SURVEY OF

CURRENT BUSINESS



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Contents

	PAGE
THE BUSINESS SITUATION	1
National Income and Corporate Profits	3
* * *	
SPECIAL ARTICLES	
The Role of U. S. Investments	
in the Latin American Economy	. 6
Ten Years' Experience	
with Business Investment Anticipations	16
* * *	
MONTHLY BUSINESS STATISTICSS-1 to	S-40
Statistical IndexInside back of	over

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The Business Situation

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By the Office of Business Economics

CONTINUING advances in income have featured the business picture in recent months. The expanding flow of earnings has directly affected consumer markets, in which new buying records were realized both for 1956 as a whole and in the final quarter. The period of heavy retail selling during the last 2 months of the year established a new peak, 4 percent above the corresponding period of 1955. Both retail and wholesale prices have continued to advance, with the rise being more pronounced in wholesale than in retail markets. Thus, the volume increases in recent months have been less than the corresponding dollar advances.

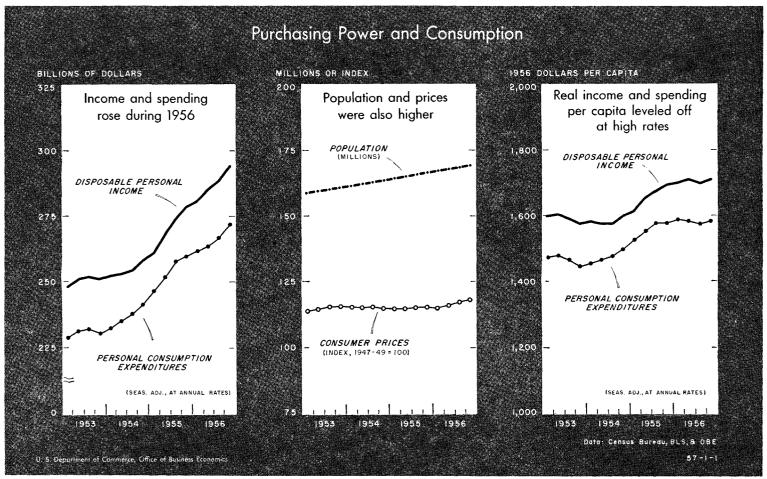
Employment remained high in December with changes conforming to the usual seasonal movements from November as an increase in nonagricultural employment was more than offset by a substantial drop in agricultural employment. On a seasonally adjusted basis, employment in practically all nonagricultural industries continued quite stable

from November to December, with changes being confined within very narrow limits.

Personal income has advanced further with the fourth quarter bringing a new top in disposable income as shown on the accompanying chart. Income is about 5½ percent above a year ago. About 75 percent of the dollar gain in total income over the past year was reflected in higher wages and salaries. Contributing to these larger payrolls were increases in employment and pay scales. Consumer spending has in the aggregate kept pace with this rising flow of purchasing power

Manufacturing trends

The firm tone in the Nation's markets towards the end of 1956 was typified by conditions in manufacturing and retail trade. Manufacturers' new orders in November after allowing for seasonal influences were up 2½ percent from



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October, and with incoming business somewhat greater than sales, there was a resulting further buildup in order backlogs. In the durable goods industries, unfilled orders at the end of November totaled \$59 billion, nearly one-fifth above a year ago. The backlog was equivalent to 4 months of sales, up slightly from the relationship prevailing in November 1955.

Manufacturers' sales have shown considerable strength in recent months. The seasonal dip common to recent October-November trends was less than usual this year; and after allowing for the seasonal sales pattern, shipments rose \$½ billion to nearly \$29 billion for the month. This marked the second month of increasing sales after a 5-month interval of relative stability interrupted only during the July period of work stoppages. At the November volume, dollar sales were over 5 percent above a year ago.

Year-to-year sales gains have been about equally shared by hard goods and soft goods producers, although there were notable exceptions among some of the industry groups. Automobile producers stepped up the sales of new cars in November and December—producing about 600,000 passenger cars in December. However, production was still about one-sixth below a year ago. Firms in the lumber and furniture industry also reported sales below a year ago.

The value of inventories held by manufacturers has been rising fairly steadily over the past year, except during the strike-affected summer months. The seasonally adjusted rise in November was equal to the monthly average increase earlier in the year. Part of the rising book value of inventories in 1956 has been due to the higher prices at which needed stocks have been replaced. Some addition to physical stocks has been called for by output requirements, particularly in the primary metals, machinery, and transportation equipment industries. Over the past year the value of inventories on the books of manufacturers has risen by about 12 percent, with about one-third of this rise being accounted for by higher prices.

It may be noted that manufacturers have accounted for

It may be noted that manufacturers have accounted for the major share of inventory accumulation in 1956. Wholesalers' inventories have also moved moderately higher in 1956, but holdings at retail stores were down fractionally from the start of the year level. Generally speaking at the current rate of sales, stocks held in production and distribution channels do not appear to be on the heavy side; there appears to have been no general tendency toward speculative accumulation, and increases have been influenced largely by revaluations stemming from higher replacement prices and by requirements to fill pipelines.

Retail trade strong at year-end

A sharp burst in activity in retail markets in the closing phases of the holiday period brought December sales to a rate 4 percent above December 1955. After adjusting for seasonal factors and trading-day differences, total retail trade was about equal to the record high November sales. This December figure brought sales for the year 1956 to \$191 billion, the highest retail sales year recorded and 3 percent above the previous year. With prices of goods sold in retail establishments averaging 1½ percent higher in 1956 than in 1955, the physical volume of goods moving in retail channels was also up.

Sales of durable-goods stores were up somewhat from November to December while those of the non-durable-goods segment were virtually unchanged, on a seasonally adjusted basis. Sales in the automotive group advanced in the last 2 months of the year but were moderately below the 1955 corresponding period. The lumber, building material, and hardware stores category was the only major durable-goods group whose sales tended downward at the year end, on a

seasonally adjusted basis. This reflected, in part, the lessening in activity in private residential construction.

With the exception of the general merchandise and apparel groups and eating and drinking places, sales of all the major nondurable trade groups reached new high rates in the last 2 months of the year on a seasonally adjusted basis. At general merchandise stores, sales in the November-December period were 4 percent above November and December a year ago. Sales at eating and drinking places leveled off at the year end following a decline during the middle months of the year.

In the remaining nondurable groups, sales of drug stores and gasoline service stations reached new high ground, on a seasonally adjusted basis, in the final 2 months of the year to a rate of about 8 percent above the same period in 1955. Food store sales were up 6 percent from the last 2 months of a year ago.

Borrowing supplements income

While an expanded flow of income has provided a firm basis for the high rate of spending by business and consumers, credit has been liberally used to establish the purchasing records set in 1956. Business loans at leading city banks rose sharply in December after showing somewhat less than the usual seasonal push in the fall months. For the year as a whole, these loans increased by \$4.7 billion and at year end were over one-sixth above last December. The corresponding rise in 1955 was \$4.3 billion. Whereas in 1955 the increase in bank debt featured borrowing by finance companies to cover high consumer requirements, the increase this past year has been especially pronounced among durable-goods producers affected by the heavy investment demands of business.

Consumers also added to their indebtedness in 1956 to make new purchases, although they did so at a substantially slackened pace compared with 1955. With the availability of new mortgage funds restricted by tight money conditions and housing starts off from the record 1955 volume, the net increase in residential mortgage debt in 1956 was running about one-seventh below the 1955 expansion rate.

The rise in short- and intermediate-term consumer debt slackened appreciably in the spring and summer months mainly in response to lower auto sales, but in the more recent period instalment credit expansion was again stepped up with the seasonally adjusted increase amounting to \$300 million in November. This was about equal to the average monthly rise in the first part of 1956, but it was still considerably short of the net expansion in the latter part of 1955. While the reduced rate of increase in consumer credit in 1956 reflected for the most part lower automobile sales, it would also appear that the tendency toward liberalization of credit terms, which was an important contributing element in the rapid 1955 expansion, was largely absent this past year.

The pressure for borrowed funds to supplement current incomes in attaining record consumption and investment outlays led to progressive tightening in money and capital markets throughout 1956. Yields on long-term Treasury bonds ended the year at or close to their postwar highs, and about ½ percentage point above a year ago. Short-term money rates rose even more steeply over the year.

As a result of the continuing high demand for goods and services and rising costs of production, prices have been moving upward. The index of wholesale prices increased, nearly one-half percent from November to December, despite some declines in several soft goods segments, notably in food prices. In the final month of the year, the index was up almost 2 percent from midyear and over 4 percent from

December 1955. Increases at wholesale have been gradually reflected in consumer markets, where in November, seasonal reductions in food prices were offset by further

advances in all other major price categories. Currently the consumer price index is about 2½ percent higher than a year ago.

National Income and Corporate Profits

NATIONAL income in the third quarter of 1956, at an annual rate of \$343½ billion, was up \$5 billion from the second quarter and \$15 billion, or 4½ percent, from the third quarter of 1955.

The overall advance in the first 9 months of last year was somewhat slower than during 1955, when the rebound of manufacturing, transportation, and mining from their 1954 recession lows had accompanied continued uptrends in most other lines. By the end of 1955, national income was well above the previous record high.

The decline of automotive demand also contributed to the slackening in the rate of growth of income during the first half of 1956, and the steel strike and the sharp production cuts in the auto industry prior to and during the model changeover retarded expansion in the third quarter. Nevertheless, the national income total showed an advance in the third quarter roughly comparable to that recorded for the second

It appears that rising prices have been a major factor in recent quarterly gains in national income. However, the income gain for the first three quarters of 1956 combined over the corresponding period a year earlier seems to have been due as much to real as to monetary factors.

Most income types have participated in the advance of the national income total in recent quarters. Corporate profits constituted a major exception in the first half of last year

Table 1.—National Income by Industrial Origin, 1953-56

[Billions of dollars] First 9 months, seasonally ad-justed, at annual rates 1953 1954 1955 1955 1956 302. 1 All industries, total_____ 298. 3 324. 0 320. 5 339. 0 Agriculture, forestry, and fisher-17. 5 5. 5 16. 7 5. 0 16. 0 5. 6 16. 6 16. 1 5. 5 16. 5 15. 9 6. 1 Contract construction_____ 15. 1 18. 2 105. 1 57. 2 15. 5 Manufacturing_____ Wholesale and retail trade_____ 89. 6 101. 8 96.499. 9 55. 0 50.8 54. 6 50. 5 Finance, insurance, and real 26. 2 28. 1 29.5 29. 3 30.8 estate_ Transportation___ 15. 7 15.8 14. 6 15. 9 16. 9 Communications and public util-10.0 10. 7 11. 5 12. 3 28.5 29.8 32. 5 32. 1 34.6 Government and Government 35. 2 35. 8 37. 7 37. 4 39. 5 Rest of the world_____ 2.0

with successive quarterly declines aggregating \$3½ billion at annual rates before taxes. In the third quarter, profits as estimated using business methods of inventory accounting showed a further decline, reflecting largely the developments in autos and steel mentioned above. Though the quarterly data available for separating the inventory-gain component are not sufficiently comprehensive to warrant precise conclusions, the decline in profits as measured for national income purposes, exclusive of inventory gains, seems to have been checked after midyear.

Data on national income for the fourth quarter are as yet incomplete, but it is apparent that the gains realized will compare favorably with the quarterly advances reported earlier in the year. Personal income for October and November combined was at an average annual rate of \$333 billion as against \$327 billion for the third quarter, already having exceeded the \$4 billion rise recorded from the second quarter to the third. Corporate profits, which are not directly represented in this total, are almost certain to have risen well above the third-quarter levels. The recoveries in automobile production and in steel are among the major factors tending to produce an advance, but price and production gains elsewhere in the economy will probably prove to have made a significant contribution also.

Industrial origins of national income

Estimates of national income by industry of origin are not available on a quarterly basis. The 9-month comparisons in table 1 indicate the principal changes from 1955 to 1956 in the industrial structure of income. Since the rise from the third to the fourth quarter of last year is believed to have been at least roughly comparable to that which occurred in late 1955, most of the relationships suggested are likely to emerge also from the full-year figures when these become available.

Despite the somewhat smaller expansion of total national income last year than the year before, more than half the industry divisions maintained or, in a few cases, bettered their 1955 advances. These include mining, contract construction, communications and public utilities, the finance, insurance and real estate division, and the "rest of the world" (which reflects mainly investment income from abroad).

As is to be expected in a time when total economic activity is being maintained at a high level, the course of income in the various industries last year responded to a wide variety of factors, no one of which was of such pervasive importance in determining the industry pattern of expansion as the cyclical recovery of 1954–55 had been. However, most of the industries listed above have been sensitive to the continuing high rates of new fixed investment, and in 1955 recorded steady growth rather than a cyclical upswing from a previously reduced level.

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis The 1951-55 decline in income from agriculture was checked in the first 9 months of 1956, and the flow of national income originating in government continued its limited uptrend.

The other divisions represented in table 1 showed gains of 5–8 percent over the 1955 period. These industries—manufacturing, trade, transportation, and services—had been among the leaders in the 1954–55 upswing, and last year fell somewhat short of matching their earlier gains. Since together they account for about three-fifths of the national income, the slowing in their expansion was clearly reflected in the movement of the income total.

Income in manufacturing

The 1955-56 income expansion was somewhat more limited in manufacturing than in nonmanufacturing industry, as the manufacturing upswing which followed the 1953-54 recession tapered off last year. Complete estimates of income originating in the individual manufacturing groups are not yet available. However, it appears that autos, which had led the upswing, experienced a substantial decline in 1956 while nearly all other major manufacturing groups showed further advances, though at generally diminished rates.

Even though the auto industry provides only around onetenth of the total income from all manufacturing, the decline in auto output last year, with 9-month factory sales of motor vehicles dropping to 5.1 million units as against 6.9 million in January-September 1955, was undoubtedly the chief single factor in slowing the expansion of the all-manufacturing total of income. Apart from its direct effects, the reaction in auto demand tended to limit last year's gains in some lines of metals manufacturing, in rubber, and to some extent in other industries.

The third-quarter steel strike also exerted a significant effect on the growth of total manufacturing income, despite the rapid recovery following the settlement of the strike.

Among durable-goods lines, the 9-month gains from 1955 to 1956 were apparently sharpest in the machinery groups, especially machinery other than electrical, and in transportation equipment (except autos) and furniture. Stimulated by the accelerated growth of demand for producers' durable equipment, the machinery and transportation equipment in-

dustries, which had shown relatively limited advances during the general upswing of 1954-55, speeded up their expansion last year.

Income was up in all major nondurables groups. The indicated gains were generally a little more marked in the line least affected by the 1953-54 business contraction and the subsequent rebound, and were sharpest in paper, printing,

food, and petroleum.

Most of the slackening in nondurables income expansion, apart from that traceable to the indirect effects of lower automotive demand, apparently centered in the chemicals group. This industry as a whole showed a much smaller relative advance than it had recorded from 1954 to 1955, as production gains slowed in industrial chemicals and in paints.

National income by type

Most major types of income continued their uptrend in the third quarter at about the same pace as during the first half of last year, with quarterly gains of 1 to 3 percent.

The rise in total wages and salaries was somewhat smaller than that recorded for the second quarter, the slower growth reflecting chiefly the impact of the steel tieup in July. Data for October and November indicate that the fourth quarter advance in payrolls is likely to be the largest of the year.

Net income of farm proprietors showed some increase in the third quarter, and, with soil bank payments reaching a substantial total, is expected to rise further in the fourth.

Comparisons between the first three quarters of 1956 and the same period of 1955 show gains for the various types of income ranging up to around 10 percent. The largest relative advances last year were in net interest, compensation of employees, and net income of nonfarm business and professional proprietors. Expansion in these types of income was at about the same rates as recorded for 1954–55. Farm proprietors' net income in the first 9 months of 1956 was little changed from the same period of 1955, in contrast to the declines of other recent years. Net rental income of persons is estimated to have been down fractionally from 1955, with maintenance, interest, and other costs rising.

The industry pattern of the 1955-56 change in employee

Table 2.—National Income by Type, 1953-56

[Billions of dollars] Seasonally adjusted at annual rates 1953 1954 1955 1955 January-September 1956 Ι п ш IVI Ш 1955 338.7 302.1 298.3 324.0 311.3 321.9 328.3 320.5 National income____ 334.4 334.9 343.5 339. 1 223. 2 206.9 213.9 221.6 230.3 Compensation of employees..... 208.1 226.8 233.0 237. 2 240.4 220.7 236.9 201.6 197. 3 210.4 209.0 217. 0 226. 2 223.0 Wages and salaries____ 195. 5 213.6 219.4 223. 5 208. 114. 2 Supplements to wages and salaries... 10.8 11.4 12.8 12. 2 12. 6 13. 2 13. 3 13. 6 13.8 12. 7 13.8 Proprietors' and rental income 1_____ 49.3 48.9 49.1 48.6 49.5 50.1 49.0 49.3 49.5 49.9 50.7 49.0 25. 9 12. 5 25. 9 13. 3 $\frac{27.3}{11.7}$ 26. 5 27. 1 27. 7 28.0 28. 2 27. 1 28. 9 Business and professional 28. 9 29. 5 12. 2 10. 2 11. 5 9. 7 Farm_ 11.8 11.4 11. 5 11.3 11.6 Rental income of persons.... 10. 2 10. 2 10.5 10. 1 10.3 10.0 9.8 9.7 Corporate profits and inventory valuation 36.0 adjustment__ 32.9 40.9 38. 5 40.2 41.6 43.4 40.9 39.8 40.4 40.1 40.4 Corporate profits before tax_ 33. 2 42. 7 39. 7 41. 1 43. 5 46. 4 43.7 42.941. 2 41.4 Corporate profits tax liability ____ 20.3 16.8 21. 5 20.0 20.7 22.0 23. 4 22. 1 21.7 20.8 20.9 21. 5 20. 3 Corporate profits after tax_____ 21.1 19.7 21. 5 23.0 21.6 21. 3 20. 4 20. 5 21. 1 Inventory valuation adjustment_____ -1.0 -.3-1.7-1.2-1.9**-** 3. 0 -2.8**-** 3. 1 **-**1. 3 -2.3Net interest_____ 8.7 9.7 10.8 10.4 10.6 11.0 11.3 11.5 11.7 12.0 10.7 11.7

compensation was broadly similar to that in total national income. Payrolls for the January-September period were up 8-10 percent in construction, mining, finance, and the communications and public utilities division, and also in ransportation. Smaller but significant gains were recorded in trade, services, and manufacturing.

Table 3.—Corporate Profits Before Tax, by Major Industries [Billions of dollars, unadjusted for seasonal variation]

	1953	1954	1955	First 9 months		
				1955	1956	
All industries, total	37. 0	33. 2	42. 7	31. 3	32. 3	
Mining	1. 2	1. 1	1. 4	1. 0	1. 2	
Manufacturing Durable goods industries Nondurable goods industries_	21. 2 12. 5 8. 7	18. 0 10. 1 7. 9	24. 2 14. 6 9. 6	17. 9 10. 8 7. 1	17. 9 10. 3 7. 6	
Transportation	1. 6	1. 0	1. 5	1. 2	1. 2	
Communications and public utilities	3. 3	3. 5	4. 0	2. 9	3. 2	
All other industries	9. 7	9. 6	11. 6	8. 4	8. 8	

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

Payroll gains reflected both an increase in total man-hours worked and a rise in average hourly earnings. The latter factor was the more important of the two last year, and its relative contribution increased from quarter to quarter. This pattern was in contrast to that of the 1954-55 upswing, when the rise in man-hours is estimated to have accounted for the greater share of the increase in total payrolls.

Corporate profits

The relatively unfavorable experience of corporate profits in January-September 1956 was only partly due to the reaction in auto demand and to the steel strike, which had greater percentage effects on profits than on other types of income. As noted above, there seems to have been a tendency for costs to increase faster than sales in a substantial number of other lines. Data so far available do not establish the relative importance of this tendency in the 1955-56 experience, but suggest that the recent narrowing of margins may be viewed against the background of a longer-term downdrift of the profits fraction which is apparent in the

record for most recent years. (See January 1956 Survey.) Corporate profits exclusive of inventory gains are estimated at roundly \$40 billion in the third quarter, an annual rate substantially unchanged from the second quarter, after two

successive quarterly declines.

For the first 9 months of last year, profits adjusted for inventory revaluation were approximately equal to those recorded in the same period of 1955, which in turn were up about one-fourth from the recession lows of 1954. The 1955–56 leveling off, despite the increase in production and sales, indicated by the 9-month figures seems likely to appear also in the full-year data when these become available.

Profits before taxes measured inclusive of inventory gains were at an annual rate of \$41 billion in the third quarter, as compared to \$43 billion in the second. During the first half, such profits had declined about in proportion to earnings as measured for national income purposes, though at a higher level since inventory gains had amounted to around \$3 billion at annual rates. The third quarter reduction in beforetax book profits accompanied a drop of similar magnitude in inventory gains. This drop was associated with a slackening during the summer months in the uptrend in the overall price of inventory goods, as declines occurred in certain components—particularly farm and food products and nonferrous metals—which are relatively important in inventories.

Profits after taxes, paralleling the movement in before-tax profits, were off \$1 billion in the third quarter to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$20½ billion. This figure compares with a high of \$23 billion recorded for the final quarter of

The decline in after-tax profits following the end of 1955 was not reflected in the flow of consumer purchasing power during the first three quarters of last year, dividend payments having expanded consistently during this period. Retained earnings were well below 1955 levels, their decline contributing to some tightness in the capital markets.

Industry pattern of profits

Like national income originating, before-tax profits for the first 9 months of 1956 were up from the same period of 1955 in a majority of the industry divisions. The industrial pattern of expansion was broadly similar to that for total income,

but involved a more widespread slowing of the pace of expansion set in 1954–55. (See table 3.)

Profits changes in the individual industry groups reflected the influence of a wide variety of factors. Expansion in mining profits seems to have been associated primarily with the higher level of production and prices established by the end of 1955 in the nonferrous metals groups; some downward reaction in net income was noted in the course of the year. The limited rise noted above in total income from transportation was largely in the form of employee earnings; profits showed little change on a 9-month basis. Communications and public utility profits, in contrast, continued to expand, though at a somewhat slower rate than in 1954-55. In the "all other" category shown in table 3, the finance and rest-ofthe-world divisions maintained or bettered their previous uptrends, while profits in trade seem to have leveled off last

Nine Months' Profits in Manufacturing

Total profits before taxes in manufacturing for the first 9 months of 1956 were substantially unchanged from the same period a year earlier. Underlying this stability was a pronounced contraction in the auto group, offset by gains, showing no generally pervasive pattern, in most other major lines.

Marked advances in profits occurred in a mixed group of durable- and non-durable-goods industries. Among the durables the sharpest gains were in nonelectrical machinery—reflecting the higher demand for producers' durable equipment—and in furniture. Substantial gains over the January— September 1955 period were recorded also for major nondurable staples, including textiles, apparel, and food, as well

as for printing and petroleum refining.

Most of these lines matched or exceeded their 1954-55 rates of expansion. Textiles and furniture, however, fell short of repeating their 1955 percentage gains. This was true also of most of the other manufacturing industries which had led the previous upswing, including not only autos but also primary and fabricated metals, rubber, chemicals, lumber, and the stone, clay and glass group. In most of these industries, last year's check to profits expansion reflected a slower growth or a weakening in demand relative to costs. In particular, a very large part of the overall slowdown in growth of manufacturing profits last year seems to have been associated directly or indirectly with the softening in automotive demand. Less markedly adverse effects on profits accompanied the easing or slower growth of demand in certain other market areas such as those dependent on new dwelling unit starts and on consumer purchases of durables other than autos.

The Role of U. S. Investments in the Latin American Economy

THIS article contains the highlights of a special study conducted by the Office of Business Economics to obtain data showing the economic significance of the operations of United States direct investments in Latin America more fully than the data on capital flows and income collected for many years in connection with the balance of payments of the United States. Final and complete results of this survey will be made available in a separate publication.

The Office of Business Economics acknowledges the cooperation of the many companies which undertook the very considerable special effort required to assemble the detailed information on which this report is based.

VITH the unprecedented expansion of United States business investments abroad since the war there has come an increasing need to extend our knowledge of their impact on the economies of foreign countries, and to obtain data which go beyond the familiar estimates of net capital flows, book values and earnings. This article is the first attempt to present such an analysis, and represents the results of a comprehensive survey of Latin America, a major area in which United States investments have contributed greatly to economic development.

The companies reporting in this survey account for 85 percent of the total assets employed by all United States companies in Latin America. These percentages for major industries are given at the end of this article. On the basis of 1955 earnings, the group of companies covered account for four-fifths of total earnings of all United States companies

in Latin America.

The data given below sum up the reports of the companies participating in this survey; no attempt was made to estimate the equivalent totals for all United States companies operating in Latin America, although the coverage is sufficient to establish the major facts concerning the activities of United States companies. In order to avoid repetition this qualification is not cited in connection with each set of statistics, but it should be kept in mind by the reader.

In all, reports are included for 300 parent companies covering nearly 1,000 subsidiaries and branches in Latin America. Of the 1,000 enterprises covered, over 150 were in Mexico and there were over 100 each in Argentina, Brazil,

and Cuba.

Summary of results

Data collected in this survey give a view of the operations of United States companies in relation to the balance of payments, foreign trade, total output, incomes, employment, government revenues, and capital investment of the countries of Latin America. The following section summarizes the principal results.

A major finding of this survey is that United States companies produced nearly \$5 billion of goods and services in Latin America in 1955 and contributed substantially to the

NOTE.—MR. PIZER AND MR. CUTLER ARE MEMBERS OF THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS. MAJOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE REPORT WERE ALSO MADE BY ZALIE V. WARNER AND JULIUS N. FRIEDLIN OF THAT DIVISION.

net product of the area. Exports by the companies accounted for 30 percent of all Latin American exports and about one-third of Latin American exports to the United States. The net direct foreign exchange return to Latin America from the operations of these companies was \$1 billion. In addition, manufactures produced locally by the companies are already important supplements to imports, and petroleum and other products are being made available for use in the growing economies of the countries in the area. Imports into Latin America by the companies accounted for about 10 percent of total Latin American imports, including a significant part of the capital equipment imported.

The reports indicate that United States companies gener-

The reports indicate that United States companies generated a considerable portion of total incomes in Latin America. Payments to employees were nearly \$1 billion in 1955, and the companies directly employed some 600,000 persons. Governments in Latin America received from the companies over \$1 billion in income and other taxes, accounting for a sizable portion of all government revenues in these countries. Expenditures for materials and investment in various countries were also important factors in the economic activity

of the area.

New data developed in this survey show that total capital investment in Latin America by the reporting companies was about \$600 million in 1955, including over \$400 million for plant and equipment expenditures. This is twice as great as the increase in the book value of the investments, and indicates that United States companies are participating on a large scale in the establishment of additional productive facilities in the area.

This report deals only with the direct activities of the United States companies reporting, and therefore does not reflect the full extent to which the companies affect economic activity in Latin America through secondary and less direct effects of these primary activities. Since this report is statistical, it also does not cover such factors as contributions to health, education, and other social services, or to the important technical and managerial innovations which are introduced wherever the companies operate.

Growth of investments

To put the present status of United States direct investments in Latin America into historic perspective, their growth over the years will be reviewed briefly. Latin America has been a chief focus for United States direct investments abroad since early in this century. The first investments were an extension of the trading interests of United States exporters and importers, and the rich natural resources of Latin America also soon attracted large amounts of capital. Investments in natural resource development were especially stim-

ulated by the demands of the First World War.

By 1919, as shown in table 1, United States direct investments in Latin America had a book value of \$2 billion, about half of the total of United States direct investments abroad at that time. In the 1920's, when United States private investments abroad were in an expansionary phase, direct investments in Latin America increased by \$1.5 billion, with much of the expansion coming late in the period as public utility investments became prominent. In the worldwide business decline after 1929 United States domestic and foreign investments fell off sharply and there was a drop in the value of existing assets, including certain properties in Latin America. The needs of World War II brought a renewal of

investment on a substantial scale, though the total book value of United States direct investments in Latin America in 1946 had not yet reached the earlier peak.

Since 1946, United States companies have expanded their facilities in Latin America at an unprecedented rate, so that at present their investment has a book value of over \$7 billion. Moreover, actual gross capital expenditures by the companies have been much greater than the net increase in book values shown in table 1. In the 1950–55 period, for instance, while the net increase in book values was \$1.8 billion, it is estimated on the basis of data developed in this survey that an additional amount nearly as great was spent to replace and modernize existing plant and equipment by using funds currently set aside to cover depreciation, and to explore and develop new resources. Capital investments by United States companies in Latin America were considerably larger in 1956 than in the previous year, covered by this study, and investment activity is continuing at a high rate.

Contribution to Latin American Production

One of the most significant results of this survey is a comprehensive measure of the output of the United States companies operating in Latin America and the effects of this output on the foreign trade and domestic economies of the area. The first chart shows the market value of the production of the United States companies producing commodities in Latin America.

Production exported for dollars in 1955 by the companies, after eliminating estimated trade within Latin America, was over \$2.1 billion, including sales of \$1.3 billion to the United States and about \$800 million to other countries. In addition, about \$100 million of products were sold for foreign currencies. These amounts represent about 30 percent of all Latin American exports to other areas, and over one-third of the area's sales to the United States.

United States companies also produced goods for local markets with a sales value of about \$2.5 billion, and the net inflow of new capital added about \$100 million to Latin American resources. Thus the gross amount of goods produced in Latin America by United States companies for export and home consumption, plus capital flows, was about \$4.8 billion.

In 1955 United States companies reporting in this survey remitted income and other intercompany charges totaling \$610 million, imported \$515 million of capital equipment and other materials from the United States, and imported about \$150 million of materials from other countries.

When the foreign exchange costs of \$1.3 billion are subtracted from the total market value of output, plus capital

Table 1.—Book Value of U. S. Direct Investments in the Latin American Republics, by Major Industries and Selected Years

[Millions of dollars]								
	1919	1929 1	1940 ¹	1946	1950	1952	1955	
All industries, total	1,988	3, 519	2,771	3,045	4,735	5,758	6, 556	
Agriculture. Mining and smelting. Petroleum Manufacturing. Public utilities. Trade. Miscellaneous.	500 661 326 84 312 71 34	817 732 617 231 887 119 116	359 512 572 210 962 82 74	407 506 697 399 920 72 45	520 628 1, 408 780 1, 042 243 116	564 871 1, 576 1, 166 1, 076 344 161	598 1, 022 1, 779 1, 366 1, 132 440 219	

^{1.} Includes European dependencies with a book value of \$66,000,000 in 1940, and \$57,000,000 in 1929.

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

flows, the remaining amount of \$3.5 billion can be taken as a measure of the net amount of goods made available to the countries of Latin America through the operations of United States companies in the area in 1955. To some extent, of course, local resources would have been utilized if the United States companies had not been active. However, the value

Table 2.—Net Results from Operations of United States Companies in Latin America, by Industry, 1955

[Millions of dollars]

Agri- culture	Mining and smelting	Petro- leum	Manu- factur- ing
1 440	757	2, 109	1, 464
5 220	400	635	30
	209	491	g
			4
			1, 31
	-7	20	6
7 90	170	682	335
0 40	93	424	55
	1 440 5 220 9 109 15 85 87 13	1 440 757 15 220 400 19 109 209 15 13 47 15 85 108 17 13 -7 17 90 170	1 440 757 2, 109 15 220 400 635 19 109 209 491 15 13 47 (2) 15 85 108 963 17 13 -7 20 17 90 170 682

^{1.} Excludes operations of public utilities, trade and distribution, and service enterprises. 2. Less than \$500,000.

350

Net product accruing to Latin

America_____

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

of the services performed by public utilities and other enterprises not included in these calculations, plus the indirect contributions to economic progress in the area resulting from the operations of the companies, would offset this consideration.

Note.—The net results calculated in this table corresponds closely to the totals given for local payments in table 7, for the industries shown, although the figures do not exactly coincide because of statistical discrepancies and the use of local financing to pay for local expenditures in some cases.

Data given cover only companies reporting in special survey.

The immediate effects of the operations of the United States companies on the balance of payments of Latin America are indicated by the difference between exports and capital inflows of \$2.3 billion, and costs of imports and income and other remittances of \$1.3 billion. To this net direct foreign exchange return of \$1 billion should be added most of the value of goods produced by United States companies for local sales. Generally, these goods are of the type that, in the absence of the large capital facilities and technical and managerial experience of these companies, would have had to be imported.

The magnitude of the operations of the companies, and the results shown when all these factors are considered, demonstrates the inadequacy of analyses which take into account only the net capital flows and income remittances occurring in a given year. As shown in the first chart, the latter are not large in amount as compared with the value of production generated by the important and complex industrial base already created by United States companies as part of the economy of Latin America. The continuing activity of these companies in producing goods and services for export and home consumption, and their investments for the development of additional productive capacity, are both essential aspects which must be considered in calculating their effects on the Latin American economy.

Over half of the dollar exports produced by United States companies are accounted for by petroleum, as shown in table 2, with smaller amounts contributed by mining and agriculture. Exports of manufactures, both for dollars and other currencies, consist very largely of meat products and other foodstuffs. Sizeable nondollar exports are produced by mining companies, mainly in Chile, Mexico, and Peru.

With respect to sales for dollars to countries other than

the United States, nearly \$200 million of petroleum sales are estimated to be sales to other countries in Latin America. leaving about \$820 million of dollar sales to countries in Europe and elsewhere. These sales include nearly \$500 million of petroleum sales from Venezuela, about \$100 million of sales of sugar and other agricultural products, largely from Cuba and other countries in the Caribbean area, and over \$200 million of sales of metals and minerals from Chile, Mexico, and Peru. Some of the exports may represent trade within Latin America which could not be identified as such.

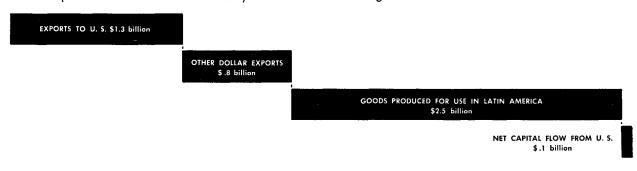
The extent of participation by United States companies in exports differs considerably from country to country in Latin America. Certain countries export one or a few major commodities produced largely by United States companies. Export sales by such companies account for over 40 percent of total exports for Venezuela, Chile, and Peru, and some of the smaller Caribbean countries.

In the larger countries with more diversified economies, such as Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico, United States companies are relatively less important as exporters, but make their major contribution in the development of industrial capacity to supply growing local markets. In a number of countries, including Chile, Colombia, Cuba, and Venezuela, the production of manufactures by United States companies for local use is still relatively small but growing rapidly.

As United States companies expand manufacturing facilities in Latin America, their activities add to local incomes and consumption, provide goods in greater variety and at lowered prices, and also help the growth of technical and managerial capacities in the area and thus promote conditions for further industrialization. United States exports of manufactures to Latin America (exclusive of petroleum

The Net Gain to Latin America From Operations of U. S. Direct Investments* in 1955 Was \$3.5 Billion

U. S. Companies contributed to the economy of Latin America through . . .



U. S. Companies used dollars for . . .



^{*} Includes only agriculture, mining, petroleum, and manufacturing

Al

products) were \$2.7 billion in 1955, well above the totals for most earlier years. However, in 1955 United States companies produced and sold locally about \$1.3 billion of manufactures in Latin America. Deducting imported manufactures included in the latter figure, the total of manufacures by United States companies sold in the Latin American market in 1955 was nearly \$4 billion.

Table 3.—Imports by Latin American Subsidiaries and Branches of U. S. Companies by Industries and Type of Import, 1955

[Million	s of dollar	s]				
	Total	Cap equip		Other imports		
Industries	imports	From the U. S.	From other countries	From the U. S.	From other countries	
ll industries listed, total 1	697	137	7	409	145	
Agriculture	50 77 258 282 31	6 25 65 17 24	$egin{pmatrix} (2) \\ (2) \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ (2) \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 32 \\ 51 \\ 99 \\ 220 \\ 6 \end{array}$	$12 \\ 1 \\ 88 \\ 44 \\ (2)$	

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

For some countries in the area, as shown in the second chart, manufactures produced locally are important supplements to imports from the United States, although the specific goods imported or produced locally differ considerably.

Increased manufacturing locally, however, has not and need not supplant exports from the United States. Instead, as the amount of dollars available to Latin America is maintained or augmented, the countries in the area use them to purchase other products not economically manufactured in Latin America.

Import of equipment and materials

United States companies 2 in Latin America imported capital equipment, materials, and components totaling about \$700 million for their own use in 1955. Imports from the United States were \$546 million, or about 17 percent of all Latin American nonmilitary imports from the United States. Imports from other countries, possibly including a small amount of trade within Latin America, were about \$150 million.

Imports of capital equipment from the United States were \$137 million as shown in table 3, with the petroleum industry accounting for nearly half of the total and mining and public utilities for about \$25 million each. Reported imports of capital equipment from other countries were quite small. On this basis, capital equipment directly imported by United States companies accounted for 17 percent of all Latin American imports of capital equipment from the United States.

Other imports, after eliminating intercompany petroleum sales, amounted to about \$550 million, of which \$409 million was from the United States. The largest imports, over \$260 million, were by manufacturing enterprises, especially those

Table 4.—Sales of U. S. Companies operating in Latin America, by Industries and Destination, 1955

[Millions of	dollars]	
--------------	----------	--

Industries	Total sales	Local sales	Exports to U. S.	Other dollar exports	Foreign currency exports
Total, industries listed 1	4, 946	2, 735	1, 287	819	105
Agriculture	$\begin{bmatrix} 427 \\ 765 \\ 2,090 \\ 1,403 \\ 261 \end{bmatrix}$	85 108 963 1, 319 260	220 400 635 30 2	109 209 491 9 (3)	13 47 1 45

Excludes sales of trade and service industries not listed.
 Total revenue for public tilities.
 Less than \$500,000.

Note.—Data given cover only companies reporting in special survey.

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

in Mexico and Venezuela. Although no details were obtained, the imports presumably represent component parts and materials. Petroleum companies imported over \$185 million of materials, and the mining and agricultural industries brought in \$40-\$50 million each. Some of these imports, although not classified by the companies as capital equipment, may have been materials required for development or plant expansion.

Of total imports by the companies, by far the largest amount was over \$170 million reported for Venezuela, with petroleum and manufacturing companies both importing large amounts. Imports were also large by United States companies in Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and Cuba. Imports into Brazil in 1955 were held down by exchange restrictions.

Although United States companies have a smaller direct share in Latin American imports than in Latin American exports, accounting for 10 percent and 30 percent, respectively, their indirect influence on imports is probably much more substantial. In addition to their continuing demand for capital equipment and components of United States design and manufacture, they familiarize Latin Americans with United States production methods, practices, and sources of supply, and thus have a considerable indirect effect on the demand for United States capital equipment and other goods in Latin America.

Table 5.—Sales of United States Companies' Operations in Latin America, by Specified Countries and Destination, 1955

Country	Total sales	Local sales	Exports to U. S.	Other dollar exports	Foreign currency exports
Latin American Republics, total 1.	4, 946	2, 735	1, 287	819	105
Argentina	542	476	23	3	40
Brazil	$\frac{667}{483}$	661	149	$\begin{array}{c} {}^{(2)}\\174\end{array}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 18 \end{vmatrix}$
Colombi a Cuba	260 478	$\frac{210}{313}$	31 105	18 54	5
Mexico	549	376	138	11	24
Peru Venezuela	$\frac{205}{31,307}$	88 274	62 592	$\frac{48}{3442}$	(2)
Central AmericaOther countries	221 235	105	96 88	16 51	4 6

Excludes imports by trade and service industries not listed.
 Less than \$500,000.
 Excludes \$190 million of oil products imported by U. S. distributing and marketing companies in Latin America from U. S. companies producing petroleum in Latin America.

Note.—Data given cover only companies reporting in special survey.

^{1.} See Survey of Current Business, December 1956, Exports and Domestic Business, for a discussion of United States exports to Latin America.

2 Excludes companies engaged primarily in trade.

Excludes sales of trade and service industries.
 Less than \$500,000.
 Excludes \$190 million of petroleum sales to other Latin American countries which are included in local sales by the United States companies in the countries where the petroleum is distributed.

Note.—Data given cover only companies reporting in special survey.

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

Sales by U. S. companies nearly \$5 billion

As shown in table 4, sales by United States companies producing commodities in Latin America were \$4.7 billion in 1955, and revenues of public utilities were over \$250 million.

Sales by the petroleum industry of about \$2.1 billion originated largely from output in Venezuela, Colombia, and Peru, aggregating about \$1.7 billion, plus the sales of affiliated companies in countries where their local production is small or nonexistent.³ Intercompany petroleum sales of about \$190 million have been eliminated, so that all petroleum companies in the area are treated, in effect, as a single consolidated enterprise. Of total sales by the petroleum industry, nearly \$1 billion were made within Latin America, supplying much of the energy on which the economic development of the area depends. In addition, over \$600 million of petroleum was exported for sale in the United States and nearly \$500 million was sold for dollars to other foreign countries.

Manufacturing output is sold mainly within the countries where the enterprises are located, with the exception of meat products which are exported in considerable quantity. There is a very wide range in manufacturing sales by United States companies among the countries of Latin America, reflecting the great differences in their size and stage of development. Sales were \$300-\$400 million each in Argentina,

Brazil, and Mexico, \$50-100 million in Chile, Colombia, Cuba, and Venezuela, and less than \$1 million each in seven of the Caribbean and Central American countries.

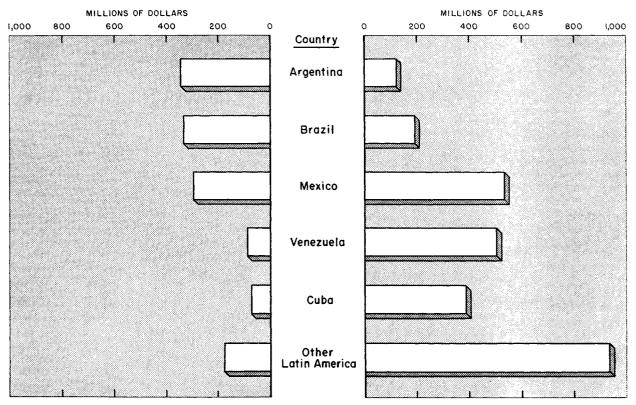
Nearly half of the output of United States mining companies in Latin America consisted of Chilean copper and nitrates. Production and refining of nonferrous metals and sulfur and other minerals was also important in Mexico and Peru, amounting to over \$200 million and \$90 million, respectively, in 1955. Mining in Venezuela, mainly of iron ore, resulted in sales of about \$50 million, and that country is rapidly becoming a major producer of metals as well as petroleum.

Agricultural production by United States companies is concentrated in sugar properties in Cuba and properties producing tropical fruits and some natural fibers in other Caribbean and Central American countries and Peru. About one-fifth of the output is consumed locally and nearly all the remainder is exported for dollars to the United States and other countries. Sales by the companies operating in Cuba were nearly \$200 million in 1955, far larger than in any other country in Latin America. Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, and Honduras, were next with \$30-\$40 million each. There is little or no agricultural production by United States interests in the larger countries of South America.

The output of the United States-owned public utilities in Latin America, as measured by their gross revenues, is about \$260 million, but this relatively small amount does not measure the importance of these enterprises to the functioning of the economies of many countries in the area.

Sales of Manufactures in Latin America by U.S. Companies

Manufactures produced and sold in Latin America by U. S. Companies during 1955 were \$1.3 billion U. S. Exports of manufactures to Latin America during 1955 were \$2.7 billion



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

57-1-4

 $^{3.\} This\ preliminary\ result\ may\ be\ modified\ somewhat\ when\ further\ analysis\ of\ petroleum\ operations\ and\ interrelations\ is\ completed.$

Total revenues range from over \$100 million in Cuba to \$15-\$30 million each in Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, and Venezuela. Of course, these are gross revenues; the

Table 6.-Remittances of Dividends, Interest, Branch Profits and Fees by U. S. Companies Operating in Latin America by Industry, 1955

[Millions of dollars]

Industry	Total	Inter- est	Divi- dends	Branch profits	Royal- ties and fees	Other and un- specified
All industries, total	650	23	58	490	47	32
Agriculture	40 93 424 53 38 2	$\begin{bmatrix} (^{1}) \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 16 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	6 12 14 17 8 1	29 61 383 9 7	5 7 12 17 6 (¹)	(¹) 10 14 7 1 (¹)

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

net income of the companies remained quite small relative to the capital employed, and there were net losses in a few Latin American countries in 1955.

Share in Latin American incomes

The share of United States companies in the national income and gross national product of the countries in which they operate can only be indicated in rough orders of magnitude because of the many statistical and conceptual difficulties involved. Chief among the statistical difficulties are the lack of wholly comparable data for the various countries and the problem of choosing an exchange rate for The principal conceptual deriving dollar equivalents. problem concerns the extent to which indirect effects of the operations of the companies can or should be included.

Payments made in Latin America by United States companies operating there, other than payments for materials and indirect taxes, were about \$2 billion in 1955, as shown in table 7. The sum of the national incomes of the countries in the area is estimated to be roughly \$40 billion, so that the relationship to the total for the United States companies

reporting would be approximately 5 percent. An alternative formulation of the direct contribution of United States companies would be to compare the gross domestic product of the area (roughly \$50 billion) with the product originating in the United States companies. The latter amount can be approximated as the sales of the companies (about \$5 billion) less materials purchased locally and imported (about \$2 billion). If the indirect effect on the Latin American economy of the operations of the United States companies were taken into account the contribution would be substantially higher.

In relation to the portion of the net product of Latin American countries originating in the industrial sectors of mining and manufacturing, the share of United States

companies is estimated at 20 percent.

