86.4 | 83.7 | 81.0 | 88.2 |  |
|  | 396.9 | 415.2 | 455.4 | 445.8 | 392.5 | 364.3 | 435.8 | 421.2 | 446.7 | 447.5 | 392.0 | 454.8 |  |  |
| Price, rolls, contract, delivered to principal ports dol. per short ton. | 125.75 | 125.75 | 125.75 | 125.75 | 125.75 | 125.75 | 125.75 | 125.75 | 125.75 | 125.75 | 125.75 | 125.75 | ${ }^{p 125.75}$ |  |
| Paperboard (National Paperboard Association): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new --........... thous. of short tons. | 1,064.7 | 1.088.0 | 1.074.5 | 1,063.0 | 1.020 .3 | 1,085. 0 | 1, 311.7 | 1,163. 1 | 1,248.4 | 1,239.0 | 1,082. 4 | 1,305.7 | 1,167. 18 |  |
|  | 1428.8 $1,004.3$ | 390.5 $1,103.7$ | 343.2 $1.096,0$ | 363.0 $1,054.4$ | 450.7 $1,013.3$ | 1,043.1 | 515.7 $1,214.1$ | 507.6 $1,142.2$ | 1, 621.0 | 1, 582.2 $1,210.6$ | 602.9 $1,019.2$ | $1,665.8$ $1,264.3$ | 1585. 1,192 | $\begin{array}{r} 591.3 \\ 1,260.2 \end{array}$ |
|  | 1,004.3 | 1, 1034 | $\begin{array}{r}1.096,03 \\ \hline 93\end{array}$ | 1,054.4 | $1,013.3$ 92 | 1,043.1 | 1, 214.1 | ${ }^{1,142.2} 9$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,264.3 \\ 99 \end{array}$ | 1.192 .4 $r 97$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Folding paper boxes, index of value: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7,948 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 194.1 | 187.2 | 167.9 | 179.8 | 184.7 | 176.7 | 193.9 | 188.1 | 183.8 | 198.9 | 187.3 | 206.6 | 188.1 |  |
|  | 180.0 | 186.9 | 177.1 | 168.2 | 172.3 | 151.8 | 178.9 | 168.0 | 167.1 | 179.9 | 150.3 | 188.5 | 191.0 |  |
| PRINTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book publication, total_....-.-....number of editions.- | 888 | 1,408 | 941 | 860 | 971 | 950 | 1, 102 | 1, 175 | 1,069 | 993 | 920 | 723 | 951 |  |
|  | 754 | 1,198 | 811 | 701 | 771 | 756 | 855 | 965 | 838 | 800 | 692 | 588 | 783 |  |
|  | 134 | 210 | 130 | 159 | 200 | 194 | 247 | 210 | 231 | 193 | 228 | 135 | 168 |  |

RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

| RUBBER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Natural rubber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 52, 412 | 55,970 | 53,326 | 55, 096 | 56, 911 | 50, 997 | 58,472 | 52,963 | 54, 746 | 56, 282 | 46, 166 | ${ }^{r} 48,359$ | 51. 175 |  |
| Stocks, end of month-----------------------10.- | 119, 191 | 115, 970 | 105,025 | 102, 943 | 101, 050 | 97, 189 | 102,058 | 101, 620 | 106,650 | 100.861 | 105,782 | r 109.055 | 113, 859 |  |
| Imports, including latex and guayule.-........ do. | 48,618 | 49,432 | 45, 474 | 43, 557 | 49,941 | 50,790 | 61, 250 | 61,113 | 61, 042 | 52, 762 | 43, 626 | 59, 840 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (New York) dol. per lb. | . 241 | 265 | . 273 | 288 | . 325 | 354 | . 313 | . 323 | . 314 | . 348 | . 400 | . 455 | . 492 | . 432 |
| Chemical (synthetic): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 51,384 53,878 | 55,644 58,309 | 55,018 57,287 | 58,456 64,130 | 69,929 68,379 | 67,679 67,614 | 78,506 77,118 | 75,705 72,096 | 81,974 75,729 | 78,158 80,182 | 81,930 63,332 | 83,997 $+73,344$ | 83, 507 |  |
|  | 161, 662 | 161, 167 | 156,905 | 150,175 | 147, 813 | 141,660 | 143, 513 | 141, 538 | 143, 109 | 135, 843 | 145, 145 | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \mathrm{r} 2, \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 141, 297 |  |
|  | 2,161 | 3,294 | 2,908 | 2,672 | 3,422 | 3,148 | 4,454 | 5,564 | 5,740 | 8,710 | 7,896 | 10, 497 |  |  |
| Reclaimed rubber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-.---------------------------------- do | 22,332 | 23, 444 | 22,915 | 25, 762 | 25, 2.37 | 25,332 | 29,574 | 26,678 | 27,911 | 30, 426 | 24,034 | 25, 183 | 26,377 |  |
| Consumption_--------------------------- do-.-- | 19,926 | 22,098 | 22,321 | 24, 546 | 25, 322 | 24, 333 | 28,674 | 26, 609 | 27, 652 | 29, 157 | 22,563 | - 25.790 | 26, 444 |  |
|  | 29,632 | 30,395 | 29,451 | 30,746 | 29,656 | 30, 125 | 30,311 | 30,068 | 29,528 | 29,725 | 29,939 | r 27, 956 | 27,056 |  |

## $r$ Reyfsed. $\quad$ Preliminary

 wet-machine board was formerly included with paperboard.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of bUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | September | October | $\begin{array}{\|} \begin{array}{c} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array} \end{array}$ | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem. ber | October |

## RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS-Continued

| TIRES AND TUBES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pneumatic casings: $0^{7}$ <br> Production <br> thousands | 7,277 | 7,867 | 7,624 | 8,442 | 9, 0.40 | 8,745 | 10.083 | 9,153 | 9,949 | 10,703 | 9,027 | 8,717 | 9,125 |  |
| Shipments, total. .-.............................d. do.... | 6, 265 | 6, 264 | 6, 840 | 7,344 | 8. 911 | 8. 272 | 9,907 | 9,937 | 9, 865 | 10. 234 | 9,729 | 9.462 | 8. 453 |  |
|  | 1,601 | 1,868 | 3,124 | 3,707 | 3, 785 | 3,833 | 4,780 | 4, 457 | 4, 352 | 3, 931 | 3, 890 | 3.362 | 3. 142 |  |
|  | 4, 533 | 4, 248 | 3. 558 | 3,468 | 4,967 | 4,281 | 4.926 | 5,315 | 5,361 | 6. 129 | 5,711 | 5,980 | 8, 170 |  |
| Export... | 130 | 147 | 158 | 169 | 159 | 157 | 201 | 165 | 152 | 174 | 128 | 119 | 140 |  |
| Stocks, end of month..............-...........- do. | 11, 193 | 12,799 | 13, 676 | 14, 762 | 14,949 | 15,368 | 15,609 | 14,890 | 14,936 | 15, 460 | 14,684 | 13, 908 | 14,674 |  |
|  | 131 | 120 | 147 | 141 | 134 | 155 | 180 | 155 | 154 | 155 | 125 | 111 |  |  |
| Inner tubes: $0^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,489 | 3,946 | 3. 242 | 3,200 | 3.089 | 2, 850 | 3, 234 | 2, 8386 | 3,005 | 3,136 | 2,768 | ${ }^{2,923}$ | 3. 169 |  |
| Shipments | 4,049 | 3,207 | 2,691 | 2, 569 | 4,116 | 2, 862 | 3, 327 | 3,250 | 3,233 | 3,565 | 3,450 | 3,733 | 3,261 |  |
| Stocks, end of month...................................... <br> Exports. $\qquad$ | 7,296 65 | 8,313 62 | 8,706 69 | $\begin{array}{r}9.519 \\ \hline 0\end{array}$ | 8,252 88 | 8,244 81 | $\begin{array}{r}8,217 \\ \hline 96\end{array}$ | 7,963 87 | 7,735 62 | 7,326 78 | 6,664 | 5,917 48 | 5,966 |  |

STONE, ClAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

| PORTLAND CEMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production_-...-........................ thous. of bbl | 25, 522 | 25, 887 | 23,826 | 22, 290 | r 20, 223 | + 17,611 | + 22,340 | r 24,818 | + 27,031 | + 26,762 | 27,332 | 27, 861 |  |  |
| Percent of capacity | 106 | 104 |  |  | 13, 81 |  | ${ }^{\text {r }} 89$ | , 103 | , 108 | 111 | 107 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 109$ |  |  |
|  | 29,032 | 27, 134 | 22,766 | 16,347 | 13,520 | 14,031 | 22, 941 | 25, 295 | 29,527 | 31,606 | 29,467 | 31, 853 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month: Finished....................................$- d o ~$ | 10,909 | 9,667 | 10,732 | r 16.731 | r 23, 437 | +27,087 | +26,516 | - 26, 106 | - 23,672 | 18,855 | 16,727 | 12, 705 |  |  |
|  | 4,720 | 3,806 | 3, 634 | 5,274 | 7,888 | 10,812 | 12, 571 | 12,044 | 10,439 | 8,624 | 7,192 | 5, 373 |  |  |
| CLAY PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick, unglazed: <br> Production thous. of standard brick | 576, 185 | 561,190 | 557,097 | 519,144 | 468.522 | 445,775 | 562,507 | 569,355 | 613, 871 | 653,910 | 623.164 |  |  |  |
| Shipments.-.-...-.................................do... | 589,340 | 571, 103 | 548, 588 | 464,080 | 412,028 | 405,001 | 568,469 | 605,391 | 652,091 | 684.429 | 627, 200 | 680, 785 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, common, composite, f.o. b. plant dol. per thous. | 23.382 | 28.382 | 28.430 | 28.430 | 28.642 | 28. 559 | 28.559 | 28.654 | 28.750 | 28.846 | 28.452 | + 29.308 | ²9. 447 |  |
| Clay sewer pipe, vitrified: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 156, 115 | 148, 160 | 148,573 | 151,619 | 132, 268 | 133,933 | 163,417 | 142,879 | 156,551 | 179,359 | 151,504 | 173.326 |  |  |
|  | 157, 590 | 153,246 | 140,320 | 121,607 | 199, 512 | 108,975 | 148,750 | 147,018 | 173,337 | 197, 360 | 170, 587 | 193, 115 |  |  |
| structural tile, unglazed: <br> Production. | 81.278 | 81, 3in | 79,699 | 68, 1021 | 65,827 | 65,438 | 72,470 | 65, 146 | 67,600 | 77,358 | 72,615 | 73,397 |  |  |
|  | 77,095 | 79, 160 | 71, 874 | 64,351 | (63, 716 | 59, 583 | 69, 059 | 70, 105 | 72, 353 | 77. 109 | 69.8.0 | 80, 603 |  |  |
| glass Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glass containers: <br> Iroduction thous. of gross | 9,929 | 10,908 | 9, 305 | 8,538 | 10, 449 | 10,211 | 11,293 | 11,045 | 11,758 | 12. 219 | 11, 858 | 13, 109 | 11,234 |  |
| Shipments, domestic | 10,730 | 10, 145 | 9, 255 | 8,891 | 9,593 | 9,177 | 10, 930 | 10.422 | 11,635 | 12,063 | 10,996 | 14,361 | 11, 194 |  |
| General-use food: Nirrow-neck food.........................do do | 1. 511 | 1,121 | 830 | 767 | 833 | 846 | 1,038 | 1.052 | 1,114 | 1,176 | 1,217 | 1,852 | 1,750 |  |
| Wide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers, jelly glasses, and fruit jars) ............thous. of gross | 3,210 | 1,121 3,033 | 2,670 | 2,514 | 3,016 | 2,719 | 2,836 | 2,699 | 1,114 3,277 | 3,226 | 3,093 | 4,749 | 3,003 |  |
| Beverage ............................................. | 343 | 325 | 310 | 506 | 392 | 455 | 853 | 980 | 1.311 | 1,510 | 1,230 | 931 | 480 |  |
|  | ${ }_{1}^{677}$ | ${ }^{386}$ | 1561 | 167 | 596 | 536 | 854 | 1,970 | 1.156 | 1,282 | 1, 1612 | 1.145 | 739 |  |
|  | 1,165 | 1.408 | 1,304 | 1,012 | 847 | 976 | 1,257 | 1. 097 | 1,060 | 1.167 | 972 | 1.144 | 1,213 |  |
|  | 2, 938 | 2, 972 | $\begin{array}{r}2,409 \\ \hline 926\end{array}$ | 2, 369 | 2.772 923 | $\begin{array}{r}2,564 \\ \hline 903\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}12,894 \\ \hline 997\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,399 \\ \hline 930\end{array}$ | 2,555 | 2,491 | ${ }^{2} \times 1966$ | 3.027 1,184 | 1,018 |  |
|  | 303 | 243 | 245 | 289 | 214 | 178 | 201 | 195 | 203 | 213 | 212 | +329 | ${ }^{1} 329$ |  |
| Stocks, end of month...................--.....-do. | 13,336 | 13,721 | 13,4n1 | 12,892 | 13,301 | 14,058 | 14, 247 | 14,521 | 14,331 | 14,327 | 14.805 | 13, 263 | 13,040 |  |
| GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude gypsum, quarterly total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,140 \\ & 2,396 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 838 \\ 2,550 \end{array}$ |  |  | 2, 653 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 877 \\ 2.751 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Calcined, production, quarterly total ............. do | 2,070 |  |  | 2,026 |  |  | 2,025 |  |  | 2,148 |  |  |  |  |
| Gypsum products sold or used. quarterly total: <br> Uncalcined uses. $\qquad$ | 746, 827 |  |  | 814, 663 |  |  | 650,083 |  |  | 753, 092 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial uses.....-.........---..................- ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 60,138 |  |  | 66, 327 |  |  | 73,624 |  |  | a 72, 338 |  |  |  |  |
| Building uses: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plasters: <br> Base-coat $\qquad$ do |  |  |  |  |  |  | 395, 234 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 280, 403 |  |  | 266, 754 |  |  | 255, 906 |  |  | $a_{3512,123}^{40,1}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 688.5 |  |  | 641.8 |  |  | 683.3 |  |  | 724.4 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,021. 1 |  |  | 11,091. 4 |  |  | 1,137. 4 |  |  | a 1,157.4 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 58.0 |  |  |  |  |  | 44.3 |  |  | 55.8 |  |  |  |  |

rRevised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Includes data for laminated board.
${ }^{2}$ Data for 1954 for production, shipments, and stocks have been revised. Unpublished revisions (for January-May) are available upon request.
$\odot$ Comprises sheathing, formboard, tile, and for 1955 also laminated board.
a Revisions for gypsum products for 2d quarter 1954 (units as above): Industrial uses, 62,143; all other (including Keene's cement), 234,813; wallboard (excluding laminated board), 995.1 .

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Septem- ber | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS

| APPAREL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hosiery, shipments..--...-----.thous. of dozen pairs.- | 15,156 | 14,454 | 14,560 | 12,776 | 12,335 | 12,969 | 14, 162 | 12,001 | 10,713 | 12,585 | 10, 260 | 13,674 | 14,024 |  |
| Men's apparel, euttings: ${ }_{\text {Tailored garments: }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Suits .--.................thous. of units. | 11,655 | 1,456 | 1,592 | 12,050 | 1,848 | 1,816 | ${ }^{12,065}$ | 1,636 | 1,816 | 11,945 | 1,004 | 1,856 | 11,900 |  |
| Overcoats and topcoats......................do. | 1440 | 352 | , 324 | 1320 | , 296 | , 288 | 1335 | , 372 | + 496 | 1550 | 1,292 | + 564 | ${ }^{1} 605$ |  |
| Trousers (senarate), dress and sport.........do | ${ }^{14,620}$ | 4,464 | 4,272 | ${ }^{14,980}$ | 5,712 | 4,944 | ${ }^{1} 5,940$ | 5,856 | 5,328 | 15,520 | 3,696 | 5,088 | [5,640 |  |
| Shirts (woven fabrics), dress and sport thous. of doz. | ${ }^{11,795}$ | 1,692 | 1,728 | ${ }^{1} 1,715$ | 1,840 | 1,876 | 12,225 | 1,908 | 1,744 | 11,865 | 1,356 | 1,708 | ${ }^{1} 1,915$ |  |
| Work clothing: |  |  |  |  |  | 1,87 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dungarees and waistband overalls.-.-.-.-.-.- do...-- | 1435 1430 1 | 408 384 | 360 364 | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1265 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 352 300 | 388 300 | 1435 <br> 1415 | 416 360 | 424 | 1425 1410 | 304 <br> 324 | $\begin{array}{r}452 \\ +380 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1455 1395 |  |
| Women's, misses', juniors' outerwear, cuttings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | + 2,377 | 2, 269 | 2,463 | 2,035 | 2,187 | 2,110 | 2,896 | 1,146 | 887 | 1,839 | 2,170 | 2,697 | 2, 451 |  |
|  | r 17, 346 | 17,593 | 18,511 | 18,675 | 20,453 | 20, 273 | 28,070 | 29,459 | 23,912 | 24. 548 | 17, 136 | 22,950 | 21,188 |  |
|  | $\underset{+}{+} 798$ | -738 | 1,158 | 1,464 | 1,773 | 1,756 | 1, 846 | , 880 | 782 | 1.040 | 1,137 | 1,424 | -1930 |  |
| Waists, blouses, and shirts $\qquad$ thous. of doz.. <br> COTTON | + 1, 126 | 1,200 | 1,140 | 986 | 1,218 | 1,289 | 1,446 | 1,358 | 1,280 | 1,286 | 970 | 1,236 | 1,055 |  |
| Cotton (exclusive of linters): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| roduction: <br> Gimmings§. ....................thous. of running bales.- <br> Crop estimate, equivalent $500-\mathrm{lb}$. bales | 5,690 | 9,689 | 12,455 | ${ }^{2} 13,017$ | ${ }^{3} 13,413$ |  | 413,618 |  |  |  | 313 | 1,388 | 4,815 | ${ }^{3} 9.553$ |
| Consumption | 1817, 45 | 70 | 70 | 1801, 748 | 711, 286 | 720, 815 | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 1892,696 \\ 1892 \end{array}$ | 696, 354 | 703, 240 | '849, 116 | 566, 640 | 717,227 | 1874,837 | 814, 843 |
| Stocks in the United States, end of month, totaly thous. of bales. | r 21,117 | 20,079 | 18,997 | 17.718 | 16,699 | 15,695 | - 14, 469 | 13,558 | 12,646 | 11,520 | 11,121 | 717,227 | 22,824 |  |
| Domestic cotton, total .-....................do..-- | r 21,046 | 20,015 | 18,938 | 17, 654 | 16,637 | 15,586 | 14,410 | 13, 492 | 12,575 | 11, 449 | 11,055 | 22, 703 | 22, 777 |  |
| On farms and in transit....................do | +8,979 | 5, 934 | 3, 618 | 2,195 | 1,426 | 1,075 | 730 | 556 | 12,500 | 273 | , 220 | 11, 801 | 9,818 |  |