On a country basis, payments by United States companies, other than payments for materials, accounted for about 25 percent of the national income of Venezuela and for roughly 10 percent of the incomes of Chile, Cuba, Honduras, and Peru. In Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico local expenditures by United States companies are substantial, but account for a much smaller proportion of the national income. This reflects in part the importance of agricultural output in these countries, in which United States companies do not participate, and in part the growth of the government sector and of housing and secondary service industries in which United States companies have only a very small part. In each of these countries local enterprise is already large and growing.

Table 7.—Local Payments by U. S. Companies Operating in Latin America, by Type and Industry, 1955

[Millions of dollars]

Industry	Total	Sala- ries	Mate- rials, sup- plies, and equip- ment	Interest, royalties and divi- dends	Income taxes 1	Other taxes	Other and unspec- ified
All industries, total	4, 298	987	1,816	65	661	402	367
Agriculture	374	145	146	2	23	26	31
Mining and smelting Petroleum	563 1, 426	134 254	128 509	5 29	149 401	94 158	54 74
Manufacturing Public utilities	1, 086 305	207 138	639 75	15 10	50 15	85 15	89 52
TradeOther industries	406 139	66 43	271 47	(2)	17 6	18 5	30 37

Includes payments of petroleum royalties in certain countries.
 Less than \$500,000.

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

Impact on Incomes

As noted above, United States companies spent over \$4 billion in Latin America in 1955 for payments of wages and salaries to employees, tax and other payments to local governments, materials and supplies, interest and dividends, and other payments. These direct payments account for a considerable part of the incomes of the area, and they also generate further activity and incomes indirectly through expenditures by the recipients of the funds.

Payments in Latin America by the companies for materials, supplies, equipment, and utilities totaled about \$1.8 billion in 1955, including both capital expenditures and purchases for use in current production and sale. Manufacturing companies spent over \$600 million in the area for such materials,

including over \$200 million in Argentina, \$170 million in Brazil, and \$125 million in Mexico.

Expenditures by petroleum companies were nearly \$500 million, mainly in Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela. Agricultural and mining companies spent \$125-\$150 million each for materials and supplies. The bulk of the expenditures by agricultural companies were in Cuba and over half the mining expenditures were in Mexico. Purchases by these industries probably include substantial amounts of crude oil, ores, and sugarcane produced locally by others and procured by the United States enterprises. Expenditures for materials by public utilities were about \$75 million.

Note.—All amounts are stated before local withholding taxes and include payments to United States parent companies and other recipients outside of the country where operations are conducted.

Data given cover only companies reporting in special survey.

Note.—Data given cover only companies reporting in special survey.

Nearly \$1 billion paid to 600,000 employees

Salaries, wages and other payments made to or for their employees in Latin America by United States companies operating in the area were nearly \$1 billion in 1955. Petroleum companies paid over \$250 million in salaries, with Venezuela alone accounting for \$185 million. Salary payments by manufacturing companies exceeded \$200 million, including over \$80 million in Argentina and substantial but smaller amounts in Brazil, Mexico, and Venezuela. Salaries paid by agriculture, mining and public utilities each exceeded \$100 million.

Table 8.—Local Payments by U. S. Companies Operating in Latin America, by Type and Specified Countries, 1955

	[N	fillions	of dollars]				
Country	Total	Sala- ries	Materials, supplies and equipment	Interest, royalties and divi- dends	Income taxes ¹	Other taxes	Other and unspec- ified
Latin American Republics, total	4, 298	987	1,816	65	661	402	367
Argentina	506	112	267	3	15	74	34
Brazil	657	81	427	8	21	56	64
Chile	350	89	59	2	127	60	14
Colombia	292	70	152	7	19	8	35
Cuba	451	129	188	7	16	48	52
Mexico	503	80	257	9	37	57	62
Peru	147	39	76	3	14	9	6
Venezuela	989	246	257	14	386	31	54
Central America		81	46	1	17	23	15
Other countries	221	50	86	11	8	35	30
				1 11			

^{1.} Includes payments of petroleum royalties in certain countries.

On a country basis, salary payments were about \$250 million in Venezuela, over \$100 million in Argentina and Cuba, and \$70-\$90 million in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Mexico.

Companies reporting in the survey employed over 609,000 persons in Latin America in 1955, of whom about 9,000 were employees sent from the United States. Some 45,000 of the employees were classified as supervisory, professional or technical, and of these about 8,000 were from the United States and 37,000 were local personnel. The petroleum industry accounted for a large part of the employment of persons sent from the United States, as shown in table 9.

The largest number of employees, about 162,000 was reported by agricultural companies, although this total may

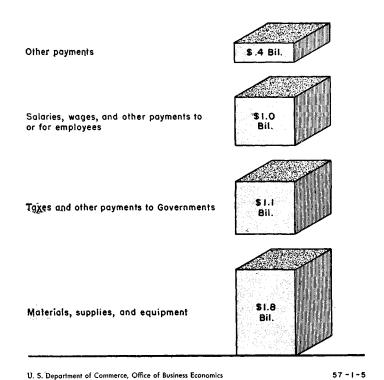
Table 9.—Employment in United States Companies Operating in Latin America, by Type and Industry, 1955

		[7]	'housai	nds]					
Industry	All employees			Supervisory, professional, and technical			Others		
	Total	Sent from U. S.	Local	Total	Sent from U. S.	Local	Total	Sent from U. S.	Local
All industries, total	609	9	600	46	8	37	563	1	562
Agriculture. Mining and smelting Petroleum. Manufacturing Public utilities. Other industries.	162 90 60 154 78 63	1 1 4 1 (1)	161 89 56 153 78 62	5 7 9 13 3 8	1 1 4 1 (1)	4 6 5 12 3 7	157 83 51 141 75 55	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	157 83 51 141 75 55

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

reflect seasonal peaks to some extent rather than an annual average for 1955. The bulk of this employment was in Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Honduras. Manufacturing enterprises employed 154,000 persons, with by far the largest number in Argentina and Brazil. Employment by the mining companies was about 90,000, with over 20,000 each in Chile, Mexico, and Peru. Public utilities employed 78,000 persons, largely in Brazil and Cuba. The totals for other industry groups were comparatively small.

Local Expenditures by U. S. Companies Operating in Latin America Were \$4.3 Billion During 1955



Employment was fairly well distributed among the various countries. Brazil had the largest number with about 90,000, Argentina and Cuba about 75,000, Mexico about 70,000, and Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Peru, and Venezuela each had 30,000-45,000.

A measure of output per employee can be estimated by deducting from the sales of the United States companies the costs of materials used, totaling about \$2 billion. The remaining output of some \$3 billion can be attributed to the employees of the companies, or about \$5,000 per employee. There are great differences in gross output per employee among the various industries in which United States companies operate in Latin America. Output per employee in the highly technological petroleum industry is about \$22,000 and in mining it is a little over \$6,000. For all extractive industries in Latin America (including petroleum) the equivalent figure is about \$3,000 per employee. In manufacturing the product of United States companies represents over \$3,000 per employee, some two to three times the output per employee for all Latin American manufacturing. However, many of the employees engaged in manufacturing in Latin America produce handicrafts.

Note.—Data given cover only companies reporting in special survey.

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

Note.—Data given cover only companies reporting in special survey.

Data on compensation per employee can be obtained by comparing total wage and salary payments and numbers of employees reported by the companies. On this basis, the average compensation per employee for all industries was bout \$1,600. This average also varies greatly among different industries, and partly for that reason also among different countries. Differences among countries within the same type of industry also reflect variations in living costs and standards of living. Petroleum companies paid about \$4200 per employee, public utilities about \$1,750, mining about \$1,500 and manufacturing about \$1,350. The average for agriculture is about \$900, but since some of these employees probably do not work throughout the year, the per capita compensation derived from these reports would tend to be low and would reflect less than a year's work.

Table 10.—Employment in United States Companies Operating in Latin America, by Type and Selected Countries, 1955

		T]	housai	nds]					
	All employees			Super siona	rvisory, p l and tec	rofes- hnical	Others		
Countries	Total	Sent from U. S.	Local	Total	Sent from U. S.	Local	Total	tal Sent from U. S. 63 1 70 (1) 81 (1) 40 (1) 28 (1)	Local
Latin American Repub- lics, total	609	9	600	46	8	37	563	1	562
Argentina Brazil Chile Colombia Cuba Dominican Republic Mexico Peru Venezuela Central American countries Other countries, total	89 44 32 73	(1) 1 (2) 1 (1) 1 4 (1) 1 (1)	75 89 43 31 73 38 67 44 37 77 25	5 8 4 3 4 1 6 4 7 2 2	(1) 1 (1) 1 (1) 1 3 3 (1) 1 (1)	5 8 4 3 3 3 1 5 3 3 1 2	70 81 40 28 70 38 62 41 34 76 24	8888 8888 88	70 81 40 28 70 38 62 41 34 75 24

^{1.} Less than 1,000.

Note.—Data given cover only companies reporting in special survey. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

By far the highest compensation per employee, about \$6,000 was paid in Venezuela, reflecting the importance of the petroleum industry, high living costs, and the relatively large number of employees sent from the United States. Compensation per employee was also above the average in Chile, Colombia, and Cuba.

Payments to governments over \$1 billion

United States companies reporting in this survey paid over \$1 billion in income and other taxes to governments in Latin America in 1955. According to the available estimates, this total represents roughly 15 percent of all Government revenues in the area.

Taxes on income, including royalty oil payments in Venezuela, were about \$650 million, accounting for 30-40 percent of all direct taxes on income and profits in Latin America.

About 60 percent of the taxes on income were paid by petroleum companies, of which about half was paid as income taxes and half as royalties on oil products. This represents an overall income tax rate of about 47 percent of profits before taxes for the industry. By far the largest income tax payments by the petroleum companies were in Venezuela; in most other countries indirect taxes paid by the petroleum companies were much larger than direct taxes on income.

Mining companies paid nearly \$150 million in income taxes in 1955, as well as over \$90 million in indirect taxes. Based on these figures, income taxes on mining enterprises were at a rate of about 63 percent, and the rate would be substantially higher if the other types of taxes were taken into account. The rate was somewhat higher in Chile,

Table 11.—Revenues of Latin American Governments Derived from U. S. Companies in Latin America, by Type and Industry, 1955

[Millions of dollars]

			Other taxes					
Industry	Total reve- nue	Income taxes 1	Total	Sales taxes	Import duties	Other and un- speci- fied		
All industries, total	1, 063	661	402	52	73	277		
Agriculture	49	23	25	1	2	23		
Mining and smelting	243	149	94		(2)	94		
Petroleum	559	401	158	19	64	76		
Manufacturing	135	50	85	24	5	57		
Public utilities	30	15	15	4	(2)	11		
Trade	35	17	18	4	3	12		
Other industries	12	6	5	(2)	(2)	5		

Includes payments of petroleum royalties in certain countries.
 Less than \$500,000.

Note.—Data given cover only companies reporting in special survey.

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

where by far the largest amount of taxes on mining was paid. Income taxes of about \$50 million were paid by manufacturing companies, including sizable amounts in Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico. The average effective income tax rate on manufacturing companies appears to be about 37 percent. In addition to income taxes, manufacturing companies paid about \$85 million in indirect taxes. Taxes paid by other industries appeared to be at a rate of about 40 percent, but were comparatively small in amount.

As would be expected in less developed areas, the governments of the Latin American countries, with the exception of Chile and Venezuela, derive most of their revenue from indirect taxes, especially taxes on consumption and imports. Although the companies reporting in this survey were not asked to provide details on indirect taxes, some breakdowns were given and are shown in tables 11 and 12. These figures show the importance of sales taxes for the manufacturing and petroleum industries and of import and various production taxes for petroleum and mining.

From the point of view of tax administration, and considering the regressive nature of indirect taxation in Latin America, several countries in the area derive great benefit from their ability to obtain such a considerable part of their revenues in the form of direct taxes on the income of United

States companies operating in their territory.

Venezuela received the largest amount of tax revenue from United States companies, accounting for nearly 40 percent of the total for Latin America. Taxes received from United States companies provided about half of total government revenues in Venezuela. In Chile, receipts from United States companies also yielded a large part of government revenues. Taxes on United States companies were smaller but nevertheless of considerable significance in a number of other countries, especially Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico. These three countries have relatively well developed economies, and revenues derived from United States companies comprise a much smaller part of their total government revenues.

Scope of Investment Activities

With Latin American countries striving to raise their productive capacity, participation by United States companies in capital formation is a very important aspect of their operations in the area. The most comprehensive and meaningful measure of such investment activity includes expenditures for plant and equipment, net additions to inventories, and outlays to explore and develop new sources of raw materials. United States companies reporting in the survey used nearly \$600 million in Latin America for these purposes in 1955.

Table 12.—Revenues of Latin American Governments Derived from U. S. Companies in Latin America, by Type and Selected Coun-[Millions of dollars]

			Other taxes						
Country	Total reve- nue	Income taxes !	Total	Sales tax	Import duties	Other and un- speci- fied			
Latin American Republics, total	1, 063	661	402	52	73	277			
Argentina	90	15	75	16	3	55			
Brazil	77	21	56	10	$\frac{20}{2}$	25			
Chile	186	127	60	3	6	51			
Colombia		19	8		3	5			
Cuba	65	16	48	18	12	19			
Mexico	94	37	57	2	1	54			
Peru		14	9	1	2	6			
Uruguay	11	1	10	(2)	4	5			
Venezuela	417	386	31	(2)	1	30			
Central America	40	17	23	1	16	6			
Other	32	8	25	(2)	4	21			

Includes payments of petroleum royalties in certain countries. Less than \$500,000.

Plant and equipment expenditures by United States companies totaled over \$400 million in 1955, as shown in table 13. Similar figures for total private industrial investment in Latin America are not available. Total gross private investment in fixed capital in Latin America has been estimated at somewhat over \$5 billion in 1955, but this total includes residential housing and other nonindustrial outlays. Consequently, the share of the United States companies in private investments in fixed industrial assets would be at least one-tenth. Their share in overall investment activity would be somewhat smaller since investments by governments in the area are about 30 percent of

However, the significance of foreign capital in the economic development of a region derives not so much from its share in overall capital formation as from its contribution in specific strategic spheres of economic activity which may stimulate and facilitate further growth of indigenous enterprises. At the present time, United States direct investment companies are particularly active in developing the mineral resources of the area, establishing new industries and expanding older enterprises, introducing new techniques of distribution, and continuing to provide electric power and other public utilities in many countries.

Half of the total of nearly \$600 million invested by United States companies in 1955 was provided by the petroleum industry. Investments by this industry were considerably larger in 1956 and are expected to continue at a high rate for Digitized for some Rtime to come. Petroleum companies spent \$236 million for plant and equipment in 1955 and over \$60 million to explore and develop new producing areas. The funds to finance these outlays were provided mainly out of charges against income, as shown in table 13.

About two-thirds of the petroleum investment was in Venezuela, and sizable investments were also made in Colombia, Peru, Brazil, and Cuba. In 1956 substantial investments were being made in a number of countries where

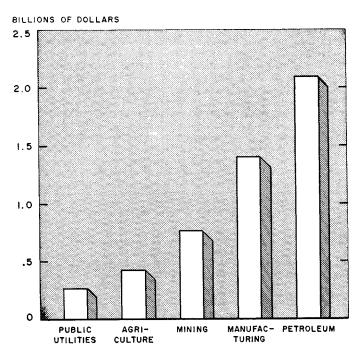
there was comparatively little activity before.

United States manufacturing companies covered in the survey invested about \$110 million in Latin America in 1955. Manufacturing investments were financed largely out of funds provided by parent companies and other United States sources and by reinvested earnings, with smaller amounts provided by depreciation charges and some local financing. For this industry, investments by companies not reporting in this survey were also substantial.

About \$30 million of the investment in manufacturing plant and equipment and inventories was in Mexico, as well as a considerable part of the expansion in accounts receivable. Manufacturing investments in Argentina and in Brazil exceeded \$20 million, and over \$10 million each was invested

in Colombia and Venezuela.

Sales by U. S. Companies Operating in Latin America During 1955



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

Public utility companies invested \$65 million in plant and equipment, largely in Brazil, Chile, and Cuba. Most of the funds were supplied from the United States, including loans from the Export-Import Bank, and through charges for depreciation and retirement of equipment. A substantial amount of local capital was also provided, especially in Brazil.

Many mining companies were beginning major expansions in 1955, as reflected in plant and equipment expenditures of over \$50 million and exploration and development expenses of about \$10 million. Investment by this industry is scheduled for continued high-level activity. Much of

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

Note.—Data given cover only companies reporting in special survey. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

the 1955 investment, as well as the later expansion, was in Peru, and investments were also substantial in Chile, Mexico and Venezuela. Depreciation and depletion charges are a major factor in financing capital expansion and modernization by the mining industry, with smaller amounts provided by reinvested earnings.

Investments by United States agricultural enterprises in Latin America were \$30 million in 1955, spread over a number of countries. Depreciation charges are also a major

Table 13.—Sources and Uses of Funds of U. S. Companies Operating in Latin America, by Industries, 1955

[Millions of dollars]

	Total	Agri- cul- ture	Min- ing and smelt- ing	Petro- leum	Man- ufac- turing	Public utili- ties
Sources of funds, total	1, 229	79	149	697	205	98
Net income	687	43	89	451	86	17
sources	129	13	-7	20	61	43
Net increase in liabilities to others 2.	117	(3)	8	56	37	18
Charges for depreciation and retirement of fixed assets	262	23	53	144	22	20
Depletion charges		(3)	6	27	(8)	
Uses of funds, total	1, 229	79	149	697	205	98
Plant and equipment expenditures.	428	27	53	236	47	65
Net increase in inventories	69	2	-5	9	63	-1
Increase in other current assets		9	26	46	58	11
Dividends and profits remitted	555	35	70	401	29	20
Other and unidentified	26	5	5	5	8	j +
Addendum: Exploration and development expenditures charged to income	72		11	61		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
the state of the s	1	,	!	J.	1	ŧ

Excludes trade and service industries.
 3. Less than \$500,000.

source of funds for these companies, with reinvested earnings and capital flows from the United States providing lesser amounts.

Investment largest in Venezuela

Capital expenditures in Venezuela by United States companies in 1955 were \$250 million, much the largest for any country in Latin America, reflecting primarily the rapid expansion of the petroleum industry. Next was Brazil, with about \$60 million of investment, mainly by manufacturing companies and public utilities. Investments in Colombia, Peru and Mexico were \$40-\$50 million each; in Colombia petroleum was the most important industry and manufacturing was also sizable, the mining industry was outstanding in Peru, and manufacturing accounted for most of the investment in Mexico.

Argentina, Chile, and Cuba each received \$25-\$35 million of capital investment by United States companies. Public utilities provided much of the total in Chile and Cuba and manufacturing was most important in Argentina.

Over \$1\$ billion of funds available in 1955

The data on total sources and uses of funds available during 1955 to United States companies operating in Latin America, given in tables 13 and 14, provide a more complete and detailed measure of the gross investment activities of the companies and their means of financing them than the data on net capital flows which are collected for use in balance of payments statistics. This is largely because the latter net out the flow of funds coming to the United States from charges against income for depreciation and retirement of fixed assets against the reinvestment of such funds, and development and exploration expenses are treated in the balance of payments as current costs rather than as capital

In 1955 the companies reporting in this survey had available about \$1.2 billion after meeting their current expenses. The largest source of funds was earnings of about \$700 million, followed by depreciation and depletion charges of

Table 14.—Sources and Uses of Funds of U. S. Companies Operating in Latin America, by Selected Countries, 1955

		[Millio	ns of d	lollars]					
	Total	Argen- tina	Bra- zil	Chile	Cuba	Mex- ico	Peru	Vene- zuela	Other coun- tries
Sources of funds, total	1, 229	48	114	89	69	84	62	599	165
Net income	687	17	46	64	21	35	29	406	69
Net funds supplied from U. S. sources	129	10	34	1	28	39	7	-12	22
Net increase in liabilities to others ²	117	12	22	5	5	-2	7	45	23
	262 33	7	12 (3)	19	15 (3)	12 (3)	14 5	144 17	39 11
Uses of funds, total	1, 229	48	114	89	69	84	62	599	165
Plant and equipment expenditures Net increase in inven- tories.	428 69	12 14	36 17	20	32	27 15	36 -3	185 10	80 10
Increase in other current assets	150	14	42	12	16	27	5	12	22
Dividends and profits remitted Other and unidentified	555 26	5 1	16 3	53 (3)	10 9	16 -1	19 5	380 12	56 -3
Addendum: Exploration and development expenditures charged to income	72	1	(3)	4	1	5	3	52	6

Excludes trade and service industries.
 Includes a minor amount of equity financing.
 Less than \$500,000.

Note.—Data given cover only companies reporting in special survey.

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

about \$300 million, net funds supplied from the United States of about \$125 million, and funds from other sources, mainly local creditors, of about \$120 million. In addition, exploration and development expenses charged against income were over \$70 million.

As described above, nearly half of the funds available to the companies were used in Latin America for investments in plant and equipment and inventories, and for exploration and development. About \$175 million were added to net cash holdings, accounts receivable and miscellaneous assets. provision of large amounts of working capital is essential for the successful operation of expanded productive facilities. The companies also reported remittances from Latin America of dividends and branch profits amounting to about \$555 million.

The combined total of net capital flows from parent companies in the United States and reinvested earnings for the companies covered in this survey would be somewhat less than \$300 million, and this would be the amount used in measuring the increase in the book value of the United States direct investments in these enterprises in 1955. This would cover only about half of the capital investments actually being carried out in the year. Furthermore, the extent of the difference would vary greatly among industries and countries, depending on the sources of the funds being used for investment. In Venezuela, which has the largest difference between gross investment and change in net book value, the increase in the book value of all United States direct investments in 1955 was about \$60 million, while, as we have seen, capital expenditures by the companies reporting in this survey were \$250 million. Similar but smaller differences appear in the data for Chile, Colombia, Cuba, and Peru.

(Continued on page 24)

^{2.} Includes a minor amount of equity financ-

Note.-Data given cover only companies reporting in special survey.

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

Ten Years' Experience With Business Investment Anticipations

THE Office of Business Economics-Securities and Exchange Commission survey of plant and equipment anticipations has entered its second decade. It was started around the end of World War II on a quarterly basis as a means of providing advance information on the short-term movement of this important and volatile element of aggregate spending. It was enlarged to include annual investment programs and sales expectations in 1947. While the industrial scope of the survey has remained unchanged since its start, basic revisions in statistical method were made in 1951–52, the amount of detail in the important manufacturing industry division was expanded and a seasonally adjusted series of quarterly anticipated and actual expenditures was introduced.

So far in its existence the survey has encompassed three substantial upturns in nonfarm fixed business investment and two comparatively brief downturns. The purpose of this article is to describe and analyze the degree to which businessmen have anticipated their capital goods spending, and to review certain factors resulting in deviations between

plans and their realization.

Although it has been a feature of each annual survey to review the accuracy of the projections for the previous year, this is the first evaluation of the survey in its currently published form. Of special interest, this article presents new information dealing with the fulfillment of quarterly expenditure expectations, utilizing the comparatively new data on seasonally adjusted capital outlays.

Summary and conclusions

The following points summarize the findings of our analysis of results:

1. The OBE-SEC annual survey has had a good record in anticipating both the directions and magnitudes of annual changes in aggregate investment during the postwar period. It has been a very valuable tool of business analysis.

2. The quarterly survey has proved to be a highly useful indicator of short-term investment trends. Most significantly, the first and second adjusted anticipations have accurately forecast changes in direction almost without exception. The performance of the quarterly adjusted survey in the 1953-55 investment cycle has been very good. The performance of the second anticipation in projecting changes in capital outlays has been better than that of the first, although not by a wide margin.

3. An examination of the manufacturing data shows that generally speaking, the larger the firm, the greater the ability to project capital outlays within relatively close limits. Deviations among these firms, as well as the other

firms with wider variations, are largely offsetting.

4. The survey also shows that the larger the anticipated expenditure relative to the firm's existing fixed assets, the more accurate is the anticipation. This factor explains in

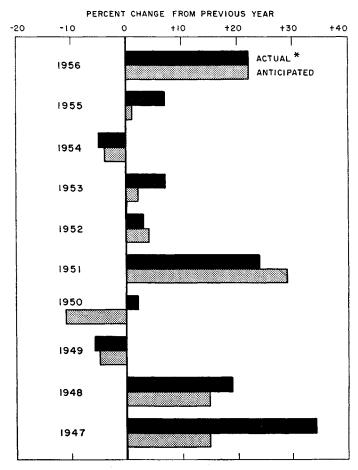
part the better predictive performance of large firms, since such companies are engaged in relatively large scale programs more frequently than small firms. But the influence of scale of program is strong enough to make small and medium firms with relatively large programs generally more accurate in their projections than large firms engaged in small programs.

their projections than large firms engaged in small programs.

5. The public utilities show performance closer to projections than do either manufacturing companies or railroads. It is suggested that the steady growth in generating capacity, coupled with the long construction time required for electric power plant—over 2 years—results in a sub-

Plant and Equipment

Annual anticipations have approximated actual expenditures



^{*} Includes fourth quarter anticipation

Data : SEC & OBE

U. S. Department of Co. merce, Office of Business Economics

57-1-10

NOTE.—MR. FOSS IS A MEMBER OF THE BUSINESS STRUCTURE DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS, AND MR. NATRELLA IS CHIEF, SECTION OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH, DIVISION OF TRADING AND EXCHANGE, SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION.

stantial backlog of work in progress and a firm advance commitment for the ensuing year. An anticipation for the year ahead is less firmly committed when the lead times for major capital items are short.

6. Although small firms generally do not closely anticipate a year's expenditures in advance, they are able to forecast accurately the direction of change from their previous year's actual expenditure.

Realization of Aggregate Anticipations

In the early part of each year the survey asks each respondent to submit data on anticipated expenditures for the coming year and actual expenditures for the year past. Table 1 presents a comparison of actual and anticipated capital outlays collected in the OBE-SEC Survey of Plant and Equipment Expenditures from 1947 through 1956, both in the aggregate and by major industry division. From an overall point of view it is clear that the record of the survey has

In $\tilde{6}$ of the 10 years for which the annual survey has been conducted, anticipated expenditures have been within 3 percent of actual outlays; in only 2 years have the deviations exceeded 6 percent. Direction of change has been properly indicated in all years except one, the exception being in 1950. The only 2 years of downturn—1949 and 1954—were both accurately projected, and 2 years of very large advance, 1951 and 1956, were anticipated within 3 percent.1

Large deviations stand out in 1947 and 1950. The sizable discrepancy in 1947 is attributable partly to the fact that the survey was new and partly to the fact that under conditions of severe supply shortages and high demand, costs actually paid for construction and equipment were substantially higher than had initially been assumed by businessmen. The outbreak of Korean hostilities in mid-1950 was in part responsible for reversing a projected decline for 1950 as a whole; in the second half of that year expenditures were far greater than had been anticipated. Even before this, however, actual outlays in the first two quarters had recovered to within a few percent of the 1949 level and in May 1950, in a setting of rapidly increasing overall output, business was scheduling a further rise in plant and equipment outlays for the third quarter.

Deviations in individual industry divisions appear relatively greater than in the aggregate although in manufacturing, which accounts for about 40 percent of total outlays, results have been within 2 percent of anticipations for 6 of the 10 years. Directions have been missed very few times; twice in manufacturing and mining and only once each in rails, utilities and other transportation.

As the table indicates there appears to be a tendency for the anticipations to understate actual outlays. This has occurred on 7 out of 10 occasions in the aggregate results and it is significant that 2 of the overstatements, although quite small, occurred in years of downturn.

Capital goods prices

Although reasons for discrepancies between actual and anticipated capital outlays will be considered further on, it may be desirable to consider at this point the effect of a changing price level on the accuracy of the aggregate projections. If the assumption is made that businessmen do not make allowances for price changes in their anticipations but in effect project a change in physical volume at the price level prevailing when the anticipations are prepared, then

1. For a review of the earlier series, see Irwin Friend and Jean Bronfenbrenner, "Business Investment Programs and their Realization," Survey, December 1950. See also L. J. Paradiso, "Economic Projections of the U. S. Department of Commerce"—abstracted in Journal of American Statistical Association, June 1955.

it might appear that price changes should account for a

Table 1.—Indexes of Plant and Equipment Expenditures of U. S. Business, Actual and Anticipated, 1947-56

[Actual expenditure in previous year=100]

				′ı		
Manu- factur- ing	Min- ing	Rail- road	Other trans- porta- tion	Public util- ities	Com- mercial and other	All indus- tries
126	123	161	(1)	183	132	134
104	109	175	(1)	163	112	115
121	113	92	(1)	112	118	117
112	116	144	88	141	122	119
104	100	176	98	121	125	115
108	116	82	90	116	97	103
87	92	102	74	117	95	94
87	102	110	93	117	93	95
100	90	93	80	100	102	99
113	92	84	85	101	96	102
93	88	69	67	94	88	89
122	105	123	126	108	110	115
145	131	133	123	111	107	124
145	131	133	141	112	110	129
100	100	100	87	99	97	97
107	106	95	101	106	98	103
108	107	100	119	108	90	104
99	99	95	84	98	108	100
102	100	94	104	117	113	107
100	103	93	101	114	100	102
102	97	101	103	103	113	105
93	99	65	97	93	103	95
93	103	72	96	97	103	96
100	96	91	101	95	100	99
104	98	108	106	102	115	107
97	92	89	99	104	107	101
107	107	121	107	98	107	106
132	129	136	109	111	116	122
131	119	142	111	116	112	122
100	108	96	98	96	104	100
	126 104 121 112 104 108 87 87 100 113 93 122 145 145 100 107 108 99 102 100 102 93 93 100 104 97 107 132 131	facturing Mining	Table Tabl	facturing Mining Railing transportation 126 123 161 (1) 104 109 175 (1) 121 113 92 (1) 112 116 144 88 104 100 176 98 108 116 82 90 87 92 102 74 87 102 110 93 100 90 93 80 113 92 84 85 93 88 69 67 122 105 123 126 145 131 133 123 145 131 133 141 100 100 100 87 107 106 95 101 108 107 100 119 99 95 84 102 100 94 104 <tr< td=""><td>facturing Mining Rail-ling transportation utilities 126 123 161 (!) 183 104 109 175 (!) 163 121 113 92 (!) 112 112 116 144 88 141 104 100 176 98 121 108 116 82 90 116 87 92 102 74 117 87 102 110 93 117 100 90 93 80 100 113 92 84 85 101 93 88 69 67 94 122 105 123 126 108 145 131 133 123 111 145 131 133 123 111 100 100 87 99 107 106 95</td><td>facturing Mining Rail-road transportation utilimand and other 126 123 161 (!) 183 132 104 109 175 (!) 163 112 112 116 144 88 141 122 104 100 176 98 121 125 108 116 82 90 116 97 87 92 102 74 117 93 100 90 93 80 100 102 113 92 84 85 101 96 93 88 69 67 94 88 122 105 123 126 108 110 145 131 133 123 111 107 145 131 133 123 111 107 145 131 133 123 111 107</td></tr<>	facturing Mining Rail-ling transportation utilities 126 123 161 (!) 183 104 109 175 (!) 163 121 113 92 (!) 112 112 116 144 88 141 104 100 176 98 121 108 116 82 90 116 87 92 102 74 117 87 102 110 93 117 100 90 93 80 100 113 92 84 85 101 93 88 69 67 94 122 105 123 126 108 145 131 133 123 111 145 131 133 123 111 100 100 87 99 107 106 95	facturing Mining Rail-road transportation utilimand and other 126 123 161 (!) 183 132 104 109 175 (!) 163 112 112 116 144 88 141 122 104 100 176 98 121 125 108 116 82 90 116 97 87 92 102 74 117 93 100 90 93 80 100 102 113 92 84 85 101 96 93 88 69 67 94 88 122 105 123 126 108 110 145 131 133 123 111 107 145 131 133 123 111 107 145 131 133 123 111 107

Note.-Percent actual of anticipated based on unrounded indexes.

Source: Office of Business Economics and Securities and Exchange Commission.

Such an assumption has some basis although it is far from being generally true. In answer to a special question that was asked of manufacturers in the 1956 annual survey,2 it was found that approximately one-third of the respondents did not consider the possibility of price change in preparing their 1956 anticipation. Another third thought prices would be about the same as they were at the beginning of 1956 while the remaining third thought they would be higher; almost no one expected lower prices.

sizable part of some of the larger discrepancies, especially in the earlier postwar years. In 1947, for example, prices during the year were at least 5 percent higher than prices prevalent at the beginning of the year; actual outlays in 1947 were 17 percent above anticipated.

Included with Commercial and other.
 Includes anticipation for fourth quarter.

^{2.} Survey of Current Business, March 1956, p. 20.

The importance of a changed price level in explaining an aggregate deviation is probably overstated by making a simple comparison like the one mentioned above. First, as already indicated, it is clear that some firms make explicit assumptions about price; secondly, some firms ordinarily spend a given dollar amount, such as the amount of depreciation for the year. Most important, as will be shown later, the typical firm cannot estimate its outlays with close accuracy; the typical discrepancies are much larger than can ordinarily be explained by price changes alone.

The role of changing prices is probably of major importance only when price changes are very large, as they were in 1947 and just after Korea. In these periods prices as measured by conventional indexes were not only higher during the year than at the beginning, but actual costs were inflated by special premiums paid for scarce materials and labor and other special costs that crop up when demand far outstrips

supply.

Quarterly results

The quarterly survey has proven to be an important and sensitive current business barometer, notably since the appearance of the seasonally adjusted series in August 1952. The adjusted series correctly anticipated the downturn that followed the third quarter of 1953 and the upturn that followed the first quarter of 1955. In the earlier years there was insufficient experience with quarterly figures to make feasible an adjusted series. However, a reconstruction of the anticipations pertaining to the 1949-50 downturn and recovery in fixed nonfarm investment, through techniques now in use and with the benefit of observations that were not then available, shows that the survey would have foretold the significant turning points in that period.

Table 2.—Percent Deviations ¹ of First and Second Anticipations From Actual Capital Expenditures, by Quarters, 1948-56

Year	First quarter		Second	Second quarter		quarter	Fourth quarter	
	1st ant.	2d ant.	1st ant.	2d ant.	1st ant.	2d ant.	1st ant.	2d ant.
1948. 1949. 1950. 1951.	-2 -2 3 -7 3	7 5 11 7 9	-1 3 -2 -3 -2	-2 3 5 3 2	-5 6 -4 2 7	3 4 8 10 11	-13 -8 -18 -7 -3	-7 -4 -7 -2 -2
1953 1954 1955 1956	3. 6 5 -2	6 9 8 8	(*) (*) 1	(*) 2 4 3	(*) 1 -3 4	5 5 4 8	-8 -7 -13 n. a.	-5 -1 -5 n, a.
Median 2	3	8	-1	3	1	5	-8	-4

*Less than 0.5. n. a. Not available.
1. (Anticipated expenditures minus actual expenditures) as percent of actual expenditures.
2. Medians are based on unrounded percentages.

Source: Office of Business Economics and Securities and Exchange Commission.

A series consisting of quarterly plus annual anticipations is obviously capable of more refined analysis than can be provided by an annual series alone. Thus, about 2 years ago, although the annual projection of capital expenditures pointed to a rise of only 1 percent from 1954 to 1955, the quarterly data appearing simultaneously showed that the downturn would come to a halt in the first quarter of 1955 and that the upturn would be pronounced since the projected figure for the full year 1955 was 4 percent higher than the seasonally adjusted rate during the first quarter of that year.

Deviations in unadjusted data

Respondents in this survey report three figures for a given quarter: an anticipated expenditure, a second anticipation and, finally, the actual outlay. The first anticipation represents a lead of approximately 4 to 5 months in advance of the end of the quarter; the second, 1 to 2 months in advance.

Table 2 shows, for the period 1948 to date, by quarters, deviations between anticipated and actual expenditures, expressed as percentages of the actual in each quarter. In this table, unlike those showing annual numbers, the denominator is the actual expenditure, so that each of the two deviations may be expressed on a common base; a minus sign indicates that the anticipation fell short of the actual.3

The table shows that in each of the eight columns there is considerable consistency with respect to sign, and in some columns, with respect to magnitude as well. Minus signs appear consistently in each of the fourth-quarter anticipations and predominate in the first anticipation for the second quarter. The sign has always been positive in the second anticipation for the first quarter, and almost always so in the second anticipations for the second and third quarters. Signs are most often mixed, though pluses predominate, in the first anticipation of the first and third quarters.

Reasons for systematic tendencies

As yet definitive answers are not available as to the reasons for these rather systematic deviations year after year in the quarterly anticipations. They appear, however, to be related partly to the quarterly seasonal pattern of expenditures and to the level of the last actual expenditure available at the time when the anticipations are reported. The current pattern of actual outlays expressed in terms of aggregate implicit seasonal factors, is as follows: first quarter, 91; second quarter, 102; third quarter, 100; fourth quarter, 107.

The nature of fourth-quarter expenditures merits a little attention at this point. Actual fourth-quarter outlays are high in part because of accounting procedures employed by business. Field studies conducted by the Office of Business Economics and Securities and Exchange Commission have shown that some business firms, particularly smaller companies, treat expenditures made in the fourth quarter somewhat differently from those made in other quarters.

Some companies make a practice of holding open their books somewhat longer at the end of the accounting year, so that bills (for items chargeable to capital as well as to current accounts) that might ordinarily appear in the first quarter are embraced in the fourth quarter instead. In other cases, reported capital expenditures in each of the first three quarters are equal to actual cash outlays (charged to the capital account) but in the final accounting quarter are equal to cash outlays plus accruals. Also, outlays that were initially considered as current expense during the year may be reallocated to the capital account for the year-end closing.

Apparently these practices, which have the effect of raising fourth quarter outlays and, to some extent, lowering first quarter figures, are not foreseen when anticipations for the fourth quarter are reported in midsummer. By the time the second anticipation is reported, in late October and November, some of these adjustments are foreseen, since preliminary estimates of operating results for the full year are often prepared about this time. As a result, the second anticipation is generally higher than the earlier anticipation. A further upward movement occurs in the reported figure for actual outlays after all adjustments have been fully made.

The high rate of reported actual outlay in the fourth quarter results in a systematic tendency to overstate expenditures in the second anticipation for the first quarter—since the projection is from a very high base. An additional

^{3.} The OBE and SEC have made periodical statistical revisions in the data for prior years on the basis of more complete information. Only the data pertaining to actual expenditures were revised at these times. In those cases where the originally published unrevised anticipation was on a different statistical base from the revised actual expenditure, it was necessary to make an adjustment for comparability.

actor working in the same direction is that in many cases ufficient allowance is not made for the seasonal reduction n expenditures arising out of the normally low winter contruction activity. An insufficient allowance for the seasonal reduction in expenditures from the second to third quarters is partly responsible for the typical overstatement n the second anticipation for the third quarter.

Correction for systematic tendencies

Although the origin of these recurrent discrepancies requires further study their quarterly pattern is sufficiently distinct in most major industry divisions to permit a quantitative adjustment in the reported anticipation. This has been done since August 1952 and has resulted in a substantial improvement in the series.⁴ The table below summarizes the results of this adjustment since this date; signs of the deviations have been ignored.

Average Deviation of Planned Investment from Actual as Percent of Actual—3d quarter 1952 through 3d quarter 1956

		(Percent)				
First an	ticipation	Second anticipation				
As reported	As adjusted	As reported	As adjusted			
4. 0	2. 6	5. 1	2. 0			

The following additional points may be noted:

(1) With respect to level, the adjusted figures have come closer to actual outlays than have the unadjusted in a large majority of quarters since mid-1952; in addition, the second anticipation has a distinctly better record. The adjusted second anticipation has come closer than the unadjusted to actual in 15 out of 17 instances, while the adjusted first anticipation has been closer than the unadjusted in 11 cases.

(2) The direction of the adjustment has always been correct in the case of the second anticipation whereas with the initial anticipation the adjustment has been correct in 12 out of 17 quarters. The better record of the second adjustment is understandable in view of the greater consistency of the biases associated with the second as compared with the first anticipation.

(3) As a result of these corrections we find that the adjusted second anticipation comes closer to actual outlays than did the adjusted first in 12 quarters. This is a more meaningful conclusion than is suggested by the unadjusted data, since one should expect greater accuracy for a projection made when about half the quarter is over than for a projection 1½ quarters in advance.

Direction of change

More significant than level is the accuracy of the survey in correctly anticipating quarter-to-quarter changes in actual expenditures. Because of the pronounced seasonal movements in the quarterly data and the resulting difficulty of discerning trends, the test of accuracy is based solely on the seasonally adjusted series.

There are 16 pairs of adjacent quarters for which actual expenditures are available since the series in its present form was initiated in the third quarter of 1952. The anticipated figures, whether first or second, have properly indicated the direction of change in all instances except one, and that was during the 1952 steel strike.

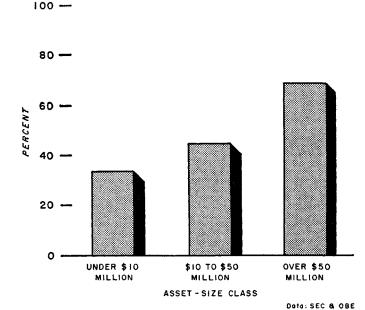
In order to test the accuracy of the early set of anticipations as compared with the subsequent anticipation in projecting quarterly change, two simple correlations were run between actual and anticipated percent changes from the preceding quarter. The dependent variable in each correlation was the actual percent quarterly change shown from one quarter to the succeeding quarter. To test the early set of anticipations, the independent variable was the percent change shown by the first anticipation over the preceding quarter's second anticipation. To test the subsequent anticipation, the independent variable was the percent change shown by that anticipation over the actual expenditure for the previous quarter. Both correlations were highly significant: the coefficient of correlation for the former was r=.77 and for the latter r=.90.

Cyclical patterns—quarterly deviations

No intensive analysis of the seasonally adjusted quarterly changes from planned investment was attempted to see whether a cyclical pattern existed. However, there is at least a suggestion that immediately after turning points businessmen are overly optimistic on the upside and overly pessimistic on the downside in their quarterly anticipations of investment outlays. For example, in the initial quarter of downturn in both 1949 and the 1953–54 period, seasonally

Manufacturing

Proportion of total anticipated investment in each size class by firms with deviations under 20 percent, 1955



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

57-1-11

adjusted expenditures were higher than either the first or second anticipations for these quarters. Similarly, the initial quarter of upturn in 1950 and in 1955 is actually lower than either of the corresponding anticipations. It may well be that, despite the change in businessmen's thinking at these critical points, it takes some time for the new policies to be put into operation.

Another pattern of deviations from plans that may possibly be of cyclical significance has appeared in connection with the 1955–56 recovery and advance in fixed investment. As economic conditions during 1955 improved, business added to its programs and each successive survey showed further increases for the quarters ahead. In the third and fourth quarters actual outlays turned out to be higher than anticipated. These 1955 attempts to increase investment proved feasible because of the existence of unused capacity in capital

^{4.} Lawrence Bridge and Vito Natrella, "Capital Expenditures in Nonmanufacturing Industries," Survey, August 1952.

goods and primary metals industries. In 1956 businessmen continued to add to their large existing programs but it is of interest that the pattern of revision in 1956 has been generally downward; that is, actual figures, while rising, have fallen below expectations. Even before the steel strike, limitations on steel supplies were resulting in some shortfalls of early plans.

It should be emphasized that the bias adjustment no made in the quarterly anticipations is similar to the season adjustment in that it is based on the median experience over the entire postwar period and thus does not eliminate possibly cyclical or trend influences. Further investigation alemented lines will be attempted as a larger body of data becomes available.

Changes in Investment Plans, by Class of Firm

While the anticipations of aggregate plant and equipment outlays have been shown to be reasonably reliable both in level and in direction, it is of importance to consider the extent to which this reflects the realization of investment programs by individual companies. This approach is helpful in the evaluation of the survey results for a given point of time as well as over the cycle. It is important to recognize those changes from investment plans that are related to characteristics that do not change cyclically and those that may have cyclical significance.

Much of the discussion that follows is concerned with manufacturing—because of its obvious importance and the comparatively large number of reports available for analysis. An important aspect of manufacturing investment is the high concentration of outlays by a comparatively small number of very large companies.

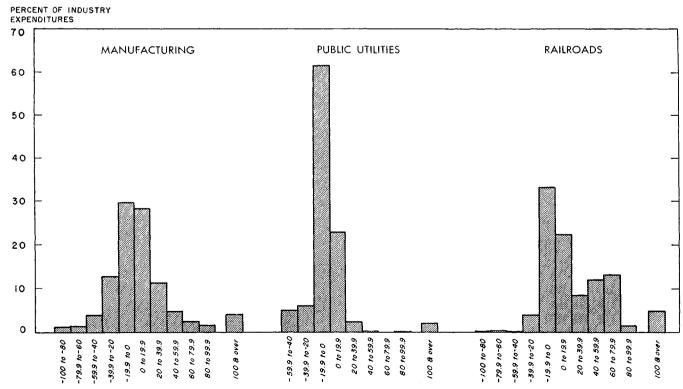
In 1955 approximately 400 firms with assets of \$50 million or more accounted for approximately three-fifths of all manufacturing capital expenditures. About 1,400 firms with assets

of \$10 million to \$50 million accounted for about one-sixt of total capital outlays. Thus all but about 2,000 of the firm engaged in manufacturing have assets of less than \$10 millio and account for about one-fourth of manufacturing spendin on plant and equipment.

The largest firms are thus greatly outnumbered by small and medium-sized companies, so that to confine attention t frequency distributions based solely on numbers of firm reveals essentially small- and medium-company character istics. Wherever possible data are broken down by size an in some instances are shown on a weighted basis, that is, b dollars of expenditure. The problem does not exist to a appreciable extent in public utilities and class I railroad because there are few "small" firms in these industry divisions.