| Public storage and compresses.---....-....- do | + 10,997 | 12,733 | 13, 803 | 13, 824 | 13, 445 | 12, 668 | 11, 848 | 11, 162 | 10,399 | 9, 705 | 9, 474 | 9,729 | 11,782 |  |
| Consuming establishments.-.-.-.-.-.-...-. - do Foreign cotton, total. | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,070}$ | 1,348 | 1,517 | 1,635 6 | 1,767 | 1,843 | 1,832 | 1,774 | 1,676 | 1,471 | 1,361 | 1,173 | 1,177 |  |
|  | 199, 322 | 350, 853 | 389,625 | 496, 665 | 334,044 | 307,456 | 369, 241 | 239, 330 | 230,690 | 280, 923 | 58,855 | 60, 438 |  |  |
| Imports -.-.-......-.-........................... do | 6, 538 | 6,635 | 6. 898 | 10,129 | 16,489 | 16, 805 | 28,374 | 16,594 | 12,493 | 9,049 | 9,875 | 7,379 |  |  |
| Prices (farm), American upland --,---- cents per 1b-- | 34.6 | 34.7 | 33.2 | 32.7 | 32.5 | 31.7 | 31.9 | 31.9 | 31.5 | 31.4 | 32.1 | 32.7 | 33.8 | 32.8 |
| Prices, wholesale, middlins, ${ }^{15} / \mathrm{t}^{\prime \prime}$, average 14 mar- kets. | 34.4 | 34.2 | 33.7 | 33.9 | 34.0 | 34.1 | 33.5 | 33.4 | 33.7 | 33.8 | 33.7 | 33.6 | 33.0 | 32.9 |
| Cotton linters:9 thas of bales |  |  | 117 | 1113 | 125 | 115 | 1137 | 135 |  |  | 127 | 141 |  |  |
|  | 1177 | 224 | 214 | 1196 | 187 | 166 | 1140 | 102 | 87 | 157 | 51 | 67 | 1194 |  |
|  | ${ }^{+1,542}$ | 1,666 | 1,763 | 1,785 | 1,831 | 1,827 | 1,793 | 1,738 | 1,666 | 1,559 | 1,475 | 1,373 | 1,353 |  |
| COTTON MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton cloth: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton broad-woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly ...... mil. of linear yards. | 2,302 |  |  | 2,497 |  |  | 2,594 |  |  | '2,442 |  |  | - 2,418 |  |
|  | 50, 809 | 55, 821 | 48, 511 | 52,641 | 44, 123 | 47,427 | 64, 552 | 47, 886 | 49,821 | 41, 467 | 37, 192 | 37,097 |  |  |
|  | 7,622 | 6,908 | 10,887 | 9,953 | 7,683 | 7,035 | 10,940 | 8,481 | 9, 492 | 9,305 | 9,435 | 9,922 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Mill margins cents per lb- | 26.00 | 26. 60 | 26.80 | 26. 50 | 27.29 | 27.37 | 27.78 | 27.36 | 26. 59 | 26.34 | 26.65 | 27.21 | 28.91 | 29.78 |
| Denim, white back, 28 -inch, $80 z / \mathrm{yd}$ _cents per yd-- | 35.9 | 35.9 | 35.9 | 35.1 | 34.9 | 34.9 | 34.9 | 34. 9 | 34.9 | 34.9 | 34.9 | 35.4 | $\nu 36.4$ |  |
|  | 16.5 | 16.5 | 16.3 | 15.9 | 16.5 | 16. 5 | 16.3 | 16.0 | 15.8 | 16.0 | 16. 3 | 16.3 | $p 11.4$ |  |
| Sheeting, class B, 40 -inch, $48 \times 44-48$.....do. | 16.4 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 16.3 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 16.9 | $p 17.3$ |  |
| Cotton yarn, natural stock, on cones or tubes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale, f. o, b. mill: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20/2, carded, weaving........-...................... per lb.- <br> 36/2, combed, knitting $\qquad$ | .633 .919 | . 642 | .637 .931 | - 642 | .659 .931 | .664 .947 | . 665 | .664 .945 | .663 .945 | .665 .949 | .668 .955 | r. 676 $\Gamma .968$ | p. 693 p. 978 |  |
| Spindle activity (eotton system spindles):\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Active spindles, last working day, total.--.--thous... | 20,634 | ${ }^{20,696}$ | 20,782 | 20,626 | 20,782 | 20,954 | 20, 892 | 20,674 | 19, 824 | 19,840 | 20,708 | 20,735 |  |  |
| Consuming 100 percent cotton - .-.........do..-- | 19,276 | 19,295 | 19,348 9 | 19,136 | 19,282 | 19,429 10,046 | 19,365 112.400 | 19,160 9,594 | 18,302 9,678 | r $\begin{array}{r}18,335 \\ 111,789\end{array}$ | 19,147 8,234 | 19,136 10,088 | 19,243 112,287 |  |
| spindle hours operated, all fibers, total_-mil. of hr_A verage per working day | 111,222 158 1 | $\begin{array}{r}9,735 \\ \hline 493\end{array}$ | 9,464 | - $\begin{array}{r}11,059 \\ 442\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}9,934 \\ \hline 897\end{array}$ | 10,046 | 112.409 496 | $\begin{array}{r}9,594 \\ \hline 888 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 9,678 884 | 111,789 481 108 | 8, 234 | 10,088 | ${ }^{1} 12,287$ |  |