The data shown in tables 3 and 5 are based on 1,663 manufacturing firms, 157 public utilities, and 97 railroads. Tabl 6 is based on a slightly larger and table 7 on a slightly smalle number of companies, while table 4 utilizes data on 87 manufacturers.

Percentage Distribution of Anticipated Capital Expenditures by Size of Individual Deviation, 1955



ERCENT DEVIATION OF ACTUAL OVER ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURE

Data: SEC & OBE 57-1-12 It is quite clear, from an examination of the chart on page 20, that there is a significant degree of dispersion in he accuracy of the individual company anticipations, and hat the deviations between actual and anticipated expenditures are offsetting to a large extent.

In 1955, for example, manufacturing companies as a whole pent 7 percent more on plant and equipment than they had earlier anticipated. When consideration is given to individual irm deviations, it can be seen that a deviation of less than 20 percent was made by firms whose anticipations accounted or as much as three-fifths of total anticipated outlays in nanufacturing. With respect to number of firms—subject to the qualifications noted above—it appears that only one-ourth of all the sample firms fell within the 20 percent imits. More than two-fifths of the manufacturers—but accounting for close to 15 percent of planned outlays—spent either more than 60 percent or less than 40 percent of the figure programed early in the year.

Results by size of firm

The few facts cited above, as well as the chart referred to, ndicate that the larger the firm, the more frequent the close realization of investment plans. In the smallest asset-size class, firms with deviations of 20 percent or less accounted for one-third of anticipated expenditures in the group. Companies with the same relative deviations accounted for 45 percent of outlays in the medium group, and for about 70 percent of the outlays among firms in the largest asset-size group. (See chart.)

The tendency toward understatement of future expenditures also shows a close relationship with size of firm. Seventy percent of the small manufacturers and about 60 percent of the medium-sized group exceeded their 1955 outlays. By way of contrast, in terms of numbers, large firms were about evenly divided between those spending more and those spending less than planned.

Table 3.—Frequency Distributions of Deviations From Planned Investment, by Asset Size Class, Manufacturing, 1955

Percent deviation of actual from	Under \$10	million	\$10 mill \$49.9 m		\$50 million and over	
anticipation	Expendi- tures	Firms	Expendi- tures	Firms	Expenditures (1) 16 69 13 2 100 51	Firms
-100 to -60. -59,9 to -20. -19,9 to +19,9. +20 to +59,9. +60 and over	16	(Pe 5 15 21 16 43	ercent of tote 1 22 45 20 12	als) 2 19 32 21 26	16 69 13	1 21 47 20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Actual less than anticipated	40	30	48	38	51	49
Actual greater than anticipated	60	70	52	62	49	51

^{1.} Less than 0.5 percent.

Source; Office of Business Economics and Securities and Exchange Commission.

There are a number of reasons for the better predictive performance of large companies. While not all large firms employ capital budgets, budgeting becomes more widely practiced as size of firm increases. Because of their more formal practices the larger firms are more careful to allow for small items such as furniture, office machines and automobiles in their projections, whereas the smaller firm may confine its projections only to major types of outlay. Large firms are usually able to make an allowance, based on past experience, for small recurrent expenditures such as for machinery breakdowns and minor replacements, whereas the small company, with a more erratic pattern of outlays, usually lacks the information for such a projection.

Large firms usually have several projects under way simultaneously, thus obtaining a decided statistical advantage from offsetting deviations. One aspect of this is seen in the behavior of separate estimates for plant as against equipment and replacement as against expansion outlays; the dispersion of discrepancies in either category taken separately is greater than that for the two categories combined. Furthermore, large firms by virtue of established market positions may be surer in their sales and profits projections and financing ability than smaller companies. Finally, scale of investment, more fully discussed below, has an important bearing on the ability of large firms to better quantify near-term expenditures.

Scale of investment

While size of company was found to be closely related to the accuracy of projection of capital outlays, the magnitude of the anticipated capital outlay program relative to a company's size was found to bear an even stronger influence. In order to check this relationship firms were distributed according to the percent change of actual capital outlays from anticipations, and by scale of investment; the latter was measured by the ratio of anticipated plant and equipment expenditures for 1955 to gross property, plant and equipment at the beginning of that year.

Table 4.—Deviations From Planned Investment According to Scale of Investment 1—1955

	Companies with actual expenditures within 20 percent of anticipations, as percent of total number								
Anticipations relative to gross fixed assets	Ŋ	Aanufacturir	ıg						
	Si	ize of compar	Utilities	Railroads					
	Under \$10 million	\$10 million to \$49.9 million	\$50 million and over						
Less than 5%	13 33 34	23 33 48	30 51 57	45 76 71	(2) (2) (2)				
Total	21	32	47	70	33				

Scale of investment is measured here by the ratio of anticipated capital outlays during the year to gross fixed assets at the beginning of the year.
 Few railroads had programs amounting to more than 5 percent of gross fixed assets.

Source: Office of Business Economics and Securities and Exchange Commission.

The data shown in table 4 indicate that firms contemplating expenditure programs representing 10 percent or more of gross fixed assets, come substantially closer to their plans than those engaged in smaller scale programs. Almost half of the manufacturing firms planning major expansion programs in 1955 made expenditures within 20 percent of their expectations. A little more than one-third of the firms with "moderate-sized" programs, i. e., between 5 and 10 percent of gross fixed assets, were within 20 percent of expectations, and only one-fifth of the firms with "minor" programs—less than 5 percent of gross fixed assets—came within these limits.

The significance of the above figures lies not so much in their absolute as in their relative magnitude. It is important to note that this pattern generally holds within each of the size groups although the differences between medium-size and major programs do not appear significant.

The influence on predictive ability exerted by scale of investment reflects a number of factors, such as the more careful and longer period of advance planning necessary in carrying out major investment programs. The large project may require outside financing, so that the borrower must satisfy the lender of a reasonably firm construction schedule.

Even more important, large projects generally require longer term commitments than do small projects. Indeed, with large projects, the problem of projecting outlays frequently resolves itself into a question of properly forecasting construction progress and equipment deliveries, whereas the deviation from a programed small expenditure may be a function not simply of when an expenditure will be made but whether or not it will be made at all.

Table 5.—Frequency Distributions of Deviations From Planned Investment, by Industry Division, 1955

Percent deviation of actual from	Manu- facturing	Utili	ties	Railroads	
anticipated	Expend- itures	Expend- itures	Firms	(1) 4	Firms
-100 to -60. -59.9 to -20. -19.9 to +19.9 +20 to +59.9 +60 and over	2 16 58 16 8	(Percent of 11 84 3 2	of totals) 1 15 70 11 3		5 17 33 23 22
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Actual less than anticipated	48	72	62	38	41
Actual greater than anticipated	52	28	38	62	59

^{1.} Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Office of Business Economics and Securities and Exchange Commission.

As indicated above, one reason for the better predictive performance of large companies is related to the fact that their scale of investment is generally relatively larger than for smaller firms. For 1955 especially, the major programs in manufacturing were found to be relatively much more prominent, and minor programs relatively less prominent, among the larger firms than among the small and medium-sized companies—a finding, incidentally, which corroborates the higher proportion of both construction and expansion outlays among the larger asset-size groups. Even when size of program is held constant, it can be seen in table 4 that large firms continue to show an advantage in forecasting ability, although in some instances—e. g., among small programs for large and medium firms—the size of firm differences are considerably diminished. The most interesting aspect of relative size of programs is that small and medium firms with large programs appear to forecast more accurately than large firms with small programs, as may be seen in the table.

There appeared to be a systematic tendency to understate capital outlays by manufacturing firms planning minor or moderate expansion programs in 1955 regardless of size of company. With regard to companies planning major programs, however, understatements and overstatements offset each other for the small and medium size groups, while there was a tendency to overstate programs among large companies. In the latter group approximately 70 percent of the firms planning major programs indicated actual expenditures less than anticipated.

Comparison of industry divisions

Frequency distributions of deviations of actual from anticipated expenditures for manufacturing, railroads and public utilities in 1955 are illustrated in the chart. The public utilities show by far the best record, with almost 85 percent of outlays falling within the ± 20 percent range, as compared with almost 60 percent for manufacturing and railroads. Very little of the public utility outlays fell beyond the range of plus 60 and minus 40 but 15 percent of the manufacturers' and 20 percent of the rails' were in these categories (see table 5).

The superior picture for public utilities is attributable i large part—although not exclusively—to the fact that bot the typical firm and the typical program are large. Almos all the public utilities have assets in the large size class a defined here and in 1955 fully seven-eighths of the program involved anticipations that were 5 percent or more of beginning of year group fixed assets.

ning-of-year gross fixed assets.

The railroads considered here are all in the class I grou and therefore quite large. Part of their poorer performance relative to the utilities is associated with the fact that most of the railroads' 1955 programs were relatively small a defined here. More than 90 percent of the roads had programs involving 5 percent or less of gross fixed assets in that year—although given the wide difference in the structure of the railroad and public utility industries the use of the same criterion in measuring scale of investment may be questionable.

Public utility anticipations

In view of the large number of small firms in manufac turing it is more meaningful to use the largest size class c manufacturers in making comparisons with the railroads and public utilities. These data are shown in table 4. If percen of firms with deviations falling within the limits of ± 2 percent is used as a criterion of predictive ability, it appear that the utilities rank first and manufacturers second. How ever, when scale of investment is held constant (using th same measure in each industry), the utilities with "small programs retain a diminished advantage over the railroad and manufacturing firms. The latter two industry group are about equal in performance for "medium" and fo "large" programs the utilities still show an advantage ove manufacturing; the railroads provided too few observation to permit evaluation on these bases.

Table 6.—Anticipated and Actual Direction of Change From Actua Capital Expenditures in Previous Year, Manufacturing, 1954 to 1955

[Percent of firms in each size class]

[referr of fifths in each si	Le classj		
	S	ize of firm	
	Under \$10 million	\$10 million to \$50 million	Over \$50 million
Percent of firms: Anticipating and experiencing an increase Anticipating an increase but experiencing a de-	32	37	4
crease Anticipating and experiencing a decrease Anticipating a decrease but experiencing an increase	6 38 24	9 34 20	3
Percent of firms that correctly anticipated direction of change:			
All Firms All firms anticipating increases All firms anticipating decreases		71 80 62	7 8 6

Source: Office of Business Economics and Securities and Exchange Commission.

Comparison was also made of the proportion of firms spending more or less than planned. About three-fifths of the utilities, one-half of the large manufacturers and two fifths of the rails spent less than planned in 1955. It manufacturing and utilities, where the comparison is possible it appears that expenditures less than anticipated increase with relative size of program, so that for the largest programs three-fifths of manufacturers and 70 percent of utilities show shortfalls in 1955.

This tendency for expenditures to fall short of plans as size of program increases may well be related to supply conditions. It is quite likely that the unforeseen swift advance in aggregate capital goods demand in 1955 upset capital goods schedules that had called for deliveries toward the latter part of the year.

The superior performance of the utilities as compared with railroad and manufacturing companies is probably related to the character of demand. Other elements are of more immediate concern. One plausible explanation is that the average lead time for investments by utilities is much longer than that of either manufacturing companies or railroads. Capital expenditures by utilities are heavily weighted with the construction of new electric generating plants, where construction time may run from 2 to 3 years. Since the industry has been showing a steady and substantial growth, at any given time the utilities have a sizable volume of construction (and equipment) work in process. In this industry simply to complete those plants and plant additions that have already been started will take, on the average, more than one year. Thus, at any given time, the utilities are rather firmly committed for the year ahead even though demand may differ from expectations.

Railroad programs, on the other hand, consist of capital goods that involve substantially shorter lead times. Programs are expanded or contracted by adding or subtracting units—cars or locomotives—that take a comparatively short time to build. It takes on the average roughly 6 to 9 months to order the materials and build a diesel locomotive, and a few months in the case of a freight car. Furthermore, the roads build some of their own equipment and to this extent may have greater flexibility in altering orders for equipment than is the case when orders are filled by outside

suppliers.

Freight cars are always an important item in railroad equipment programs. With ample carbuilding capacity available early in 1955, as evidenced by the low level of car production and unfilled orders at that time, it is clear that the railroads would not find it difficult actually to increase their capital outlays if economic conditions permitted. In the spring of 1955, probably because of an improved revenue situation, the railroads made some substantial revisions in their earlier announced programs, which showed up initially in the large volume of new car orders in the second quarter and subsequently in an increase in car installations.

It is not clear why the utilities should show relatively more firms overstating their anticipations in 1955 than was true of large manufacturers. It has been suggested that utilities make a practice of including contingency allowances in their projections and if their original estimates turn out to be accurate, the contingency allowance would show up as an excess of anticipated over actual expenditures. It is not known to what extent such a practice is carried out by manufacturing concerns.

Direction of change

The question may also be raised as to how well firms can project simply the direction of change in their anticipations over the previous year. This is admittedly only a rough gauge of the ability to forecast, since quantification is ignored.

Companies were divided into four groups: those anticipating and experiencing an increase (decrease) in expenditures from the previous year, and those anticipating an increase (decrease) and experiencing a decline (increase). A small number of firms expecting to make no change in expenditures but actually spending more or less was excluded. The figures were interpreted in strictly literal fashion; the establishment of a "no change" classification, encompassing actual or anticipated changes within plus or minus some small number, would not alter the conclusions. Results for the 1954–55 period are shown in table 6.

Direction of change was correctly anticipated by about three firms out of four in the 1950-55 period. The range of correct anticipations is rather narrow over the years: The proportion ranges from only 71 to 77 percent. This narrowness of range also holds for all size classes, and while in every year the largest companies have a better record in this respect than other firms, the advantage is not especially large.

A distinct difference exists between the accuracy of the positive and negative expectations. In every year, regardless of size of firm, projections of decreases are correct less often than those of increases, though the proportion of cor-

Table 7.—Deviations From Planned Investment in Components of Total Expenditures, by Asset Size Class, Manufacturing, 1955

[Companies with actual expenditures within 20 percent of anticipations, as percent of total number]

	S	ize of compar	ny
Type of expenditures	Under \$10 million	\$10 million to \$49.9 million	\$50 million and over
Total expenditures	21	32	47
	Constru	iction vs. equ programs	uipment
Construction.	10	14	24
Equipment	19	27	44
		ent and mod xpansion pro	
Replacement and modernization.	16	23	37
Expansion	12	15	27

Source: Office of Business Economics and Securities and Exchange Commission.

rect anticipations of declines does not fall below 60 percent in any year. It is also found in each year that as size of firm increases the tendency to expect decreases diminishes. These results support the earlier findings of a tendency to understate future plans which varies inversely with size of firm.

Plant vs. equipment

In view of the foregoing discussion it might be expected that construction programs, because of their generally larger size, might be projected with relatively less deviation than equipment expenditures. Investigation of the data did not reveal any clear-cut relation between the proportion of programs accounted for by construction outlays and the deviations from anticipations. For example, firms whose proposed outlays included over 25 percent in proposed new construction did not come significantly closer in their overall projections than those with smaller proportions. This was particularly true for the smaller-size companies although a slight improvement was evident for companies with more than \$50 million in assets.

Deviations from planned investment were analyzed separately for plant and for equipment. Contrary to what might have been expected this revealed that in 1955 manufacturing firms were better able to anticipate expenditures on machinery and equipment than on new plant. As can be seen in table 7 all sizes of companies exhibited this tendency with about the same relative differences in size of deviation.

In addition to the above results it was observed that manufacturing firms were somewhat more accurate in anticipating outlays on plant and equipment combined than for either plant construction or equipment separately. This might be

explained on the basis of the budgeting process since in many cases the overall project is estimated with some leeway as to

the breakdown of expenditures. The failure of construction outlays to show up more readily predictable than equipment may result because equipment outlays are made much more continuously than construction expenditures in the typical firm. Plant outlays are made rather irregularly by the typical firm whereas the more or less constant need for replacement of equipment results in a rather continuous process. Furthermore, the typical plant outlay involves only one or possibly a few plants in medium and large firms. An unforeseen shortage of materials may have a severe effect on one or a few units whereas the effect on the hundreds of equipment items typically bought during the year will be much more diffused because of the widely varying conditions under which the equipment is produced. Much of the postwar period has been distinguished by such shortage conditions although it may be noted that these findings for 1955 corroborate those made earlier for the down-turn year of 1949. The possibility also exists that at times respondents have difficulty in classifying expenditures into one category or the other, especially in the case of projects

There appeared to be little evidence that closeness in

started but not completed.

anticipation was related to the proportion of outlays devoted to expansion programs even though it would seem reasonable that such programs require more careful and longer range planning than replacement programs. Manufacturing com-panies with capital outlays more than 25 percent for expansion purposes were not particularly more reliable than those whose programs were less than 25 percent for expansion. There did not appear to be any differences in this relation for the various size groups of firms.

Table 7 also shows that in 1955 manufacturers were better able to anticipate capital outlays in aggregate than either replacement or expansion separately. In part this may reflect the difficulty of defining expansion as opposed to replacement; respondents were given considerable leeway in providing this breakdown, and may not have used the same classification of projects in both the anticipated and actual figures. Somewhat greater accuracy was apparent for replacement outlays than for expansion for all sizes of firms.

Further investigation

The Survey will present later this year findings on sales, profits and other factors altering capital outlays, as part of a continuing study of changes in investment programs.

The Role of U. S. Investments in the Latin American Economy

(Continued from p. 15)

In this study an attempt is made to measure the benefits resulting from the expansion and continued operations of United States direct private investments abroad. Although the data in this study relate only to Latin America, an extension of the coverage of such reports to all countries would show that similar benefits are derived by many countries in other areas. These data can provide a better understanding of the role of private investments by setting forth the facts concerning their effects and significance.

Technical Note

COVERAGE.—Forms and instructions in this voluntary survey were mailed to about 600 companies which, according to Commerce Department files, were believed to have reportable investments in the Latin American Republics. About 300 companies filed completed reports. Another 200 companies replied that they no longer had reportable investments in Latin America, or that they were exempted from reporting in this study. (Exempted were foreign enterprises with total assets of less than \$100,000, or in which the reporting company had less than a 50 percent controlling interest.) There remain a number of companies for which reports are still outstanding which will be included in final tabulations.

Table A.—Coverage Obtained in the Special Latin American Survey, 1955, Based on Total Assets

[Millions of dollars]

Item	Total assets of all U. S. direct in- vestments Latin Ameri- ca,1950 report		Percent of coverage
All industries	6, 938	5, 927	85
Agriculture. Mining and smelting Petroleum. Manufacturing Public utilities. Other industries.	656 767 1, 709 1, 278 1, 348 1, 181	617 722 1, 617 901 1, 204 867	94 94 95 71 89

^{1.} Foreign Investments of the United States, a 1953 Supplement to the Survey of Current Business. Adjusted to exclude assets of Latin American shipping affiliates engaged in international shipping operations and of insurance companies.

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

The 300 companies included in these tabulations filed about 1,000 separate reports for Latin American investments. However, these reports covered a considerably larger number of establishments in Latin America because many reports consolidated all operations of a parent

establishments in Latin America because many reports consolidated all operations of a parent company in the same country.

Operations of Latin American affiliates engaged in international shipping operations were excluded from this survey, as were the operations of insurance companies and most companies engaged solely in the export and import business.

Since nearly all companies with sizeable investments in Latin America filed reports in this study, the coverage obtained was considerably greater than indicated by the numerical response. The table below shows the extent of coverage obtained for the various industries. Two report forms (Forms BE-107 and 107A) were used in this survey. Form BE-107, which was applicable to operations in the manufacturing, petroleum, mining, agriculture, and public utilities industries, included certain information on sales, imports, capital flows, sources and uses of funds, and balance sheets which was not called for on Form BE-107A (applicable mainly to trading and service industries). Therefore data given for these items in the text refer only to the industries listed above.

Foreign currency conversions

All dollar amounts listed in this study are as stated by reporting companies, or as converted by the compilers from reports given in foreign currencies. Conversions, where needed, were generally made at average free market rates for the periods covered in the reports. Some adjustments to these rates have been made in the conversion of charges for depreciation and amortization of fixed assets, to approximate the rates at which such assets were originally acquired. Such adjustments also affect the conversion of net earnings into dollars.

Industry classification

The reports submitted frequently consolidated operations in more than one industry in a given country. The reports were therefore classified on the basis of what was considered to be the major field of activity. Generally, the industry groups used in this study are comparable to those used in prior studies of international investments by the Department of Commerce. They differ from the Standard Industrial Classification Schedules mainly in the mining and smelting and petroleum industries. Smelting operations are classified in manufacturing in the Standard Industrial Classification, but included in the mining industry for the purposes of this study. The petroleum industry in this study includes extractive and exploratory activities, refining, transportation, and distribution facilities. These activities are classified in the Standard Industrial Classification as mining, manufacturing, transportation, and trade, respectively.

Estimated data

Reports filed by the companies included both actual accounting data and estimates for some items. In a limited number of cases incomplete reports were filled in on the basis of estimates prepared by the compilers. Such estimates do not make up a significant part of the tabulated totals.

Comparison with balance of payments data

Data collected in this survey relating to net funds supplied from the United States, net income, and income remittances are generally similar to data collected for balance of payments purposes, but vary somewhat because of differences in definition and coverage and because the accounts of foreign affiliates are utilized in this survey rather than the parent company accounts used for the balance of payments.

Net funds supplied from the United States, as given in this survey, includes not only parent company funds but also other United States dovernment and private sources of funds. The data for net income given herein include the income accruing to local investors, rather than only the United States equity used in the balance of payments.

Monthly BUSINESS STATISTICS



THE STATISTICS here are a continuation 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 1951 through 1954 and monthly averages for earlier years back to 1929 insofar as available; it also provides a description of each series and references to sources of monthly figures prior to 1951. Series added or significantly revised since publication of the 1955 Supplement are indicated by an asterisk (*) and a dagger (†), respectively. Except as otherwise stated, the terms "unadjusted" and "adjusted" refer to adjustment 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.

[Averages for the year 1955 are provided in the July 1956 issue of the SURVEY]

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and								19	56					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decer ber
	•	GENE	RAL I	BUSIN	ESS I	INDIC	ATOR	RS			. .			
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT														
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates:† National income, totalbil. of dol		334. 4			334. 9			338. 7		 	343. 5			
Compensation of employees, totaldo Wages and salaries, totaldo		230. 3 217. 0			233. 0 219. 4			237. 2 223. 5			240. 4 226. 2			
Privatedo		180. 5 9. 7			182. 5 9. 6			186. 2 9. 5	_		188.3			
Military do Government civilian do Supplements to wages and salaries do Government civilian do Government civilian do Governments to wages and salaries do Governments to wages and salaries do Governments do Government do Gover		26. 8 13. 3			27. 3 13. 6			27. 8 13. 8						
Proprietors' and rental income, totalodo Business and professionalodo		49. 3 28. 0			49. 5 28. 2			49. 9 28. 9			50. 7 29. 5			
Farmdo		11.4			11.5			11. 3			11.6			
Rental income of personsdoCorporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment, totalbil, of dol		9. 8 43. 4			9. 8 40. 9			9. 7 39. 8			9. 7 40. 4			
Corporate profits before tax, totaldo		46.4			43. 7			42.9			41.2]
Corporate profits tax liabilitydo Corporate profits after taxdo		23. 4 23. 0			22. 1 21. 6			21.7 21.3			20. 8 20. 4			
Inventory valuation adjustmentdo		-3.0			-2.8			-3.1			8			
Net interestdo		11. 3			11.5			11.7			12.0			
Gross national product, totaldo	~ ~~~	401. 9 259. 5			403. 4 261. 7			408. 3 263. 7			413. 8 266. 8			1
Personal consumption expenditures, totaldo Durable goodsdo		35. 4									33.0			
Durable goods do Nondurable goods do Services do do		129. 2 94. 9			130. 5 96. 4			132. 3 98. 0			134. 0 99. 7			
Gross private domestic investment, totaldo		65. 1 33. 0			63. 1 32. 6			64. 7 33. 6			65. 1			
New construction do Producers' durable equipment do Change in business inventories do		25. 9 6. 1			26. 4 4. 1			27. 5 3. 5			33. 6 29. 5 2. 0			
Net foreign investmentdo Government purchases of goods and services, total		8			. 1			1. 2			1.7			1
Federal (less Government sales)		78. 1 47. 2			78. 5 46. 4			78. 7 46. 1			80. 2 47. 2			
National security Qdododododo		40. 6 30. 9			40. 5 32, 1			40. 7 32. 6			41.9 33.0			
Personal income, totaldoLess: Personal tax and nontax paymentsdo		314. 6			317. 5			322. 9			327. 0			
Less: Personal tax and nontax paymentsdo Equals: Disposable personal incomedo		36. 3 278. 4			37. 3 280. 2			38. 1 284. 9			38. 8 288. 2			
Personal saving§do		18.8			18.6			21. 2			21.4			
PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE														
easonally adjusted, at annual rates:† Total personal incomebil. of dol	314.5	317. 5	316, 7	317. 1	318.6	321. 7	322.8	324. 9	324. 3	328. 1	329. 5	r 332. 5	333. 6	
Wage and salary disbursements, totaldo	217, 2	218. 2	219.0	218. 9	220. 3	222. 9	223. 2	225. 2	224.0	227. 1	228. 5	7 229. 7	230.7	
Commodity producing industriesdo Distributive industriesdo	94. 2 57. 3	94. 5 57. 6	94.8 57.9	94. 7 57. 9	95. 1 58. 4	96. 8 59. 1	96. 8 59. 1	97. 5 59. 9	95, 9 59, 9	98.3 60.3	99. 1 60. 5	7 100. 6 7 60. 2	101, 2 60, 4	
Service industriesdo Governm∈ntdo	29. 3 36. 4	29. 4 36. 7	29. 5 36. 8	29. 5 36. 8	29. 6 37. 2	29. 8 37. 2	30. 0 37. 3	30. 2 37. 6	30. 4 37. 8	30. 6 37. 9	30. 8 38. 1	r 30. 9 r 38. 0	31. 1 38. 0	
Other labor incomedo	7. 2	7. 3	7. 3	7. 2	7. 2	7. 2	7. 2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	7. 4	
Proprietors' and rental incomedol	49.6	49. 2	49. 4	49.7	49.5	49.7	50. 1	50.0	50.5	51.0	50.9	r 52. 3	52, 0	
Personal interest income and dividendsdo	28. 1 17. 7	30. 2 18. 0	28. 5 18. 2	28. 7 18. 3	28. 8 18. 5	29. 1 18. 6	29. 4 18. 7	29. 6 18. 6	29. 7 18. 6	29. 8 18. 8	30. 0 18. 7	30. 2	30. 4	
Transfer paymentsdodo												18.9	19. 1	
bil. of dol	5. 3	5. 4	5. 7	5. 7	5. 7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5. 9	5. 9	6.0	6.0	
Total nonagricultural incomedol	299. 4	302.8	301.6	301.5	304.0	306.8	307.6	310. 3	309. 4	312.8	314.4	r 316. 3	317.7	
rD arriand														

TRevised. †Revised series. Estimates of national income and product and personal income have been revised back to 1952 (see pp. 7 ff. of the July 1956 Survey); for data prior to 1952, see the 1954 NATIONAL INCOME SUPPLEMENT OF the 1955 edition of Business Statistics.

Judges inventory valuation adjustment. Q Government sales are not deducted.

Personal saving is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	19)55						19	56					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
(GENE	RAL E	BUSIN	ESS I	NDIC	ATOR	S—Co	ntinu	ed	<u>'</u>		·		
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES														
Unadjusted quarterly totals:07 All industriesmil. of dol		8, 398			7, 462			8, 880			8, 901		- -	1 9, 674
Manufacturing do_ Durable-goods industries do_ Nondurable-goods industries do_		3, 499 1, 718 1, 781			2, 958 1, 462 1, 496			3, 734 1, 862 1, 872			3, 834 1, 960 1, 874			4, 408 2, 289 2, 119
Mining do Railroads do Transportation, other than rail do Public utilities do Commercial and other do		288 312 421 1, 238 2, 640			262 297 396 936 2, 613			319 325 423 1, 199 2, 880			314 277 443 1, 308 2, 725			336 364 491 1, 374 2, 701
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: All industriesbil, of dol.		31. 45			32. 82			34. 49			35. 87			1 37. 33
Manufacturingdo Durable-goods industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo		12. 48 6. 00 6. 48			13. 45 6. 57 6. 88			14. 65 7. 38 7. 27			15. 78 8. 20 7. 58	1		16, 41 8, 39 8, 02
Mining		1, 08 1, 17 1, 70 4, 48 10, 54			1, 13 1, 25 1, 65 4, 56 10, 78			1. 28 1. 22 1. 63 4. 61 11. 10			1. 26 1. 29 1. 79 5. 08 10. 76			1. 28 1. 34 1. 94 4. 87 11. 49
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS ‡		ļ				}								
Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, totalmil, of dol.	3, 248	2, 772	2, 530	1, 972	1, 837	1, 883	2, 038	2, 091	2, 336	2, 715	3, 148	3, 927	» 3, 338	
Farm marketings and CCC loans, total	3, 227 1, 821 1, 406 322 744 323	2, 743 1, 485 1, 258 350 584 307	2, 491 1, 212 1, 279 364 630 265	1, 945 765 1, 180 346 580 234	1, 816 564 1, 252 376 591 267	1, 866 578 1, 288 381 622 258	2, 022 627 1, 395 420 676 268	2,077 779 1,298 411 617 241	2, 298 1, 008 1, 290 388 632 249	2, 672 1, 247 1, 425 372 785 253	3, 111 1, 726 1, 385 355 746 268	3, 755 2, 131 1, 624 363 945 296	p 3, 248 p 1, 781 p 1, 467 p 342 p 806 p 301	
loans, unadjusted: All commodities	132 169 103	113 138 92	102 113 94	80 71 87	74 52 92	77 54 95	83 58 102	85 72 95	94 94 95	110 116 105	128 160 102	154 198 119	p 133 p 166 p 108	
All commodities 1947-49=100. Crops do Livestock and products do	157 182 139	132 141 125	122 117 126	97 72 116	89 46 122	88 44 122	93 45 129	96 64 121	112 101 120	124 117 129	144 168 126	177 208 153	p 158 p 179 p 142	
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION								Ì	ļ				<u> </u>	
Federal Reserve Index of Physical Volume Unadjusted, combined index	145	142	143	144	143	144	141	141	128	142	146	150	r 147	p 144
Manufactures do	145 148 163 149 156 173	143 161 147 154 175	144 160 151 159 173	146 161 152 159 177	145 161 152 160 182	146 162 152 159 185	142 157 144 154 181	142 156 140 146 179	129 139 62 24 172	143 155 118 119 143	147 162 145 158	152 7 168 149 162 181	, 149 , 167 , 147 , 159 180	p 146 p 166 p 146
Metal fabricating (incl. ordnance) do Fabricated metal products do Machinery do Nonelectrical machinery do Electrical machinery do	174 139 164 141 208	173 137 164 147 197	172 135 167 149 201	172 134 168 152 200	171 134 168 154 196	174 136 172 154 206	167 130 167 151 198	166 132 165 150 195	160 124 157 146 178	7 167 135 167 146 209	176 153		7 181 7 138 7 177 7 151 7 227	p 181 p 137 p 175 p 155 p 214
Transportation equipment Q do Autos do Go Trucks do Go Aircraft and parts do Instruments and related products do Furniture and fixtures do Lumber and products do Stone, clay, and glass products do Miscellaneous manufactures do	216 212 122 500 159 128 124 157 152	214 193 122 516 161 128 113 153 149	206 173 113 517 160 122 116 150 141	205 164 125 521 161 123 121 150 145	202 163 130 513 161 122 119 153 142	201 162 133 516 164 119 126 158 141	190 127 117 7 520 164 116 125 162 140	189 127 123 7 531 164 118 129 163 141	187 127 99 7 536 162 115 116 156 135	188 109 101 7 555 168 123 135 164 145	125 7 133 157	7 582 174 127 130 165	, 219 164 102 600 , 174 , 122 , 117 , 160 150	p 174
Nondurable manufactures	132 114 118 150 99 102 105 107 111 118 83	125 105 109 152 99 91 88 88 105 110	128 102 106 153 95 88 84 107 111 119	131 102 104 140 95 97 94 105 115 123 84	130 104 102 136 94 108 105 105 110 115 85	129 106 103 131 95 117 111 103 108 112 89	127 107 105 121 97 119 108 110 106 109	127 114 110 122 99 128 119 115 100 99 90	119 113 111 118 99 123 107 96 86 87 76	131 122 122 116 98 118 101 115 103 104 92	130 134 129 99 116 106 111 103	7 127 7 129 142 99 120 118 115	148 98	
Apparel and allied products do Leather and products do Paper and allied products do Pulp and paper do Printing and publishing do Chemicals and allied products do Industrial chemicals do Petroleum and coal products do Rubber products do Rubber products do	117 99 159 156 135 178 197 140 148	107 102 146 144 130 177 197 141 152	117 109 157 158 7 127 177 199 143 154 149	124 120 162 163 7 130 179 201 143 151 146	120 112 163 161 1 135 179 201 142 148 140	114 106 165 163 7 137 179 200 135 142 140	109 99 160 162 7 136 176 197 137	108 100 163 161 1734 173 192 142 149 123	95 90 144 143 7 129 166 182 132 148	116 108 163 160 7 133 7 172 188 142 151 127	108 104 160 152 7 139 7 176 192 145	118 104 169 162 7 145 181 197 140	111 162 159 144 181 199 7 141	p 144

^{*}Revised. **Preliminary. **Estimates based on anticipated capital expenditures of business; those for the 1st quarter of 1957 appear on p. 3 of the December 1956 Survey.

GHistorical data (annual totals, 1939 and 1945-55; quarterly, unadj. and seasonally adj. at annual rates, 1947-55) appear on pp. 6 and 7 of the June 1956 Survey.

Fincludes data not shown separately.

‡Revised series. Annual estimates beginning 1910 and monthly data for the period January 1952-December 1955 for each receipts have been revised at the take into account recent information on production, disposition, and price; unpublished data (prior to June 1955) will be shown later. Indexes of eash receipts and volume of marketings (annuals, 1910-55; monthly, beginning January 1947) have been revised to reflect adoption of the 1947-49=100 base period; for the volume index, also wider coverage and use of new price weights. Unpublished indexes (prior to May 1955) will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	19	55						198	<u></u>					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
(GENE	RAL E	BUSIN	ESS I	INDIC	ATOR	S—Co	ntinu	ed					
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—Continued														
Federal Reserve Index of Physical Volume—Con.														
Unadjusted index—Continued Minerals	127	127	129	127	127	130	130	131	119	130	132	, 132	131	p 128
Coaldo Crude oil and natural gasdodo	87 147	91 151	91 153	88 151	86 151	86 151	85 149	84 148	62 149	87 150	91 147	93	90	^p 83 p 155
Metal miningdo Stone and earth mineralsdo	105 135	83 129	87 124	91 126	91 128	119 138	139 142	142 149	72 147	120 149	140 151	140 150	120 144	
Seasonally adjusted, combined indexdo	143	144	143	143	141	143	141	141	136	142	145	146	r 146	p 147
Manufacturesdo Durable manufacturesdo Primary metalsdo	145 161 149	146 161 150	145 160 148	144 158 148	142 156 145	144 159 146	143 157 141	143 157 138	137 148 68	144 158 124	147 164 148	7 148 164 147	7 147 7 165 7 147	р 148 р 166 р 149
Metal fabricating (incl. ordnance)do Fabricated metal productsdo	172 139	172 138	170 136	168 134	166 132	171 135	167 130	168 132	169 129	172 134	176 142	177 142	180 r 138	р 181 р 138
Machinery †do Nonelectrical machinery †do Electrical machinery †do	7 163 7 144 7 200	7 164 7 146 199	164 146 197	162 147 192	162 147 191	171 151 208	168 149 206	168 149 205	172 152 210	174 155 211	176 158 212	7 175 7 155 7 215	176 r 155 r 219	p 175 p 154 p 217
Transportation equipmentdo Instruments and related productsdo	212 158	212 159	205 160	202 161	197 160	193 163	186 164	190 164	191 167	7 194 171	198 172	r 203 r 172	7 216 7 172	₽ 219 ₽ 173
Furniture and fixtures	123 124 156 145	123 126 154 146	122 128 154 144	120 124 155 143	120 121 156 141	121 122 158 142	121 121 162 145	123 123 161 145	124 125 159 145	124 129 160 148	124 126 154 146	122 122 157 146	7 117 120 7 159 143	p 120 p 120 p 159 p 143
Nondurable manufactures ‡do	130	130	129	130	128	129	128	128	127	129	129	r 131	7 129	₽ 131
Food and beverage manufacturesdo Tobacco manufacturesdo	112 104 110	113 107 109	111 109 108	112 107 109	111 107 106	114 107 106	111 110 103	111 108 101	110 105 100	7 114 102 102	114 103 104	7 114 106 7 107	113	
Textile-mill productsdo Apparei and allied productsdo Leather and productsdo	117 101	116 108	113 108	114 112	108 105	109 106	111 104	112 102	112 104	112 102	113 101	117 100	111	
Paper and allied products do Printing and publishing do Chemicals and allied products ‡ do	157 130	159 128	159 7 131	157 r 131	157 r 132	160 r 134	160 r 135	161 - 136	162 r 137	163 7 139	159 7 138	158 7 141	160 139	
Chemicals and allied products #do Petroleum and coal productsdo Rubber productsdo	173 139 147	175 141 144	173 142 147	174 143 140	174 144 135	178 139 137	179 140 131	178 142 122	178 132 119	7 177 139 132	177 143 133	178 139 7 132	176 140	p 144
Minerals do Coal do	125 80	129 87	131 87	131 88	130 86	130 86	129 89	130 90	122 77	128 87	128 87	7 128 85	130 83	₽ 130 ₽ 80
Crude oil and natural gasdo Metal miningdo Stone and earth mineralsdo	147 114 134	151 112 135	153 121 137	151 121 138	151 120 139	151 118 139	149 118 138	148 117 143	149 60 142	150 100 139	147 7118 7143	7 147 124 7 141	7 150 130 142	» 155
CONSUMER DURABLES OUTPUT														
Unadjusted, total output1947-49=100	159	148	144	143	143	141	124	124	116	120	113	7 128	7 140	₽ 139
Major consumer durables do Autos do Major household goods do do	$177 \\ 212 \\ 150$	165 193 142	159 173 150	157 164 153	157 163 155	154 162 150	131 127 136	130 127 134	121 127 117	7 122 109 136	111 59 159	133 105 159	7 152 164 142	P 151 P 177 P 131
Furniture and floor coveringsdo Appliances and heatersdo	124 131	125 130	120 148	123 156	121 168	117 162	113 143	112 143	105 125	117 121	124 + 158	7 124 142	120	
Radio and television sets do do Other consumer durables do	279 117	224 111	239 109	233 110	218 108	209 109	184 109	174 109	130 106	238 115	265 118	312 118	270 7 114	p 110
Seasonally adjusted, total output ‡do	151	r 150	143	137	133	132	124	124	129	127	129	r 125	r 132	⊅ 137
Major consumer durables ‡dodo	167 196	^r 165 187	156 171	148 158	143 148	142 142	130 119	130 120	137 122	134 125	135 119	130 117	r 141 148	₽ 148 ₽ 162
Autos do Major household goods t do Furniture and floor coverings do	143 121	7 148 121	146 120	141 119	141 117	144 116	142 117	141 115	153 118	143 121	151 123	143 7 118	136 117	p 136
Appliances and heaters ‡ do Appliances and television sets ‡ do Other consumer durables do	134 a + 237 114	143 7 240 114	150 207 113	146 194 111	150 186 109	149 207 110	141 218 110	138 220 110	161 233 110	135 232 7 112	152 231 115	134 245 7 112	228 r 112	p 113
BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES §			110	111	100	110	***	110	110	112	110	112	112	- 110
Manufacturing and trade sales (seas. adj.), total bil. of dol	53. 2	53. 2	52. 9	52. 9	53. 1	53. 2	54. 4	54. 3	52. 7	54. 5	53. 9	* 55.0	55, 8	
Manufacturing, totaldo Durable-goods industriesdo	27. 3 13. 7	27. 3 13. 7	27. 0 13. 6	27. 2 13. 6	27. 1 13. 3	27. 2 13. 5	27. 8 13. 8	27. 7 13. 9	26. 2 12. 6	27. 6 13. 7	27. 6 13. 7	, 28. 3 14. 2	28. 8 14. 4	
Nondurable-goods industriesdo Wholesale trade, totaldo	13. 6 10. 1	13. 6 10. 1	13. 4 10. 2	13. 6 10. 4	13. 8 10. 3	13.7 10.4	14. 0 10. 7	13. 8 10. 6	13. 5 10. 5	14. 0 10. 6	13. 9 10. 3	7 14. 1 10. 6	14. 4 10. 6	
Durable-goods establishments do Nondurable-goods establishments do	3. 4 6. 6	3. 4 6. 7	3, 5 6. 7	3. 5 6. 9	3. 5 6. 8	3. 6 6. 8	3. 7 7. 0	3. 7 6. 9	3. 6 6. 9	3. 6 7. 0	3. 5 6. 8	3.6	7.0	
Retail trade, total	15. 8 5. 7 10. 1	15. 8 5. 7 10. 1	15. 7 5. 5 10. 2	15. 3 5. 4 10. 0	15. 7 5. 4 10. 3	15. 5 5. 3 10. 2	15. 9 5. 4 10. 5	16. 0 5. 5 10. 5	16. 0 5. 5 10. 5	16. 3 5. 5 10. 7	16. 0 5. 3 10. 7	16. 1 5. 5 10. 6	16. 4 5. 7 10. 7	
Manufacturing and trade inventories, book value, end of month (seas. adj.), totalbil. of dol	81.6	82. 1	82. 8	83. 6	83. 8	84. 5	85. 1	85. 6	85.8	86. 1	86. 5	r 87. 2	87. 9	
Manufacturing, total	45. 7 26. 1 19. 6	45, 9 26, 3 19, 6	46. 3 26. 6 19. 7	46. 9 27. 0 19. 9	47. 4 27. 4 20. 0	48. 0 27. 7 20. 2	48. 6 28. 1 20. 4	49. 1 28. 2 20. 9	49. 2 28. 2 21. 1	49. 5 28. 2 21. 4	50. 1 28. 7 21. 4	7 50. 8 7 29. 4 21. 4	51. 3 29. 9 21. 4	
Wholesale trade, total do	12. 3 6. 3 6. 0	12. 3 6. 4 5. 9	12. 4 6. 4 6. 0	12. 5 6. 4 6. 0	12. 6 6. 5 6. 1	12. 6 6. 5 6. 1	12. 7 6. 5 6. 1	12. 7 6. 6 6. 1	12. 8 6. 6 6. 2	12. 8 6. 6 6. 2	13. 0 6. 7 6. 3	13, 1 7 6, 7 6, 3	6.7	
Retail trade, total do Durable-goods stores do Nondurable-goods stores do	23. 6 11. 0 12. 6	23. 9 11. 2 12. 7	24. 1 11. 4 12. 7	24. 2 11. 5 12. 7	23. 8 11. 2 12. 6	23. 9 11. 1 12. 8	23. 9 11. 0 12. 9	23. 8 10. 8 13. 1	23. 8 10. 7 13. 2	23. 7 10. 5 13. 3	23. 4 10. 2 13. 2	23. 3 7 10. 1 7 13. 2	10.4	