| Consuming 100 percent coiton-...............-do- | 1 10,455 | 9,042 | 8,768 | ${ }^{1} 10,239$ | 9, 184 | 9,299 | ${ }^{1} 11,485$ | 8,854 | 8,937 | ${ }^{1} 10,867$ | 7,546 | 9,293 | ${ }^{1} 11,363$ |  |
| Operations os pereent of eapacityor | ${ }^{1} 123.5$ | 134.6 | 131.3 | 122.5 | 138.0 | 140.2 | ${ }^{1138.4}$ | 134.6 | 135.7 | ${ }^{1} 132.3$ | 115.7 | 141.4 | ${ }^{1} 138.0$ |  |
| Rayon and acetate and mfs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Filament yarn and staple: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, domestic, producers': <br> Filament yarn mil. of lb. | 62.1 | 64.2 | 66.9 | 70.4 | 65.8 | 67.9 | 83.9 | 77.5 | 70.5 | 68.8 | 65.4 | 72.7 | 70.4 |  |
|  | 32.4 | 32.4 | 33.5 | 34.9 | 35.4 | 33.0 | 39.1 | 33.0 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 27.5 | 33.2 | 29.5 |  |
| Stocks, produerrs', end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Filament yarn ${ }^{\text {Staple }}$ (incl tow) | 64.8 | 61.4 | 58.9 | 55.6 | 55.5 | 50.4 | 44. 3 | 39.3 | 40.1 | 43.6 | 46.3 | r 44.9 | 47.7 |  |
|  | 30.3 7.535 | 33.1 8,300 | 33.6 9,915 | 32.0 12,696 | 28.6 11,906 | 1125.8 ${ }^{25}$ | 17, ${ }^{22.2}$ | 22.1 18,604 | 21.0 18,800 | 20.5 17,904 | 24.8 17,473 | r 1722.8 17.029 | 23.2 |  |
| Imports wholesale, viscose, f. o. b. shipping noint: | 7,535 | 8,300 | 9,915 | 12,696 | 11,906 | 11,356 | 17, 734 | 18,604 | 18,800 | 17, 904 |  |  |  |  |
| Filament, 150 denier---.-.-.-.-.-... dol. per lb.- | . 780 | . 780 | . 780 | . 780 | . 780 | . 780 | 830 | 830 | 830 | 830 | . 830 | 830 | p. 830 |  |
|  | . 336 | . 336 | . 336 | . 336 | . 336 | . 336 | 336 | . 336 | 336 | 336 | . 336 | . 336 | ${ }^{2} 7.336$ |  |
| Rayon and acetate broad-woven goods, production, quarterly total $\qquad$ thous. of linear yards.- | 407,576 |  |  | 464, 858 |  |  | 478, 901 |  |  | 471, 726 |  |  |  |  |
| SILK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Silk, raw: Imports | 567 | 814 | 777 | 692 | 1,400 | 812 | 879 | 585 | 658 | 492 | 505 | 997 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, white, Japanese, $20 / 22$ denier, $87 \%$ <br> (AA), f. o. b. warehouse <br> dol. per lb.- | 4.83 | 4. 75 | 4.78 | 4.60 | 1,400 4.61 | 4.53 | 4.46 | 4.56 | 4. 58 | 4. 60 | 4. 76 | 4. 85 | p 4.75 |  |
| wool |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, mill (clean basis): $¢$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 124,405 | 19,850 | 18,740 | ${ }^{1} 22,599$ | 21, 349 | 22,725 | ${ }^{1} 27,121$ | 22,722 | 23,495 | ${ }^{1} 27,041$ | 20,682 | 23, 142 | 125,814 |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} 11,498$ | 9,459 | 9,095 | 1 11,070 | 9,960 | 10, 195 | ${ }^{1} 12,676$ | 10,217 | 10,336 | 111,260 | 6,637 | r 10,509 | 13,242 |  |
| - Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Data cover a 5 -we <br> ${ }^{6}$ November 1 estimate of 1955 crop. ${ }^{7}$ Not strictly <br> qata for September and December 1954 and March, | comperiod compar , June, an | - Gin <br> ble with <br> d Septem | ings to data prio ber 1955 | December <br> to Augus <br> ver 5-wee | . <br> 1955. <br> $k$ period | innings to <br> and for ot | January <br> ther month |  | otal ginn <br> ; cotton |  | 4 crop. <br> numb |  |  | ember 1. <br> re for end |
| period covered. <br> §Total ginnings to end of month indicated. <br> $\sigma^{\top}$ The operation rate is calculated on a 5 -day, 80 -hou | week w | thout any | adjustm | $\text { it for } h$ | idays. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Septem- ber | October | Novernber | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | A pril | May | June | July | August | Septem ber | October |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued



TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

| AIRCRAFT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Civil aircraft (complete), shipments.....-. .-. ${ }^{\text {number }}$ - | 265 | 174 | 288 | 290 | 350 | 357 | 478 | 438 | 486 | 538 | 354 | 241 | 341. |  |
|  | 885.3 | 574.8 | 698.0 | 522.4 | 859.2 | 962.9 | 1,032. 1 | 762.5 | 1,139. 2 | 1,211.9 | 932.5 | 757.0 | 686.4 |  |
| Exportsor | 93 | 68 | 126 | 97 | 83 | 115 | 162 | 111 | 185 | 175 | 201 | 132 |  |  |
| MOTOR VEHICLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 369,942 | 287, 730 | 587, 785 | 766, 169 | 725, 379 | 744, 942 | 894, 597 | 881, 840 | 849,393 | 767, 182 | 768,621 | 716, 163 | 559,962 |  |
|  | 326 | 397 | 305 | 422 | 190 | 176 | 325 | 519 | 313 | 309 | 296 | 434 | 223 |  |
| Domestic...-------------------------------- do | 314 | -385 | 251 | - 332 | 185 | 148 | - 267 | 501 | 266 | 237 | 256 | 410 | 198 |  |
|  | 300, 998 | 221, 195 | 498,248 | 669,936 | 635, 513 | 677,705 | 791,280 | 753, 434 | 721, 139 | 647, 658 | 658, 736 | 620,610 | 467.845 | v1517,700 |
|  | 292,721 | 214,913 | 475,927 | 643, 763 | 611.640 | 648, 616 | 765, 663 | 727,907 | 697, 471 | 629, 185 | 643, 402 | 602,959 | 459.073 |  |
|  | 68, 618 | 66, 138 | 89, 232 | 95.811 | 89.676 | 67,061 | 102, 992 | 127,887 | 127,941 | 119,215 | 109, 589 | 95,119 | 91, 894 | -196,000 |
|  | 50,845 | 48,966 | 72,862 | 79, 767 | 73, 947 | 55, 253 | 86, 060 | 110, 176 | 108,362 | 101,625 | 93,739 | 80,077 | 76,851 |  |
|  | 26, 645 | 22,224 | 29, 261 | 35, 010 | 38, 642 | 36,271 | 37, 136 | 40,607 | 35, 293 | 33, 458 | 30.903 | 30,382 |  |  |
|  | 9,556 | 6, 357 | 12,519 | 20,393 | 21,6io | 23,256 | 24, 136 | 23,000 | 19,343 | 17,381 | 15, 181 | 15.207 |  |  |
|  | 17,089 | 15,867 | 16,742 | 14,617 | 16,9,2 | 13,015 | 13,000 | 17,607 | 15,950 | 16,077 | 15, 722 | 15,175 |  |  |
| Truck trailers, production, total.-...-..........-. do. | 4, 271 | 4,521 | 4, 876 | 4,925 | 4,750 | 5. 226 | 6, 402 | 6,360 | 6,336 | 7,368 | 5,989 | 7. 242 |  |  |
| Complete trailers | 4, 105 | 4,356 | 4, 743 | 4. 726 | 4, 602 | 5, 029 | 6, 140 | 6, 068 | 6, 034 | 7,082 | 5, 799 | 7,039 |  |  |
|  | 2,256 | 2,551 | 2, 822 | 2, 823 | 2, 849 | 3, 091 | 3,739 | 3,704 | 3, 843 | 4,491 | 3,593 | 4,483 |  |  |
|  | 166 | 165 | 133 | 199 | 148 | 197 | 262 | 292 | 302 | 286 | 190 | 204 |  |  |
| Registrations: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 407, 844 | 395, 943 | 381, 081 | 656, 611 | 440,024 | 476.584 | 636, 534 | 651, 855 | 661, 304 | 681,372 | 647, 245 | 658,964 | 654, 532 |  |
| New commercial cars....------------.------- ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 66,174 | 71, 254 | 64,735 | 69,838 | 62, 231 | 56,242 | 64, 732 | 79,071 | 82, 086 | 90, 005 | 84, 413 | 92, 079 | 89,924 |  |
| RAILWAY EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Railway Car Institute: Freight cars: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2, 958 | 2,348 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.825$ | r 2, 240 | 2, 014 | 2,603 | 3,133 | 3,075 | 4,320 | 3, 057 | 2, 862 | 4. 732 | 3,802 |  |
| Equipment manufacturers, total....-.....-do. | 1,600 | 1,338 | r 1, 140 | r 1, 436 | 1,605 | 2,063 | 2,368 | 1,989 | 2,675 | 1,732 | 1,954 | 3, 187 | 2,392 |  |
|  | 1. 208 | 80\% | $\stackrel{7}{+}$ | r 1, 377 | 1, 605 | 1,913 | 2,068 | 1,664 | 2, 438 | 1,690 | 1,284 | 1,935 | 1,508 |  |
| Ritilroad shops, domestic.-.---...-.-.-.- do.--- | I, 358 | 1, 010 | 685 | 804 | 409 | 540 | 765 | 1,086 | 1,645 | 1,325 | 908 | 1, 545 | 1, 410 |  |
| Passenger cars, equipment manufacturers: Orders unflled, end of month, total | 587 | 563 | 514 | 757 | 761 | 725 | 953 | 920 | 1,024 | 1,001 | 993 | +952 | 594 |  |
|  | 448 | 434 | 405 | 671 | 693 | 672 | 918 | 896 | 1,007 | 982 | 977 | 937 | 583 |  |
|  | 42 | 38 | 54 | 57 | 40 | 36 | 45 | 36 | 49 | 55 | 39 | 45 | 355 |  |
|  | 22 | 25 | 34 | 34 | 18 | 21 | 27 | 25 | 41 | 48 | 33 | 42 | 350 |  |
| Association of American Railroads: <br> Freight cars (class I), end of month: § |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number owned $\qquad$ thousands.Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs | 1,750 | 1,745 | 1,739 | 1,736 | 1,733 | 1,730 | 1,727 | 1,723 | 1,720 | 1,717 | 1, 709 | 1, 704 | 1,702 |  |
| Prousands -- | 126 | 123 | 120 | 116 | 121 | 124 | 117 | 114 | 110 | 103 | 96 | 94 | 86 |  |
|  | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.4 | f. 0 | 5.6 | 5. 5 | 5.1 |  |
| Orders, unfilled.----.-.-.-----------.-.-. | 10, 232 | 11,785 | 13,639 | 13,624 | 16,970 | 17,096 | 18,001 | 18,193 | 17,030 | 27,848 | 44, 622 | 50,087 | 50.642 |  |
| Equipment manufacturers.--.-.....-....... do. | 4,403 | 4,952 | 6,581 | 6, 078 | 7, 248 | 6,981 | 6,240 | 6,235 | 5,590 | 15,459 | 23,613 | 27. 201 | 28,799 |  |
|  | 5,829 | 6, 833 | 7,058 | 7,546 | 9, 722 | 10,115 | 11,761 | 11,958 | 11, 440 | 12,389 | 21, 009 | 22, 886 | 21,843 |  |
| Locomotives (class I), end of month: Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,00 |  | 21,883 |  |
| percent of number.- | 1,233 | 1,237 | 1,226 | 1,227 | 1,290 | 1,298 | 1,215 | 1,247 | 1,186 | 1,204 | 1,228 | 1, 105 | 1,048 |  |
| Percent of total on line.------------- Diesclelectric and electric: Orders, unflied | 13.1 | 13.5 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 15.6 | 16.1 | 15.7 | 16.5 | 16.2 | 16.7 | 17.4 | 16.5 | 16.1 |  |
| Diescl-electric and electric: Orders, unflled number of power units.- | 115 | 158 | 267 | 493 | 472 | 455 | 428 | 360 | 385 | 470 | 467 | 704 | 816 |  |
| Exports of locomotives, total ---------------number -- | 39 | 32 | 33 | 29 | 28 | 42 | 45 | 49 | 38 | 22 | 59 | 45 |  |  |
| INDUSTRIAL TRUCKS AND TRACTORS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trucks, electric. shipments: <br> Hand (motorized)* <br> number |  |  |  |  | 387 | 444 | 507 | 476 | 678 | 578 | 521 | 506 | 670 |  |
|  | 357 | 348 | 359 | 394 | 342 | 359 | 425 | 406 | 833 | 533 | 455 | 346 | 441 |  |
| Trucks and tractors, gasoline-powered, shipments* number.- |  |  |  |  | 1,449 | 1,652 | 1,808 | 1,647 | 3,926 | 2,188 | 1,961 | 2,163 | 2,463 |  |