Revised. P Preliminary. August 1955 revision, 247. Scattered revisions for 1955 will be shown later. The term "business" here includes only manufacturing and trade. Business inventories as shown on p. S-1 cover data for all types of producers, both farm and nonfarm. Unadjusted data for manufacturing are shown on p. S-4; those for retail and wholesale trade on pp. S-9, S-10, and S-11.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	19	55						195	6		,			
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
G	ENEI	RAL B	USIN	ESS I	NDIC	ATOR	S—Co	ntinu	ed					
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS														
Sales, value (unadjusted), total mil. of dol_ Durable- goods industries, total do. Primary metal do. Fabricated metal do. Machinery (including electrical) do. Transportation equipment (including motor vehicles) mil. of dol. Lumber and furniture do. Stone, clay, and glass do. Other durable-goods industries do.	27, 292 13, 723 2, 390 1, 381 3, 473 3, 633 1, 133 668 1, 045	26, 967 13, 716 2, 433 1, 306 3, 777 3, 529 1, 045 613 1, 013	26, 363 13, 112 2, 428 1, 343 3, 503 3, 166 1, 050 560 1, 062	26, 536 13, 301 2, 393 1, 342 3, 652 3, 169 1, 101 602 1, 042	28, 505 14, 290 2, 607 1, 427 3, 949 3, 313 1, 190 696 1, 108	27, 370 13, 944 2, 493 1, 434 3, 876 3, 257 1, 138 698 1, 048	27, 830 14, 069 2, 502 1, 441 3, 957 3, 181 1, 185 738 1, 065	27, 727 14, 235 2, 571 1, 484 4, 057 3, 119 1, 167 735 1, 102	24, 122 11, 304 1, 063 1, 271 3, 487 2, 838 1, 014 661 970	27, 861 13, 428 1, 927 1, 547 3, 845 2, 875 1, 261 802 1, 171	27, 713 13, 351 2, 321 1, 513 3, 997 2, 481 1, 210 728 1, 101	r 30, 200 r 14, 953 r 2, 603 r 1, 666 r 4, 292 r 3, 049 r 1, 198 r 860 r 1, 285	28, 913 14, 621 2, 479 1, 500 4, 039 3, 755 1, 052 723 1, 073	
Nondurable-goods industries, total do. Food and beverage do. Tobacco do. Textile do. Paper do. Chemical do. Petroleum and coal do. Rubber do. Other nondurable-goods industries do.	13, 569 4, 084 334 1, 221 886 1, 919 2, 454 443 2, 228	13, 251 4, 016 327 1, 115 838 1, 801 2, 695 447 2, 012	13, 251 3, 962 306 1, 078 883 1, 977 2, 549 425 2, 071	13, 235 3, 977 304 1, 090 877 1, 887 2, 440 423 2, 237	14, 215 4, 229 313 1, 168 938 2, 059 2, 618 460 2, 430	13, 426 4, 040 320 1, 056 902 2, 052 2, 424 458 2, 174	13, 761 4, 322 367 1, 046 912 2, 107 2, 501 459 2, 047	13, 492 4, 299 337 1, 056 889 1, 991 2, 501 473 1, 946	12,818 4,077 355 920 794 1,847 2,424 441 1,960	14, 433 4, 353 376 1, 176 907 2, 074 2, 572 449 2, 526	14, 362 4, 536 329 1, 212 872 2, 079 2, 470 425 2, 439	7 15, 247 7 4, 663 7 366 7 1, 345 7 983 7 2, 193 7 2, 591 7 2, 653	14, 292 4, 388 353 1, 217 891 2, 004 2, 655	
Sales, value (seas. adj.), total	27, 343 13, 721 2, 393 1, 395 3, 553 3, 576 1, 144 655 1, 005	27, 289 13, 688 2, 341 1, 375 3, 648 3, 460 1, 124 674 1, 066	27, 023 13, 595 2, 369 1, 399 3, 691 3, 194 1, 141 659 1, 142	27, 224 13, 593 2, 457 1, 413 3, 647 3, 137 1, 147 684 1, 108	27, 095 13, 294 2, 444 1, 385 3, 630 3, 021 1, 102 676 1, 036	27, 231 13, 519 2, 442 1, 434 3, 740 3, 001 1, 105 705 1, 092	27, 814 13, 754 2, 472 1, 486 3, 935 2, 972 1, 129 716 1, 044	27, 651 13, 850 2, 533 1, 484 3, 923 2, 971 1, 155 693 1, 091	26, 158 12, 627 1, 224 1, 382 4, 032 3, 058 1, 152 689 1, 090	27, 632 13, 665 1, 982 1, 446 4, 022 3, 165 1, 212 723 1, 115	27, 624 13, 692 2, 392 1, 427 3, 945 3, 035 1, 186 668 1, 039	r 28, 294 r 14, 199 r 2, 529 r 1, 461 r 4, 115 r 3, 181 r 1, 079 r 717 r 1, 117	28, 808 14, 446 2, 511 1, 530 4, 165 3, 431 1, 063 709 1, 037	
Nondurable-goods industries, total do Food and beverage do do Tobacco do Textile do Paper do Chemical do Petroleum and coal do Puber do Other nondurable-goods industries do Other nondurable-goods industries do	13, 622 4, 047 327 1, 197 886 2, 014 2, 479 482 2, 190	13, 601 4, 095 337 1, 126 873 1, 959 2, 495 465 2, 251	13, 428 4, 066 329 1, 100 866 1, 931 2, 475 415 2, 246	13, 631 4, 180 338 1, 124 904 1, 940 2, 515 445 2, 185	13, 801 4, 284 323 1, 123 893 1, 939 2, 567 451 2, 221	13, 712 4, 245 348 1, 123 884 1, 970 2, 499 445 2, 198	14,060 4,312 346 1,125 931 2,097 2,633 464 2,152	13, 801 4, 295 324 1, 089 889 2, 028 2, 552 450 2, 174	13, 531 4, 161 338 1, 082 854 1, 979 2, 448 459 2, 210	13, 967 4, 251 345 1, 109 898 2, 094 2, 572 436 2, 262	13, 932 4, 378 323 1, 122 863 2, 031 2, 520 429 2, 266	* 14, 095 * 4, 311 * 342 * 1, 140 * 936 * 2, 081 * 2, 565 * 2, 301	14, 362 4, 354 350 1, 193 891 2, 106 2, 682 2, 367	
Inventories, end of month: Book value (unadjusted), total	45, 317 25, 670 3, 600 2, 649 8, 232 6, 388 1, 806 901 2, 094 7. 1 10. 6 8. 0	46, 123 26, 235 3, 603 2, 658 8, 412 6, 624 1, 855 2, 127 7. 1 10. 8 8. 3	46, 704 26, 726 3, 576 2, 718 8, 700 6, 749 1, 871 7, 2 11, 0 8, 5	47, 227 27, 149 3, 564 2, 803 8, 960 6, 860 1, 783 1, 015 2, 164 7, 3 11, 2 8, 7	47, 674 27, 592 3, 524 2, 935 9, 222 6, 875 1, 792 1, 040 2, 204 7, 4 11, 4 8, 8	48, 170 27, 955 3, 536 2, 962 9, 458 6, 877 1, 830 1, 053 2, 239 7, 4 11, 5 9, 0	48, 834 28, 446 3, 658 3, 037 9, 655 6, 889 1, 057 2, 282 7. 6 11. 7 9. 2	49, 284 28, 521 3, 638 3, 052 9, 771 6, 795 1, 870 1, 072 2, 323 7, 9 11, 6 9, 0	49, 180 28, 220 3, 704 2, 943 9, 652 6, 690 1, 877 1, 067 2, 287 8. 0 11. 5 8. 7	49, 130 28, 006 3, 835 2, 864 9, 580 6, 600 1, 841 1, 028 2, 258 7, 8 11, 5 8, 6	49, 662 28, 423 3, 975 2, 871 9, 677 6, 898 1, 786 988 2, 228 7, 9 11, 9 8, 6	7 50, 404 7 29, 098 7 4, 133 7 2, 886 7 9, 802 7 7, 331 1, 784 7 978 2, 184 8. 1 12. 2 7 8, 8	50, 931 29, 433 4, 267 2, 900 10, 000 7, 375 1, 720 1, 005 2, 166 8. 2 12. 2 9, 0	
Nondurable-goods industries, total mil. of dol. Food and beverage do. Tobacco do. Textile do. Paper do. Chemical do. Petroleum and coal do. Rubber do. Other nondurable-goods industries do. By stages of fabrication: Purchased materials bil. of dol. Goods in process do. Finished goods do.	19, 647 4, 661 1, 797 2, 377 1, 031 3, 142 2, 823 888 2, 928 8. 2 2. 9 8. 5	19, 888 4, 584 1, 867 2, 422 1, 063 3, 280 2, 758 943 2, 971 8. 4 2. 9 8. 6	19, 978 4, 502 1, 938 2, 460 1, 080 3, 300 2, 699 963 3, 036 8. 4 3. 0 8. 6	20, 078 4, 434 1, 924 2, 477 1, 115 3, 377 2, 737 999 3, 015 8. 4 3. 0 8. 7	20, 082 4, 323 1, 926 2, 506 1, 139 3, 406 2, 729 1, 018 3, 035 8. 4 3. 0 8. 7	20, 215 4, 303 1, 884 2, 542 1, 145 3, 434 2, 789 1, 019 3, 099 8, 3 3, 0 8, 9	20, 388 4, 238 1, 829 2, 602 1, 144 3, 477 2, 856 1, 024 3, 218 8. 2 3. 1 9. 1	20, 763 4, 337 1, 785 2, 618 1, 181 3, 545 2, 924 1, 004 3, 369 8, 2 3, 1 9, 4	20, 960 4, 492 1, 749 2, 612 1, 213 3, 557 3, 041 957 3, 339 8. 3 3. 1 9. 5	21, 124 4, 694 1, 763 2, 606 1, 217 3, 546 3, 096 947 3, 255 8, 3 3, 1 9, 7	21, 239 4, 821 1, 801 2, 573 1, 215 3, 571 3, 164 957 3, 137 8. 4 3. 1 9. 8		21, 498 5, 032 1, 861 2, 547 1, 224 3, 670 3, 183 3, 024 8. 6 3. 1 9, 8	
Inventories, end of month: Book value (seas. adj.), total	45, 669 26, 050 3, 491 2, 759 8, 397 6, 475 1, 843 2, 137 6, 9 10. 8 8, 3	45, 923 26, 317 3, 494 2, 740 8, 494 6, 603 1, 837 956 2, 193 7. 0 10. 9 8. 4	46, 299 26, 590 3, 519 2, 718 8, 678 6, 711 1, 871 7, 1 10, 9 8, 5	46, 897 27, 009 3, 570 2, 803 8, 939 6, 816 1, 783 976 2, 122 7, 3 11, 1 8, 6	47, 433 27, 432 3, 677 2, 877 9, 094 6, 800 1, 792 1, 010 2, 182 7. 5 11. 2 8. 7	47, 958 27, 723 3, 688 2, 933 9, 292 6, 781 1, 812 1, 022 2, 195 7, 7 11, 4 8, 7	48, 566 28, 123 3, 770 2, 920 9, 523 6, 830 1, 850 1, 036 2, 194 7, 8 11, 6 8, 7	49, 080 28, 174 3, 718 2, 907 9, 563 6, 755 1, 870 1, 061 2, 300 8. 0 11. 5 8. 6	49, 238 28, 179 3, 698 2, 885 9, 654 6, 730 1, 858 1, 067 2, 287 7, 9 11, 6 8, 6	49, 535 28, 178 3, 809 2, 893 9, 684 6, 639 1, 823 1, 049 2, 281 7, 8 11, 6 8, 7	50, 106 28, 708 3, 892 2, 960 9, 814 6, 946 1, 804 1, 019 2, 273 7, 9 11, 9 8, 9	7 50, 815 7 29, 408 7 4, 037 7 3, 006 7 9, 979 7 7, 308 7 1, 820 7 1, 029 2, 229 8. 0 12. 2 7 9, 9, 2	51, 292 29, 857 4, 145 3, 021 10, 200 7, 468 1, 755 1, 058 2, 210 8. 1 12. 5 9, 3	
Nondurable-goods industries, totalmil. of dol Food and beverage	19, 619 4, 450 1, 779 2, 426 1, 041 3, 157 2, 768 935 3, 063 8, 1 3, 1	19, 606 4, 382 1, 795 2, 471 1, 052 3, 199 2, 731 934 3, 042 8, 2 2, 9	19, 709 4, 372 1, 828 2, 485 1, 069 3, 248 2, 754 935 3, 018 8, 2 2, 9	19, 888 4, 361 1, 832 2, 477 1, 083 3, 339 2, 793 970 3, 033 8, 2 3, 0	20, 001 4, 391 1, 870 2, 457 1, 117 3, 361 2, 785 979 3, 041 8, 2 2, 9	20, 235 4, 448 1, 865 2, 492 1, 134 3, 407 2, 817 970 3, 102 8, 2 3, 0	20, 443 4, 467 1, 866 2, 526 1, 144 3, 479 2, 828 985 3, 148 8. 3 3. 0	20, 906 4, 587 1, 879 2, 618 1, 181 3, 512 2, 953 975 3, 201 8, 4 3, 1	21, 059 4, 634 1, 861 2, 586 1, 225 3, 540 3, 041 987 3, 185 8, 5	21, 357 4, 698 1, 876 2, 632 1, 255 3, 618 3, 065 1, 007 3, 206 8, 6 3, 1	21, 398 4, 713 1, 838 2, 599 1, 227 3, 714 3, 133 1, 007 3, 167 8. 5 3, 1	7 21, 407 7 4, 696 7 1, 812 7 2, 611 7 1, 232 7 3, 740 7 3, 133 7 3, 176 8, 5 3, 1	21, 435 4, 786 1, 842 2, 599 1, 236 3, 687 3, 120 3, 158 8, 5	

	19	KK						19	56					
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	SENEI	RAL E	BUSIN	ESS I	NDIC	ATOR	S—Co	ntinu	ed		· ·			
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS—Continued														
New orders, net (unadjusted), total	27, 726 14, 026 2, 613 1, 412 3, 682	28, 684 15, 478 2, 629 1, 430 4, 268 4, 634	27, 468 14, 307 2, 482 1, 328 3, 866 3, 730	27, 076 13, 931 2, 682 1, 444 3, 908 3, 011	28, 593 14, 557 2, 613 1, 538 4, 162 3, 173	27, 556 14, 257 2, 146 1, 609 4, 335 3, 188	27, 945 14, 223 2, 488 1, 492 4, 187 3, 052	28, 796 15, 236 2, 180 1, 401 4, 613 3, 842	25, 936 13, 143 2, 014 1, 366 4, 007 3, 001	29, 240 14, 973 2, 322 1, 481 4, 045	28, 134 13, 818 2, 039 1, 639 4, 080 3, 156	r 29, 646 r 14, 247 r 2, 401 r 1, 583 r 4, 393 r 2, 774	29, 205 14, 885 2, 527 1, 359 3, 991 4, 281	
Other durable-goods industries do Nondurable-goods industries, total do Industries with unfilled orders Q Industries without unfilled orders Q do	2, 593 13, 700 3, 296 10, 404	2, 517 13, 206 2, 965 10, 241	2, 901 13, 161 2, 944 10, 217	2, 886 13, 145 3, 011 10, 134	3, 071 14, 036 3, 134 10, 902	2, 979 { 13, 299 2, 970 10, 329	3, 004 13, 722 3, 035 10, 687	3, 200 13, 560 3, 106 10, 454	2, 755 12, 793 2, 734 10, 059	3, 075 14, 267 3, 069 11, 198	2, 904 14, 316 3, 291 11, 025	7 3, 096 7 15, 399 7 3, 758 7 11, 641	2,727 14,320 3,281 11,039	
New orders, net (seas. adjusted), total	28, 315 14, 680 2, 751 1, 569 4, 006 3, 653 2, 701	29, 295 15, 605 2, 528 1, 589 4, 118 4, 634 2, 736	28, 074 14, 683 2, 387 1, 398 3, 806 4, 191 2, 901	27, 627 14, 107 2, 737 1, 520 3, 953 3, 011 2, 886	26, 912 13, 337 2, 333 1, 373 3, 877 2, 884 2, 870	27, 752 14, 073 2, 146 1, 577 4, 122 3, 188 3, 040	28, 803 14, 732 2, 392 1, 538 4, 460 3, 213 3, 129	27, 883 14, 185 2, 319 1, 334 4, 311 3, 202 3, 019	26, 998 13, 513 2, 166 1, 366 4, 140 3, 001 2, 840	29, 099 15, 166 2, 322 1, 346 4, 195 4, 402 2, 901	28, 072 14, 266 2, 192 1, 576 4, 200 3, 394 2, 904	7 28, 871 7 14, 591 7 2, 475 7 1, 583 7 4, 445 7 3, 082 7 3, 006	29, 597 15, 324 2, 660 1, 510 4, 349 3, 964 2, 841	
Nondurable-goods industries, total do Industries with unfilled orders 2 do Industries without unfilled orders 4 do Industries without unfilled orders 4 do Industries without unfilled orders 5 do Industries without unfilled orders 6 do Industries without unfilled orders 8 do Industries without unfilled orders 9 do Industries	13, 635 3, 139 10, 496	13, 690 3, 188 10, 502	13, 391 3, 066 10, 325	13, 520 3, 041 10, 479	13, 575 2, 929 10, 646	13, 679 3, 094 10, 585	14, 071 3, 229 10, 842	13, 698 3, 045 10, 653	13, 485 3, 072 10, 413	13, 933 3, 100 10, 833	13, 806 3, 047 10, 759	7 14, 280 7 3, 416 7 10, 864	14, 273 3, 125 11, 148	
Unfilled orders, end of month (unadj.), totaldo Durable-goods industries, totaldo Primary metaldo Fabricated metaldo Machinery (including electrical)do Transportation equipment (including motor vehicles)mil. of dol. Other industries, including ordnancedodo	6, 842 3, 965 15, 713	55, 491 52, 119 7, 038 4, 089 16, 204 20, 682	56, 596 53, 314 7, 092 4, 074 16, 567 21, 246	57, 136 53, 944 7, 381 4, 176 16, 823 21, 088	57, 224 54, 211 7, 387 4, 287 17, 036 20, 948	57, 410 54, 524 7, 040 4, 462 17, 495	57, 525 54, 678 7, 026 4, 513 17, 725 20, 750	58, 594 55, 679 6, 635 4, 430 18, 281 21, 473	60, 408 57, 518 7, 586 4, 525 18, 801 21, 636	61, 787 59, 063 7, 981 4, 459 19, 001 22, 811	62, 227 59, 549 7, 699 4, 585 19, 084 23, 486	7 61, 654 7 58, 824 7 7, 497 7 4, 502 7 19, 185 7 23, 211	61, 946 59, 088 7, 545 4, 361 19, 137 23, 737	
Other industries, including ordnancedo Nondurable-goods industries, total 9do	4, 260 3, 417	4, 106 3, 372	4, 335 3, 282	4, 476 3, 192	4, 553 3, 013	4, 648 2, 886	4, 664 2, 847	4, 860 2, 915	4, 970 2, 890	4,811 2,724	4, 695 2, 678	r 4, 429	4, 308 2, 858	ł
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS & New incorporations (48 States)number INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES &	10, 157	11, 539	13, 363	12, 503	12, 822	12, 475	13, 142	11, 952	11, 513	11, 339	9, 583	11, 546	9,749	
Failures, totalnumber_	945	908	1,048	1,024	1, 170	985	1, 164	1, 105	1,018	1, 101	932	1, 158	999	
Commercial service	70 133 196 462 84	73 136 191 404 104	72 126 209 535 106	62 141 202 511 108	102 150 224 572 122	91 153 186 463 92	94 132 245 575 118	93 163 183 551 115	87 141 165 540 85	95 146 195 567 98	72 146	82 182 198 584 112	86 171 166 482 94	
Liabilities (current), totalthous, of dol	42, 783	41, 643	42, 890	49, 189	42, 622	41, 871	59, 901	43, 013	48, 689	55, 040	39, 313	50,004	39, 886	
Commercial service .do Construction .do Manufacturing and mining .do Retail trade .do Wholesale trade .do	14, 106	1, 106 7, 341 11, 554 10, 775 10, 867	2, 974 6, 163 14, 442 14, 936 4, 375	14,693	2, 015 7, 089 15, 649 12, 430 5, 439	2, 900 6, 967 17, 142 10, 772 4, 090	3, 619 8, 877 28, 450 13, 242 5, 713	3, 588 8, 598 10, 684 12, 812 7, 331	7, 442 7, 488 9, 005 11, 945 12, 809	4, 127 7, 507 17, 828 14, 772 10, 806	2, 058 7, 840 9, 539 15, 656 4, 220	3, 629 11, 145 17, 345 12, 368 5, 517	1, 854 11, 099 11, 714 11, 476 3, 743	
			COM	MODI	TY P	RICES	3		·		···	· <u>·</u>		<u>· </u>
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS														
Prices received, all farm products‡1910-14=100.	224	222	226	227	228	235	242	247	244	237	236	234	234	23
Crops do Commercial vegetables, fresh market .do Cotton do Feed grains and hay do Food grains .do	274 164	226 217 264 170 221	231 248 259 171 220	233 264 262 173 220	236 258 267 174 223	245 260 275 185 229	252 272 270 192 226	263 310 273 192 218	258 286 274 194 216	236 230 263 197 218	234 178 275 196 222	232 203 270 178 225	239 264 270 182 232	24 27 26 18 23
Fruit do Oil-bearing crops do Potatoes§ do Tobacco do	_ 140	208 232 143 455	225 236 161 452	212 239 175 452	211 245 196 453	218 253 234 453	233 265 283 454	266 259 338 453	225 250 387 453	210 249 203 451	233 234 161 455	232 249 141 453	218 262 154 443	21 26 15 46
Livestock and products do Dairy products .do Meat animals .do Poultry and eggs .do Wool .do	214 194	219 266 201 204 217	221 261 207 205 220	220 257 215 188 226	221 250 221 187 224	227 246 237 180 226	233 247 251 178 231	232 247 252 171 231	232 253 246 174 233	238 256 259 171 232	238 264 254 172 231	236 272 245 167 238	230 277 231 164 249	23 27 23 16 25
Prices paid: All commodities and services	259 273 244 279	259 273 243 278	259 272 246 281	259 272 245 280	261 274 246 282	261 274 248 284	264 278 250 286	264 280 248 286	266 282 248 287	267 281 250 288	266 279 252 287	265 279 250 287	267 281 252 289	26 28 25
Parity ratio do	ł	1	í	1	81	í	85	86	85	82	1			289

r Revised.
Q Includes textiles, leather, paper, and printing and publishing industries; unfilled orders for other nondurable-goods industries are zero.
To these industries (food, beverages, tobacco, apparel, petroleum, chemicals, and rubber), sales are considered equal to new orders.
To tata are from Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.
Data are from Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.
Data beginning January 1953 have been revised to incorporate the latest revisions in the price series for individual commodities; unpublished revisions (prior to April 1955) will be shown tData beginning a later.

\$Includes sweetpotatoes and dry edible beans.

⊕Ratio of prices received to prices paid (including interest, taxes, and wage rates).

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1	955	<u> </u>					19	56					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem ber
		COM	MODI'	TY PI	RICES	Con	tinue	1		<u>'</u>	'		·	
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	1						<u> </u>	ļ —	[{	
RETAIL PRICES All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce index)	208. 2	208. 1	207. 6	207. 7	208. 2	208.8	209. 8	211. 9	213. 6	212. 5	213. 1	213. 4	213.9	
Consumer price index (U. S. Department of Labor): All items1947-49=100	115.0	114. 7	114. 6	114. 6	114. 7	114.9	115. 4	116. 2	117. 0	116.8	117. 1	117.7	1 117.8	
Appareldodo	104. 7 109. 8 107. 8	104. 7 109. 5 107. 7	104. 1 109. 2 107. 3	104. 6 108. 8 107. 3	104. 8 109. 0 106. 9	104. 8 109. 6 106. 4	104. 8 111. 0 107. 5	104. 8 113. 2 107. 7	105, 3 114, 8 108, 7	105, 5 113, 1 109, 2	106. 5 113. 1 109. 8	106. 8 113. 1 110. 7	107.0 112.9 111.1	
Fruits and vegetablesdodododododo	109. 0 97. 1	110. 7 94. 6	112. 6 93. 3	113. 3 93. 6	114. 8 92. 8	116. 7 94. 0	121. 5 95. 5	131. 4 98. 0	135. 2 99. 3	120, 7 99, 9	114.8 101.3	113. 9 100. 8	115. 8 98. 8	
Housing 9 do Gas and electricity do Housefurnishings do	120. 9 111. 5 104. 5 130. 9	120. 8 111. 5 103. 4 131. 1	120. 6 111, 7 102, 0 131. 4	120. 7 111. 7 102. 5 131. 5	120. 7 111. 7 103. 1 131. 6	120. 8 111. 8 102. 7 131. 7	120, 9 111, 8 102, 6 132, 2	121. 4 111. 7 102. 8 132. 5	121. 8 111. 7 102. 8 133. 2	122. 2 112. 1 102. 6 133. 2	122. 5 112. 2 103. 3 133. 4	122. 8 112. 0 103. 6 133. 4	123.0 111.8 103.8 133.8	
Rent do Medical care do Personal care do	129. 8 117. 5	130. 2 117. 9	130. 7 118. 5	130. 9 118. 9	131. 4 119. 2	131. 6 119. 5	131. 9 119. 6	132, 0 119, 9	132. 7 120. 1	133.3 120.3	134. 0 120. 5	134. 1 120. 8	134. 5 121. 4	
Reading and recreationdododo	106. 8 128. 5	106. 8 127. 3	107. 3 126. 8	107. 5 126. 9	107. 7 126. 7	108. 2 126. 4	108. 2 127. 1	107. 6 126. 8	107. 7 127. 7	107. 9 128. 5	108. 4 128. 6	108. 5 132. 6	109. 0 133. 2	
Private do do Public do	119. 1 167. 8 120. 6	117. 8 167. 8 120. 6	117. 0 170. 3 120. 8	117. 0 170. 5 120. 9	116. 8 170. 8 121. 2	116. 5 170. 8 121. 4	117. 1 172. 5 121. 5	116. 7 172. 6 121. 8	117. 6 172. 7 122. 2	118. 6 172. 9 122. 1	118. 7 173. 0 122. 7	122. 9 173. 0 123. 0	123. 5 173. 4 123. 2	
Other goods and servicesdodo	120.0	120.0	120.8	120. 9	121. 2	121.4	121.0	121.0	122.2	122.1	122.1	125.0	123. 2	
(U. S. Department of Labor indexes)	111.2	111. 3	111, 9	112. 4	112.8	113. 6	114, 4	114, 2	114.0	114. 7	115. 5	115.6	115.9	116.
Economic sector:* Crude materials for further processingdo	89. 9	89. 9	91. 5	93. 3	93. 4	95. 4	96. 6	95. 7	95. 0	96.4	96. 7	95. 0	94. 9	96.
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components $1947-49=100$. Finished goods \oplus	119. 1 111. 6	119. 4 111. 5	120. 0 111. 8	120. 3 112. 0	121. 0 112. 3	121. 7 112. 7	122. 2 113. 6	121. 7 114. 0	121.3 114.0	122. 6 114. 1	123.0 115.3	123. 6 115. 6	, 123, 8 , 116, 2	124. 116.
Farm products Q do	84. 1 102. 6 79. 8	82. 9 95. 6 82. 7	84, 1 105, 0 81, 5	86. 0 98. 2 82. 9	86. 6 106. 5 84. 5	88. 0 101. 8 89. 5	90. 9 111. 8 90. 5	91. 2 120. 2 86. 9	90. 0 111. 8 88. 4	89. 1 94. 8 88. 8	90. 1 95. 3 90. 7	88. 4 97. 6 84. 0	87. 9 104. 3 87. 9	88. 102. 88.
Livestock and live poultrydo	62. 2 98. 8	59. 3 98. 2	63. 0 98. 3	67. 7 99. 0	67. 5 99. 2	70. 8 100. 4	74. 4 102. 4	74. 8 102. 3	72. 9 102. 2	76. 0 102. 6	75. 7 104. 0	73. 0 103. 6	68. 6 103. 6	71 103
Foods, processed \(\frac{Q}{C} \) Cereal and bakery products	115. 1 105. 9 107. 7 77. 8	115. 2 107. 2 107. 9 75. 3	115. 1 106. 1 108. 1 75. 7	115. 4 106. 1 108. 9 76. 1	115. 4 106. 1 108. 6 74. 6	115. 6 105. 9 109. 0 79. 3	115. 5 107. 9 109. 3 82. 1	115. 3 108. 0 109. 7 83. 1	114. 8 107. 9 109. 3 83. 7	114. 5 108. 9 107. 3 85. 1	114. 6 109. 7 106. 8 89. 3	115. 3 110. 9 106. 4 85. 7	115.8 113.6 • 106.4 82.7	115. 112. 105. 81.
Commodities other than farm products and foods 1947-49=100	119. 4 106. 6	119. 8 106. 6	120. 4 106. 3	120. 6 106. 4	121. 0 106. 5	121. 6 106. 9	121. 7 106. 9	121. 5 107. 1	121. 4 107. 3	122. 5 107. 3	123. 1 107. 1	123. 6 107. 7	124, 2 108, 2	124. 108.
Chemicals and allied products \(\foatsq \)	119. 3 92. 3 57. 6 112. 3	119. 4 92. 3 56. 6 112. 3	120. 0 92. 6 55. 6 113. 1	119. 9 92. 0 54. 4 113. 0	120. 0 91. 9 55. 0 112. 8	120. 9 91. 9 58. 1 112. 4	120. 8 92. 1 60. 3 109. 1	121. 1 92. 1 55. 1 108. 7	122. 1 92. 2 53. 7 105. 7	122. 1 92. 2 53. 8 106. 0	121. 9 91. 9 55. 4 104. 5	122. 6 91. 9 55. 8 104. 1	122.5 r 92.3 r 57.8 105.7	122 92 59 105
Prepared paintdododo	115.0 108.6 109.0	115 8 109. 3 109. 4	117. 0 111. 0 109. 9	119. 1 111. 2 109. 9	119. 1 110. 9 110. 1	119. 1 110. 6 111. 7	119. 1 110. 8 111. 9	119. 1 110. 5 112. 3	119.1 110.7 112.9	119. 1 110. 9 113. 8	119. 1 111. 1 114. 4	122. 4 111. 7 121. 0	123.6 7 111.2 7 122.0	124 113 123
Coaldododododododododo	94. 3 110. 8 115. 0	93. 8 115. 5 115. 6	94. 3 121. 1 117. 2	94. 3 122. 0 117. 5	94. 3 122. 7 116. 8	93. 2 117. 5 117. 5	93. 2 115. 4 118. 3	93. 8 111. 3 118. 3	93. 8 109. 7 118. 8	94. 9 109. 4 118. 3	94. 9 110. 3 118. 4	94. 9 111. 1 118. 3	7 94. 3 111. 1 117. 5	94 111 120
Petroleum and productsdo Furniture, other household durables Qdo Appliances, householddo	117. 2 106. 3	117. 3 105. 8	118. 0 105. 6	118. 2 105. 7	118. 1 105. 3	118. 0 105. 2	118. 0 105. 0	118. 1 105. 1	118.3 104.4	119.1 105.0	119. 7 105. 5	121. 0 106. 5	7 121. 1 7 106. 5	121 106
Furniture, householddo Radio receivers and phonographsdo Television receiversdo	116. 4 89. 8 69. 5	116. 5 89. 8 69. 7	117. 4 89. 7 69. 7	117. 3 89. 7 69. 9	117. 5 89. 7 69. 9	117. 8 89. 7 69. 5	118. 0 89. 6 69. 3	118. 1 89. 7 69. 1	119. 2 90. 7 69. 3	119. 5 91. 0 69. 6	120. 4 91. 0 70. 1	120.8 91.1 69.9	121, 2 91, 1 7 69, 9	121 91 69
Hides, skins, and leather products Qdo Footweardo Hides and skinsdo	96. 4 115. 4 60. 2	96. 7 115. 4 61. 1	96. 7 115. 7 56. 6	97. 1 115. 8 58. 2	97. 7 116. 5 58. 3	100. 6 119. 9 61. 9	100. 0 120. 0 59. 0	100, 2 120, 5 61, 2	100. 1 120. 5 60. 4	100.0 120.5 60.4	100. 2 120. 5 63. 3	99. 7 120. 7 57. 8	99. 8 120. 8 59. 0	99 120 53
Lumber and wood productsdo	87. 7 125. 0	88. 4 125. 1	89. 5 126. 3	89. 9 126. 7	90. 9 128. 0	94. 6 128. 5	92. 9 128. 0	91. 7 127. 3	91. 6 126. 6	90. 9 125. 2	90. 8 123. 6	90. 8 122. 0 123. 6	7 90. 6 121. 5	90 120
Lumber do Machinery and motive products Q do Agricultural machinery and equip do	126. 4 132. 5 126, 1	126. 4 133. 0 126. 5	127. 6 133. 3 126. 8	128. 2 133. 9 126. 8	129. 9 134. 7 126. 1	130, 6 135, 7 126, 1	130. 4 136. 5 126. 5	129. 6 136. 8 126. 6	128. 5 136. 9 126. 8	127. 1 137. 7 126. 9	125. 2 139. 7 127. 4	141. 1 129. 5	123. 1 7 143. 4 7 130. 8	122 143 130
Construction machinery and equipdo Electrical machinery and equipmentdo Motor vehiclesdo	142. 4 131. 4 126. 5	143. 1 132. 1 126. 7	143. 2 132. 4 126. 7	143. 5 133. 2 127. 5	143. 5 133. 6 129. 0	144. 8 135. 6 129. 1	146. 6 137. 0 129. 1	146, 8 137, 6 129, 1	147. 8 137. 4 129. 1	149, 4 138, 0 129, 1	151. 5 142. 0 129. 4	154. 7 143. 2 130. 8	155.5 + 145.2 + 134.2	155 145 134
Metals and metal products ♀ do Heating equipment do Iron and steel do Nonferrous metals do	142. 9 117. 4 146. 0	143. 9 117. 1 147. 2	145, 1 117, 3 149, 4	145. 1 117. 1 149. 1	146. 5 117. 1 149. 4	147. 7 117. 3 151. 0	146.8 117.3 150.8	145.8 117.4 149.5	144.9 117.9 149.9	150. 2 119. 1 159. 4	151. 9 121. 0 161. 5	152, 2 121, 9 161, 1	7 152. 1 7 122. 0 7 162. 5	152 122 163
Nonmetallic minerals, structural Qdodo	153. 9 125. 2 144. 5	155. 8 125. 4 144. 6	156. 6 127. 0 145. 3	157. 1 127. 1 145. 6	162. 0 127. 9 145. 9	163. 2 128. 6 146. 0	160. 0 128. 6 146. 1	158. 0 128. 9 146. 5	152. 5 130. 6 149. 3	155. 4 130. 8 150. 1	154. 8 131. 1 150. 1	154, 1 131, 5 150, 1	149. 7 7 131. 2 150. 3	149 131 150
Clay products do- Concrete products do- Gypsum products do-	120. 2 122, 1	120. 2 122. 1	121. 1 127. 1	121. 1 127. 1	121. 1 127. 1	121. 7 127. 1	121. 7 127. 1	121. 9 127. 1	123. 0 127. 1	123. 4 127. 1	124. 8 127. 1	125. 0 127. 1	125. 3 127. 1	125 127
Pulp, paper, and allied productsdodo	123. 2 131. 7	123. 6 132. 6	124.8 134.6	125. 4 135. 0	126. 8 136. 2	127. 4 136. 2	127. 3 136. 2	127. 4 137. 0	127. 7 138. 2	127. 9 138. 2	127. 9 138. 9	128. 1 139. 1	127. 8 139. 2	127 139
Rubber and productsdodo Tires and tubesdo Textile products and apparel Qdo	150, 6 151, 8 95, 6	151. 0 151. 8 95. 6	148. 4 151. 8 95. 7	147. 1 151. 8 96. 0	146. 2 151. 8 95. 9	145. 0 151. 8 95. 1	143. 5 151. 8 94. 9	142.8 151.8 94.9	143.3 149.3 94.9	146 9 153. 4 94. 8	145. 7 153. 4 94. 8	145. 8 153. 4 95. 3	146. 9 153. 4 95. 4	147 153 95
Appareldodo	99. 0 93. 2	99. 1 93. 7	99. 5 93. 8	99. 5 94. 3	99. 7 94. 1	99. 5 93. 7	99. 4 93. 1	99. 7 92. 7	99. 8 92. 3	99. 7 91. 9	99. 7 91. 5	99. 7 92. 7	99. 7 92. 8	99
Silk products	120. 8 85. 8 102. 8	120. 6 84. 8 102. 8	120. 5 84. 2 102. 6	119. 5 84. 8 102. 7	119. 5 84. 5 102. 1	121. 0 80. 6 102. 5	125. 0 80. 3 102. 9	124. 7 80. 2 102. 9	122. 0 80. 4 103. 1	121.0 80.3 103.4	120. 1 80. 4 103. 9	123. 6 80. 9 104. 8	122. 7 80. 3 106. 1	122 80 107
Tobacco mfs. and bottled beverages \(\text{Q} \)do Beverages, alcoholic	121. 7 114. 7 124. 0	121. 6 114. 6 124. 0	121. 6 114. 6 124. 0	121. 7 114. 6 124. 0	122, 5 116, 2 124, 0	122. 8 116. 9 124. 0	123. 1 117. 2 124. 0	123. 5 118. 1 124. 0	123 118 124					
Miscellaneous do Toys, sporting goods do	88.0 114.3	88. 8 115. 0	89. 6 115. 8	88. 7 115. 8	88. 2 115. 7	92. 1 115. 8	96. 1 115. 8	92, 9 115, 8	91.3 115.7	91. 1 116. 3	89. 9 116. 6	89. 2 116. 7		9: 110

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	19	55						195	56					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	<u>'</u>	COM	MODI	TY PI	RICES	—Con	tinue	d			1			
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR														
As measured by— Wholesale prices	89. 9 87. 0 91. 1	89. 8 87. 2 91. 3	89. 4 87. 3 91. 6	89. 0 87. 3 91. 9	88. 7 87. 2 91. 7	88. 0 87. 0 91. 2	87. 4 86. 7 90. 1	87. 6 86. 1 88. 3	87. 7 85. 5 87. 1	87. 2 85. 6 88. 4	86. 6 85. 4 88. 4	86. 5 85. 0 88. 4	86. 3 1 84. 9 1 88. 6	1 86. 1
	CO	NSTR	RUCTI	ON A	ND RI	EAL E	ESTAT	`E					-	
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY †														
New construction (unadjusted), totalmil. of dol_	3, 702	3, 258	r 2, 947	r 2, 821	r 3, 071	7 3, 421	r 3, 780	r 4, 105	* 4, 242	r 4, 304	r 4, 264	⁷ 4, 133	r 3, 800	3, 370
Private, total do Residential (nonfarm) do New dwelling units do Additions and alterations do Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility, total mil. of dol	2, 663 1, 419 1, 280 107	2, 435 1, 279 1, 160 88	2, 176 1, 080 980 70 650	2,088 998 895 73 648	2, 260 1, 116 1, 000 86	2, 424 1, 232 1, 090 109 665	7 2,600 7 1,319 1,150 7 132	2, 786 1, 417 1, 235 142 760	7 2, 862 7 1, 442 1, 260 7 139	7 2, 882 7 1, 440 7 1, 260 7 139 788	7 2, 843 7 1, 415 7 1, 240 7 135 788	7 2, 766 7 1, 365 7 1, 195 7 129	7 2, 666 7 1, 313 7 1, 145 7 126	2, 472 1, 202 1, 060 102
Industrial do Commercial do Gomercial do Gomercial do Public utility do	224 297 111 407	223 270 98 369	223 251 97 341	225 252 101 334	226 257 109 373	239 252 121 398	252 266 139 427	263 290 150 448	270 300 159 462	276 293 161 481	276 288 148 480	274 287 122 474	271 288 103 445	270 272 90 402
Public, total do Nonresidential building do Military facilities do Highway do Other types do	1, 039 321 116 405 197	823 286 97 263 177	7771 293 787 7215 176	7733 284 82 7200 167	7 811 301 7 89 7 225 7 196	7 997 7 314 104 7 355 224	7 1, 180 335 7 115 7 485 7 245	7 1, 319 7 359 7 134 7 565 261	7 1, 380 7 379 135 7 590 276	7 1, 422 7 392 7 142 7 605 7 283	7 1, 421 7 382 7 144 615 7 280	7 1, 367 7 373 7 140 7 575 7 279	r 1, 134 r 338 r 118 r 420 r 258	898 311 108 250 229
New construction (seasonally adjusted), totaldo Private, totaldo Residential (nonfarm)do Nonresidential building, except farm and public utilitymil, of dol	3, 601 2, 551 1, 342 678	3, 580 2, 519 1, 322 665	7 3, 625 7 2, 505 7 1, 287	7 3, 636 7 2, 522 7 1, 280	7 3, 570 7 2, 528 1, 268	7 3, 683 7 2, 582 1, 297	7 3, 744 7 2, 608 7 1, 306	7 3, 754 7 2, 605 1, 300 749	7 3, 727 7 2, 618 7 1, 299	7 3, 725 7 2, 617 7 1, 297	7 3, 701 7 2, 596 7 1, 286	7 3, 665 7 2, 551 7 1, 241 752	7 3, 699 7 2, 551 7 1, 239	3, 729 2, 542 1, 239
Farm construction do Public utility do	131 389	131 389	130 416	129 418	128 419	127 419	126 423	125 423	125 , 425	124 7 427	123 425	122 423	121 424	120 423
Public, total do Nonresidential building do Highway do	1, 050 337 403	1, 061 321 432	7 1, 120 7 334 7 470	7 1, 114 338 7 447	r 1, 042 320 r 395	7 1, 101 7 314 7 436	7 1, 136 325 7 450	7 1, 149 340 7 440	7 1, 109 7 338 7 411	7 1, 108 7 347 7 399	7 1, 105 7 348 7 390	7 1, 114 7 350 7 390	7 1, 148 7 357 7 417	1, 187 350 455
CONTRACT AWARDS Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W.														
Dodge Corp.): Total projects	54, 856 1, 797 527 1, 269	50, 551 1, 921 730 1, 190	51, 949 1, 858 675 1, 183	58, 056 1, 860 598 1, 262	79, 196 2, 382 638 1, 744	81, 231 2, 421 745 1, 677	78, 801 2, 480 714 1, 766	62, 249 2, 198 732 1, 466	56, 713 2, 149 736 1, 412	61, 271 2, 069 620 1, 449	53, 757 2, 025 671 1, 354	48, 669 1, 706 589 1, 117	42, 865 1, 689 582 1, 107	
Projects number Floor area thous, of sq. ft Valuation mil. of dol Residential buildings:	4, 686 46, 058 663	4, 407 49, 426 727	4, 144 47, 895 661	4, 505 44, 569 630	5, 967 62, 191 881	6, 160 61, 467 822	6, 737 60, 057 819	6, 194 53, 739 794	6, 186 56, 594 847	6, 061 55, 234 747	5, 646 52, 450 776	5, 395 48, 575 675	5, 058 48, 879 730	
Projects number Floor area thous, of sq. ft. Valuation mil. of dol Public works: Projects number	48, 346 73, 638 726 1, 398	44, 302 70, 440 711 1, 394	46, 314 68, 147 694 1, 105	51, 942 77, 139 799 1, 218	70, 833 108, 060 1, 105 1, 902	72, 290 112, 465 1, 144 2, 271	68, 847 108, 172 1, 129 2, 667	52, 936 81, 020 826 2, 532	47, 203 72, 665 758 2, 739	52, 044 80, 278 874 2, 660	45, 351 73, 003 764 2, 293	41, 071 63, 222 656 1, 803	35, 815 58, 244 625 1, 568	
Valuation mil. of dol. Utilities: number number	280 426	359 448	356 386	337	311 494	367 510	365 550	418 587	374 585	301 506	355 467	302 400	260 424	
Valuationmil. of dol Value of contract awards (F. R. indexes):	129 244	124 244	147 247	93 267	84 291	89 319	166	159	169 281	147 273	130	72	75	İ
Total, unadjusted 1947-49=100 Residential, unadjusted do Total, seasonally adjusted do Residential, seasonally adjusted do	243 243 270 252	233 301 273	242 300 290	285 306 318	334 287 317	370 277 315	310 340 257 286	298 297 256 269	269 255 265	262 260 264	254 251 251 250	237 224 248 230	p 229 p 197 p 255 p 205	
Engineering construction: Contract awards (ENR)§mil. of dolmil.	1, 369	1, 693	1, 593	1, 781	2, 379	1, 869	2, 120	1, 622	1, 835	1.828	1, 480	1,878	1, 736	1,590
Highway concrete pavement contract awards:♂ Total	7, 171 1, 895 3, 345 1, 931	2 8, 909 1, 150 2 5, 229 2 2, 529	6, 920 1, 292 3, 287 2, 341	8, 259 1, 726 4, 319 2, 214	8, 362 798 4, 547 3, 017	7, 578 337 3, 764 3, 477	8, 513 1, 084 3, 873 3, 557	7, 679 720 4, 149 2, 810	4, 795 408 1, 893 2, 494	8, 398 1, 486 3, 219 3, 693	5, 267 695 1, 911 2, 661	7, 302 953 3, 524 2, 825	2, 211	
NEW DWELLING UNITS (U. S. Department of Labor) New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started:											And the second of the second			
Unadjusted: Total, privately and publicly ownedthousands Privately owned, total	89. 2 88. 4 64. 0 . 8	76. 2 73. 5 53. 6 2. 7	75. 0 73. 7 53. 6 1. 3	78. 3 77. 0 56. 9 1. 3	98. 6 93. 9 69. 6 4. 7	111.3 109.9 75.3 1.4	113. 7 110. 8 76. 3 2. 9	107, 4 104, 6 72, 8 2, 8	101. 1 99. 0 68. 1 2. 1	103. 9 103. 2 70. 5	7 93.9 7 90.7 60.8 7 3.2	93. 0 90. 8 62. 5 2. 2	80. 0 79. 6 54. 1 . 4	64. 0 63. 6 44. 9 . 4
Seasonally adjusted at annual rate: Privately owned, total; Building construction authorized, all permit-issuing	1, 179. 0	1, 192. 0	1, 195. 0	1, 127. 0	1,094.0	1, 157. 0	1, 146. 0	1,091.0	1. 070. 0	1, 136. 0	r 1, 008. 0	1, 050, 0	1, 060. 0	1,030.0
places: New dwelling units, total thousands Privately financed, total do Units in 1 family structures do Units in 2 family structures do Units in multifamily structures do Publicly financed, total do	70. 1 69. 7 62. 9 2. 2 4. 6 . 4	57. 6 56. 6 50. 2 1. 9 4. 5 1. 1	62. 8 61. 8 54. 6 2. 1 5. 1 1. 0	71. 1 70. 2 61. 7 2. 5 6. 0	94. 6 92. 3 81. 2 3. 2 7. 8 2. 4	98. 1 97. 1 86. 5 2. 9 7. 8 1. 0	96. 1 94. 7 84. 5 3. 1 7. 1 1. 4	88. 3 85. 8 76. 6 2. 7 6. 4 2. 5	81.3 80.5 71.9 2.5 6.1	85. 7 85. 1 74. 8 2, 5 7. 7 . 6	59. 8 2. 2 6. 6			

^{*} Revised. ** Preliminary.

Indexes based on 1935-39=100 are as follows: Measured by—wholesale prices, 45.1 (December); consumer prices, 50.8 (November); retail food. 43.8 (November).