[^9]


Gas, prices, customers, sales, revenues _ ...... 6,27
Gasoline-
Generators and motors
Glycerin.
Gold.

Gross national product
Gross private domestic investment
1
6,38
Hardware stores.
6,9
Heating apparatus
Highways and roads.
Hogs
Home Loan banks, loans outatanding
Home mortgages.
Hosiery
$11,1 \overrightarrow{3}, 14,15,24$
Hotels.
6, 8, 9, 13
Housefurnishings week
$6,8,9,10$
$3,6,9,34$
Imports (see also individual commodities).... 21, 22 income, personal
ncome and employment tax receipts
Industrial productionent credit.
Installment credit........-....-............
products. $2,3,12,13,14$,
Insurance, life
Interest and money rates
International transactions of the U. S.
Inventories, manufacturers' and trade...........3, 4, 10
Iron and steel, crude and manufactures

$$
6,8,12,14,15,19,2 \overline{2}, 32,33
$$

Kerosene
Labor disputes, turnover
Labor force.
Lamb and mutton
Lead.
Lead.---.-.-.-.-.
Linseed oil.
$\cdots \cdots-\overline{2}, \overline{6}, 23,26$
oans, real estate, agricultural, bank, brokers'
(see also Consumer credit)
Lubricants
Lumber and products....................................................
Machine activity, cotton...-...-.......-....-. 39
 Magazine advertising Mail-order houses, sales
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Manufacturers' sales, inventories, orders................. } & 4, \\ \text { Manufacturing production indexes. } & 2,3\end{array}$
Manufacturing production indexes.-"-----
ment, payrolls, hours, wages_.... 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Medical and personal care- } \\ & \text { Metals_.... } 2,3,4,5,6,11 \\ & \text { M } \\ & 13 \\ & 14 \\ & 14\end{aligned} \overline{1}, 19,32,33$
Methanol

Minerals and mining
Monetary statistic
Mortgage loans
Motor carriers.
$\overline{8}, 16,18$
Motor fuel
Motor vehicles.
$6,9,19,40$
National income and product.
National parks, visitors
National security
Newspaper advertising
Newsprint.
New York Stock Exchange, selected data
Nonferrous metals_......2, $6,12,14,15,19,22,33$
Noninstallment credit.
Oats.-
Oil burners.
Orders fats, greases
Orders, new and unfilled, manufacturers
Paint and paint materials.
Panama Canal traffic
Paper and products and pulp.
Passports issued
Payrolls, indexes
Personal consumption expenditures
Personal incom

Petroleum and products $, \ldots,-\cdots,-12,-19,12,35,36$
Pig iron $3,6,12,13,14,15,19,22,35,36$
Plant and equipment expenditures
Plastics and resin materials.
Plywood.
Population
Pork.
Postal savings
Poultry and egge
Prices (see also individual commodities
Consumer price index
Received and paid by farmers
Wholesale price indexes
Printing and publishing
$2, \overline{3}, 12,1 \overline{3}, 1 \overline{4}, 15,37$
Printing and publish
Profits, corporation
Profits, corpora
Pullman Company
Pulp and pulpwood
Pulp an

Radiators and convectors
34
8,34

| Radio and television. |
| :--- |
| Railroads. |
| Ra, |

Rairoads
Railways (local) and bus lines...... $11,13,14,15,23$
Rayon and rayon manufactures.
Real estate.
Real estate........................................ 19
Recreation.
Refrigerators, electrical
Rents (housing), index
Retail trade, all retail stores, chain stores (il stores and over only), general merchandise department stores..... $3,5,9,10,11,13,14,15,17$ Rice....-...-.-- and siding, asphalt

36
tires and tubes................-. $6,22,37,38$ Rubber products industry, production index, sales, inventories, prices, employment, pay-
rolls, hours, earnings Rye.

Saving, personal
Savings deposits
Securities issued.
Services.
Sewer pipe, clay
$1,9,11,13,14,15$
Sheep and lamb

Shoes and other footwear.... $6, \overline{9}, 10,1 \overline{2}, 13,14,15,31$
Shortening
Silk, prices, imports
Soybeans and soybean oil
Iron and steel) steel manufactures (see also
2, 32, 33

tories) department stores (see also Inven
Stocks, dividends, prices, sales, yields, listings
Stone and earth minerals.
Stone, clay, and glass products
$3,4,12,14,15$
Stoves
$3,4,12,14,15$
Sugar
Sulfur
Sulfuric acid
-. 22, 3
Superphosphate
24
25



Tile

Tires and inner tubes. $-\overline{5}, 9,10,12,13,14,15,38$

Tractors retail and wholesale
$5,9,10,11,13,14,15,17$

Travel.
$3,4,5,6,9,11,12,13,14,15,19$
Truck trailers
23, 40

Unemployment and compensation $\ldots \ldots \ldots, 1 /-\ldots, 11,13$
United States Government bonds
United States Government finance
$6,7,11,13,14,15,19,20,26,27$
Vacuum cleaners.
34
9.10
Variety stores
Vegetable oils-...........

| Vegetables and fruits |
| :--- |
| Vessels cleared in foreign trade.................................................. 22,28 |

eterans' ben
Wages and salaries
Washers.
Water
Wheat and wheat flour

## oures.

36
28.29
Wholesale price indexes
Wholesale trade
Wool and wool manufactures


A BASIC HANDBOOK FOR BUSINESSMEN, THE NEW 1955 STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT WILL HEREAFTER BE THE BENCHMARK TO WHICH ARE KEYED THE 2,600 SERIES SHOWN MONTHLY IN EACH ISSUE OF THE SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

THIS LATEST BIENNIAL EDITION-339 pages, including sources and explanatory notes-is currently available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., as well as at all Field Offices of the U. S. Department of Commerce. Price $\$ 2$.


[^0]:    NOTE.-MR. ATKINSON IS A MEMBER OF THE CURRENT BUSINESS

[^1]:    NOTE. MISS WIMSATT IS A MEMBER OF TEE BUSINESS STRUCTURE DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

[^2]:    1. Ratios are weighted average inventories to average monthly sales; all data seasonally adjusted.
    2. Include electrical machinery.
    3. Include motor vehicles.
[^3]:    NOTE.-MISS BRADSHAW, MR. ROXON, AND MR. LECHTER ARE MEMBERS OF THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

[^4]:    Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary.

[^5]:    ${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Effective with the fiscal year ended June 30,1955 , changed from a due and payable basis to an accrual basis.
    aComparable data for August 1954 (mil. dol.): Yeterans' services, etc., 334 ; all other expenditures, 2,695.

[^6]:    $r$ Revised. $\quad p$ Preliminary.

[^7]:    r Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Revisions for 1954 (thous. long tons): Exports-5,631 (April); 6,558 (May); 6,581 (June); imports-8,898 (May); 9,926 (June).

[^8]:    ${ }^{2}$ Average for 2 weeks (August 22--September 2). a For 8 States (South Dakota excluded).

[^9]:    
    0 Exports revised beginning January 1954 to include 2 types of aircraft formerly classified as "special category" and therefore excluded from the total.
    § Excludes railroadowned private refrigerator cars. ${ }^{2} \mathrm{New}$ series. Data prior to January 1955 are not available.