Data include some contracts awarded in prior months but not reported.
†Revisions for January 1955-March 1955 will be shown later.
†Data for December 1955 and March, May, August and November 1956 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
**Obata for November 1955 and February, May, August, and October 1956 are for 5 weeks: other months, 4 weeks.
†Revised back to 1946 to incorporate new seasonal factors; for revisions not published herein (January 1946-February 1955) and seasonal factors used, see the June 1956 issue of **Construction Review**.

ntess otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	[955	l		r			19	56			, .	.	
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Dece be
C	ONST	RUCT	ION A	ND R	EAL	ESTA'	ГЕ—С	ontin	ued				<u> </u>	1
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES	Ī													
pepartment of Commerce composite1947-49=100 berthaw (industrial building)1914=100 merican Appraisal Co., The:	126. 5	126. 6 401	127, 1	⁷ 127. 8	128.7 405	129. 4	130. 2	7 130. 8 421	131.6	132. 4	132. 5 441	r 132. 5	132. 6	
A verage, 30 cities	618 666 643	619 666 643	622 667 644	623 667 648	625 676 652	628 676 654	631 676 655	634 679 660	638 692 667	641 695 681	642 696 681	642 696 681	644 696 681	
San Francisco	578 608 446	580 609 446	582 629 452	586 630 452	588 632 452	589 633 452	596 633 456	596 635 461	596 635 467	597 637 467	597 637 470	596 636 470	595 635 470	
Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: Brick and concrete	269. 1 265. 1 266. 7	270. 1 266. 1 267. 3	271. 2 267. 1 268. 4	271. 6 267. 7 270. 5	272. 4 268. 7 271. 6	274. 1 270. 3 273. 4	276. 8 272. 5 275. 4	278. 0 273. 7 276. 1	279. 6 275. 3 276. 7	280. 2 275. 9 277. 2	280. 8 276. 7 277. 0	281. 0 276. 9 277. 0	281. 4 277. 3 277. 3	
Commercial and factory buildings: Brick and concrete do Brick and steel do Brick and wood do	276. 8 274. 4 265. 2	278. 1 275. 3 265. 7	279. 4 276. 3 267. 2	279. 4 277. 1 269. 0	280. 4 278. 4 269. 9	282. 3 280. 0 271. 5	285. 3 282. 2 273. 8	286. 6 283. 5 274. 6	287. 8 286. 7 275. 2	288. 2 287. 3 275. 9	288. 9 288. 6 275. 9	289. 2 288. 8 276. 0	289. 6 289. 1 276. 3	1
Frame do Steel do Residences: Brick Brick do	266. 9 259. 4 267. 4	267. 3 260. 8 268. 0	268. 1 261. 3 269. 1	270. 5 261. 8 271. 2	271. 4 263. 3 272. 1	273. 6 264. 6 273. 8	275, 4 266, 2 276, 1	275. 9 267. 5 276. 8	276. 0 272. 8 277. 2	276. 2 273. 2 277. 8	275. 4 274. 9 277. 4	275. 3 275. 1 277. 4	275. 5 276. 1 277. 6	
Framedo gineering News-Record:♂ Building1947-49=100	261. 3 141. 6	261.9 142.1	262. 7 142. 9	265. 2 142. 9	266. 2 143. 6	268, 2 144, 1	269. 9 144. 5	270. 4 144. 7	270. 6 145. 3	271.0 147.9	270. 5 147. 7	270. 3 148. 0	270. 6 147. 9	
Construction do	148. 6	149. 3 131. 1	150, 2	150, 2	150. 8 132. 4	152.0	152.8	153. 4 135. 4	153. 7	155. 6	155. 4 140. 5	155. 4	155. 4	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS tput of selected construction materials, index:	101.0	100.0	100.4			1.00								
(rôn and steel products1947-49=100_ Lumber and wood productsdodo	134. 9 124. 6	132. 3 117. 6	136. 4 121. 0	143. 4 119. 5	155. 7 129. 0	152, 2 129, 3	164. 2 138. 6	164. 0 130. 0	52. 1 119. 8	140. 2 143. 1	138. 2 123. 6	159, 2 138, 4		
ome mortgages insured or guaranteed by— Fed. Hous. Adm.: Face amountthous. of dol Vet. Adm.: Face amountdo	275, 334 755, 018	261, 480 620, 173	280, 660 569, 925	240, 723 535, 526	231, 856 467, 908	202, 141 492, 888	209, 338 468, 766	207, 111 421, 178	208, 192 464, 937	237, 440 504, 725	203, 661 507, 610	229, 797 500, 930	213, 072	
deral Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions mil. of dol. www.mortgage loans of all savings and loan associa-	1, 364	1, 417	1, 246	1, 181	1, 138	1, 127	1, 123	1, 173	1, 108	1, 116	1, 142	1, 148	462, 307 1, 153	
tions, estimated total]	746 253 351	712 251 316	778 284 333	908 331 386	932 359 388	986 356 434	976 349 449	949 341 439	1,037 358 483	850 292 397	922 323 422	784 277 360	
All other purposes. do- ew nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and under), estimated total mil. of dol- onfarm foreclosures number	2, 316 2, 308	2, 188 2, 403	2, 059 2, 288	2, 050 2, 238	191 2, 271 2, 615	2, 269 2, 472	2, 434 2, 559	2, 417 2, 755	2, 374 2, 548	197 2, 544 2, 618	2, 185 2, 802	176 2, 425	147	
ire lossesthous, of dol	68, 784	89, 212	96, 972	84,041	89, 315	84, 624	87, 681	74, 770	68, 752	74, 930	70, 118	81, 121	80, 481	
	1	1	DO.	MEST	IC TI	RADE	ı	1	1	1	1	1	1	ī
ADVERTISING rinters' Ink advertising index, seas. adjusted:‡														
Combined index 1947-49=100 Business papers do Magazines do Newspapers do Outdoor do Radio (network) do Television (network) 1950-52=100	190 165 158 200 158 38	187 176 153 183 151 36	193 171 155 213 157 34	201 182 158 221 170 36	192 178 161 192 147 36	198 187 155 205 172 39	199 184 157 201 165 36	192 181 152 183 157 38	204 184 161 202 152 33	214 182 160 207 155 42	155 194 160	192 153 211		
Television (network)	312 219. 2	312 163. 0	313 159. 9	331 184. 8	328 209. 4	337 218. 8	351 228. 1	357 200. 4	392 158. 4	447 175. 6	379 198. 9	356 236. 7		-
elevision advertising: Cost of facilities, total thous. of dol. Automotive, including accessories do Drugs and toiletries do Foods, soft drinks, confectionery do	38, 852 4, 935 8, 850 8, 096	39, 399 5, 399 8, 782 8, 427	38, 898 5, 475 9, 653 8, 181	37, 192 4, 831 9, 117 8, 116	40, 589 5, 510 9, 824 8, 524	38, 979 5, 147 9, 403 7, 840	40, 610 5, 425 10, 086 8, 155	38, 243 4, 642 10, 094 7, 958	37, 748 3, 766 10, 870 7, 706	42, 597 4, 594 9, 105 6, 849	7 38, 928 7 3, 387 10, 021 8, 038	13,030		
Soaps, cleansers, etc. do Smoking materials. do All other do	4, 411 3, 764	4, 432 3, 869 8, 490	4, 569 3, 557 7, 462	4, 570 3, 571 6, 986	5, 131 3, 873 7, 727	5, 037 3, 419 8, 133	5, 125 3, 087 8, 732	4, 991 3, 214 7, 344	5, 507 3, 118 6, 780	4, 701 2, 833 14, 515	7 5, 133 3, 517 8, 832	5, 421 3, 358	1	
agazine advertising: Cost, total	2, 258 6, 064	51, 249 3, 850 4, 509 1, 102 4, 804 6, 300	38, 656 2, 020 4, 341 1, 310 3, 742 5, 749	54, 298 3, 458 5, 096 2, 841 5, 375 8, 003	69, 188 5, 673 7, 020 4, 313 5, 541 8, 648	75, 485 5, 643 7, 924 4, 559 5, 732 8, 542	72, 961 5, 510 6, 685 4, 560 6, 111 7, 847	59, 946 3, 365 6, 175 3, 389 5, 909 7, 179	42, 386 904 4, 226 1, 935 4, 868 6, 893	42, 024 4, 601 2, 736 1, 740 4, 288 6, 077	63, 735 7, 945 2, 478 3, 945 5, 967 7, 256	76, 087 6, 882 4, 008 3, 834 7, 008 10, 039		
Beer, wine, liquors do Household equipment and supplies do Household furnishings do	4, 148	5, 062 2, 713 1, 990	1, 440 873 1, 298	2, 233 2, 055 1, 551	2, 998 4, 014 2, 761	3, 286 5, 063 4, 405	3, 149 5, 465 4, 054	2, 714 4, 919 2, 042	2, 568 2, 794 1, 030	1, 971 1, 522 1, 646	2, 611 3, 349 2, 830	3, 408 4, 441		-
Industrial materials do Soaps, eleansers, etc do Somoking materials do	4, 943 778 1, 362	3, 771 567 1, 895 14, 685	3, 166 645 1, 030 13, 042	4, 110 1, 103 1, 511 16, 960	4, 940 1, 314 1, 615 20, 352	5, 735 1, 330 1, 516	6, 627 1, 368 1, 655 19, 930	5, 517 843 1, 562 16, 331	3, 665 775 1, 149 11, 578	3,742 641 1,178 11,882	5, 792 976 1, 275 19, 312	6, 119 1, 339		-
All otherdo														

<sup>Revised.
Copyrighted data; see last paragraph of headnote, p. S-1.
Data reported at the beginning of each month are shown here for the previous month.
Revised series.
Data revised beginning January 1954; revisions prior to March 1955 will be shown later.</sup>

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	19	055						19	56					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
		DON	MEST.	IC TR	ADE-	-Conti	inued	1	·		ı			
ADVERTISING—Continued														
Newspaper advertising: Linage, total (52 cities)thous. of lines Classifieddo	268, 516 58, 567	242, 542 50, 144	212, 200 57, 508	218, 335 56, 624	251, 255 63, 286	260, 992 65, 077	268, 486 66, 664	239, 266 62, 395	213, 961 60, 525	227, 297 62, 494	244, 056 63, 036	269, 857 62, 197	261, 994 54, 469	
Display, total do Automotive do Financial do General do Retail do	209, 949 20, 045 3, 440 38, 514 147, 950	192, 398 12, 568 3, 421 27, 128 149, 281	154, 693 14, 220 5, 200 26, 955 108, 318	161, 711 15, 161 3, 235 31, 489 111, 826	187, 969 15, 494 3, 484 36, 151 132, 840	195, 915 14, 864 3, 932 40, 980 136, 140	201, 822 17, 088 3, 657 40, 952 140, 125	176, 872 15, 477 3, 641 34, 747 123, 006	153, 436 12, 947 4, 652 27, 098 108, 740	164, 803 12, 626 2, 749 26, 430 122, 998	181, 021 10, 018 3, 169 34, 223 133, 610	207, 659 16, 878 4, 026 43, 420 143, 335	207, 525 16, 424 3, 330 38, 510 149, 262	
PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES				:										
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates:‡ Goods and services, totalbil. of dol		259. 5			261. 7		·	263. 7			266. 8		 	
Durable goods, total Q					34. 8 15. 5 14. 9			33. 4 13. 8 15. 2			33. 0 13. 7 15. 0			
Nondurable goods, total Q					130. 5 20. 8 78. 8 8. 1			132. 3 21. 5 79. 5 8. 3			134. 0 21. 9 80. 5 8. 5			
Services, total 9 do Household operation do Housing do Transportation do	l				96. 4 15. 0 31. 5 7. 7			98. 0 15. 2 31. 9 7. 8			99. 7 15. 5 32. 5 7. 9			
RETAIL TRADE All retail stores:														
Estimated sales (unadjusted), totalmil. of dol Durable-goods stores 9do	15, 894 5, 539	19, 268 6, 186	13, 866 4, 690	13, 686 4, 775	15, 864 5, 421	15, 029 5, 352	16, 257 5, 798	16, 724 6, 053	15, 526 5, 573	16, 335 5, 739	15, 730 5, 230	16, 282 5, 516	7 16, 639 5, 491	1 19, 451
Automotive groupdo Motor-vehicle, other automotive dealers.do Tire, battery, accessory dealersdo	3, 039 2, 866 172	3, 118 2, 910 208	2, 744 2, 626 118	2, 812 2, 688 124	3, 195 3, 044 151	3, 058 2, 899 159	3, 238 3, 056 183	3, 363 3, 155 208	3, 066 2, 880 186	3, 110 2, 919 191	2, 676 2, 507 169	2, 830 2, 646 184	7 2, 907 2, 730 177	1 3, 084
Furniture and appliance group do Furniture, homefurnishings stores do Household-appliance, radio stores do	927 584 343	1, 163 704 459	761 462 299	757 464 293	808 502 306	787 491 296	874 553 321	921 556 364	846 516 331	900 566 334	860 518 342	956 593 363	* 1,003 634 369	1 1, 191
Lumber, building, hardware groupdo Lumber, building-materials dealersdo Hardware storesdo	958 715 244	947 630 317	701 526 175	698 527 171	843 636 207	929 701 227	1, 035 769 266	1,090 814 275	1, 024 774 250	1, 050 800 251	1,006 761 245	1, 052 794 258	917 664 254	
Nondurable-goods stores \$ \text{do} \\ Apparel group \\ Men's and boys' wear stores \\ do \\ Women's apparel, accessory stores \\ do \\ Family and other apparel stores \\ Shoe stores \\ do \\ \end{array}	10, 355 988 219 382 222 165	13, 083 1, 598 402 621 353 222	9, 176 721 161 292 143 125	8, 911 667 137 278 135 116	10, 443 1, 003 180 403 216 204	9, 677 833 160 344 172 157	10, 459 963 193 388 199 182	10, 671 989 227 364 203 195	9, 953 768 163 290 168 146	10, 596 863 168 338 190 167	10, 500 981 188 374 225 194	10, 766 1, 034 216 405 236 177	11, 148 r 1, 095 252 410 259 173	1 1, 690
Drug and proprietary stores do Eating and drinking places do Food group do Grocery stores do Gasoline service stations do	432 1, 126 3, 648 3, 078 1, 085	590 1, 182 4, 168 3, 542 1, 104	459 1, 084 3, 517 2, 986 1, 012	451 1, 041 3, 446 2, 927 983	479 1, 114 3, 939 3, 376 1, 078	446 1, 134 3, 532 3, 006 1, 090	477 1, 209 3, 786 3, 221 1, 154	477 1, 270 3, 980 3, 413 1, 201	464 1, 306 3, 772 3, 215 1, 239	475 1, 333 3, 988 3, 400 1, 253	465 1, 240 3, 896 3, 323 1, 181	480 1, 227 3, 881 3, 305 1, 180	7 470 7 1, 158 7 4, 024 7 3, 435 7 1, 184	1 632 1 1, 190 1 4, 198 1 3, 566 1 1, 178
General-merchandise group	1, 956 1, 076 158 291 432 319	3, 010 1, 617 183 595 616 493	1, 278 693 89 191 305 274	1, 271 667 97 206 300 263	1, 649 884 106 274 386 306	1, 514 854 95 221 346 282	1, 703 941 113 256 392 308	1, 700 932 105 274 388 313	1, 414 748 90 245 330 318	1, 663 898 120 271 374 328	1, 699 945 108 275 372 324	1, 808 1, 007 129 284 387 330	7 2,030 7 1,132 166 309 423 356	1 3, 041 1 1, 630
Estimated sales (seasonally adjusted), totaldo	15, 808	15, 795	15, 658	15, 346	15, 740	15, 541	15, 892	15, 998	16, 019	16, 253	16, 018	16, 050	16, 358	
Durable-goods stores \(\) do. Automotive group. Motor-vehicle, other automotive dealers. do. Tire, battery, accessory dealers.	5, 689 3, 261 3, 090 171	5, 677 3, 233 3, 068 165	5, 456 3, 020 2, 869 151	5, 354 3, 008 2, 855 153	5, 466 3, 049 2, 881 169	5, 303 2, 867 2, 703 164	5, 396 2, 961 2, 785 176	5, 500 2, 997 2, 812 184	5, 514 2, 981 2, 806 174	5, 512 3, 022 2, 845 178	5, 356 2, 780 2, 599 180	5, 490 3, 035 2, 862 173	5, 664 3, 159 2, 983 176	
Furniture and appliance groupdo Furniture, homefurnishings storesdo Household-appliance, radio storesdo	838 525 313	873 546 327	869 543 326	859 539 319	877 540 337	895 546 348	863 524 340	899 537 362	899 550 34 9	886 552 333	908 558 350	864 530 334	912 569 344	
Lumber, building, hardware group do Lumber, building-materials dealers do Hardware stores do	935 710 225	929 689 240	938 699 238	899 674 225	925 692 234	958 718 240	945 701 245	979 716 263	968 720 248	933 68 8 24 5	960 711 249	918 689 228	889 653 236	
Nondurable-goods stores \$\to\$ do. Apparel group. do. Men's and boys' wear stores. do. Women's apparel, accessory stores. do. Family and other apparel stores. do. Shoe stores. do.	10, 119 916 191 354 200 172	10, 118 912 198 372 189 159	10, 202 927 200 368 189 169	9, 992 924 191 364 200 170	10, 274 916 177 368 201 170	10, 238 921 198 355 199 168	10, 496 965 201 373 222 170	10, 498 957 210 366 209 172	10, 505 956 209 364 215 168	10, 741 1, 039 223 411 213 192	10, 662 977 209 392 210 166	10, 560 982 214 388 208 172	10, 694 1, 004 216 380 229 179	
Drug and proprietary stores do Eating and drinking places do Food group do Grocery stores do Gasoline service stations do do Gasoline service stations do Gasoline service service stations do Gasoline service ser	447 1, 164 3, 728 3, 164 1, 078	459 1, 158 3, 726 3, 176 1, 083	465 1, 171 3, 747 3, 186 1, 082	455 1, 152 3, 680 3, 128 1, 088	485 1, 192 3, 756 3, 205 1, 154	467 1, 200 3, 702 3, 167 1, 130	483 1, 202 3, 818 3, 260 1, 135	480 1, 241 3, 769 3, 215 1, 163	479 1, 191 3, 842 3, 272 1, 150	487 1, 215 3, 890 3, 306 1, 164	492 1, 178 3, 918 3, 337 1, 165	492 1, 184 3, 915 3, 332 1, 150	488 1, 188 3, 925 3, 351 1, 179	
General-merchandise group	1,700 914 117 286 384 306	1,672 913 115 273 370 300	1,714 936 113 279 385 318	1, 645 878 113 268 385 298	1, 702 913 112 273 403 315	1,702 943 111 256 392 315	1,752 940 122 278 412 327	1,730 948 116 282 384 329	1,763 974 118 291 380 342	1, 781 971 123 294 393 346	1,773 989 116 295 374 323	1, 674 913 112 292 357 332	1,760 960 122 302 376 339	

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

^{*}Revised. 1 Advance estimate.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ Revised series.
\$\frac{1}{2}\$ Estimates of personal consumption expenditures have been revised back to 1952 (see pp. 7 ff. of the July 1956 Survey); for data prior to 1952, see the 1954 National Income Supplies data not shown separately.

\$\frac{2}{2}\$ Includes data not shown separately.

\$\frac{2}{2}\$ 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	198		1956											
BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Dece be
		DON	IESTI	C TR	ADE-	-Conti	nued							
RETAIL TRADE—Continued							i		İ					
ll retail stores—Continued Estimated inventories: Unadjusted, totalmil. of dol. Durable-goods storesdo Nondurable-goods storesdo	24,780 10,930 13,850	22, 440 10, 410 12, 030	22, 790 10, 870 11, 920	23, 840 11, 330 12, 510	24, 540 11, 680 12, 860	24, 880 11, 830 13, 050	24, 450 11, 490 12, 960	23, 510 10, 860 12, 650	23, 300 10, 650 12, 650	23, 540 10, 400 13, 140	23, 530 10, 030 13, 500	r 24,000 r 9,920 r 14,080	24, 750 10, 420 14, 330	
Seasonally adjusted, total do. Durable-goods stores Q do. Automotive group do. Furniture and appliance group do. Lumber, building, hardware group do.	23, 590 11, 000 4, 250 1, 980 2, 360	23, 900 11, 230 4, 470 1, 970 2, 380	24, 080 11, 390 4, 680 1, 980 2, 340	24, 210 11, 450 4, 710 2, 010 2, 350	23, 820 11, 220 4, 490 1, 980 2, 360	23, 880 11, 100 4, 380 1, 990 2, 340	23, 900 11, 030 4, 310 2, 000 2, 320	23, 830 10, 750 4, 010 2, 010 2, 330	23, 800 10, 650 3, 960 2, 000 2, 270	23, 750 10, 470 3, 880 1, 990 2, 190	23, 430 10, 260 3, 630 2, 010 2, 170	7 23, 320 7 10, 090 7 3, 490 7 2, 010 7 2, 160	23, 480 10, 400 3, 690 2, 060 2, 190	
Nondurable-goods stores ♀ doApparel groupdoFood groupdoGeneral-merchandise groupdo	12, 590 2, 760 2, 570 4, 080	12, 670 2, 720 2, 570 4, 170	12, 690 2, 660 2, 600 4, 170	12, 760 2, 690 2, 580 4, 200	12, 600 2, 660 2, 570 4, 100	12,780 2,720 2,600 4,140	12, 870 2, 740 2, 680 4, 090	13, 080 2, 780 2, 750 4, 160	13, 150 2, 810 2, 760 4, 180	13, 280 2, 840 2, 790 4, 220	13, 170 2, 800 2, 810 4, 170	r 13, 230 r 2, 870 r 2, 830 r 4, 250	13, 080 2, 770 2, 790 4, 250	
Firms with 11 or more stores: Estimated sales (unadjusted), total Qdo	2, 994	4, 029	2, 449	2, 464	3, 058	2, 722	3, 014	3, 167	2, 770	3, 052	3,009	3, 114	3, 337	
Apparel group 9 do. Men's and boys' wear stores do. Women's apparel, accessory stores do. Shoe stores do.	201 20 78 59	316 33 128 91	128 11 48 43	121 9 48 40	222 16 84 78	160 12 61 58	192 14 76 69	200 16 76 75	143 10 57 55	162 10 68 60	194 13 68 74	197 15 73 65	209 19 77 66	
Drug and proprietary storesdo Eating and drinking placesdo Furniture, homefurnishings storesdo	63 60 35	99 63 33	62 56 25	62 56 24	69 61 30	63 60 26	66 63 31	69 66 29	67 65 26	67 67 29	67 65 27	69 68 35	67 62 32	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	938 428	1, 470 622 221	596 281 87	600 271 82	792 366 117	748 388	838 417 118	867 430	722 350 103	858 412	857 425 126	914 449 131	1,017 472 154	
Variety stores do Grocery stores do Lumber, building-materials dealers do Tire, battery, accessory stores do	1, 175 70 58	456 1,417 58 85	144 1, 145 53 44	156 1, 166 52 45	1, 389 61 55	170 1, 174 69 57	197 1, 280 75 67	211 1,377 78 74	185 1, 221 76 64	207 1, 324 81 63	1, 274 76 57	215 1, 278 78 63	1,397 66 60	
Estimated sales (seas. adj.), total Qdodo	2, 898 189	2, 916 185	2, 936 184	2, 905 176	2, 954 181	2, 914 172	3,000 185	2, 999 186	3, 019 184	3, 075 193	3, 058 190	3,029	3, 132	
Apparel group 9 do. Men's and boys' wear stores do. Women's apparel, accessory stores do. Shoe stores do. Drug and proprietary stores do. Eating and drinking places do. Furniture, homefurnishings stores do.	16 73 64 66 62 29	16 74 60 70 62 28	14 70 66 67 60 33	13 70 59 66 62 29	14 72 65 71 62 28	14 66 60 66 60 29	14 72 65 68 61 28	14 73 64 70 64 30	15 70 64 68 61 30	15 75 68 70 63 28	15 71 66 70 63 29	14 69 65 69 65 31	15 71 68 70 65 30	
General-merchandise group \(\text{ do.} \) Department stores \(\text{ do.} \) Dry-goods, other general-merchandise stores	833 388	820 384	861 417	829 397	836 395	839 416	856 397	843 392	862 405	892 430	870 414	856 410	893 422	
Variety stores mil. of dol. Variety stores do Grocery stores do Lumber, building-materials dealers do Tire, battery, accessory stores do	121 216 1, 208 69 59	120 208 1, 240 69 60	124 213 1, 218 70 59	118 208 1, 239 66 57	125 216 1, 261 69 61	115 204 1, 237 72 61	126 218 1, 286 70 62	126 216 1, 284 69 64	125 221 1, 294 70 61	125 224 1, 307 68 58	131 218 1, 304 68 63	125 216 1, 295 66 61	131 227 1,341 66 61	
epartment stores: Accounts receivable, end of month: Charge accounts. 1947-49=100 Installment accounts do Ratio of collections to accounts receivable:	167 289	223 324	183 322	155 316	150 313	149 311	152 311	149 310	136 307	138 308	152 314	159 319	174 330	
Charge accountspercent_ Installment accountsdo Sales by type of payment:	47 15	46 15	43 14	44 14	47 16	43 15	46 15	46 15	44 14	45 14	44 15	47 15	47 16	
Cash sales percent of total sales Charge account sales do Installment sales do	44 44 12	46 43 11	45 42 13	44 43 13	44 43 13	44 43 13	44 44 12	45 42 13	45 42 13	45 42 13	44 43 13	43 44 13	44 44 12	
Sales, unadjusted, total U. S.‡1947-49=100_	148	212	95	92	111	113	121	119	101	113	131	r 128	• 158	
Atlanta do Boston do Chicago do Cleveland do Dallas do Kansas City do	7 166 141 7 146 147 7 158 142	255 206 204 205 247 211	113 87 91 91 114 93	114 84 87 90 111 92	146 91 109 106 134 112	136 106 110 109 132 117	143 112 119 114 143 124	131 114 121 113 130 119	128 84 97 98 129 107	140 95 113 110 138 124	152 125 132 127 139 128	150 115 123 122 142 129	p 182 p 143 p 159 p 152 p 166 p 150	
Minneapolis do New York do Philadelphia do Richmond do St. Louis do	126 139 159 7 165 149 7 147	180 194 213 237 208 217	83 90 90 95 95 100	84 85 91 96 96 97	95 98 111 125 116 110	109 97 109 122 115 117	113 108 120 136 129 120	105 111 117 128 117 120	91 83 88 111 104 115	111 90 100 122 118 126	137 122 131 144 130 128	7 119 120 124 144 131	p 140 p 151 p 165 p 179 p 161	
San Francisco	į .	123	124	118	122	122	120	124	128	128	129	122	p 154	
Atlanta do Boston do Chicago do Cleveland do Dallas do Kansas City do	7 120 118 7 139	147 114 121 119 147 124	147 111 120 117 144 123	143 111 112 116 139 117	143 102 124 116 144 126	144 111 117 120 144 124	146 112 120 118 145 125	147 114 124 118 143 124	160 116 123 128 152 130	156 118 126 121 148 131	157 117 127 127 139 128	144 114 117 118 134 123	p 157 p 119 p 130 p 123 p 146 p 131	
Minneapolis do New York do Philadelphia do Richmond do St. Louis do San Francisco do	110 110 121 7 135 124	110 110 122 132 125 123	116 114 120 138 127 129	108 105 118 129 123 124	112 107 116 137 129 128	112 104 121 131 123 131	112 110 121 135 129 122	114 115 125 134 119	113 116 119 140 135 132	116 117 124 145 129 131	129 120 127 140 127	7 103 112 118 136 119	p 122 p 120 p 126 p 146 p 134	

[&]quot;Revised. "Preliminary. Q Includes data not shown separately.
"Data revised for period beginning December 1948; not comparable with former series. Unpublished revisions (prior to October 1955) will be shown later.

1Data for 1946-55 have been revised to reflect current seasonal patterns and to allow for changes in the samples used in computing the unadjusted indexes. Revisions beginning with 1946
for total United States appear on p. 24 of the October 1955 Survey; unpublished revisions for the districts are available upon request.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	19	55						19	56					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decer ber
		DON	1EST1	C TR	ADE-	-Conti	nued							
RETAIL TRADE—Continued														
Department stores—Continued Stocks, total U. S., end of month:	, 149 , 132	119 134	123 137	131 138	139 135	142 136	139 134	131 137	130 138	138 141	145 139	159 142	p 161 p 143	
fail-order and store sales: Total sales, 2 companies. thous. of dol_ Montgomery Ward & Co. do. Sears, Roebuck & Co. do.	110, 280	7 570, 407 7 146, 171 424, 236	286, 607 58, 523 228, 084	279, 770 62, 142 217, 628	348, 888 83, 275 265, 612	376, 929 96, 505 280, 424	411, 143 93, 587 317, 556	426, 197 97, 221 328, 976	355, 917 79, 888 276, 030	421, 668 94, 813 326, 855	405, 229 94, 412 310, 817	440, 456 112, 898 327, 558	482, 564 120, 131 362, 433	595, 3 150, 6 444, 9
WHOLESALE TRADE														
ales, estimated (unadj.), total mil. of dol. Durable-goods establishments do. Nondurable-goods establishments do.	10, 600 3, 530 7, 070	10, 180 3, 410 6, 770	9, 360 3, 120 6, 240	9, 540 3, 230 6, 310	10, 240 3, 540 6, 700	9, 900 3, 530 6, 370	10, 650 3, 790 6, 860	10, 500 3, 790 6, 710	10, 060 3, 500 6, 560	11, 120 3, 780 7, 340	10, 430 3, 560 6, 870	r 11, 690 r 3, 950 r 7, 740	11, 190 3, 690 7, 500	
ventories, estimated (unadj.), totaldo Durable-goods establishmentsdo Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo	12, 620 6, 060 6, 560	12, 290 6, 080 6, 210	12, 480 6, 280 6, 200	12, 570 6, 470 6, 100	12, 620 6, 680 5, 940	12, 620 6, 780 5, 840	12, 500 6, 760 5, 740	12, 370 6, 710 5, 660	12, 630 6, 590 6, 040	12, 830 6, 530 6, 300	13, 110 6, 600 6, 510	13, 500 6, 630 6, 870	13, 600 6, 550 7, 050	
		EMPL	OYM]	ENT A	ND P	OPUL	ATIO	N			1			<u> </u>
POPULATION										<u> </u>]			
opulation, continental United States: Total, incl. Armed Forces overseas ofthousands	166, 307	166, 540	166, 766	166, 995	167, 211	167, 440	167, 649	167, 858	168, 091	168, 360	168, 638	168, 921	169, 177	p 169,
EMPLOYMENT														
foninstitutional population, estimated number 14 years of age and over, totalthousands	117, 864	117, 995	118, 080	118, 180	118, 293	118, 367	118, 537	118, 632	118, 762	118, 891	119, 047	119, 198	119, 344	119,
Total labor force, including Armed Forcesdo	70, 164	69, 538	68, 691	68, 396	68, 806	69, 434	70, 711	72, 274	72, 325	71, 787	70, 896	70, 905	70, 560	69
Civilian labor force, totaldo Employeddo Agricultural employmentdo	67, 206 64, 807 6, 920	66, 592 64, 165 5, 884	65, 775 62, 891 5, 635	65, 490 62, 576	65, 913 63, 078 5, 678	66, 555 63, 990	67, 846 65, 238 7, 146	69, 430 66, 503 7, 876	69, 489 66, 655 7, 700	68, 947 66, 752 7, 265	68, 069 66, 071 7, 388	68, 082 66, 174	67, 732 65, 269 6, 192	67 64
Nonagricultural employmentdo Unemployeddodo	57, 887 2, 398	58, 281 2, 427	57, 256 2, 885	5, 469 57, 107 2, 914	57, 400 2, 834	6, 387 57, 603 2, 564	58, 092 2, 608	58, 627 2, 927	58, 955 2, 833	59, 487 2, 195	58, 683 1, 998	7, 173 59, 000 1, 909	59, 076 2, 463	59 2
Not in labor forcedodo	47, 701	48, 457	49, 388	49, 784	49, 488	48, 933	47, 826	46, 357	46, 437	47, 105	48, 151	48, 293	48, 783	49
mployees in nonagricultural establishments:† Total, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)do Manufacturingdo Durable-goods industriesdo. Nondurable-goods industriesdo	51, 262 17, 052 9, 864 7, 188	51, 996 17, 027 9, 886 7, 141	50, 284 16, 842 9, 811 7, 031	50, 246 16, 824 9, 776 7, 048	50, 499 16, 764 9, 730 7, 034	50, 848 16, 769 9, 795 6, 974	51, 197 16, 715 9, 747 6, 968	51, 709 16, 809 9, 764 7, 045	50, 896 16, 291 9, 277 7, 014	51, 881 17, 034 9, 743 7, 291	52, 261 17, 121 9, 788 7, 333	r 52, 455 17, 222 r 9, 958 r 7, 264	r 52, 472 r 17, 160 r 10, 033 r 7, 127	p 53 p 17 p 10 p 7
Mining, total do Metal do Anthracite do Bituminous coal do	783 105 33	783 106 33 222	777 106 33 223	780 107 34 225	783 107 32 223	790 109 31 223	786 108 27 224	812 111 32 226	746 85 31 183	817 109 32 228	818 112 32 231	7 812 111 33 232	809 109 - 232	p
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production thousands. Nonmetallic mining and quarrying do Contract construction do Transportation and public utilities ♀ do Interstate railroads do Local railways and bus lines do Trucking and warehousing* do Telephone do Telegraph do Gas and electric utilities do	1, 226	316 106 2,756 4,161 1,229 113 807 738 43 563	310 105 2, 588 4, 083 1, 193 112 780 737 43 561	310 105 2,588 4,083 1,188 110 777 743 42 561	314 107 2, 669 4, 106 1, 189 111 785 748 43 563	315 111 2,853 4,121 1,196 111 783 753 43 565	315 113 3,040 4,138 1,208 110 784 755 43 567	329 115 3, 257 4, 181 1, 223 110 791 761 43 577	333 115 3, 270 4, 148 1, 173 109 789 778 43 585	332 116 3,353 4,178 1,185 108 800 780 43 585	327 116 3,340 4,179 1,189 108 809 773 43 580	320 115 7 3, 301 7 4, 177 1, 189 107 820 768 43 573		p 4,
Wholesale and retail trade	11, 213 2, 946 8, 267 1, 595	11, 849 2, 964 8, 885 1, 984 1, 570 836	10, 920 2, 925 7, 995 1, 397 1, 546 816	10, 819 2, 924 7, 895 1, 333 1, 551 811	10, 931 2, 926 8, 005 1, 384 1, 553 806	10, 928 2, 920 8, 008 1, 370 1, 557 804	10, 985 2, 920 8, 065 1, 395 1, 567 801	11, 091 2, 955 8, 136 1, 382 1, 578 801	11, 015 2, 974 8, 041 1, 340 1, 575 802	11,047 3,002 8,045 1,347 1,569 796	11, 164 3, 003 8, 161 1, 424 1, 579 789	11, 288 7 3, 021 7 8, 267 7 1, 479 7 1, 599 787	r 11, 478 r 3, 044 r 8, 434 r 1, 596 1, 622 r 794	p 3 p 8 p 1 p 1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2, 238 5, 883 471 333 166 7, 033	2, 243 5, 853 466 331 163	2, 238 5, 803 458 331 162	2, 250 5, 818 467 329 161	2, 265 5, 859 468 330 163 7, 122	2, 278 5, 979 486 331 165	2, 289 6, 041 492 335 169	2, 320 6, 089 521 339 173	2, 342 6, 137 580 342 167	2, 355 6, 137 583 337 162 6, 960	2, 321 6, 105 512 334 165	7 2, 312 7 6, 045 476 333 167	r 2, 314 r 6, 011	P 5
Total, seasonally adjusted † do	50, 745 16, 941 9, 815	7, 324 50, 948 16, 975 9, 850 7, 125	7, 033 51, 080 16, 944 9, 833 7, 111	7, 084 51, 127 16, 879 9, 766 7, 113	51, 057 16, 804 9, 703 7, 101	7, 130 51, 327 16, 918 9, 799 7, 119	7, 203 51, 454 16, 909 9, 766 7, 143	7, 150 51, 600 16, 877 9, 752 7, 125	6, 947 51, 003 16, 460 9, 392 7, 068	51, 702 16, 890 9, 784 7, 106	7, 213 51, 676 16, 864 9, 779 7, 085	r 7, 298 r 51, 902 r 17, 026 r 9, 919 r 7, 107	r 7, 336 r 51, 943 r 17, 057 r 9, 986 r 7, 071	p 51
Mining do Contract construction do Transportation and public utilities do Wholesale and retail trade do Finance, insurance, and real estate do Service and miscellaneous do Government do	779 2, 822 4, 128 10, 953 2, 249 5, 913 6, 960	779 2, 827 4, 136 11, 020 2, 254 5, 942 7, 015	777 2, 876 4, 145 11, 083 2, 261 5, 952 7, 042	780 2, 924 4, 131 11, 105 2, 273 5, 967 7, 068	783 2, 966 4, 127 11, 027 2, 276 5, 979 7, 095	798 3,003 4,128 11,120 2,278 5,979 7,103	794 3, 055 4, 141 11, 110 2, 289 5, 981 7, 175	808 3, 132 4, 164 11, 162 2, 297 5, 999 7, 161	750 3,056 4,117 11,152 2,296 6,017 7,155	809 3, 076 4, 147 11, 211 2, 320 6, 017 7, 232	814 3, 078 4, 149 11, 164 2, 321 6, 015 7, 271	7 802 7 3, 085 7 4, 166 11, 217 7 2, 324 7 6, 015 7 7, 257	805 r 3, 085 r 4, 160 r 11, 212 r 2, 326 r 6, 041 r 7, 257	p 3 p 4 p11
roduction workers in manufacturing industries: Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)†thousands Durable-goods industriesdo	13, 487 7, 829	13, 451 7, 838	13, 260 7, 751	13, 212 7, 692	13, 125 7, 621	13, 114 7, 674	13, 036 7, 613	13, 078 7, 602	12, 514 7, 081	13, 245 7, 541	13, 335 7, 583	7 13, 439 7 7, 751	7 13, 368 7 7, 813	p 1;

Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)† ... thousands 13, 487 | 13, 451 | 13, 260 | 13, 212 | 13, 125 | 13, 114 | 13, 036 | 13, 078 | 12, 514 | 13, 245 | 13, 335 | 7, 13, 439 | 7, 13, 368 | 7, 751 | 7, 807 |
Durable-goods industries ... do. 7, 829 | 7, 838 | 7, 751 | 7, 692 | 7, 621 | 7, 674 | 7, 613 | 7, 602 | 7, 081 | 7, 541 | 7, 583 | 7, 751 | 7, 813 | 7, 807 |
Ordnance and accessories ... do. 89 | 87 | 87 | 86 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 83 | 82 | 80 | 82 | 7, 82 | 7, 82 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7, 83 | 7

Juless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	19				_		-	19	56		1			
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decen ber
I	EMPL	OYME	ENT A	ND P	OPUL	ATION	V—Co	ntinue	ed					
EMPLOYMENT—Continued														
Production workers in mfg. industries—Continued† Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)—Continued Durable-goods industries—Continued Lumber and wood products (except furniture) thousands.	685	654	635	635	619	642	667	696	688	700	681	· 664	r 630	₽ 60
Sawmills and planing mills	364 327 480 1, 133	353 325 474 1, 141	346 322 468 1, 141	348 322 466 1, 138	344 318 472 1, 130	350 315 478 1, 136	359 311 480 1, 117	369 311 484 1, 118	366 304 473 743	368 316 482 1,091	359 321 478 1, 126	352 322 r 484 1, 132	7 318 7 478 7 1, 134	p 31 p 47 p 1, 13
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	564 54 932	567 54 928	567 54 913	567 54 899	563 55 893	568 55 895	557 55 881	564 56 870	211 57 825	552 54 864	572 59 885	569 58 911	r 913	p 9)
Machinery (except electrical) do Electrical machinery do Transportation equipment \$\varphi\$ do Automobiles do Aircraft and parts do Railroad equipment do Railroad equipment do Miscellaneous mfg. industries do Miscellaneous mfg. industries do	1, 225 866 1, 446 784 510 100 44 230 418	1, 250 868 1, 471 796 516 105 46 231 408	1, 261 854 1, 449 772 517 106 46 230 392	1, 274 849 1, 392 713 519 106 46 231 400	1, 281 842 1, 354 678 512 110 47 231 398	1, 292 874 1, 332 655 512 110 48 231 394	1, 281 872 1, 295 613 513 113 48 231 395	1, 278 866 1, 269 574 523 116 47 231 395	1, 254 854 1, 250 561 523 114 44 229 381	1, 257 878 1, 235 541 535 107 43 233 404	1, 262 1, 262 1, 205 504 545 107 41 235 415	7 1, 264 7 914 1, 319 602 555 109 44 7 237 7 424	r 1, 279 r 920 r 1, 406	p 1, 20 p 91 p 1, 46
Nondurable-goods industries	5, 658 1, 139 269 71 204 175 120	5, 613 1, 079 270 69 161 175 116	5, 509 1, 022 264 67 141 170 110	5, 520 1, 013 259 68 140 169 110	5, 504 1, 021 262 71 140 169 115	5, 440 1, 023 256 74 147 170 117	5, 423 1, 051 258 77 159 172 120	5, 476 1, 104 262 81 188 175 129	5, 433 1, 158 265 83 238 174 132	5, 704 1, 276 268 81 353 175 127	5, 752 1, 312 269 77 390 174 125	7 5, 688 7 1, 226 273 73 286 176 123	r 5, 555 r 1, 126	P 1, 0
Tobacco manufactures	104 998 441 212	101 1,000 443 208	95 991 443 203	90 989 440 205	82 981 438 203	79 971 436 200	80 963 432 202	80 960 432 204	77 922 414 198	103 950 426 206	113 949 423 205	7 110 952 425 207	r 100 r 948	
thousands. Paper and allied productsdo. Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries thousands.	1, 120 466 234 547	1, 122 465 234 545	1, 105 458 232 538	1, 131 456 230 540	1, 116 457 231 545	1, 068 460 232 547	1, 049 462 234 547	1,049 466 238 549	1, 020 461 236 544	1, 082 469 239 550	1, 079 470 238 557	71,091 7468 237	7 1, 090 7 467 564	P 1, 00 P 4'
Chemicals and allied products do Industrial organic chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refining do Rubber products do Tires and inner tubes do Leather and leather products do Footwear (except rubber) do do	555 218 172 130 228 94 330 209	556 219 171 130 231 94 346 226	556 220 171 130 230 94 345 228	558 221 170 129 225 93 350 230	566 221 172 130 221 93 344 227	569 221 171 130 219 92 332 218	559 220 172 130 216 92 325 214	552 219 175 132 209 90 334 219	544 213 170 134 208 90 330 216	549 217 178 135 211 90 338 219	553 215 176 133 215 92 329 212	7 554 215 175 133 7 220 92 7 328 210	r 553 174 r 206	p 5
Production workers in manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted: Total†thousands. Durable-goods industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo	13, 379 7, 781 5, 598	13, 399 7, 800 5, 599	13, 356 7, 770 5, 586	13, 263 7, 681 5, 582	13, 158 7, 594 5, 564	13, 251 7, 675 5, 576	13, 224 7, 633 5, 591	13, 149 7, 592 5, 557	12, 693 7, 197 5, 496	13, 115 7, 583 5, 532	13, 080 7, 571 5, 509	r 13,248 r 7,714 r 5,534	7 13,260 7 7,764 7 5,496	p 13,2 p 7, 7 p 5, 5
Production workers in manufacturing industries: Indexes of employment:† Unadjusted	109. 0 108. 2	108. 7 108. 3	107. 2 108. 0	106. 8 107. 2	106, 1 106, 4	106, 0 107, 1	105. 4 106. 9	105. 7 106. 3	101. 2 102. 6	107. 1 106. 0	107. 8 105. 7	108.7 - 107.1	, 108. 1 , 107. 2	» 107
Miscellaneous employment data: Federal civilian employees (executive branch): United States, continentalthousands Washington, D. C., metropolitan areado Railway employees (class I steam railways): Totalthousands	2, 142. 2 209. 6 1, 107	12,410.0 1214.6 1,103	2, 130. 0 207. 6 1, 078	2, 134. 0 207. 9 1, 075	2, 135. 8 207. 9 1, 075	2, 142. 1 207. 8 1, 083	2, 150. 0 207. 6 1, 097	2, 166. 6 211. 7 1, 110	2, 182. 0 212. 8 1, 058	2, 181. 1 211. 9 1, 071	2, 169. 1 209. 2 1, 075	2, 175. 9 210. 1 1, 075	2, 174. 7 210. 4 1, 062	
Indexes: Unadjusted	83. 6 85. 5	83. 0 84. 8	81. 1 80. 3	80. 7 80. 8	80. 7 81. 4	81. 3 82. 4	82. 4 81. 3	83. 4 81. 6	80. 0 78. 3	80. 4 79. 0	80. 7 80. 5	80.7	79.7 81.5	₽ 78
Manufacturing production-worker payroll index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)†1947-49=100.	163.8	163. 7	159. 1	157. 7	157. 9	158. 2	157. 3	158. 2	151.0	161.4	165, 8	r 168. 7	r 168. 3	p 17]
LABOR CONDITIONS											1			
Labor): Labor]: Labor): Labor]: Labo	41. 2 41. 8 41. 3	41. 3 42. 0 41. 3	40. 7 3. 0 41. 2 3. 1 41. 3	40.5 2.8 41.0 3.0 41.6	40. 4 2. 7 40. 9 2. 9 41. 3	40. 3 2. 7 41. 1 2. 9	40. 1 2. 6 40. 8 2. 8 41. 8	40. 2 2. 7 40. 8 2. 9 41. 6	40. 1 2. 6 40. 7 2. 8 41. 7	40.3 2.7 40.8 2.9 41.2	40.7 3.1 41.4 3.3	40.7 3.1 41.5 3.3		p 4
Ordnance and accessories	40. 4 41. 4 42. 0 41. 6 41. 6	41. 0 41. 6 42. 3 41. 9 41. 9	40. 2 40. 6 40. 8 40. 9 41. 9	40. 0 40. 1 41. 1 41. 0 41. 1	39. 6 39. 8 41. 0 41. 0 41. 0	39. 9 40. 0 40. 2 41. 1 41. 2	40. 1 40. 7 39. 9 41. 5 41. 0	40. 5 41. 1 40. 3 41. 4 40. 9	40.3 40.3 40.2 41.0 40.3	41. 4 41. 4 41. 1 41. 3 39. 7	42. 1 40. 9 40. 5 41. 3 41. 1 41. 2	42. 4 40. 8 40. 5 41. 6 41. 4 40. 8	7 42.1 7 40.1 7 40.5 7 41.0 7 40.7	p 4
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills hours. Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	40.7 41.1 41.9	41.3 41.3 41.9	41.8 41.5 40.9	40. 4 40. 9 41. 1	40.3 41.2 41.0	40. 4 41. 6 41. 1	40.6 41.3 40.8	40.7 41.3 41.0	38.9 41.7 40.8	38. 7 40. 8 40. 7	41. 2 41. 6 41. 7	40. 5 41. 2 41. 8		

	19	55	<u> </u>					19	56					
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	l	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
]	EMPL	OYMI	ENT A	ND P	OPUL	ATIO	V—Co	ntinu	ed		·			<u> </u>
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued					Ì			[
Average weekly hours per worker, etc.—Continued† All manufacturing industries—Continued Durable-goods industries—Continued Electrical machinery hours Transportation equipment 9 do Automobiles do Aircraft and parts do Ship and boat building and repairs do Railroad equipment. do Instruments and related products do	41. 6 42. 7 44. 1 41. 6 38. 3 40. 2 41. 5	41. 5 41. 9 42. 1 42. 2 39. 7 41. 2	40. 9 40. 6 39. 9 42. 0 39. 0 40. 5 40. 8	40. 6 39. 9 38. 4 42. 0 39. 3 40. 4	40. 7 40. 4 39. 5 41. 7 39. 4 41. 0 40. 8	41. 0 40. 6 39. 9 41. 7 39. 8 40. 8 41. 1	40. 7 39. 6 37. 6 41. 8 40. 3 40. 4	40. 6 39. 9 38. 3 41. 7 40. 1 40. 2	40. 1 40. 8 39. 9 41. 9 40. 0 41. 0	40. 5 40. 8 39. 7 42. 2 39. 9 38. 5 40. 7	41. 1 41. 3 40. 6 42. 3 39. 8 40. 7 41. 0	41, 2 42, 0 42, 1 42, 3 39, 8 40, 5 41, 0	7 41. 0 7 42. 3	p 41. 5 p 43. 3
Miscellaneous mfg. industriesdo	41.1	41. 2	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.2	40. 6 40. 1	39. 6	40. 2	40.3	40.8	r 40. 3	≥ 40. 7
Nondurable-goods industries	40. 3 41. 5 44. 5 42. 5 36. 5 40. 9 39. 9	40. 4 41. 8 44. 5 42. 6 38. 3 40. 8 39. 9	39. 9 2. 7 41. 5 43. 8 42. 7 38. 8 40. 4 39. 7	39, 8 2, 5 40, 7 41, 3 42, 8 38, 4 40, 5 39, 8	39.6 2.5 40.6 41.6 42.7 37.5 40.3 39.9	39, 2 2, 4 40, 2 40, 3 42, 3 37, 3 40, 3 40, 0	39. 1 2. 3 40. 6 40. 8 42. 8 38. 4 40. 7 40. 2	39. 2 2. 4 41. 2 41. 8 43. 6 39. 0 40. 9 40. 8	39. 4 2. 5 41. 2 41. 5 43. 4 39. 7 41. 0 41. 3	39. 6 2. 5 41. 4 41. 0 42. 7 42. 0 40. 5 40. 8	39. 8 2. 8 42. 2 42. 8 42. 9 42. 9 40. 9 39. 9	39.8 2.7 41.2 41.6 42.3 40.7 40.7 39.7	r 39, 6 r 2, 6 r 41, 3	
Tobacco manufactures	38. 2 41. 2 41. 6 39. 6	39, 2 41, 2 41, 8 38, 9	38.1 40.4 41.1 37.8	36. 6 40. 5 41. 0 38. 6	37. 8 39. 9 40. 7 37. 8	37, 9 39, 3 40, 2 36, 7	38. 8 38. 9 39. 7 37. 2	39. 2 38. 7 39. 1 37. 5	38. 8 38. 7 38. 9 37. 4	39. 1 39. 2 39. 3 38. 0	40. 9 39. 3 39. 5 37. 8	39, 6 40, 0 40, 6 38, 3	r 38. 5 40. 1	₽ 38. 9 ₽ 40. 4
Apparel and other finished textile products hoursdo Paper and allied productsdo Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries	37.0 43.5 44.9	37. 1 43. 6 45. 1	36. 5 43. 1 44. 8	37.4 42.7 44.1	36. 7 43. 0 44. 4	36. 2 42. 8 44. 2	35. 7 42. 4 43. 9	35. 5 42. 7 44. 2	35. 8 43. 0 44. 6	36. 5 42. 6 43. 9	36. 0 43. 0 44. 1	36. 5 43. 0 44. 1	7 36. 1 42. 8	p 36. 4 p 42. 8
Chemicals and allied products do. Industrial organic chemicals do. Products of petroleum and coal do. Petroleum refining do. Rubber products do. Tires and inner tubes do. Leather and leather products do. Footwear (except rubber) do.	39. 1 41. 7 41. 3 41. 0 41. 0 42. 4 42. 0 37. 9 37. 0	39, 6 41, 8 41, 4 41, 0 41, 0 41, 3 39, 8 39, 1 38, 8	38. 7 41. 4 41. 2 41. 3 41. 3 40. 7 40. 4 39. 0 39. 0	38. 6 41. 3 40. 9 40. 7 40. 5 40. 1 39. 4 39. 5 39. 7	39.0 41.2 40.7 41.2 40.6 39.5 38.9 38.2 38.2	38. 8 41. 2 40. 8 41. 2 41. 3 39. 9 39. 2 36. 6 36. 0	38. 7 41. 3 40. 9 40. 7 40. 5 39. 9 39. 7 36. 5 35. 8	38. 6 41. 3 41. 3 41. 1 40. 7 39. 5 39. 3 37. 3 36. 7	38. 6 41. 1 41. 0 41. 8 41. 5 39. 7 39. 1 38. 0 37. 9	38. 8 40. 9 40. 7 40. 9 40. 5 40. 2 40. 0 37. 6 37. 1	39. 0 41. 4 41. 1 41. 7 41. 4 40. 5 40. 2 36. 9 36. 0	39. 2 41. 2 40. 8 40. 9 40. 6 40. 8 40. 2 36. 8 35. 7	r 38. 6 r 41. 5 r 40. 8 r 40. 5 r 37. 0	p 39. 3 p 41. 6 p 40. 7 p 41. 2 p 37. 6
Nonmanufacturing industries: Mining: Metal	42. 4 32. 9 36. 1	43. 0 34. 6 39. 6	43. 2 35. 1 38. 6	42. 5 33. 3 38. 5	41. 9 28. 3 38. 2	42. 4 30. 9 37. 8	43. 2 29. 2 38. 0	42. 7 33. 7 38. 1	42. 3 35. 6 36. 1	40. 1 33. 3 37. 0	42. 6 33. 8 37. 9	41. 9 35. 2 37. 8		
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas productionhours: Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo. Contract constructiondo. Nonbuilding constructiondo. Building constructiondo.	40. 4 44. 8 35. 4 38. 6 34. 7	40. 4 44. 0 36. 7 39. 4 36. 1	42. 0 43. 0 35. 6 38. 5 35. 1	40. 3 43. 5 36. 0 38. 7 35. 5	40. 4 43. 0 35. 0 37. 5 34. 6	41. 3 44. 4 36. 5 39. 2 36. 0	40. 3 45. 1 37. 2 40. 7 36. 5	40. 0 45. 9 38. 1 42. 3 37. 2	41. 9 45. 6 37. 9 42. 4 37. 0	40. 6 45. 2 38. 1 42. 4 37. 2	42. 4 45. 8 38. 4 42. 8 37. 4	40. 4 45. 7 38. 3 42. 5 37. 4		
Building construction do Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus lines do Telephone do Telegraph do Gas and electric utilities do Wholesale and retail trade:	42. 9 40. 2 41. 9 41. 5	43. 7 39. 7 42. 0 41. 4	42. 5 39. 4 41. 7 41. 4	42. 8 39. 1 41. 6 41. 1	42. 9 39. 1 41. 7 41. 1	42. 7 39. 1 42. 0 41. 3	43. 5 39. 0 42. 6 41. 1	43. 8 39. 3 42. 3 41. 3	43. 3 39. 9 42. 2 41. 4	43. 3 39. 4 42. 5 41. 2	43.0 39.9 42.0 41.4	43. 5 39. 6 42. 0 40. 9		
Wholesale trade do Retail trade (except eating and drinking places) 9 Retail trade (except eating and drinking places) 9 Nours do Food and liquor stores do Automotive and accessories dealers do do Automotive and accessories dealers do food and liquor stores dealers do food and food accessories dealers do food and food accessories dealers do food and food accessories dealers do food accessories do food a	38. 6 34. 5 37. 8 43. 7	39. 4 37. 1 37. 9 44. 0	38. 6 35. 0 37. 3 43. 7	38. 5 34. 9 37. 3 43. 6	38. 4 34. 8 37. 3 43. 8	38. 4 34. 6 37. 2 43. 8	40. 3 38. 3 34. 4 37. 2 43. 6	38. 7 35. 0 38. 1 43. 7	39. 1 35. 5 38. 6 43. 9	39. 1 35. 6 38. 3 43. 7	38. 5 34. 9 37. 6 43. 6	38. 2 34. 6 37. 2 43. 9		
Autointive and accessions dealers. Service and miscellaneous: Hotels, year-round	41. 6 40. 3 39. 5	41. 6 40. 5 39. 6	41. 2 40. 3 38. 8	41. 0 40. 1 38. 7	41. 2 40. 1 39. 0	41. 3 40. 5 39. 9	40. 8 40. 9 41. 2	40. 8 40. 9 40. 7	41. 0 40. 4 39. 6	40. 8 39. 9 38. 1	41. 0 40. 2 39. 8	r 40. 6 40. 2		
Industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): Beginning in month: Work stoppagesnumber Workers involvedthousands In effect during month:	242 84	150 61	250 85	250 70	250 50	350 140	450 190	350 115	400 620	350 125	325 150	325 130	200 150	₽ 150 ₽ 40
Work stoppagesnumber_ Workers involvedthousands Man-days idle during monthdo	451 201 2,630	303 178 2, 340	350 190 2,000	350 190 2, 200	350 175 2,000	450 210 1, 500	550 280 2, 800	500 235 2, 100	550 710 13,600	550 725 3, 200	550 215 1,500	525 190 1,000	375 210 1,500	₽ 300 ₽ 100 ₽ 800
U. S. Employment Service placement activities: Nonagricultural placements thousands. Unemployment compensation, State and UCFE programs (Bureau of Employment Security):	504	431	432	402	450	504	567	558	519	577	591	599	474	
Initial claims thousands Insured unemployment, weekly average do Benefit payments: Beneficiaries, weekly average do do	937 881 685	1, 193 1, 144 861	1, 349 1, 491 1, 202	1, 049 1, 535 1, 309	936 1,472 1,313	984 1, 359 1, 219	993 1, 255 1, 064	863 1,178 1,072	1, 119 1, 209 976	837 1, 059 932	761 988 889	834 878 752	973 1,013 796	
Amount of payments of thous of dol Veterans' unemployment allowances: Initial claims thousands Insured unemployment, weekly average do Beneficiaries, weekly average thousands Amount of payments thous of dol	74, 674 27 37 40 4, 132	95, 153 32 47 51 5, 230	135, 722 135, 722 36 58 66 6, 726	143, 923 29 61 73 7, 050	151, 998 25 57 72 7, 274	133, 926 20 44 59 5, 722	125, 786 20 35 44 4, 694	116, 040 29 37 46 4, 452	111, 708 1 27 41 48 4, 970	112, 207 1 27 42 52 5, 630	94, 919 1 18 33 48 4, 499	91, 476 1 18 24 30 3, 258	91,700 1 21 28 31	
Labor turnover in manufacturing establishments: Accession ratemonthly rate per 100 employees. Separation rate, totaldo. Discharge	1.4	2. 5 3. 0 . 2 1. 4 1. 1	3.3 3.6 .3 1.7 1.4	3.1 3.6 .3 1.8 1.3	3.1 3.5 .3 1.6 1.4	3.3 3.4 .3 1.4 1.5	3.4 3.7 .3 1.6 1.6	4. 2 3. 4 .3 1. 3 1. 6 .2	3. 3 3. 2 . 2 1. 2 1. 5 . 2	2. 2	4.1 4.4 .3 1.4 2.6 .2	7 4.0 7 3.5 .3 7 1.3 1.7 .2	p. 3 p 1. 5 p 1. 3	

Revised. * Preliminary. 1 See note marked "\$".
†See note marked "†" on p. S-11.

†Includes data for industries not shown. *New series. See note on p. S-12.

†Data for the UCFE program are included in initial claims, beneficiaries, and benefit payments effective January 1955 and in insured unemployment effective March 1955.

§ Beginning July 1956, figures include transitional claims which are excluded from earlier data. In June 1956, the number of transitional claims totaled 267.

	19	55	l					19	56					
Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber		Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Dece
]	EMPL	OYMI	ENT A	ND P	OPUL	ATIO	N—Co	ntinue	ed		<u>' </u>	1	<u> </u>	!
WAGES			1											
verage weekly gross earnings (U. S. Department of														
Labor);† All manufacturing industriesdollars_ Durable-goods industriesdo Ordnance and accessoriesdo Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	79. 52 85. 69 86. 73	79. 71 86. 52 86. 73	78. 55 84. 87 87. 56	78. 17 84. 05 88. 19	78. 78 84. 25 88. 80	78. 99 85. 49 90. 29	79. 00 84. 86 90. 71	79. 19 85. 27 91. 52	79. 00 84. 25 91. 74	79. 79 85. 68 90. 64	81. 40 88. 60 93. 88	82. 21 89. 23 95. 40	82. 42 + 88. 99 + 94. 73	p 84 p 91 p 96
Sawmills and planing mills dollars Sawmills and planing mills do Furniture and fixtures do Stone, clay, and glass products do	68. 28 69. 97 69. 30 79. 04	68. 47 69. 89 69. 37 79. 19	66. 73 67. 80 67. 32 78. 12	66, 80 67, 37 67, 82 77, 90	67. 72 69. 25 68. 47 78. 31	70, 22 70, 80 67, 13 79, 32	71. 38 73. 26 66. 63 80. 51	73. 71 75. 62 67. 70 80. 73	72. 54 73. 75 67. 13 80. 36	74. 93 75. 81 69. 87 80. 95	74. 44 74. 52 70. 62 80. 97	73. 03 73. 71 71. 55 81. 97	7 70. 58 7 69. 26 7 81. 59	p 69 p 72 p 82
Primary metal industries 9doBlast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	96. 10	97. 21	97. 63	95. 35	95.12	96.00	95, 53	95.71	91. 48	93. 69	100. 12	98.74	r 99. 31	₽101
dollars Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous	99. 72	101. 60	103. 25	99.38	99. 14	99. 79	100, 69	100.94	96. 47	97. 14	107. 53	104, 49		
metals dollars. Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma- chinery, and trans. equip.) dollars. Machinery (except electrical) do. Electrical machinery do	88. 37 85. 06 91. 16 79. 46	88, 80 85, 06 93, 31 79, 68	89. 64 83. 03 92. 66 78. 94	88. 34 83. 02 92. 44 78. 36	88. 99 83. 23 92. 01 78. 96	89. 86 83. 84 92. 65 80. 36	89. 62 83. 23 92. 00 80. 18	90. 45 84. 46 91. 98 79. 98	93. 41 83. 64 91. 74 79. 40	91. 39 84. 25 92. 16 80. 60	94. 85 87. 99 94. 95 83. 02	93, 94 89, 03 94, 73 83, 64	7 88. 18 7 94. 05 7 83. 64	p 9(p 96
Transportation equipment ?	98. 21	95. 53	91.35	89. 38	90. 90	91. 76	89, 89	91. 37	93. 84	94. 25	97. 88	99. 96	r 101. 10	p104
Automobiles do Aircraft and parts do Ship and boat building and repairs do Railroad equipment do	104. 96 91. 52 82. 73 93. 67	98. 09 93. 26 86. 15 96. 41	90. 97 92. 82 84. 63 94. 77	87. 55 92. 82 85. 28 94. 13	89, 67 92, 57 86, 68 95, 53	90. 97 93. 83 87. 16 95. 88	85, 73 94, 47 88, 26 94, 54	88. 47 94. 66 89. 02 95. 27	92. 97 95. 95 88. 80 97. 17	93. 30 97. 06 90. 17 89. 71	99. 47 97. 71 90. 35 97. 68	103, 32 97, 71 90, 74 97, 20		
Instruments and related products do Miscellaneous mfg, industries do do marcolar do marcol	80. 51 69. 46	80. 73 70. 04	79. 97 69. 66	80. 36 69. 43	80. 38 69. 89	81.38 70.47	81, 19 69, 95	80. 79 69. 77	81. 41 68. 90	82. 21 69. 95	83. 64 70. 53	84, 05 72, 22	7 83. 23 7 71. 73	P 8
Nondurable-goods industriesdo Food and kindred products 9do Meat productsdo Dairy productsdo	70. 12 74. 70 94. 34 71. 83	70. 30 75. 66 93. 01 72. 42	69, 83 76, 36 91, 54 73, 02	69. 65 74. 48 85. 08 73. 62	70. 49 75. 11 86. 11 73. 44	70. 17 74. 37 83. 42 73. 18	70. 38 75. 11 84. 46 73. 62	70. 95 76. 22 86. 94 75. 86	71. 71 76. 22 86. 32 75. 95	71, 68 75, 35 84, 46 74, 30	72. 44 76. 80 89. 45 75. 93	72. 83 76. 22 87. 36 74. 87	7 73. 26 7 78. 88	p 7
Canning and preserving do Bakery products do Beverages do	53. 66 71. 98 82. 19	57. 83 71. 40 82. 59	59. 36 71. 10 82. 18	58. 75 72. 09 82. 78	59. 63 71. 33 84. 59	59. 68 71. 73 84. 40	60, 67 73, 26 84, 82	60. 06 74. 03 87. 72	61, 54 74, 21 89, 62	65. 52 73. 71 88. 13	67. 35 74. 85 85. 39	65, 53 74, 48 85, 36		
Tobacco manufactures	50. 81 58. 50 57. 41 53. 46	53. 70 58. 50 57. 27 52. 52	52. 96 57. 37 56. 31 51. 79	50. 87 57, 51 56. 17 52. 88	55. 57 57. 06 56. 17 53. 30	56. 47 56. 20 55. 07 52. 11	58. 20 56. 02 55. 18 52. 82	59. 19 55. 73 53. 96 52. 88	58. 59 55. 73 53. 68 52. 73	55, 13 56, 45 54, 23 53, 58	56. 03 56. 99 54. 51 53. 68	54. 25 59. 60 58. 46 54. 77	60, 15	<i>₽</i> 6
Paper and allied productsdo Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries	50. 32 81. 35 88. 90	50. 83 81. 97 89. 75	50, 37 81, 46 89, 60	51. 61 79. 85 87. 32	52, 48 81, 27 88, 80	51, 77 81, 32 88, 40	50, 69 80, 98 88, 68	51.12 82.41 90.61	51, 91 84, 28 93, 21	53. 29 83. 92 92. 19	52. 92 84. 71 93. 05	54, 02 85, 14 93, 49	7 53. 07 7 84. 74	p 5
Chemicals and allied products. do Industrial organic chemicals do	92, 28 85, 07 90, 03	94, 25 84, 85 90, 25	91, 72 84, 87 90, 23	91. 87 84. 67 89. 57	93. 60 84. 46 89. 54	93. 51 85. 28 90. 98	93. 65 86. 32 91. 62	93. 80 87. 14 93. 34	93. 80 87, 54 93. 07	94. 28 87. 12 92. 39	95. 94 88. 18 94. 12	96, 04 87, 34 93, 02	r 94. 57 r 88. 40	p 9
Products of petroleum and coal	98. 81 102. 91 92. 01 106. 26 54. 58 50. 69	98. 40 102. 09 89. 21 99. 50 55. 91 53. 16	99. 95 103. 66 87. 91 101. 00 56, 55 54. 21	99. 72 103. 68 85. 81 97. 71 57. 67 55. 98	103. 82 107. 18 84. 93 97. 25 56. 92 55. 39	104, 65 110, 27 85, 79 98, 00 54, 90 52, 20	102, 97 107, 73 86, 18 99, 65 54, 75 51, 91	104. 81 108. 67 84. 93 98. 25 55. 95 53. 22	107. 01 111. 22 86. 15 98. 14 57. 00 54. 96	103, 89 107, 73 87, 64 101, 20 56, 40 54, 17	108.00 111.78 89.51 102.51 55.72 52.56	105, 11 108, 81 90, 17 102, 91 55, 94 52, 12	r 104. 86 r 88. 70 r 56. 24	p1(
Vonmanufacturing industries: Mining: Metal	96. 25 83. 90 96. 03	98. 04 88. 23 105. 73	98. 93 91. 96 104. 22	96. 48 85. 58 103. 18	95. 11 71. 32 102. 38	96, 67 80, 34 105, 46	98. 50 70. 66 106. 02	97. 36 88. 63 107. 82	96. 02 92. 20 102. 16	92. 63 87. 25 102. 49	100. 54 87. 88 106. 12	94. 34		
Bituminous coal	94. 13 82. 43 93. 81	94. 13 80. 96 97. 99	99. 96 80. 41 95. 41	97. 93 81. 35 96. 84	99. 38 81. 27 94. 50	103. 25 83. 92 98. 19	99. 94 85. 69 100. 44	99. 60 88. 59 103. 25	106. 01 88. 01 103. 09	100. 28 87. 69 104. 78	107. 70 89. 77 106. 37	89, 57		
Nonbuilding constructiondo Building constructiondo	92. 64 94. 04	94. 95 98. 19	93, 17 96, 17	94. 43 97. 27	91. 88 95. 15	94.86 99.00	99. 31 100. 74	103. 23 104. 90 103. 42	105, 15 103, 23	106, 42 104, 53	108. 28 106. 22	108, 38		
Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus lines do Telephone do Telegraph do Oas and electric utilities do Wholesale and retail trade;	81. 51 75. 58 78. 35 89. 23	83. 03 73. 84 78. 96 89. 01	81, 60 73, 28 78, 40 89, 42	82. 60 71. 94 78. 21 88. 37	83. 23 71. 94 78. 81 89. 19	83. 27 72. 34 79. 38 90. 45	84. 83 72. 15 80. 94 90. 42	85. 85 73. 10 85. 87 91. 69	85. 73 74. 21 85. 24 92. 32	85, 30 72, 89 86, 28 91, 88	85. 14 74. 21 85. 26 92. 74	85. 70 73. 66 85. 26 92. 43		
Wholesale trade: Wholesale trade. Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)	78. 96	79. 56	79. 58	78. 99	80.00	80, 80	81.00	81. 41	82. 22	81. 41	82.82	1		Ì
General-merchandise stores dollars. Food and liquor stores do Automotive and accessories dealers do	58. 67 40. 71 62. 37 79. 53	58. 71 43. 04 62. 16 79. 64	59, 44 43, 05 61, 92 79, 10	59. 29 42, 58 61. 92 78. 92	59. 14 42. 11 61. 92 80. 15	59. 90 42. 90 62. 50 81. 03	59. 75 42. 66 62. 87 81. 10	61. 15 44. 10 64. 39 83. 03	62. 17 44. 73 65. 62 83. 41	61. 78 44. 50 64. 73 82. 16	61, 22 43, 97 64, 30 81, 97	43. 25 63. 98		
Finance, insurance, and real estate: Banks and trust companiesdo	60. 49	60.83	61. 72	61. 61	61.75	61.89	61 . 51	61. 53	62.11	61.79	61. 93	62. 50		
Service and miscellaneous: Hotels, year-round	41. 60 41. 11 47. 40	42. 02 41. 31 47. 92	41. 61 41. 51 47. 34	41, 41 40, 90 47, 21	41. 20 41. 70 47. 97	41. 71 42. 12 49. 88	42. 02 42. 54 51. 91	42. 43 42. 95 51. 69	42. 23 42. 42 49. 90	42. 43 41. 90 48. 39	42. 22 42. 61 50. 94	42.61		

r Revised. r Preliminary. †See note marked "†" on p. S-11. ♀ Includes data for industries not shown.

	19	55						195	 56					
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber		Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
]	EMPL	ОҮМЕ	ENT A	ND P	OPUL	ATION	N—Co	ntinue	ed	•	<u></u>			
WAGES—Continued														
Average hourly gross earnings (U. S. Department of Labor):† All manufacturing industries	1. 93 1. 85 2. 05	1. 93 1. 85 2. 06	1. 93 1. 87 2. 06	1. 93 1. 86 2. 05	1. 95 1. 88 2. 96	1. 96 1. 90 2. 08	1. 97 1. 90 2. 08	1. 97 1. 91 2. 09	1, 97 1, 90 2, 07	1. 98 1. 91 2. 10	2.00 1.93 2.14	2. 02 1. 94 2. 15	2.03	^p 2. 05
Excluding overtime*do	1. 97 2. 10 1. 69	1. 97 ! 2. 10 1. 67	1, 98 2, 12 1, 66	1. 98 2. 12 1. 67	1. 99 2. 15 1. 71	2.00 2.16 1.76	2. 01 2. 17 1. 78	2. 02 2. 20 1. 82	2. 01 2. 20 1. 80	2. 03 2. 20 1. 81	2. 06 2. 23 1. 82	2. 06 2. 25 1. 79	r 2. 25	P 2, 27 P 1. 74
Sawmills and olaning mills	1. 69 1. 65 1. 90 2. 31 2. 45	1. 68 1. 64 1. 89 2. 32	1. 67 1. 65 1. 91 2. 33	1. 68 1. 65 1. 90 2. 32 2. 46	1. 74 1. 67 1. 91 2. 32	1, 77 1, 67 1, 93 2, 33	1. 80 1. 67 1. 94 2. 33	1. 84 1. 68 1. 95 2. 34 2. 48	1. 83 1. 67 1. 96 2. 27 2. 48	1. 84 1. 70 1. 96 2. 36 2. 51	1. 84 1. 71 1. 97 2. 43 2. 61	1, 82 1, 72 1, 98 2, 42 2, 58	r 1.71 1.99 r 2.44	P 1. 73 P 2. 00 P 2. 46
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals dollars. Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma-	2. 15	2, 15	2. 16	2. 16	2. 16	2. 16	2. 17	2. 19	2. 24	2. 24	2. 28	2. 28		
chinery, transportation equipment)_dollars_ Machinery (except electrical)do Electrical machinerydo	2. 03 2. 15 1. 91	2.03 2.16 1.92	2. 03 2. 17 1. 93	2. 02 2. 17 1. 93	2.03 2.17 1.94	2.04 2.18 1.96	2. 04 2. 18 1. 97	2. 06 2. 19 1. 97	2. 05 2. 20 1. 98	2. 07 2. 21 1. 99	2. 11 2. 25 2. 02	2. 13 2. 25 2. 03	r 2.13 r 2.25 r 2.04	» 2. 15 » 2. 27 » 2. 05
Transportation equipment 9 do Automobiles do Aircraft and parts do Ship and boat building and repairs do Railroad equipment do Instruments and related products do Miscellaneous mfg. industries do	2. 30 2. 38 2. 20 2. 16 2. 33 1. 94 1. 69	2. 28 2. 33 2. 21 2. 17 2. 34 1. 95 1. 70	2. 25 2. 28 2. 21 2. 17 2. 34 1. 96 1. 72	2. 24 2. 28 2. 21 2. 17 2. 33 1. 96 1. 71	2. 25 2. 27 2. 22 2. 20 2. 33 1. 97 1. 73	2. 26 2. 28 2. 25 2. 19 2. 35 1. 98 1. 74	2. 27 2. 28 2. 26 2. 19 2. 34 1. 99 1. 74	2. 29 2. 31 2. 27 2. 22 2. 37 1. 99 1. 74	2. 30 2. 33 2. 29 2. 22 2. 37 2. 01 1. 74	2. 31 2. 35 2. 30 2. 26 2. 33 2. 02 1. 74	2. 37 2. 45 2. 31 2. 27 2. 40 2. 04 1. 75	2. 38 2. 46 2. 31 2. 28 2. 40 2. 05 1. 77	r 2. 39	p 2. 41 p 2. 05 p 1. 79
Nondurable-goods industries	1. 74 1. 68 1. 80 2. 12 1. 69 1. 47 1. 76 2. 06	1. 74 1. 68 1. 81 2. 09 1. 70 1. 51 1. 75 2. 07	1. 75 1. 70 1. 84 2. 09 1. 71 1. 53 1. 76 2. 07	1. 75 1. 70 1. 83 2. 06 1. 72 1. 53 1. 78 2. 08	1. 78 1. 73 1. 85 2. 07 1. 72 1. 59 1. 77 2. 12	1. 79 1. 74 1. 85 2. 07 1. 73 1. 60 1. 78 2. 11	1. 80 1. 75 1. 85 2. 07 1. 72 1. 58 1. 80 2. 11	1. 81 1. 76 1. 85 2. 08 1. 74 1. 54 1. 81 2. 15	1. 82 1. 77 1. 85 2. 08 1. 75 1. 55 1. 81 2. 17	1. 81 1. 75 1. 82 2. 06 1. 74 1. 56 1. 82 2. 16	1. 82 1. 76 1. 82 2. 09 1. 77 1. 57 1. 83 2. 14	1, 83 1, 78 1, 85 2, 10 1, 77 1, 61 1, 83 2, 15	1.85	
Tobacco manufactures	1. 33 1. 42 1. 38 1. 35	1. 37 1. 42 1. 37 1. 35	1, 39 1, 42 1, 37 1, 37	1. 39 1. 42 1. 37 1. 37	1. 47 1. 43 1. 38 1. 41	1. 49 1. 43 1. 37 1. 42	1. 50 1. 44 1. 39 1. 42	1. 51 1. 44 1. 38 1. 41	1. 51 1. 44 1. 38 1. 41	1. 41 1. 44 1. 38 1. 41	1. 37 1. 45 1. 38 1. 42	1, 37 1, 49 1, 44 1, 43	1. 44 1. 50	p 1. 48 p 1. 51
Paper and allied products dollars. Pulp, paper, and paper board mills do Printing, publishing, and allied industries do Chemicals and allied products do Industrial organic chemicals do	1. 36 1. 87 1. 98 2. 36 2. 04 2. 18	1. 37 1. 88 1. 99 2. 38 2. 03 2. 18	1. 38 1. 89 2. 00 2. 37 2. 05 2. 19	1. 38 1. 87 1. 98 2. 38 2. 05 2. 19	1. 43 1. 89 2. 00 2. 40 2. 05 2. 20	1. 43 1. 90 2. 00 2. 41 2. 07 2. 23	1. 42 1. 91 2. 02 2. 42 2. 09 2. 24	1. 44 1. 93 2. 05 2. 43 2. 11 2. 26	1. 45 1. 96 2. 09 2. 43 2. 13 2. 27	1. 46 1. 97 2. 10 2. 43 2. 13 2. 27	1, 47 1, 97 2, 11 2, 46 2, 13 2, 29	1, 48 1, 98 2, 12 2, 45 2, 12 2, 28	1. 47 7 1. 98 7 2. 45 2. 13	p 1. 49 p 1. 98 p 2. 46 p 2. 14
Products of petroleum and coal do— Petroleum refining do— Rubber products do— Tires and inner tubes do— Leather and leather products do— Footwear (except rubber) do—	2. 41 2. 51 2. 17 2. 53 1. 44 1. 37	2. 40 2. 49 2. 16 2. 50 1. 43 1. 37	2. 42 2. 51 2. 16 2. 50 1. 45 1. 39	2. 45 2. 56 2. 14 2. 48 1. 46 1. 41	2. 52 2. 64 2. 15 2. 50 1. 49 1. 45	2. 54 2. 67 2. 15 2. 50 1. 50 1. 45	2. 53 2. 65 2. 16 2. 51 1. 50 1. 45	2. 55 2. 67 2. 15 2. 50 1. 50 1. 45	2. 56 2. 68 2. 17 2. 51 1. 50 1. 45	2. 54 2. 66 2. 18 2. 53 1. 50 1. 46	2. 59 2. 70 2. 21 2. 55 1. 51 1. 46	2. 57 2. 68 2. 21 2. 56 1. 52 1. 46	r 2. 57 r 2. 19 r 1. 52	p 2. 58 p 2. 22 p 1. 52
Nonmanufacturing industries: Mining:								0.00	2.07	2.01	0.00	0.00		
Metaldo Anthracitedo Bituminous coaldo Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:	2. 27 2. 55 2. 66	2. 28 2. 55 2. 67	2, 29 2, 62 2, 70	2. 27 2. 57 2. 68	2. 27 2. 52 2. 68	2. 28 2. 60 2. 79	2. 28 2. 42 2. 79	2. 28 2. 63 2. 83	2. 27 2. 59 2. 83	2. 31 2. 62 2. 77	2. 36 2. 60 2. 80	2, 33 2, 68 2, 92		
Petroleum and natural-gas proddollars Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo Contract constructiondo Nonbuilding constructiondo Building constructiondo	2. 33 1. 84 2. 65 2. 40 2. 71	2. 33 1. 84 2. 67 2. 41 2. 72	2. 38 1. 87 2. 68 2. 42 2. 74	2. 43 1. 87 2. 69 2. 44 2. 74	2. 46 1. 89 2. 70 2. 45 2. 75	2. 50 1. 89 2. 69 2. 42 2. 75	2. 48 1. 90 2. 70 2. 44 2. 76	2. 49 1. 93 2. 71 2. 48 2. 78	2. 53 1. 93 2. 72 2. 48 2. 79	2. 47 1. 94 2. 75 2. 51 2. 81	2. 54 1. 96 2. 77 2. 53 2. 84	2. 49 1. 96 2. 79 2. 55 2. 85		
Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus lines	1. 90 1. 88 1. 87 2. 15	1. 90 1. 86 1. 88 2. 15	1. 92 1. 86 1. 88 2. 16	1. 93 1. 84 1. 88 2. 15	1. 94 1. 84 1. 89 2. 17	1, 95 1, 85 1, 89 2, 19	1. 95 1. 85 1. 90 2. 20	1. 96 1. 86 2. 03 2. 22	1, 98 1, 86 2, 02 2, 23	1. 97 1. 85 2. 03 2. 23	1, 98 1, 86 2, 03 2, 24	1, 97 1, 86 2, 03 2, 26		
Wholesale tradedo Retail trade (except eating and drinking places) \(\rho \) dollars	1.94	1. 95 1. 49	1.96 1.54	1.96	1, 99 1, 54	2. 01 1. 56	2. 01 1. 56	2. 02 1. 58	2.03 1.59	2. 02 1. 58	2. 04 1. 59	2, 03 1, 59		
General-merchandise stores do Automotive and accessories dealers do Service and miscellaneous:	1. 18 1. 65 1. 82	1. 16 1. 64 1. 81	1. 23 1. 66 1. 81	1. 22 1. 66 1. 81	1. 21 1. 66 1. 83	1. 24 1. 68 1. 85	1. 24 1. 69 1. 86	1. 26 1. 69 1. 90	1. 26 1. 70 1. 90	1. 25 1. 69 1. 88	1. 26 1. 71 1. 88	1, 25 1, 72 1, 85		
Hotels, year-round do Laundries do Cleaning and dyeing plants do	1.00 1.02 1.20	1. 01 1. 02 1. 21	1. 01 1. 03 1. 22	1. 01 1. 02 1. 22	1.00 1.04 1.23	1. 01 1. 04 1. 25	1. 03 1. 04 1. 26	1. 04 1. 05 1. 27	1. 03 1. 05 1. 26	1. 04 1. 05 1. 27	1. 04 1. 06 1. 28	1, 04 1, 06 1, 28		
Miscellaneous wage data: Construction wage rates (ENR): Common labor	2. 094 3. 289	2. 097 3. 290	2. 107 3. 298	2.117 3.309	2.117 3.310	2. 123 3. 318	2. 148 3. 342	2. 168 3. 366	2. 187 3. 391	2. 192 3. 412	2. 192 3. 416	2. 192 3. 423	2. 192 3. 433	2. 192 3. 443
Railway wages (average, class I) dol. per hrRoad-building wages, common labor (qtrly) do	1.987	2.061	2. 108 1. 72	2.127	2.105	2.115 1.70	2.097	2. 115	. 91 2. 107 1. 76	2.097	2. 143	2. 100 1. 90		σ, 95

Revised. P Preliminary. Rate as of January 1, 1957. †See note marked "†" on p. S-11. Q Includes data for industries not shown.

*New series. Excludes only the earnings for overtime paid for at one and one-half times the straight-time rates after 40 hours a week. No adjustment is made for other premium-payment provisions, e. g., holiday work, late-shift work, and overtime rates other than time and one-half. Data prior to 1955 will be shown later.

§Rates as of January 1, 1957; Common labor, \$2.212; skilled labor, \$3.458.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	19	55						19	56					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
				FINA	NCE				<u> </u>	<u></u>		<u>` </u>	·	
BANKING														
Acceptances and commercial paper outstanding: Bankers' acceptancesmil. of dol Commercial paperdo Agricultural loans and discounts outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Adm.: Totalmil. of dol Farm mortgage loans: Federal land banksdo	642 542 2, 604 1, 477	642 510 2,592 1,497	624 573 2, 617 1, 516	667 588 2, 670 1, 541	660 560 2, 726 1, 568	628 508 2, 791 1, 591	643 515 2,848 1,617	684 476 2, 924 1, 638	723 509 2, 956 1, 656	772 548 2, 987 1, 675	805 549 2, 980 1, 689	843 7 573 2, 966 1, 709	924 568 2, 960 1, 724	
Const to cooperativesdo Other loans and discountsdo	392 735	374 721	374 727	370 759	355 804	348 851	334 897	352 934	356 943	375 937	397 893	441 816	462 774	
Bank debits, total (344 centers) do New York City 6 other centers♂	173, 190 63, 406 36, 876	200, 523 81, 027 40, 193	187, 364 69, 675 40, 718	162, 107 57, 413 35, 143	189, 793 73, 214 40, 132	176, 760 65, 715 37, 763	185, 584 69, 452 38, 766	186, 540 70, 733 38, 937	181, 284 65, 873 38, 653	183, 819 67, 279 38, 206	167, 154 61, 223 34, 057	193, 140 70, 794 40, 148	185, 207 66, 989 39, 425	201, 875 77, 495 40, 912
Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month: Assets, total 9 Reserve bank credit outstanding, total 9 Discounts and advances United States Government securities do Gold certificate reserves do	51, 197 25, 776 618 24, 256 21, 002	52, 340 26, 507 108 24, 785 21, 009	50, 615 25, 122 852 23, 466 21, 010	50, 615 24, 920 632 23, 482 21, 011	50, 822 25, 761 872 23, 636 21, 036	50, 509 25, 307 1, 204 23, 345 21, 051	50, 783 25, 377 1, 160 23, 474 21, 085	50, 717 25, 219 232 23, 758 21, 109	50, 327 24, 868 452 23, 438 21, 151	50, 593 25, 480 832 23, 854 21, 179	51, 309 25, 487 664 23, 680 21, 197	51, 391 25, 236 538 23, 767 21, 223	52, 145 26, 267 518 24, 385 21, 227	52, 910 26, 699 50 24, 915 21, 269
Liabilities, total ♀ do Deposits, total ♀ do Member-bank reserve balances do Excess reserves (estimated) do Federal Reserve notes in circulation do	51, 197 19, 770 18, 474 57 26, 629	52, 340 20, 355 19, 005 102 26, 921	50, 615 19, 881 18, 750 439 26, 170	50, 615 19, 651 18, 428 266 26, 029	50, 822 20, 311 18, 799 523 26, 098	50, 509 20, 097 18, 784 459 25, 971	50, 783 19, 904 18, 773 569 26, 168	50, 717 19, 575 18, 443 —6 26, 367	50, 327 19, 416 18, 308 204 26, 370	50, 593 19, 911 18, 888 511 26, 510	51, 309 19, 927 18, 831 381 26, 546	51, 391 19, 734 18, 668 209 26, 567	52, 145 20, 209 19, 208 7 489 27, 064	52, 910 20, 249 19, 059 \$\nu - 19 27, 476
Ratio of gold certificate reserves to deposit and FR note liabilities combinedpercent	45. 3	44.4	45. 6	46. 0	45. 3	45.7	45. 8	45. 9	46. 2	45.6	45. 6	45.8	44. 9	44.6
Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month: Deposits: Demand, adjustedOmil. of dol.Demand, except interbank: Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	56, 900	58, 882	57, 607	56, 230	55, 733	55, 896	55, 521	56, 210	55, 556	55, 381	54, 915	56, 069	56, 632	» 57, 677
States and political subdivisions do- United States Government do	59, 475 3, 971 2, 870	62, 166 4, 026 2, 239	58, 946 4, 399 1, 477	58, 326 4, 319 2, 391	57, 147 4, 254 4, 342	57, 224 4, 632 3, 343	57, 319 4, 451 3, 669	57, 960 4, 367 3, 420	57, 492 4, 168 2, 085	57, 026 3, 928 3, 648	57, 448 3, 800 3, 010	58, 980 4, 007 2, 303	59, 296 3, 909 2, 877	61, 966 4, 183 2, 181
Time, except interbank, total QdodoIndividuals, partnerships, and corporations	20, 367 19, 192	20, 527 19, 354	20, 416 19, 251	20, 525 19, 331	20, 633 19, 406	20, 555	20, 596 19, 378	20, 859 19, 652	20, 780 19, 596	20, 844	20, 921	20, 912	20,640	21, 017
mil. of dol	971 13, 111	969 13, 882	963 12, 917	19, 331 992 12, 526	1, 032 12, 691	1,072 12,964	1, 041 12, 224	1, 031 12, 966	1, 004 13, 359	1, 005 12, 909	19, 760 971 13, 844	19, 794 929 13, 653	19, 556 898 13, 609	19, 919 916 \$ 15, 578
Investments, total	38, 006 29, 643 636 824 20, 777 7, 406 8, 363	38, 380 30, 122 1, 535 910 20, 680 6, 997 8, 258	36, 953 28, 822 1, 044 698 20, 230 6, 850 8, 131	36, 526 28, 272 910 586 20, 103 6, 673 8, 254	36, 258 27, 995 837 708 19, 926 6, 524 8, 263	35, 495 27, 357 753 588 19, 758 6, 258 8, 138	34, 824 26, 873 679 544 19, 600 6, 050 7, 951	34, 478 26, 582 683 358 19, 505 6, 036 7, 896	33, 684 25, 978 498 350 19, 242 5, 888 7, 706	34, 421 26, 576 548 1, 187 19, 123 5, 718 7, 845	33, 857 25, 979 486 953 18, 943 5, 597 7, 878	25, 961 818 790 18, 895 5, 458 7, 707	33, 746 26, 141 1, 260 762 18, 840 5, 279 7, 605	p 34, 258 p 26, 774 p 2, 071 p 703 p 18, 786 p 5, 214 p 7, 484
Loans (adjusted), totalodoCommercial, industrial, and agriculturaldoTo brokers and dealers in securitiesdoOther loans for purchasing or carrying securities	47, 331 26, 014 2, 605	48, 356 26, 673 2, 852	47, 741 26, 290 2, 625	47, 694 26, 346 2, 422	49, 373 27, 781 2, 436	49, 953 28, 053 2, 412	49, 900 27, 784 2, 435	51, 144 28, 845 2, 380	50, 925 28, 734 2, 269	51, 120 29, 168 1, 948	51, 798 29, 849 1, 930 1, 230	51, 992 29, 931 1, 975	52, 461 30, 407 1, 915	p 53, 381 p 31, 135 p 2, 131
Real-estate loansdo Other loansdo	1, 248 8, 188 10, 015	1, 271 8, 147 10, 159	1, 302 8, 154 10, 197	1, 287 8, 224 10, 259	1, 292 8, 341 10, 373	1, 298 8, 430 10, 618	8, 503 10, 756	1, 271 8, 606 10, 899	1, 256 8, 671 10, 864	1, 235 8, 738 10, 895	8, 794 10, 871	1, 208 8, 857 10, 900	1, 205 8, 855 10, 956	p 1, 208 p 8, 842 p 11, 067
Money and interest rates: \$ Bank rates on business loans: In 19 cities	-	3. 93 3. 76 3. 95 4. 17			3. 93 3. 75 3. 93 4. 19			4. 14 3. 97 4. 15 4. 38			4. 35 4. 20 4. 39 4. 53			
Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank) do Federal intermediate credit bank loans do Federal land bank loans do Open market rates, New York City:	2. 50 3. 00 4. 17	2. 50 3. 00 4. 17	2. 50 3. 05 4. 17	2. 50 3. 14 4. 17	2. 50 3. 19 4. 17	2. 75 3. 19 4. 17	2. 75 3. 27 4. 17	2. 75 3. 31 4. 29	2. 75 3. 33 4. 33	3. 00 3. 34 4. 33	3. 00 3. 42 4. 46	3. 00 3. 51 4. 46	3. 00 3. 71 4. 50	
Acceptances, prime, bankers' 90 daysdo Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 monthsdo Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.)do Yield on U. S. Goyt, securities:	2. 17 2. 81 3. 55	2. 43 2. 99 3. 63	2. 45 3. 00 3. 63	2. 38 3. 00 3. 63	2. 38 3. 00 3. 63	2. 44 3. 14 3. 94	2. 50 3. 27 4. 00	2. 45 3. 38 4. 00	2. 43 3. 27 4. 00	2, 65 3, 28 4, 14	2. 88 3. 50 4. 38	2. 88 3. 63 4. 38	3. 05 3. 63 4. 38	3, 35 3, 63 4, 38
3-month bills do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2. 225 2. 70	2. 564 2. 83	2. 456 2. 74	2. 372 2. 65	2. 310 2. 83	2. 613 3. 11	2. 650 3. 04	2. 527 2. 87	2. 334 2. 97	2. 606 3. 36	2. 850 3. 43	2. 961 3. 29	3. 000 3. 49	3. 230 3. 65
Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors: New York State savings banks mil. of dol. U. S. postal savings	16, 295 1, 908	16, 509 1, 891	16, 584 1, 869	16, 651 1, 849	16, 795 1, 829	16, 795 1, 808	16, 900 1, 787	17, 092 1, 765	17, 098 7 1, 742	17, 135 p 1, 721	17, 227 p 1, 700	17, 247 p 1, 682	17, 372 • 1, 664	p 1, 648
CONSUMER CREDIT ‡ (Short- and Intermediate-term)														3
Total outstanding, end of monthmil. of dol	37, 114	38, 648	37, 848	37, 474	37, 761	38, 222	38, 919	39, 454	39, 478	39, 878	40,074	40, 196	40, 631	
Installment credit, totaldo	28, 269 13, 326 7, 169 1, 661 6, 113	29, 020 13, 468 7, 626 1, 670 6, 256	28, 886 13, 481 7, 487 1, 638 6, 280	28, 915 13, 574 7, 371 1, 628 6, 342	29, 112 13, 743 7, 300 1, 631 6, 438	29, 419 13, 892 7, 337 1, 643 6, 547	29, 763 14, 059 7, 401 1, 677 6, 626	30, 084 14, 255 7, 417 1, 700 6, 712	30, 297 14, 381 7, 421 1, 710 6, 785	30, 644 14, 530 7, 493 1, 734 6, 887	30, 707 14, 533 7, 497 1, 758 6, 919	30, 811 14, 478 7, 601 1, 781 6, 951	31, 024 14, 449 7, 752 1, 797	

Revised. Preliminary.
Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.
Includes data not shown separately.
For demand deposits, the term "adjusted" denotes exclusion of interbank and U. S. Government deposits and of cash items reported as in process of collection; for loans, exclusion of oans to banks and deduction of valuation reserves (individual loan items are gross, i. e., before deduction of valuation reserves).
For bond yields, see p. S-20
Data through June 1956 are as of end of month; thereafter, as of end of consecutive 4-week periods ending in month indicated.
See corresponding note on p. S-17.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	19	55						198	56					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	•		FINA	NCE-	-Cont	inued								·
CONSUMER CREDIT‡—Continued (Short- and Intermediate-term)														i
Total outstanding, end of month—Continued Installment credit, total—Continued By type of holder: Financial institutions, total. Commercial banks. do. Sales-finance companies. do. Credit unions. do. Consumer finance companies. do.	24, 061 10, 489 8, 322 1, 654 2, 549	24, 441 10, 601 8, 443 1, 680 2, 656	24, 447 10, 618 8, 436 1, 668 2, 670	24, 587 10, 668 8, 460 1, 697 2, 701	24, 870 10, 796 8, 526 1, 732 2, 739	25, 208 11, 009 8, 575 1, 767 2, 773	25, 528 11, 170 8, 641 1, 806 2, 805	25, 963 11, 394 8, 765 1, 848 2, 845	26, 193 11, 476 8, 849 1, 880 2, 880	26, 475 11, 548 8, 953 1, 933 2, 920	26, 551 11, 548 8, 989 1, 960 2, 924	26, 635 11, 606 8, 973 1, 994 2, 938	26, 734 11, 634 8, 963 2, 021 2, 961	
Other do Retail outlets, total do Department stores do Furniture stores do Automobile dealers do	1, 047 4, 208 1, 332 1, 001 539 1, 336	1, 061 4, 579 1, 511 1, 052 535 1, 481	1, 055 4, 439 1, 471 1, 018 535 1, 415	1, 061 4, 328 1, 436 1, 001 538 1, 353	1, 077 4, 242 1, 377 984 544 1, 337	1, 084 4, 211 1, 380 974 548 1, 309	1, 106 4, 235 1, 389 971 554 1, 321	1, 111 4, 121 1, 247 973 562 1, 339	1, 108 4, 104 1, 239 967 568 1, 330	1, 121 4, 169 1, 286 973 575	1, 130 4, 156 1, 269 970 576	1, 124 4, 176 1, 269 974 574	1, 155 4, 290 1, 342 988 573	
Otherdo Noninstallment credit, totaldo	8,845	9, 628	8, 962	8, 559	8, 649	8, 803	9, 156	9,370	9, 181	1, 335 9, 234	1, 341 9, 367	1, 359 9, 385	1, 387 9, 607	
Single-payment loans do. Charge accounts do. Service credit do. By type of holder:	2, 930 3, 839 2, 076	2, 992 4, 544 2, 092	2, 920 3, 961 2, 081	2, 932 3, 530 2, 097	3, 050 3, 469 2, 130	3, 094 3, 531 2, 178	3, 258 3, 701 2, 197	3, 335 3, 804 2, 231	3, 261 3, 674 2, 246	3, 295 3, 696 2, 243	3, 361 3, 780 2, 226	3, 310 3, 875 2, 200	3, 401 4, 029 2, 177	
Financial institutions do Retail outlets do Service credit do	2, 930 3, 839 2, 076	2, 992 4, 544 2, 092	2, 920 3, 961 2, 081	2, 932 3, 530 2, 097	3, 050 3, 469 2, 130	3, 094 3, 531 2, 178	3, 258 3, 701 2, 197	3, 335 3, 804 2, 231	3, 261 3, 674 2, 246	3, 295 3, 696 2, 243	3, 361 7 3, 780 2, 226	3, 310 3, 875 2, 200	3, 401 4, 029 2, 177	
Installment credit extended and repaid: Unadjusted: 0	3, 271 1, 272 969 1, 030	3, 785 1, 303 1, 282 1, 200	2, 885 1, 192 760 933	2, 918 1, 236 731 951	3, 305 1, 378 821 1, 106	3, 329 1, 345 894 1, 090	3, 470 1, 407 949 1, 114	3, 390 1, 391 883 1, 116	3, 316 1, 337 872 1, 107	3, 504 1, 393 952 1, 159	2, 981 1, 150 840 991	3, 382 1, 284 1, 010 1, 088	3, 387 1, 225 1, 037 1, 125	
Repaid, total	2, 970 1, 192 825 953	3, 034 1, 161 825 1, 048	3, 019 1, 179 899 941	2, 889 1, 143 847 899	3, 108 1, 209 892 1, 007	3, 022 1, 196 857 969	3, 126 1, 240 885 1, 001	3, 069 1, 195 867 1, 007	3, 103 1, 211 868 1, 024	3, 157 1, 244 880 1, 033	2, 918 1, 147 836 935	3, 278 1, 339 906 1, 033	3, 174 1, 254 886 1, 034	
Adjusted: do. Extended, total	3, 355 1, 415 911 1, 029	3,315 1,389 904 1,022	3, 441 1, 456 927 1, 058	3, 324 1, 396 883 1, 045	3, 174 1, 284 859 1, 031	3, 409 1, 330 968 1, 111	3, 264 1, 256 932 1, 076	3, 058 1, 181 841 1, 036	3, 302 1, 252 927 1, 123	3, 358 1, 264 952 1, 142	3, 160 1, 198 883 1, 079	3, 370 1, 315 942 1, 113	3, 461 1, 361 973 1, 127	
Repaid, total do Automobile paper do Other consumer-goods paper do All other do	2, 961 1, 173 843 945	2, 918 1, 143 833 942	3, 109 1, 245 887 977	2, 948 1, 184 821 943	2, 888 1, 130 822 936	3, 145 1, 258 870 1, 017	3, 063 1, 226 858 979	3, 009 1, 158 869 982	3, 160 1, 229 890 1, 041	3, 147 1, 214 891 1, 042	3, 087 1, 185 893 1, 009	3, 183 1, 284 883 1, 016	3, 161 1, 232 905 1, 024	
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE			:											
Budget receipts and expenditures: Receipts, total mil. of dol Receipts, net do Customs do Income and employment taxes do Miscellaneous internal revenue do All other receipts do	5, 527 4, 662 65 4, 215 1, 008 240	5, 337 4, 889 56 3, 962 879 440	4, 915 4, 684 59 3, 727 853 275	7, 158 6, 195 57 5, 959 944 198	12, 499 11, 313 59 11, 344 963 133	5, 562 4, 082 59 4, 461 894 147	7, 107 5, 050 63 5, 780 1, 014 251	12, 598 11, 601 57 11, 255 967 319	3, 927 3, 485 63 2, 601 970 292	5, 959 4, 954 64 4, 772 1, 030 93	6, 897 6, 218 60 5, 846 869 122	3, 660 3, 184 75 2, 185 1, 149 250	5,705 4,818 63 4,478 1,014 150	
Expenditures, total do Interest on public debt do Veterans' services and benefits do Major national security do All other expenditures do	5, 172 542 423 3, 109 1, 099	5, 651 595 406 3, 451 1, 199	5, 274 625 401 3, 005 1, 243	4, 950 553 398 3, 214 786	5, 399 559 400 3, 284 1, 156	5, 387 565 406 3, 232 1, 185	5, 467 561 432 3, 433 1, 040	6, 937 602 \$\mu\$ 405 \$\mu\$ 4, 455 \$\mu\$ 1, 475	5, 542 627 9 368 9 2, 951 9 1, 595	5, 902 567 2 383 2 3, 580 2 1, 371	4, 918 570 • 345 • 3, 153 • 850	5, 995 582 * 401 * 3, 778 * 1, 234	5, 726 580 9 412 9 3, 536 9 1, 199	
Public debt and guaranteed obligations: Gross debt (direct), end of month, totaldo. Interest bearing, totaldo Public issuesdo Special issuesdo Noninterest bearingdo. Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government, end of monthmil of dol.	280, 136 277, 628 233, 615 44, 013 2, 508	280, 769 277, 799 233, 873 43, 926 2, 970	280, 049 277, 170 233, 584 43, 585 2, 879	280, 108 277, 295 233, 607 43, 688 2, 814	276, 345 273, 481 229, 746 43, 736 2, 863	275, 789 273, 078 229, 689 43, 389 2, 711	276, 729 273, 977 229, 637 44, 339 2, 752	272, 751 269, 883 224, 769 45, 114 2, 868	272, 645 269, 972 224, 618 45, 353 2, 674	275, 565 272, 959 226, 905 46, 054 2, 606	274, 261 271, 660 225, 827 45, 834 2, 601	275, 283 272, 720 227, 238 45, 482 2, 563	277, 017 274, 471 228, 749 45, 722 2, 546	276, 628 274, 219 228, 581 45, 639 2, 408
U. S. Savings bonds: Amount outstanding, end of month do	58, 501 438 526	58, 548 466 545	58, 193 645 1, 126	58, 166 544 660	58, 169 518 604	58, 137 453 571	58, 110 451 571	57, 857 437 815	57, 717 484 749	57, 661 436 582	57, 583 355 523	57, 439 414 644	57, 231 389 692	57, 018 390 728
Federal business-type activities, end of quarter:† Assets, except interagency, total mil. of dol Loans receivable, total (less reserves) do To aid agriculture do To aid homeowners do Foreign loans do All other do		45, 303 20, 238 6, 715 3, 205 7, 988 2, 598			1 58, 485 20, 580 7, 377 3, 230 8, 106 2, 131									
Commodities, supplies, and materials do U. S. Government securities do Other securities and investments do Land, structures, and equipment do All other assets do		4, 356 3, 236 3, 414 7, 822 6, 238			8, 417									
Liabilities, except interagency, total do Bonds, notes, and debentures do Other liat lilities do Privately owned interest do U. S. Government interest do		5, 125 2, 423 2, 703 596 39, 583												

* Revised. * Preliminary. 1 See note marked "†".

† Revised to adjust to new survey and census information. For credit outstanding, the revisions begin with 1948 (except data for consumer finance companies which are separately available from September 1950 only); for credit extensions and repayments, the revisions begin with 1940. See the October 1956 Federal Reserve Bulletin for all revisions prior to September 1955.

† Figures beginning with the 1st quarter of 1956 are not comparable with those through 1955. They are the revised series reflecting expanded coverage and new classification of agencies now reporting to the Treasury under Department Circular No. 966. The revised data cover the condition of public-enterprise and intragovernmental funds, certain other activities of the U. S. Government, and certain deposit and trust revolving funds. Interagency items are excluded except in the case of trust revolving funds.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	19	55						195	66					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
			FINA	NCE-	-Cont	inued								
LIFE INSURANCE														
stitute of Life Insurance: Assets, total, all U. S. life insurance companies														
mil. of dol Bonds (book value), domestic and foreign, total		90, 219	90, 842	91, 240	91, 543	92, 025	92, 478	92, 876	93, 580	93, 992	94, 411	94, 869		į.
U. S. Governmentdo State, county, municipal (U. S.)do	47, 743 8, 891 1, 987	47, 690 8, 546 1, 998	47, 967 8, 393 2, 125	48, 036 8, 236 2, 144	48, 008 8, 045 2, 153	48, 164 8, 085 2, 153	48, 212 7, 986 2, 140	48, 279 7, 921 2, 148	48, 594 7, 886 2, 191	48, 665 7, 778 2, 206	48. 799 7, 805 2, 213	48, 970 7, 850 2, 218	48, 983 7, 749 2, 229	
Public utility (U. S.) do Railroad (U. S.) do do	13, 457 3, 871	13, 533 3, 847	2, 125 13, 579 3, 840	13, 614 3, 849	13, 618	13, 653 3, 852	13, 707 3, 850	13, 762 3, 854	13, 835 3, 853	13, 903 3, 853	13, 905 3, 850	13, 914 3, 845	13, 963 3, 842	
Industrial and miscellaneous (U. S.)do	17, 070	17, 292	17, 522	17, 680	3, 873 17, 798	17, 900	18, 002	18, 059	18, 256	18, 340	18, 426	18, 537	18, 581	
Stocks (book value), domestic and foreign, total mil. of dol_	2, 899 1, 731	2, 923 1, 720	2, 930 1, 719	2, 948 1, 727	2, 977 1, 729	2, 980 1, 729	2, 974 1, 725	2, 964	2, 995	2, 998 1, 724	2, 968 1, 700	2, 962 1, 700	2, 970 1, 701	
Preferred (U. S.) do Common (U. S.) do Mortgage loans, total do	1, 160	1, 720 1, 192 29, 433	1, 719 1, 199 29, 800	1, 210 30, 102	1, 729 1, 237 30, 383	1, 729 1, 239 30, 651	1, 725 1, 237 30, 991	1, 726 1, 226 31, 284	1, 727 1, 254 31, 612	1, 724 1, 260 31, 897	1, 700 1, 253 32, 111	1, 700 1, 247 32, 399	1, 701 1, 254 32, 709	
Nonfarmdo	26, 613 2, 523	27, 166 2, 557	27, 526 2, 568	27, 799 2, 589	28, 055 2, 609	28, 301 2, 624	28, 612 2, 646	28, 884 2, 673	29, 188 2, 711	29, 454 2, 727	29, 656 2, 748	29, 938 2, 778	30, 243 2, 813	
Policy loans and premium notes do Cash do	3, 283 1, 200	3, 293 1, 254	3, 307 1, 167	3, 324 1, 054	3, 345 1, 040	3, 365 1, 067	3, 385 1, 086	3, 409 1, 078	3, 400 1, 093	3, 420 1, 064	3, 440 1, 077	3, 461 1, 093	3, 483 1, 109	
Other assetsdode	2, 975	3, 069	3, 103	3, 187	3, 181	3, 174	3, 184	3, 189	3, 175	3, 221	3, 268	3, 206	3, 207	
nsurance written (new paid-for insurance):⊙ Value, estimated total mil. of dol	4, 570	5, 833	3, 726	3, 686	4, 589	4, 188	4, 543	4, 344	4, 251	4, 544	4, 140	4, 792	4, 742	
Group and wholesaledodo	1,340 525 2,705	2, 265 489 3, 079	850 437 2, 439	596 510 2, 580	1, 025 571 2, 993	847 512 2, 829	1, 014 581 2, 948	915 538	931 503	1, 160 526 2, 858	981 525 2, 634	963 549 3, 280	863 512 3, 367	
Ordinary total —	177	192	2, 459 168 586	2, 580 179 607	2, 993 196 698	176 630	2, 948 195 646	2, 891 189 673	2.817 184 637	2, 838 182 618	2, 034 171 598	3, 280 213 789 701	3, 307 215 838	
Middle Atlantic do East North Central do West North Central do	586 211	665 248	535 194	562 200	651 235	608 216	628 226	600 225	599 221	622 235	572 209	701 258 403	732 260	
East South Centraldo	123	363 129	285 104	314 111	366 132	365 132	363 126	361 124 275	349 122	353 125	321 119	139	412 145	
West South Centraldo Mountaindo	243 102	292 136	222 89	238 92	$\frac{274}{113}$	274 106	$\frac{295}{119}$	111	256 107	263 113	241 105	290 119	281 114	
Pacificdo	317	383	262	285	339	330	351	334	341	347	299	369	370	
ayments to policyholders and beneficiaries, esti- mated totalmil. of dol. Death benefitsdo.	435. 7 189. 5	555. 7 209. 2	522. 8 204. 9	451, 4 192, 5	508. 2 207. 9	479. 5 205. 5	505. 5 212. 3	466. 0 185. 8	469. 6 204. 7	478. 3 203. 9	425. 0 171. 8	516. 6 223. 2	473. 1 197. 5	
Matured endowments do	53. 5	56. 9 9. 5	59. 3 10. 2	52. 6 8. 8	55. 0 9. 3	53. 6 9. 7	55. 9 9. 6	52. 6 8. 9	51. 0 9. 3	49.5	45. 9 8. 8	57. 7 9. 9	56. 3 9. 1	i
Disability payments do Annuity payments do Surrender values do	39. 5 71. 7	38. 2 78. 8	54. 4 76. 9	40. 7 76. 8	40. 0 83. 7	41. 6 85. 2	41. 7 86. 4	41. 5 81. 0	43.8 79.1	41. 9 84. 1	38. 8 73. 1	45, 5 95, 8	44. 1 86. 0	
Policy dividendsdodo	72.4	163.0	117. 1	80. 0	112.3	83. 9	99. 6	96. 2	81.7	89. 6	86.6	84. 5	80. 1	
Association of America. Accident and health Annuities do Annuities do Annuities		2, 474. 7 348. 0			2, 284, 5 328, 9			2, 243. 3 357. 3			2, 259. 6 354. 6			
G100p		1 200.2			277. 7 253. 1			247. 5 238. 5		Í	249.7	1		
Industrial do do do do do do do do do do do do do		277. 2 1, 246. 2			245, 9 1, 178. 8			213. 9 1, 186. 1			209. 2 1, 175. 1			
MONETARY STATISTICS														
ld and silver: Fold: Monetary stock, U. S. (end of mo.)mil. of dol	21, 688	21,690	21, 693	21, 695	21, 716	21, 743	21,772	21, 799	21, 830	21, 858	21, 884	21, 910	21, 910	
Net release from earmark§do Exportsthous, of dol	-27.0 778	-23.8 591	8. 2 307	-15.7 108	-2.9 843	16.9 491	1.8 611	29. 9 360	43. 9 421	43. 2 94	86. 9 22, 096	-34.3 250	105. 7 238	
Importsdodododo	32, 648 74, 900	27, 305 76, 500	11, 743 71, 200	18, 704 68, 900	12, 282	10, 390	25, 949	18, 767	5, 262	4,804	4, 091	4, 845	12, 740	-
Africa do do do do do do do do do do do do do	47, 500 13, 600	45, 500 13, 300 5, 000	46, 300 13, 000 4, 800	45,600 12,400	49, 900 13, 500	49, 900 12, 900	52, 100 13, 100	52, 200 7 13, 400	52, 800 r 12, 300	7 12, 300	12, 400	12, 900		
United Statesdoilver: Exportsdo	6,300	721	354	4,600 130	5,000 216	4,700 422	5, 400 429	5, 100	5, 900	6, 300	6,000	968	1, 329	
Importsdodol. per fine oz	6, 655 . 915	6, 736 . 905	4, 208 . 904	5, 325 . 909	8, 970 . 911	13, 388 . 909	13, 985 . 908	10, 695 . 905	11,647	11, 723 . 906	16, 743 . 908	14, 081 . 912	9, 435 . 914	
Production: CanadaOthous. of fine oz	2,089	2, 417	2, 281	2,094	2, 297	1,759	2, 463	2.494	2, 267	2, 315	, 2, 518	2, 379		-
Mexico do United States do supply (end of month):	3, 837 3, 087	4, 347 3, 180	3, 718 3, 249	3, 701 3, 615	3, 241 3, 790	3, 446 2, 898	3, 977 2, 905	3, 032 2, 501	3, 632 3, 828	4, 124 3, 035	3, 520 2, 828	3, 454	2,886	
Currency in circulationmil. of dol	30, 993 221, 200	31, 158 224, 943	30, 228 221,000	30, 163 219,900	30, 339 221,600	30, 210 221,200	30, 513 221, 200	30, 715 223,585	30, 604 221,400	30, 757 223, 000	30, 768 2224, 100	30, 839	31, 424 #226, 900	
Foreign banks deposits, net do U. S. Government balances do do	3, 200	3, 167 5, 199	3, 100 3, 600	3, 000 5, 400	3, 000 7, 800	3, 000 5, 800	3, 000 7, 000	3, 115 6, 827	p 3, 100 p 5, 000	» 3, 100 » 7, 100	p 3, 200	p 3, 100 p 5, 100	₱ 3, 400	
Deposits (adjusted) and currency, totaldo	212, 200	216, 577	214, 400	211,600	210,800	212, 400	211, 200	213,643	p 213,300	p 212, 800	p214, 200	P216, 600	p217, 100	
Demand deposits, adjusted¶doTime deposits, adjusted¶dododododododo	77, 400	109, 914 78, 378	108, 900 78, 400	105, 600 78, 800	104,400 79,300	79, 300	104, 200 79, 600	80, 615	^p 105,200 ^p 80, 700	₽ 80, 9 00	P 81, 200	p 81, 500	\$108, 200 \$80, 900	
Currency outside banksdododododo	27, 900	28, 285	27, 100	27, 200	27, 200	27,000	27, 400	28, 284	p 27, 400	<i>₱ 27</i> , 500	¥ 27, 500	p 27, 700	² 28, 000	
other centers?;	45. 4 29. 0	51.3 28.1	45.7 29.5	41. 1 27. 5	47. 2 29. 7	45. 4 30. 1	46. 0 28. 7	47. 0 28. 9	45. 9 29. 6	44. 4 27. 4	44.8 27.4	45. 2 28. 4		
37 other reporting centers‡do	22.0	21.6	21.7	21.0	20.8	21.5	21.7	21.6	22. 4	21. 3	22. 0	22.1	p 23. 7	
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY)														
anufacturing corporations (Fed. Trade and SEC): Net profit after taxes, all industriesmil. of dol		4, 151			3, 850			1 r 4, 175			3, 646			-
	l .	240			234			r 293			. 313	1		
Food and kindred productsdodododododododododododo	.				110	,		r 71			. 82		- -	-]

Revised. * Preliminary. 1 See note marked "†" on p. S-19.

OREvisions for insurance written for January-August 1954 are shown in the November 1955 Survey. Revisions for silver production in Canada for January-September 1954 are shown in the December 1955 Survey; those for January-July 1952 and January 1955, in the April 1956 issue.

Or increase in earmarked gold (—).

Includes data not shown separately.

The term "adjusted" denotes exclusion of interbank and U. S. Government deposits; for demand deposits, also exclusion of eash items reported as in process of collection.

The denoted Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

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

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	19	955						19	56			-		
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem ber
			FINA	NCE-	-Cont	inued								
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS—Continued														
Anufacturing corporations†—Continued Net profit after taxes—Continued														
Chemicals and allied products mil. of dol. Petroleum refining do		459 788	-		442 639			r 456 r 657			414 669			
Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Primary nonferrous metaldo		138 213	-		135 241			7 195 7 245			185 194			
Primary iron and steeldo Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transport. equip.)mil. of dol		386 142	-		376 146			r 392			156			
Machinery (except electrical) do Electrical machinery (accept electrical)		305 190			321 163			r 170 r 425 r 190			167 365 187			
Transportation equipment (except motor vehicles, etc.)		110	Į.		96			125			105	1		
Motor vehicles and partsdo All other manufacturing industriesdo		495 371			400 334			7 313 7 400			166 426		- -	
Dividends paid (cash), all industriesdo		2, 389	- 		1, 667			⁷ 1, 733			1, 676			
Clectric utilities, net profit after taxes (Fed. Res.) mil. of dol Railways and telephone cos. (see pp. S-23 and S-24).		326			374			321			302			
SECURITIES ISSUED														
Commercial and Financial Chronicle:				ļ										
Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding) mil. of dol.	1,659	1,331	1, 300	1, 330										
New capital, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1, 459 1, 427	1, 202 1, 143	1,013 1,001	1, 180										
Corporate do Go- Federal agencies do Municipal, State, etc do	549 235 643	719 0 424	456 146 398	532 30 618			-							
Foreigndo	33	59	12	14										
Refunding, total 9dodo	199 199	129 113	287 287	136 136										
Corporatedo Federal agenciesdo	52 143	45 64	49 234	28 90			l							
Municipal, State, etc. do ecurities and Exchange Commission:	1 040	1, 913	1 710	18	1 707	1 070	0.100	0.101		1 500	1 701	-1.005	1 770	
Estimated gross proceeds, totaldo By type of security: Bonds and notes, totaldo	1,840 1,562	1, 767	1, 710 1, 619	1, 998 1, 731	1, 787 1, 602	1, 876 1, 634	2, 128 1, 926	2, 161 1, 932	1,975 1,776	1,508 1,365	1, 591	r 1, 925	1,779 1,110	
Corporate do do Common stock do	431 193	835	529 73	478 139	675 143	673 210	983 137	661 179	911 183	565 92	682 186	7 521 150	425 624	
Preferred stockdo By type of issuer:	85	39	19	128	42	32	65	50	15	50	33	139	45	
Corporate, total 9dodododo	708 187	980 347	621 210	744 226	861 278	915 342	1, 185 487	889 307	1, 109 346	708 220	900 254	810 363 21	1,095 160	
Mining do Public utility do Railroad do	14 285 14	52 275 52	13 66	23 200	190 190	10 299	35 339	59 239	79 244	81 157	42 251	$\begin{array}{c c} 21 \\ 228 \\ 29 \end{array}$	76 146	
Communication do Real estate and financial do	40 97	39 103	19 3 267	31 37 196	47 122 136	14 15 175	39 82 112	33 12 191	10 263 104	22 84 110	55 57 218	67 76	39 595 40	
Noncorporate, total 9do	1, 132	932	1,089	1, 253	927	962	943	1, 272	865	800	691	7 1, 115	685	
U. S. Government do State and municipal do	438 661	466 415	645 407	544 709	518 401	453 391	451 491	437 736	484 379	436 213	355 336	414 646	389 295	
New corporate security issues: Estimated net proceeds, totaldodo	694	964	611	730	846	898	1, 165	873	1,093	695	883	791	1,079	
New money, totaldo Plant and equipmentdo	590 455	793 544	496 178	664 388	762 525	702 482	1, 116 948	768 446	1,012	563 386	802 514	685 509	1,006 881	
Working capital do Retirement of securities do do do do do do do do do do do do do	136 62	249 63	317 32	276 26	236 56	220 82	167 21	322 43	758 254 27	177 25	288 47	176 14	125 22	
Other purposesdodotate and municipal issues (Bond Buyer):	42	108	83	40	28	114	28	61	53	107	34	93	51	
Long-term thous, of dol-Short-term do-	661, 017 242, 810	415, 285 148, 913	406, 800 196, 298	709, 444 357, 195	400, 650 248, 649	390, 541 124, 807	490, 526 252, 071	736, 386 175, 825	378, 535 194, 625	213, 238 207, 418	335, 930 178, 780	616, 460 293, 244		
SECURITY MARKETS														!
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts)														
ash on hand and in banksmil. of doldododo	2, 796	331 2, 830	2,822	2, 774	2, 817	2, 821	2, 847	322 2, 811	2, 843	2, 819	2, 816	2, 784	2, 817	
ustomers' free credit balancesdo foney borroweddo	876 2, 260	889 2, 345	905 2, 170	913 2, 189	960 2, 177	896 2, 189	870 2, 228	837 2, 266	858 2, 242	872 2, 086	866 2, 113	7 835 7 2, 132	822 2, 114	2, 178
Bonds											,	,		
Prices: Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.), totalsdollars	97. 65	97.08	98.00	97.82	96. 32	95. 50	96. 48	96. 39	95. 22	93, 86	02.50	93. 09	00.14	
totals dollars. Domestie do Foreign do	97. 65 97. 96 79. 06	97. 08 97. 37 78. 91	98.00 98.31 78.79	97. 82 98. 08 79. 52	96. 32 96. 56 79. 36	95, 50 95, 74 79, 14	96. 48 96. 75 78. 23	96. 39 96. 65 78. 79	95. 22 95. 46 78. 92	93. 86 94. 10 77. 61	93. 52 93. 76 77. 46	93, 09 93, 33 77, 35	92, 14 92, 42 75, 09	
Standard and Poor's Corporation: Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+issues):						10.11	10.20	10.18	10.82	11.01	11. 20	11.00	10.00	
Composite (17 Fonds)dol. per \$100 bond_ Domestic municipal (15 bonds)do	113. 7 122. 7	112. 4 119. 8	113.3 121.3	113. 9 122. 4	113. 2 120. 3	111. 2 116. 9	110.6 117.3	110. 5 119. 2	110. 2 118. 6	108. 4 116. 0	105. 8 113. 8	105, 2 112, 8	103. 7 109. 0	108. 1
U. S. Treasury bonds, taxabledoales: Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds:	95. 46	95.07	95. 40	95. 94	94. 88	92. 86	94. 40	95.03	93. 94	91. 81	91.43	91. 53	90. 22	88. 74
All registered exchanges Market valuethous, of dol	90, 762	95, 283	104, 729	109, 660	120, 682	110, 399	104, 178	81, 717	82, 893	101, 631	86, 568	83, 606	96 407	
Face valuedo New York Stock Exchange:	87, 870	95, 692	105, 143	105, 230	121, 514	114, 574	107, 082	84, 454	83, 216	100, 885	86, 673	89, 818	101, 520	
Market valuedo Face valuedo	88, 662 85, 283	93, 795	103, 410	108, 284 103, 480	119, 104	109, 126	101, 703	80, 522 83, 100	81, 261 81, 480	99, 228 98, 165	85, 561 85, 454	82, 292 88, 320		

^{*} Revised. ** Preliminary.
†Data beginning with 2d quarter of 1956 are based on a new sample and are not entirely comparable with earlier figures. Data for 2d quarter of 1956 based on former sample appear in the December 1956 Survey.

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

75, 397 0 75, 397 69, 708 103, 449 11, 405 108, 039	80, 651 0 80, 651 75, 662 4, 986 104, 750 102, 701 1, 399 107, 898 105, 471 1, 772 3. 33 3. 15 3. 22 3. 33 3. 62	94, 044 94, 044 0 94, 044 89, 448 4, 560 105, 598 103, 572 1, 371 107, 752 105, 357 1, 740 3, 30 3, 11 3, 19	82, 279 0 82, 279 78, 371 3, 886 105, 444 103, 510 1, 286 107, 799 105, 536 1, 618	99, 987 199, 972 94, 882 5, 051 103, 832 101, 920 1, 275 107, 800 105, 548	98, 379 200 98, 179 93, 046 5, 134 102, 899 100, 995	91, 834 0 91, 834 87, 154 4, 676 104, 115 102, 227	68, 081 0 68, 081 63, 020 5, 061	73, 126 0 73, 126 68, 090 5, 036	79, 790 79, 790 79, 790 75, 647 4, 133	73, 740 0 73, 740 70, 081 3, 659	76, 880 6 76, 874 72, 011 4, 863	November 105, 810 29 105, 781 100, 601	
75, 397 69, 708 5, 668 105, 501 103, 449 11, 405 108, 039 101, 777 3, 29 3, 10 3, 18 3, 29 3, 58 3, 22 3, 28 3, 38	0 80, 651 75, 662 4, 986 104, 750 102, 701 1, 399 105, 471 1, 772 3. 33 3. 15 3. 22 3. 33 3. 62	94, 044 94, 044 89, 448 4, 560 105, 598 103, 572 1, 371 107, 752 105, 357 1, 740 3, 30 3, 11	82, 279 0 82, 279 78, 371 3, 886 105, 444 103, 510 1, 286 107, 799 105, 536 1, 618	99, 987 15 99, 972 94, 882 5, 051 103, 832 101, 920 1, 275 107, 800	98, 379 200 98, 179 93, 046 5, 134 102, 899 100, 995	91, 834 87, 154 4, 676	68, 081 63, 020 5, 061	73, 126 68, 090	79, 790 75, 647 4, 133	73, 740 70, 081	6 76, 874 72, 011	29 105, 781	
75, 397 69, 708 5, 668 105, 501 103, 449 11, 405 108, 039 101, 777 3, 29 3, 10 3, 18 3, 29 3, 58 3, 22 3, 28 3, 38	0 80, 651 75, 662 4, 986 104, 750 102, 701 1, 399 105, 471 1, 772 3. 33 3. 15 3. 22 3. 33 3. 62	0 94, 044 89, 448 4, 560 105, 598 103, 572 1, 371 107, 752 105, 357 1, 740 3, 30 3, 11	0 82, 279 78, 371 3, 886 105, 444 103, 510 1, 286 107, 799 105, 536 1, 618	15 99, 972 94, 882 5, 051 103, 832 101, 920 1, 275 107, 800	200 98, 179 93, 046 5, 134 102, 899 100, 995	91, 834 87, 154 4, 676	68, 081 63, 020 5, 061	73, 126 68, 090	79, 790 75, 647 4, 133	73, 740 70, 081	6 76, 874 72, 011	29 105, 781	
75, 397 69, 708 5, 668 105, 501 103, 449 11, 405 108, 039 101, 777 3, 29 3, 10 3, 18 3, 29 3, 58 3, 22 3, 28 3, 38	0 80, 651 75, 662 4, 986 104, 750 102, 701 1, 399 105, 471 1, 772 3. 33 3. 15 3. 22 3. 33 3. 62	0 94, 044 89, 448 4, 560 105, 598 103, 572 1, 371 107, 752 105, 357 1, 740 3, 30 3, 11	0 82, 279 78, 371 3, 886 105, 444 103, 510 1, 286 107, 799 105, 536 1, 618	15 99, 972 94, 882 5, 051 103, 832 101, 920 1, 275 107, 800	200 98, 179 93, 046 5, 134 102, 899 100, 995	91, 834 87, 154 4, 676	68, 081 63, 020 5, 061	73, 126 68, 090	79, 790 75, 647 4, 133	73, 740 70, 081	6 76, 874 72, 011	29 105, 781	
75, 397 69, 708 5, 668 105, 501 103, 449 11, 405 108, 039 101, 777 3, 29 3, 10 3, 18 3, 29 3, 58 3, 22 3, 28 3, 38	0 80, 651 75, 662 4, 986 104, 750 102, 701 1, 399 105, 471 1, 772 3. 33 3. 15 3. 22 3. 33 3. 62	0 94, 044 89, 448 4, 560 105, 598 103, 572 1, 371 107, 752 105, 357 1, 740 3, 30 3, 11	0 82, 279 78, 371 3, 886 105, 444 103, 510 1, 286 107, 799 105, 536 1, 618	15 99, 972 94, 882 5, 051 103, 832 101, 920 1, 275 107, 800	200 98, 179 93, 046 5, 134 102, 899 100, 995	91, 834 87, 154 4, 676	68, 081 63, 020 5, 061	73, 126 68, 090	79, 790 75, 647 4, 133	73, 740 70, 081	6 76, 874 72, 011	29 105, 781	
75, 397 69, 708 5, 668 105, 501 103, 449 11, 405 108, 039 101, 777 3, 29 3, 10 3, 18 3, 29 3, 58 3, 22 3, 28 3, 38	0 80, 651 75, 662 4, 986 104, 750 102, 701 1, 399 105, 471 1, 772 3. 33 3. 15 3. 22 3. 33 3. 62	0 94, 044 89, 448 4, 560 105, 598 103, 572 1, 371 107, 752 105, 357 1, 740 3, 30 3, 11	0 82, 279 78, 371 3, 886 105, 444 103, 510 1, 286 107, 799 105, 536 1, 618	15 99, 972 94, 882 5, 051 103, 832 101, 920 1, 275 107, 800	200 98, 179 93, 046 5, 134 102, 899 100, 995	91, 834 87, 154 4, 676	68, 081 63, 020 5, 061	73, 126 68, 090	79, 790 75, 647 4, 133	73, 740 70, 081	6 76, 874 72, 011	29 105, 781	
69, 708 5, 668 105, 501 103, 449 1, 405 108, 039 105, 607 10, 777 3, 29 3, 10 3, 18 3, 29 3, 58 3, 22 3, 28 3, 38	75, 662 4, 986 104, 750 102, 701 1, 399 107, 898 105, 471 1, 772 3. 33 3. 15 3. 22 3. 33 3. 62	89, 448 4, 560 195, 598 103, 572 1, 371 107, 752 105, 357 1, 740 3, 30 3, 11	78, 371 3, 886 105, 444 103, 510 1, 286 107, 799 105, 536 1, 618	94, 882 5, 051 103, 832 101, 920 1, 275 107, 800	93, 046 5, 134 102, 899 100, 995	87, 154 4, 676 104, 115	63, 020 5, 061	68,090	75, 647 4, 133	70, 081	72, 011		
103, 449 1, 405 108, 039 105, 607 1, 777 3, 29 3, 10 3, 18 3, 29 3, 58 3, 22 3, 28 3, 38	102, 701 1, 399 107, 898 105, 471 1, 772 3. 33 3. 15 3. 22 3. 33 3. 62	103, 572 1, 371 107, 752 105, 357 1, 740 3, 30 3, 11	103, 510 1, 286 107, 799 105, 536 1, 618	101, 920 1, 275 107, 800	100, 995		104, 289	i				5, 180	
1, 405 108, 039 105, 607 1, 777 3, 29 3, 10 3, 18 3, 29 3, 58 3, 22 3, 28 3, 38	1, 399 107, 898 105, 471 1, 772 3. 33 3. 15 3. 22 3. 33 3. 62	1, 371 107, 752 105, 357 1, 740 3, 30 3, 11	1, 286 107, 799 105, 536 1, 618	1, 275 107, 800	1. 276		102, 394	103, 137 101, 239	101, 566 99, 703	100, 588 98, 728	100, 291 98, 510	99, 382	
1,777 3, 29 3, 10 3, 18 3, 29 3, 58 3, 22 3, 28 3, 38	1,772 3.33 3.15 3.22 3.33 3.62	1, 740 3. 30 3. 11	1,618	1 105 548	1, 276 107, 743	1, 259 107, 910	1, 270 108, 199	1, 276 108, 314	1, 252 108, 210	1, 251 107, 555	1, 247 107, 736	1, 211 107, 861	
3. 10 3. 18 3. 29 3. 58 3. 22 3. 28 3. 38	3, 15 3, 22 3, 33 3, 62	3. 11	A 1	1,607	105, 486 1, 613	105, 656 1, 609	105, 942 1, 612	106, 053 1, 616	105, 952 1, 613	105, 295 1, 615	105, 554 1, 612	105, 677 1, 613	
3. 18 3. 29 3. 58 3. 22 3. 28 3. 38	3. 22 3. 33 3. 62		3. 28	3.30	3. 41	3. 46	3. 46	3. 50	3. 62	3. 75	3.82	3. 90	3.9
3. 58 3. 22 3. 28 3. 38	3. 62	3. 30	3. 08 3. 16 3. 28	3. 10 3. 18 3. 30	3. 24 3. 30 3. 41	3. 28 3. 34 3. 47	3. 26 3. 35 3. 48	3. 28 3. 39 3. 52	3. 43 3. 50 3. 63	3, 56 3, 63 3, 73	3, 59 3, 69 3, 81	3, 69 3, 76 3, 90	3. 7 3. 8 3. 9
3. 28 3. 38	0.00	3. 60	3. 58	3. 60	3. 68	3. 73	3. 76	3. 80	3. 93	4.07	4. 17	4. 24	4.3
1	3. 26 3. 31 3. 42	3. 23 3. 28 3. 40	3. 20 3. 26 3. 37	3. 24 3. 27 3. 37	3. 37 3. 38 3. 47	3. 40 3. 44 3. 53	3. 39 3. 44 3. 56	3. 42 3. 48 3. 59	3. 55 3. 60 3. 72	3. 68 3. 73 3. 83	3. 75 3. 82 3. 89	3. 82 3. 86 4. 01	3. 95 3. 95 4. 08
0.55	2. 58 2. 71	2. 48 2. 64	2. 49 2. 58	2. 64 2. 69	2. 76 2. 88	2. 62 2. 86	2. 56 2, 75	2. 71 2. 78	2. 90 2. 94	2.90	3.08		
2. 85	2. 88	2.86	2. 82	2. 90	3. 05	2. 93	2. 73 2. 89	2. 78 2. 97	3. 15	3. 07 3. 19	3. 14 3. 18	3. 38 7 3. 30	3. 43
į													
85, 2	265.8	808. 7 164. 5	323. 6 110. 3	1, 607. 1 102. 7	707. 1 125. 6	288. 9 56. 9	1, 623. 3 109. 1	731.8 147.9	292. 8 64. 3	1, 591. 4 105. 3	749. 8 142. 6	314. 4 79. 7	2, 217. 4 267.
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9.7	51.3	91.5	18.1	42. 3	61.3	9.4	50.4	61.7	10.3	42. 3	61.9	10.7	91, 5 55, 8 36, 9
5. 69 2. 27	5. 71 2. 27	5. 72 2. 27	5.72 2.28	5. 73 2. 32	5. 76 2. 32	5. 77 2. 32	5, 77 2, 32	5. 85 2. 32	5.85	5.86	5.89	5. 88	5. 3 5. 8 2. 3
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126. 95	128.03	123.96	128, 19	136. 18	136. 10	127. 77	131, 94	138. 29	133. 20	126. 56	127. 34	126. 44	130.66
49, 90	49.35	49. 10	145, 53 49, 66 71, 45	51, 38	49, 74	49. 10 72. 61	49, 55	51.98	50.36	48.42	48.46	48.72	150.74 48.96 67.59
4. 09	4.07	4. 21	4.09	3.86	3.87	4. 13	4.01	3. 87	4.02	4. 24	4. 23	4, 25	4. 13
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159. 29	163. 34	157. 94	157.96	167. 71	172.87	173. 33	165. 97	168.35	165.00	157. 98	158.96	155. 81	154. 4
321.5 369.2	327. 0 376. 8	322, 9 371, 7	324. 4 372. 8	346. 7 401. 3	351. 1 408. 0	344. 2 399. 2	340, 5 396, 6	356, 5 417, 3	357.3 418.0	343. 6 401. 6	336. 8 393. 6	334. 3 389. 8	339. 397.
285. 9	284. 2	275. 8	272.6	286.5	280, 9	271. 1 154. 5	271.5	283. 7 157. 4	284.1	278.6	275. 2	268. 7	404. 266. 151.
254. 6 160. 9	257. 7 162. 5	249. 4 160. 9	249. 6 155. 5	264. 9 159. 5	270. 5 160. 4	269. 1 156. 3	257. 2 158. 3	259. 9 161. 8	253. 9 164. 3	240. 1 168. 7	241. 2 170. 6	237.7 167.2	236. 165.
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2, 728 101, 986	2, 925 105, 915	2, 886 93, 041	2, 569 81, 242	3, 832 131, 821	3, 453 119, 218	3, 342 111, 969	2, 519 87, 930	2, 883 101, 691	3, 155 97, 039	2, 436 81, 802	2, 619 89, 935	2, 797 89, 818	
2, 358 72, 613	2, 512 69, 211	2, 463 62, 227	2, 181 53, 134	3, 247 87, 135	2, 913 73, 888	2, 820 73, 774	2, 140 60, 213	2, 434 68, 752	2, 670 61, 630	2, 064 54, 661	2, 247 62, 299	2, 404 61, 537	
46, 380	50, 991	47, 197	46, 401	60, 363	54, 106	53, 230	37, 201	45,712	44, 532	37, 227	40, 342	43, 550	
204, 650 3, 766	207, 699 3, 836	202, 336 3, 862	209, 559 3, 898	223, 887 4, 063	224, 682 4, 075	211, 896 4, 123	218, 579 4, 260	229, 423	221, 160	210, 015	211. 627	211, 412	
10	2.85 294.6 85.2 112.2 2.0 1.5 73.4 9.7 7.2 5.19 5.69 2.27 3.70 3.26 3.60 126.95 144.90 74.47 4.09 2.63 4.01 169.48 476.59 64.76 159.29 321.5 369.2 370.2 385.9 153.8 159.29 309.3 30	2.85	2.85 2.88 2.86 294.6 2,418.7 808.7 85.2 265.8 164.5 112.2 1,547.0 269.5 2.0 230.5 9.7 1.5 42.1 136.5 73.4 126.4 87.0 3.4 117.4 40.1 9.7 51.3 9.9 5.19 5.21 5.22 5.69 5.71 5.72 2.7 2.27 2.27 3.70 3.86 3.34 3.60 3.63 123.96 143.78 145.67 140.11 49.90 49.35 49.9 4.08 4.07 4.21 3.96 3.92 4.08 4.57 5.24 4.08 4.57 5.24 4.08 4.57 5.24 4.08 4.57 5.24 4.0 4.97 5.24 4.0 4.97 5.24 4.0 <td>2.85 2.88 2.86 2.82 294.6 2,418.7 808.7 323.6 85.2 265.8 164.5 110.3 112.2 1,547.0 269.5 98.1 2.0 230.5 9.7 3.6 1.5 42.1 136.5 1.5 73.4 126.4 87.0 75.2 3.4 117.4 40.1 12.4 9.7 51.3 91.5 18.1 7.2 38.2 9.9 4.4 5.19 5.21 5.22 5.72 2.7 2.27 2.27 2.27 2.27 2.27 2.27 2.27 3.70 3.63 3.86 3.86 3.26 3.34 3.34 3.34 3.60 3.63 123.96 128.19 128.03 123.96 128.19 143.78 145.67 140.11 145.53 49.90 49.35 49.10 49.63</td> <td>2.85 2.88 2.86 2.82 2.90 294.6 2,418.7 808.7 323.6 1,607.1 102.7 85.2 265.8 164.5 110.3 1,038.5 112.2 1,547.0 260.5 98.1 1,088.5 115.0 115.0 42.1 136.5 1.5 41.1 40.1 12.4 68.5 9.7 51.3 115.0 41.1 41.1 68.5 9.9 4.4 28.7 5.19 5.21 5.22 5.24 5.25 5.72 5.73 3.2 2.27 2.27 2.27 2.27 2.28 2.32 3.70 3.79 3.86</td> <td>2.85 2.88 2.86 2.82 2.90 3.05 294.6 2,418.7 808.7 323.6 1,607.1 707.1 85.2 265.8 164.5 110.3 102.7 125.6 112.2 1,547.0 260.5 98.1 1,088.5 248.3 2.0 230.5 9.7 3.6 115.0 9.2 3.4 117.4 40.1 12.4 68.5 23.6 9.9 9.7 51.3 91.5 18.1 42.3 61.3 7.4 5.19 5.21 5.22 5.24 5.25 5.27 7.4 5.19 5.71 5.72 5.72 5.73 5.76 2.27 2.27 2.27 2.28 2.32<</td> <td>2.85 2.88 2.86 2.82 2.90 3.05 2.93 294.6 2,418.7 808.7 323.6 1,607.1 707.1 288.9 85.2 265.8 164.5 110.3 102.7 125.6 56.9 112.2 1,547.0 269.5 98.1 1,088.5 248.3 130.1 2.0 230.5 9.7 3.6 115.0 9.2 2.1 1.5 42.1 136.5 1.5 41.1 138.8 1.2 73.4 126.4 87.0 75.2 120.3 92.9 75.8 3.4 117.4 40.1 12.4 68.5 23.6 7.2 9.7 51.3 91.5 18.1 42.3 61.3 9.7 7.2 38.2 9.9 4.4 28.7 7.4 6.2 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2.86 2.86 2.82 2.90 3.05 2.93 2.89 2.97 3.15 294.6 2.418.7 808.7 323.6 1.607.1 707.1 288.9 1.623.3 731.8 292.8 85.2 263.8 164.5 110.3 1102.7 125.6 36.9 110.1 147.9 64.3 12.2 1.441.0 200.5 9.7 3.6 115.0 0.2 2.1 128.7 8.0 3.3 1.5 4.21 136.5 1.5 4.1 118.8 1.2 41.0 140.5 1.7 76.3 3.4 117.4 40.1 12.4 68.5 52.36 7.2 66.0 16.6 6.5 9.7 15.3 91.5 18.1 42.3 61.3 9.4 50.4 61.7 10.3 7.2 38.2 9.9 4.4 28.7 7.4 6.2 27.0 8.3 8.0 5.19 5.21 5.22 5.24</td></td<><td>$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td>2.84</td><td>2.8.5</td></td>	2.85 2.88 2.86 2.82 294.6 2,418.7 808.7 323.6 85.2 265.8 164.5 110.3 112.2 1,547.0 269.5 98.1 2.0 230.5 9.7 3.6 1.5 42.1 136.5 1.5 73.4 126.4 87.0 75.2 3.4 117.4 40.1 12.4 9.7 51.3 91.5 18.1 7.2 38.2 9.9 4.4 5.19 5.21 5.22 5.72 2.7 2.27 2.27 2.27 2.27 2.27 2.27 2.27 3.70 3.63 3.86 3.86 3.26 3.34 3.34 3.34 3.60 3.63 123.96 128.19 128.03 123.96 128.19 143.78 145.67 140.11 145.53 49.90 49.35 49.10 49.63	2.85 2.88 2.86 2.82 2.90 294.6 2,418.7 808.7 323.6 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5.72 5.73	2.85 2.88 2.86 2.82 2.90 3.05 2.93 2.89 294.6 2.418.7 808.7 323.6 1,607.1 707.1 288.9 1,623.3 85.2 265.8 164.5 110.3 100.7 125.6 59.9 109.1 112.2 1,547.0 269.5 98.1 1,088.5 248.3 130.1 1,078.3 3.4 112.4 48.7 7.5 2 120.3 92.9 75.8 122.8 3.4 117.4 40.1 12.4 68.5 23.6 7.2 66.0 9.7 51.3 91.5 18.1 42.3 3.6 7.2 66.0 7.2 38.2 9.9 4.4 28.7 7.4 6.2 27.0 5.19 5.21 5.22 5.24 5.25 5.27 5.28 5.29 5.40 5.71 5.72 2.72 2.28 2.32 2.32 2.32 2.32 2.32 2.23 <td< td=""><td>2.85 2.88 2.86 2.82 2.90 3.05 2.93 2.89 2.97 294.6 2.418.7 808.7 323.6 1,607.1 707.1 288.9 1,623.3 731.8 85.2 265.8 164.5 110.3 102.7 125.6 56.9 109.1 147.9 147.9 120.3 22.0 230.5 9.7 3.6 115.0 9.2 2.1 128.7 8.0 1.5 42.1 136.5 1.5 41.1 138.8 1.2 41.0 140.5 73.4 122.4 40.1 12.4 68.5 23.6 7.2 66.0 16.6 9.7 51.3 91.5 18.1 42.3 61.3 9.4 50.4 61.6 9.7 7.4 66.2 27.0 8.3 5.19 5.21 5.22 5.24 5.25 5.27 5.28 5.29 5.35 5.66 5.77 5.77 5.75 5.75 5.73 5.75 5.77 5.75 5.75</td><td>2.85 2.86 2.86 2.82 2.90 3.05 2.93 2.89 2.97 3.15 294.6 2.418.7 808.7 323.6 1.607.1 707.1 288.9 1.623.3 731.8 292.8 85.2 263.8 164.5 110.3 1102.7 125.6 36.9 110.1 147.9 64.3 12.2 1.441.0 200.5 9.7 3.6 115.0 0.2 2.1 128.7 8.0 3.3 1.5 4.21 136.5 1.5 4.1 118.8 1.2 41.0 140.5 1.7 76.3 3.4 117.4 40.1 12.4 68.5 52.36 7.2 66.0 16.6 6.5 9.7 15.3 91.5 18.1 42.3 61.3 9.4 50.4 61.7 10.3 7.2 38.2 9.9 4.4 28.7 7.4 6.2 27.0 8.3 8.0 5.19 5.21 5.22 5.24</td></td<> <td>$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td> <td>2.84</td> <td>2.8.5</td>	2.85 2.88 2.86 2.82 2.90 3.05 2.93 2.89 2.97 294.6 2.418.7 808.7 323.6 1,607.1 707.1 288.9 1,623.3 731.8 85.2 265.8 164.5 110.3 102.7 125.6 56.9 109.1 147.9 147.9 120.3 22.0 230.5 9.7 3.6 115.0 9.2 2.1 128.7 8.0 1.5 42.1 136.5 1.5 41.1 138.8 1.2 41.0 140.5 73.4 122.4 40.1 12.4 68.5 23.6 7.2 66.0 16.6 9.7 51.3 91.5 18.1 42.3 61.3 9.4 50.4 61.6 9.7 7.4 66.2 27.0 8.3 5.19 5.21 5.22 5.24 5.25 5.27 5.28 5.29 5.35 5.66 5.77 5.77 5.75 5.75 5.73 5.75 5.77 5.75 5.75	2.85 2.86 2.86 2.82 2.90 3.05 2.93 2.89 2.97 3.15 294.6 2.418.7 808.7 323.6 1.607.1 707.1 288.9 1.623.3 731.8 292.8 85.2 263.8 164.5 110.3 1102.7 125.6 36.9 110.1 147.9 64.3 12.2 1.441.0 200.5 9.7 3.6 115.0 0.2 2.1 128.7 8.0 3.3 1.5 4.21 136.5 1.5 4.1 118.8 1.2 41.0 140.5 1.7 76.3 3.4 117.4 40.1 12.4 68.5 52.36 7.2 66.0 16.6 6.5 9.7 15.3 91.5 18.1 42.3 61.3 9.4 50.4 61.7 10.3 7.2 38.2 9.9 4.4 28.7 7.4 6.2 27.0 8.3 8.0 5.19 5.21 5.22 5.24	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2.84	2.8.5

Revised. Preliminary.
§ Sales and value figures include bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately; these bonds are included in computing the average price of all listed bonds shown on p. 8-19.
§ Includes data not shown separately.
© Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of series.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	·	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	56 July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decen ber
INTERN	ATION	NAL T	'RANS	ACTI	ONS (OF TH	HE UN	NITED	STA	TES	1			
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (QUARTERLY)!]										
Exports of goods and services, total		5, 864 423 3, 843 789 809			5, 969 654 3, 936 598 781			7, 023 1, 093 4, 406 633 891			6, 108 447 4, 075 681 905			
mports of goods and services, total do. Merchandise, adjusted ⊙♂ do. Income on foreign investments in U. S do. Military expenditures do. Other services ♂ do.					4, 844 3, 249 152 732 711			5, 053 3, 165 146 832 910			5, 034 3, 142 142 640 1, 110			
alance on goods and servicesdo		+1,206			+1, 125			+1,970			+1,074			
nilateral transfers (net), total do. Private do. Government do.		-997 -126 -871			$ \begin{array}{c c} -1,200 \\ -118 \\ -1,082 \end{array} $			$ \begin{array}{r} -1,711 \\ -119 \\ -1,592 \end{array} $			-965 -135 -830			
. S. long- and short-term capital (net), totaldo Privatedodo Governmentdo		-516 -502 -14			-546 -427 -119			868 661 207			-1,009 -824 -185			
oreign long- and short-term capital (net)do old sales [purchases (—)]do rrors and omissionsdo		+223 -8 +92			+610 -12 +23			+553 -103 +159			+798 -163 +265			
FOREIGN TRADE														
Indexes			:											
xports of U. S. merchandise:	260 538 207	273 572 210	246 520 211	259 552 213	304 642 212	290 614 212	328 692 211	325 687 211	312 657 210	297 618 208	295 618 209	323 674 209		
aports for consumption: ‡ Quantity	181 513 283	171 487 284	179 511 285	176 505 287	181 523 289	165 476 289	181 522 288	174 501 287	177 509 288	178 508 286	169 485 288	192 551 288		
Exports, U. S. merchandise, total: Unadjusted	(1)													
Unadjusted do do Seasonally adjusted do Imports for consumption: Unadjusted do do	(1)	94	115	110	117	97	98	100	110	98	100			
Seasonally adjusteddodo	111	94	112	109	105	92	101	106	119	104	102			
ater-borne trade:													i	
Exports, incl. reexports \$thous. of long tons. General importsdo	8, 685 11, 593	8, 489 10, 946	7, 413 10, 830	7, 083 10, 116	7, 835 10, 377	9, 678 10, 658	11, 241 13, 177	11, 919 12, 813	7 11, 185 12, 436	² 12, 669 ² 13, 866				
xports (mdse.), including reexports, total mil. of dol	1, 321. 6	1, 404. 9	1, 279. 8	1, 358. 6	1, 578. 3	1, 509. 9	1, 699. 9	1, 687. 4	1, 612. 8	1, 516. 8	1, 517. 9	رم, 656. 1	1, 515. 4	
By geographic regions:△ Africa thous, of dol. Asia and Oceania do Europe do	44, 635 202, 972 372, 338		51, 011 179, 316 376, 214		80, 029 239, 232 387, 801		64, 397 254, 032 444, 831	54, 040 247, 888 433, 200		46, 959 230, 911 401, 564		276, 778		
Northern North America do Southern North America do South America do By leading countries:△ Africa:	157, 577	277, 443 162, 955 170, 690	264, 528 142, 175 132, 842	304, 243 152, 727 150, 971	348, 980 174, 236 180, 294	352, 808 160, 202 142, 414	375, 145 163, 335 149, 863	169, 658	306, 108 145, 690 151, 974	308, 429 156, 235 167, 468	311, 860 148, 297 160, 805	368, 217 171, 619 168, 852		
Egypt do Union of South Africa do Asia and Oceania: Australia, including New Guinea do		6, 089 17, 308 16, 833	5, 770 24, 519 12, 375	20, 097 23, 186 14, 511	18, 672 31, 975 16, 583	10, 230 20, 409 12, 079	11, 486 22, 552 12, 603	7, 912 23, 180 13, 395	6, 513 18, 454 13, 082	3, 304 19, 785 11, 375	4, 759 19, 313 19, 173	2, 603 18, 798 18, 525		
British Malaya do China, including Manchuria do India and Pakistan do Japan do	3, 445	3, 306 0 30, 106 69, 371	3, 191 0 20, 685 44, 073	4, 035 0 22, 254 51, 698	4, 744 0 42, 449 59, 535	4, 122 0 30, 149 67, 696	4, 936 0 30, 739 78, 266	3, 841 0 34, 082 72, 530	2, 761 0 33, 743 63, 487	3, 717 0 36, 167 68, 016	4, 169 0 26, 016 64, 728	3, 548 0 34, 212		
Indonesia. do Republic of the Philippines do Europe: do do do do do do do do do do do do do	7, 169 38, 022 29, 726	6, 784 22, 543 29, 503	7, 826 22, 172 33, 614	6, 958 26, 035 39, 512	9, 059 27, 114 43, 130	8, 907 26, 401 39, 157	10, 834 27, 090 52, 426	8, 457 28, 075 52, 905	11, 173 24, 594 44, 665	14, 173 24, 983 47, 914	14, 931 27, 046 49, 072	15, 820		
East Germany. do West Germany. do Italy do Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. do United Kingdom do	209 52, 101 30, 692 10 76, 844	59, 378 35, 441 0 81, 801	14 51, 153 40, 439 4 74, 184	49, 231 41, 303 1, 243 59, 219	18 62, 033 40, 170 123 67, 570	51 54, 814 37, 120 347 67, 940	39 70, 409 41, 035 379 65, 989	47 63, 429 38, 524 601 64, 182	113 49, 871 33, 480 285 50, 372	62, 648 38, 191 49 62, 413	67, 619 62, 667 123 88, 488	71, 593 51, 444 66		
North and South America: Canadadodo	277, 809	277, 430	264, 499	304, 243	348, 962	352, 785	375, 140	348, 003	306, 103	308, 421	311, 859	368, 215		
Latin American Republics, total♀ do Argentina do Brazil do Chile do	282, 190 8, 992 18, 706 8, 391	315, 472 11, 362 22, 997 11, 044	259, 056 8, 070 21, 339 7, 966	287, 793 16, 433 25, 475 7, 253	334, 491 21, 316 27, 952 11, 247	287, 041 14, 475 18, 420 9, 371	295, 516 14, 142 19, 860 10, 407	324, 022 19, 613 24, 037 12, 087	280, 979 19, 251 25, 033 13, 633	306, 687 21, 451 27, 951 13, 966	291, 550 16, 712 25, 678 18, 320	322, 373 16, 747 25, 208 16, 487		
Colombia do Cuba do Mexico do Venezuela do	27, 312 39, 959 68, 778 55, 127	35, 691 43, 886 66, 929 62, 944	25, 389 37, 560 57, 219 45, 410	28, 305 39, 463 66, 821 50, 345	35, 936 51, 988 67, 645 57, 860	26, 649 38, 995 71, 414 50, 602	31, 638 40, 128 71, 183 51, 731	33, 217 40, 956 76, 992 54, 955	25, 823 33, 439 66, 089 45, 613	26, 587 41, 548 67, 007 50, 892	25, 999 41, 101 58, 754 50, 055	24, 850 47, 649 72, 920		

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

5–22	8	OIVI	1 01	r CUI	CICIDIN	тъс	SINE	00					Janua	ry 19:
Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	19	55						19	56					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decen ber
INTERNATION	IAL T	RANS	ACTI	ONS (OF TH	IE UN	ITED	STA	res—	Conti	nued			
FOREIGN TRADE—Continued														
Value‡—Continued														
xports of U. S. merchandise, total¶mil. of dol By economic classes:♂	1, 312. 0	1, 393. 7	1, 266. 9	1, 345. 1	1, 566. 1	1, 497. 1	1, 685. 7	1, 673. 6	1, 601. 7	1, 506. 6	1, 506. 1	1,644.0	1, 504. 3	
Crude materialsthous, of doltoughtour foodstuffsdododododo	184, 758 71, 661	175, 857 82, 944	144, 944 77, 756	125, 247 76, 231	152, 483 112, 995	183, 152 108, 460	196, 186 132, 684	183, 608 133, 558	148, 669 110, 699	211, 406 113, 829	254, 919 95, 790	280, 037 118, 583		
Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages $Q = Q_0 = Q_0$ Semimanufactures $Q = Q_0 = Q_0$ Finished manufactures $Q = Q_0 = Q_0$	99, 742 196, 472 759, 399	108, 069 217, 014 809, 861	89, 135 197, 527	96, 185 215, 776 831,690	115,094 228,462 957,062	87, 086 218, 113 900, 261	109, 941 231, 922 1,014,977	116, 717 235, 918 1,003,844	97, 572 196, 674 1,048,061	105, 805 199, 218 876, 376	104, 922 230, 572 819, 849	120, 614 239, 297 885, 474		
By principal commodities: Agricultural products, total do	296, 994	309, 513	757, 564 256, 806	242, 950	330, 192	313, 341	361, 061	356, 742	277, 148	334, 455	366, 385	426, 398		
Cotton, unmanufactureddodododododo	26, 751	31, 224 25, 037	15, 807 22, 230	18, 556 25, 224	50, 858 28, 927	59, 428 28, 482	57, 298 36, 075	40, 342 36, 992	19, 918 30, 197	65, 726 26, 754	80, 923 30, 400	92, 207 40, 677		
Grains and preparations do- Packing-house products do- Tobacco and manufactures do-	73 675	80, 269 27, 219	76, 310 26, 791	74, 129 24, 648	116, 003 25, 901	103, 308 27, 900	122, 539 26, 504	127, 985 23, 352	112, 041 22, 392	124, 900 21, 661	98, 055 23, 386	121, 889 25, 162		
Tobacco and manufacturesdo Nonagricultural products, totalmil. of dol	47, 806 1, 015. 0	34, 560 1, 084, 2	33,837	22, 169 1, 102, 2	22, 677	24, 325 1, 183, 7	27, 659 1, 324, 6	25, 430 1, 316. 9	21, 519 1, 324. 5	29, 454 1, 172, 2	61, 753	52, 646 1, 217. 6		
Automobiles, parts, and accessories thous, of dol.	1,013.0	126, 749	1,010.1	136, 255	1, 235. 9 168, 743	132, 338	134, 304	124, 880	127, 193	109, 986	96, 430	104, 193		
Chemicals and related products do	93, 011 47, 614	97, 116 46, 207	89, 838 46, 510	96, 816 42, 329	112,779 41,818	104, 985 54, 236	106, 751 60, 749	114, 482 69, 420	103, 409 68, 303	105, 319 80, 566	108, 603 73, 710	99, 818 74, 961		
	75, 373	83, 438	77, 110	83, 924	91, 120	92, 439	95, 892	89, 213	65, 016	56, 260	85, 797	104, 114		-
Machinery, totals do do do do do do do do do do do do do	272, 747 7, 621 29, 046	289, 015 9, 424 34, 456	271, 360 9, 213 30, 671	294, 198 10, 895 33, 567	327, 243 13, 730 37, 748	320, 123 12, 690 37, 884	353, 182 12, 808 40, 709	340, 817 12, 089 33, 014	360, 003 11, 564 28, 745	298, 951 10, 065 31, 169	288, 236 8, 623 26, 929	325, 368 10, 616 32, 745		
Tractors, parts, and accessories. do Electrical do Metalworking§ do Other industrial do	72, 621 18, 064	73, 694 20, 269	71, 300 18, 829	74, 179 17, 060	76, 456 19, 791	79, 442 19, 530	92, 039 22, 426	90, 494 20, 517	133, 764 17, 096	78, 110 16, 043	74, 516 18, 558	80, 130 19, 474		
Other industrialdo	133, 093	138, 801	129, 241	145, 806	165, 001	157, 667	171,832	170, 883	156, 717	153, 045	148, 037	170, 285		
Petroleum and productsdo Textiles and manufacturesdo	48, 084 53, 489	55, 684 49, 669	50, 681 46, 554	43, 748 52, 812	53, 746 57, 289	54, 516 51, 602	54, 435 51, 855	51, 951 53, 512	57, 455 41, 845	58, 382 51, 520	57, 738 52, 232	60, 041 58, 140		
eneral imports, totalmil. of dol By geographic regions:	1,064.6	1, 007. 8	1, 074. 3	1,050.2	1, 102. 0	989. 9	1,090.0	1, 032. 4	1, 050. 9	1,049.1	992.0	1, 120. 0	» 986. O	
Africa thous. of dol.	45, 442 184, 713	63, 044 162, 066	50,048 206,715	62, 122 181, 062	52, 811 192, 235	53, 405 176, 758	51, 845 193, 344	46, 681 179, 677	48, 861 181, 060	46, 907 192, 686	46, 129 162, 386	46, 898 205, 287		
Sturope do Northern North America do Southern North America do Southern North America do South America do	253, 912 240, 588	233, 379 226, 939	250, 778 221, 768	228, 231 218, 143	248, 516 222, 235	228, 160 224, 164	252, 541 255, 973	230, 079 243, 486	239, 322 243, 354	232, 553 267, 312	223, 296 232, 693	288, 417 276, 776		-
Southern North Americadodododo	115,036 224,942	117, 332 205, 073	142, 320 202, 683	141, 184 219, 504	150, 549 235, 612	121, 420 185, 953	127, 370 208, 965	119, 745 212, 741	117, 071 221, 199	110, 883 198, 779	95, 963 231, 531	104, 445 198, 145		
By leading countries: Africa: Egyptdo	1	3, 348	1,411	3, 551	1, 699	842	1,068	919	414	729	449	425		
Union of South Africadodo	7,019	10, 993	8, 365	11, 120	8, 944	6, 402	11, 441	7, 982	7, 962	12, 929	8, 442			
Australia, including New Guineado British Malayado	10, 959 18, 474	7, 169 18, 155	15, 128 23, 781	12,002 22,919	5, 953 23, 225	3, 751 17, 520	18, 408 14, 755	12, 626 14, 264	14, 470 16, 346	7, 103 16, 921	11, 047 13, 592	21, 277		
China, including Manchuria do India and Pakistan do Go	. 20, 366	20, 411	1,006 25,443	874 22, 505	454 20, 310	193 21, 096	130 21,002	104 18, 837	604 18, 050	1,700 21,802	599 17, 360	23, 720		
Japan do Indonesia do Republic of the Philippines do	47, 598 21, 335 14, 699	38, 156 20, 393	50, 305 22, 491 24, 483	36, 718 17, 200	39, 628 19, 407	44, 223 15, 004	48, 224 14, 308	43, 685 13, 895 28, 757	46, 617 11, 311 21, 493	58, 624 12, 186 23, 917	44, 343 13, 237 19, 061	56, 005 15, 782 19, 281		-
Europe.	1	11, 345 19, 256	24, 483	21,097 19,047	25, 756 19, 548	19, 829 19, 409	23, 895 18, 827	17, 638	20, 096	20, 914	19, 061	'	1	i
France	575 36, 825	519 33, 569	775 38, 909	742 34, 514	590 39, 894	39, 550	255 41, 977	174 34, 098	548 40, 493	373 41, 993	37, 706	419 51, 463		
Italy	19,009	17, 284 1, 890	17, 745 1, 490	14, 338 455	15, 483 2, 661	15, 846 2, 138	17, 095 3, 428	14, 813 703	16, 630 2, 171	1, 921	855	24, 966 3, 751		-
United Kingdom	59, 242	52, 167 226, 908	49, 886	57, 140	58, 230	51, 430	67, 887	64, 316	58, 732 243, 319	57, 508 267, 212		1		
Latin American Republics, total @ do	312, 797	1 '	221, 750 314, 594	218, 043 334, 006	222, 179 355, 597	224, 127 285, 742	255, 940 309, 073	243, 247 306, 698	316, 144	1				
Argentina do Brazil do Chile do	8, 434 76, 936	294, 259 7, 925 54, 698	17, 232 59, 618	14, 945 66, 267	15, 412 78, 931	12, 364 42, 171	9, 625 64, 674	306, 698 9, 730 58, 425 23, 632	9, 321 75, 032	284, 225 11, 556 59, 090	79, 241	9, 070 59, 701		-
Colombiado	. 43, 795	20, 509 43, 653 27, 877	10, 663 33, 852	14, 765 42, 582	23, 151 41, 384	24, 084 26, 713	21, 806 32, 379	44, 649	16, 943 36, 173	16, 865 32, 066	19, 253 40, 412	21, 515 23, 991		
Cuba	37, 809 30, 670 50, 125	33, 025 55, 957	35, 128 38, 377 56, 506	44, 215 41, 499 55, 827	45, 470 43, 408 52, 527	44, 565 34, 556 54, 114	48, 519 35, 950 57, 637	43, 439 30, 469 56, 497	40, 646 32, 535 59, 832	46, 995 25, 944 55, 267	36, 493 28, 576 56, 704	31, 328 29, 763 59, 564		-
nports for consumption, totalmil. of dol.	1, 052. 8	999. 1	1,048.6	1, 034. 9	1, 071. 9	976. 9	1,069.9	1, 027. 4	1, 044. 9		995.7			
By economic classes: Crude materialsthous. of dol.	248, 195	260, 968	269, 457	263, 127	263, 955	244, 998	264, 084	245, 665	248, 233	262, 083		279, 726		-
Crude foodstuffsdo Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo Semimanufacturesdo	. 105, 311	172, 368 78, 589 255, 240	181, 590 95, 817 254, 004	195, 589 96, 021 245, 766	215, 189 100, 913 239, 988	144, 605 101, 054	162, 001 105, 701 256, 604	174, 997 105, 562 243, 596	190, 023 100, 038	146, 392 107, 096 247, 630	91, 735	100,869		
Finished manufacturesdo	252, 805	231, 929	247, 709	234, 365	251, 866	237, 042 249, 179		257, 571	236, 081 270, 568	278, 191	249, 739	320, 662		
Agricultural products, total⊕ do Cocoa or cacao beans, incl. shells do	360, 782 13, 987	320, 348 12, 445	379, 547 21, 239	379, 694 17, 014	403, 103 16, 749	317, 133 12, 437	332, 663 15, 872	326, 105 11, 568	339, 788 10, 803	8, 153	320, 512 6, 748	6, 414		
Hides and skinsdo	4, 476	123, 464 3, 907	122, 152 5, 269	141, 484 5, 793	159, 628 7, 192	92, 306 6, 708	107, 882 7, 760	125, 656 6, 729	140, 530 4, 928	99, 729 6, 494	139, 282 3, 308	98, 906 4, 356		-
Rubber, crude, including guayule do Sugar do Wool and mohair, unmanufactured do do do do do do do do do do do do do	43, 216 27, 898 18, 898	41, 559 18, 919	49, 140 39, 082	44, 250 42, 789 27, 005	42,746 44,523	38, 196 39, 020	27, 363 40, 156 22, 820	23, 108 44, 179 16, 960	24, 704 42, 695 18, 174	22, 981 46, 321	25, 661 37, 461	26, 694		
wooi and monair, unmanuactureddo onagricultural products, totaldo	692, 039	17, 677 678, 747	28, 486 669, 030	27, 095 655, 173	26, 903 668, 808	21, 410 659, 745	22, 829 737, 258	16, 960 701, 286	18, 174 705, 155	19, 276 737, 079	14, 398 675, 180		1	i
Furs and manufacturesdo Nonferrous ores, metals, and manufactures, total	3, 568	15, 145	9, 224	9,067	8, 914	7, 651	7, 547	7, 170	5, 694	4, 939	4, 553	6, 527		-
thous. of dol. Copper, incl. ore and manufacturesdo	48, 257	127, 639 50, 158	110,608 28,393	118, 762 41, 930	112, 670 42, 457	121, 103 48, 276	124, 638 47, 007	121, 883 51, 805	107, 544 39, 480	119, 944 41, 498	113, 206 36, 074	51, 117		
Tin, including ore	29,874	13, 595 24, 595 57, 289	16, 350 29, 361	18, 459 28, 628	14, 273 25, 673	13, 043 24, 214	12, 456 29, 087	10, 783 29, 024	11, 635 29, 995	13, 121 31, 910		32, 221		
Newsprint do Petroleum and products do	54, 740 95, 387	57, 282	55, 838 105, 804	52, 629 97, 225	54, 376 105, 516	53, 804 95, 855	61,660 106,894	57, 165 102, 406	59, 962 110, 425		52, 400 104, 179	62, 913 121, 702		

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	19	55						19	56		-			
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	TRAN	SPOR	TATI	ON AI	ND CO	OMMU	INICA	TION	5		•		·	
TRANSPORTATION									_					
Airlines											į			1
Operations on scheduled airlines: \$ Miles flown, revenue	45, 592 19, 257 7, 009 2, 705 1, 453	48, 500 21, 510 10, 077 2, 724 1, 578	47, 988 16, 756 7, 145 2, 810 1, 653	44, 500 16, 108 7, 181 2, 645 1, 507	49, 081 18, 766 6, 739 3, 034 1, 743	50, 204 16, 702 7, 216 3, 172 1, 787	52, 625 18, 560 7, 742 3, 230 1, 782	52, 823 19, 083 7, 179 3, 536 2, 085	54, 891 18, 069 6, 810 3, 097 1, 878	55, 582 22, 256 7, 408 3, 392 2, 007	53, 368 22, 747 7, 018 3, 301 1, 902	55, 165 25, 111 7, 892 3, 421 1, 879		
Express Operations														i
Transportation revenuesthous. of dol_ Express privilege paymentsdo	33, 761 13, 476	40, 978 14, 304	29, 516 8, 322	29, 441 8, 836	33, 471 12, 388	31, 657 11, 742	32, 137 11, 756	32, 425 12, 360	30, 094 10, 664	33, 134 13, 508	32, 038 11, 354	37, 797 16, 415		
Local Transit Lines			ĺ											
Fares, average cash rate Oeents_ Passengers carried, revenuemillions_ Operating revenuesmil. of dol	14. 7 770 122. 3	14. 8 803 131. 5	14. 8 740 119. 4	14. 9 712 115. 2	14. 9 783 124. 4	15. 0 737 119. 5	15. 0 776 124. 0	15. 0 708 114. 9	15. 0 654 111. 0	15. 1 680 115. 0	15. 1 685 106. 4	15. 2 771 123. 3	15. 2 735	
Large Motor Carriers (Intercity)]												'	İ
Carriers of property (quarterly totals):		783			900			892			887			
Number of reporting carriers Operating revenues, total thous, of dol Expenses, total do Revenue freight carried thous, of tons.		865, 023 851, 862 58, 566			860, 387 832, 029 60, 038			883, 010 840, 256 58, 644			888, 184			
Carriers of passengers, class I (quarterly totals): Number of reporting carriers		153 89, 499			152 78 348			151 95, 227			147 115, 901	 		
Expenses, totaldo Revenue passengers carriedthousands_		86, 371 80, 198			81, 080 67, 635			86, 566 71, 404			93, 661			
Class I Steam Railways		,			,			12,202			1,,,,,,,,			
Freight carloadings (A. A. R.): σ \oplus Total cars	3, 034 548 52 167	r 3, 392 r 710 r 68 210	2, 713 573 55 173	2, 751 563 55 173	3, 517 662 67 226	2, 969 536 52 179	3, 115 551 53 184	3, 862 646 62 236	2,397 396 17 178	2, 916 546 34 198	3, 938 700 59 228	3, 284 584 49 181	2, 988 563 50 166	3, 392 684 65 194
Forest productsdo Grain and grain productsdo Livestockdo	207 50 248	220 46 r 101	185 34 74	182 26 80	239 35 110	196 29 202	202 26 331	293 30 432	245 27 85	225 37 234	262 60 418	227 59 349	203 44 265	246 33 168
Öre	247 1, 515	284 1,754	225 1, 394	238 1, 433	312 1,866	245 1, 529	1, 526	290 1,873	1, 230	241 1, 402	304 1,908	249 1, 584	230 1, 468	263 1, 741
Total, unadjusted	135 121 173	124 124 181	124 123 181	121 115 171	123 109 168	128 111 164	132 114 168	131 107 155	110 87 55	126 113 118	138 120 156	138 120 155	132 122 166	121 114 170
Forest productsdododododododododo	141 149 91	140 127 66	145 135 62	141 129 47	146 135 50	145 138 52	151 143 47	155 170 44	151 179 51	159 155 67	151 154 91	146 159 103	140 147 77	127 143 46
Oredo .	212 40	73 37	67 37	71 38	78 39	180 39	298 38	304 37	78 36	224 38	313 40	304 39	224 37	110 34
Merchandise, l. c. ldo Miscellaneousdodo	149	137	137	136	140	144	145	143	121	135	150	149	144	135
Total, seasonally adjusteddodododo	131 121	134 124	137 123 172	132 115 161	133 109	131 111	130 114	126 107	107 87	123 113	127 120	128 120	128 122	133 114
Cokedo Forest productsdododododododo	173 144 152	172 158 136	161 135	147 131	167 146 146	167 145 157	170 145 163	158 149 167	57 151 149	123 152 143	157 140 138	158 138 159	166 143 150	162 142 152
Livestock	72 202	68 235	65 268	59 285	63 268	59 208	52 208	58 196	58 49	71 149	69	67 215	61 215	48 354
Ore	40 143	39 145	39 149	39 145	39 148	38 146	38 143	38 138	36 120	38 134	38 139	38 137	37 138	35 143
Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average:⊕ Car surplus, total ♀number_ Boxcarsdo	3, 574 247	5, 558 598	5, 757 1, 451	5, 121 979	3, 854 777	4, 477 366	6, 910 2, 172	7, 663 3, 767	24, 806 2, 577	13, 640 3, 218	4, 715 446	3, 763 27	4, 228 1, 104	6, 637 1, 052
Gondolas and open hoppers do Car shortage, total Q do	359	870 3, 673	761 2, 945	448 3, 355	444 4, 802	165 5, 674	6, 999	40 6,686	17, 683 4, 014	7, 519 6, 882	148 12, 371	15, 883	7, 844	191 3, 507
Boxearsdodododododo	8, 952	1, 484 2, 005	1, 503 1, 246	2, 366 870	3, 844 740	3, 797 1, 430	3, 557 2, 929	2, 642 3, 490	2, 966 735	2, 905 3, 561	4, 316 7, 604	6, 085 9, 174	2, 355 5, 345	1, 024 2, 408
Financial operations: Operating revenues, total Qmil. of dol.	873. 9 744. 1	858. 2 706, 4	831. 6 703. 9	814. 2 695. 1	889. 0	877. 9 749. 2	925. 4 795. 0	900. 5	807. 6	907. 3	874. 9 745. 2	963. 2		
Freight do Passenger do Operating expenses do Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents	57. 8 656. 8	69. 9 695. 2	65. 1 661. 4	57. 3 641. 1	759. 7 59. 7 678. 4	60. 1 671. 0	57. 8 701. 6	759. 8 69. 1 686. 4	670. 7 72. 2 654. 4	764. 7 70. 9 679. 7	59. 3 657. 9	828. 0 56. 5 699. 4		
Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents mil. of dol Net railway operating incomedo Net income;	114. 1 103. 1	85. 3 77. 8 95. 0	107. 3 62. 9 46. 4	106. 1 67. 0 47. 1	121. 6 89. 0	112. 7 94. 2	121. 3 102. 5	119. 1 95. 0	91. 8 61. 4 43. 3	124. 0 103. 6 86. 7	119. 5 97. 4 77. 6	142. 1 121. 7		
Operating results: ⊕ Freight carried 1 milemil. of ton-miles_		53, 722	54, 350	53, 044	70. 1 56, 802	73. 7 55, 414	85. 8 58, 648	77. 2 56, 373	48, 304	57, 350	57, 606			
Revenue per ton-mile	1. 385 2, 162	1. 366 2, 646	1. 339 2, 449	1. 354 2, 101	1. 385 2, 200	1. 400 2, 215	1. 404 2, 121	1. 392 2, 584	1. 439 2, 792	1.380 2,745	1. 342 2, 241			
Clearances, vessels in foreign trade:		10.55		0.707	10.000		10.000	10.5:-	10.000					ĺ
Total U.S. ports thous, of net tons. Foreign vessels do United States vessels do	11, 319 8, 321 2, 998	10, 729 8, 122 2, 607	9, 961 7, 823 2, 139	9, 584 7, 458 2, 126	10, 815 7, 989 2, 826	11, 453 8, 403 3, 050	13, 388 9, 767 3, 621	13, 347 9, 922 3, 425	13, 288 9, 644 3, 644	14, 476 10, 788 3, 688				
Panama Canal: Totalthous. of long tons. In United States vesselsdo	3, 279 1, 045	3, 707 1, 051	3, 508 968		3, 744 1, 026	3, 874 1, 137	4, 045 1, 089	3, 814 1, 027	3, 871 1, 022	3, 576 1, 048	3, 559 891	3, 878 1, 055	3, 743 905	
* Revised.		1,001	<i>8</i> 00	O Davisi			1,000	. 1,021	. 1,024	, 1,010	. 091	, 1,000	, 200	

r Revised.
§Beginning January 1955, data include local service operations of one carrier. ⊙ Revisions for January-December 1954 are available upon request.
¶Data beginning Ist quarter 1955 cover large motor carriers having annual operating revenues of \$1,000,000 or above.
⊕Beginning January 1956, data cover the revised I. C. C. list of class I line-haul railroads; i. e., carriers having annual operating revenues of \$3,000,000 or more (old basis, \$1,000,000 or more).
Restated (year-ago) figures, as shown for 1955, are adjusted to the revised basis as follows: Carloadings (thousands) through December 1955; financial operations for November 1955.
♂Data for December 1955 and March, June, September, and December 1956 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. ♀ Includes data not shown separately.
‡ Revision for October 1955: \$89,800,000.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	19	55						19	956					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem ber

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS—Continued

		····											
TRANSPORTATION—Continued												ļ	
Travel											i		
Hotels: Average sale per occupied roomdollars	8, 07	7. 10	7. 53	7, 47	7, 30	8, 03	7. 33	7. 99	7.48	8.37	8. 17	8.58	8.39
Rooms occupied per occupied room percent of total	0.07	58	7. 33	75	7. 30	76	7. 33	7. 99	64	71	8. 17 74	81	69
Rooms occupiedpercent of total Restaurant sales indexsame month 1929=100 _	260	236	257	257	239	282	294	286	240	273	268	278	257
Foreign travel: U. S. citizens: Arrivalsnumber	84, 890	83, 769	84,006	87, 568	100, 607	95, 512	97, 163	116, 598	144, 294	168, 916			
Departures do	68, 484	77, 843	88, 208	96, 072	113, 450	115, 267	116, 504	169, 866	157, 539	133, 981			
Departures do Aliens: Arrivals do do	56, 839	58, 763	56, 135	50, 935	66, 198	70,050	71, 572	74, 695	82, 192	86, 161			
Departures do Passports issued and renewed do National parks, visitors thousands	38, 984	49, 371 28, 310	34, 274	35, 978	41, 439 61, 160	43, 420	45, 758	53, 235 61, 637	52, 603 54, 512	55, 472 41, 001	31, 930		
National parks visitors thousands	25, 996 432	28, 310	36, 660 345	44, 658 356	451	70, 533 695	79, 022 1, 141	3, 008	4, 755	41,001	2, 214	31, 578 1, 151	24, 299 23, 001 461 290
Pullman Co.:								-,	<i>'</i>				
Revenue passenger-miles millions Passenger revenues thous of dol	561	599	701	606	587	553	491	583	551	561	506	508	
Passenger revenuestnous. of dol	7, 311	7, 827	9, 181	7, 938	7, 693	7, 239	6, 919	8, 243	7, 807	7, 941	7, 159	7, 238	
COMMUNICATIONS			1]
Telephone carriers:	1		l							ĺ]]
Operating revenues Qthous. of dol	477, 855	494, 741		481, 642	500, 384	497, 170	508, 204	506, 108	504, 721	519, 153	503, 100		
Station revenues	275, 117 162, 516	281, 632 171, 100	281, 381 164, 415	279, 770 160, 248	284, 427 174, 199	285, 273 169, 239	287, 980 177, 309	288, 724 173, 635	286, 352 174, 157	289, 298 184, 899	290, 175		
Tolls, message do Operating expenses, before taxes do	317, 949	339, 907	322, 446	317, 403	235, 426	327, 381	341, 681	334, 396	339, 207	345, 077	328, 318		
Net operating incomedo Phones in service, end of monththousands.	00, 084	67, 361	66, 367	65, 936	65, 934	68, 677	67, 478	70, 217	67, 683	71, 485	71,627	-	
Phones in service, end of monththousands	48, 550	48, 928	49, 216	49, 488	49, 790	50, 056	50, 346	50, 568	50,819	51, 097	51, 392		
Telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: Wire-telegraph:	Ì						ļ				ļ		
Operating revenues thous of dol	18, 665	20. 376	18, 720	18, 395	20, 058	18, 842	20, 288	20, 020	19, 013	20, 544	19, 565	21, 839	
Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo	16, 365 1, 592	17, 209 2, 770	16, 658 1, 155	15, 985 1, 522	16, 920 2, 220	16, 345 1, 602	17, 284 2, 086	17, 766 1, 334	18, 019 90	18, 542 1, 114	17, 550 1, 354	18, 372	
Net operating revenuesdodo	1, 592	2,770	1, 100	1, 322	2, 220	1, 002	2,080	1, 554	90	1, 114	1, 304	2, 676	
Operating revenuesdodo	2, 724	3, 040	2, 903	2, 692	2, 832	2, 725	2, 816	2, 854	2,839	2, 826	2, 760	2, 952	
Operating revenuesdo Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo Net operating revenuesdo	2,030	1, 966 798	2, 145 482	2,066 369	2, 105 458	2, 134 334	2, 292 255	2, 102 487	2, 140 434	2, 143 440	2, 106 408	2, 164	
Radiotelegraph:	448	198	482	909	408	334	200	401	434	440	408	520	
Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo	2, 973	3, 250	3, 083	2, 961	3, 174	3, 123	3, 269	3, 237	3, 177	3, 307	3,044	3, 407	
Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo	2, 428 473	2, 557 639	2, 453 512	2, 390 465	2, 442 620	2, 459 549	2, 509 637	2, 430 688	2, 440 628	2, 484 705	2, 384	2, 519 823	
Net operating revenuesdo	4/3	639	312	400	020	349	637	088	028	705	580	823	

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

CHEMICALS	1 '	1 '	1	1 '	1 '	1 '	1	1	1 '	1 ,	1 '	1	1 1	1
	1	1	(1 '	1	1 '	1 '	'	1	1	1 '	1 '	1	1 7
Inorganic chemicals, production: Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial) short tons.	268, 859	272, 748	279, 055	286, 743	316, 734	306, 172	310, 422	262, 093	248, 384	242, 584	257, 014	r 272, 708	264, 458	1
Calcium carbide (commercial)do	80,686	85, 611	83, 335	91, 550	87, 155	83, 128	82, 776	83,824	74, 490	76, 718	81, 693	94, 472	92, 637	
Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and soliddo	52, 806 308, 113	49, 467 316, 948	49, 087 318, 438	46, 714 303, 052	54, 249 326, 480	58, 382 322, 428	74, 169 326, 726		95, 002 255, 541	94, 183 298, 799	77, 232 320, 882	70.367 333,775		
Chlorine, gasdo Hydrochloric acid (100% HCl)do	76, 418		81, 021	74, 897	81, 245	78, 467	77, 365	74, 168	57, 777	68, 513	77, 549	7 80, 799		
Nitric acid (100% HNO ₃)dodo	199, 341	212, 921	216, 361	211, 530	233, 094	210, 216	194, 151	177, 228	173, 527	188, 875	183, 498			
Oxygen (high purity) mil. of cu. ft. Phosphoric acid (50% H ₃ PO ₄) short tons	2, 644 298, 313	2, 734 304, 081	2, 732 329, 101	$\begin{array}{c c} 2,642 \\ 313,691 \end{array}$	2, 903 331, 581	2, 727 312, 054	2, 817 322, 354	2, 620 299, 338	1, 524 235, 900	2, 416 263, 647	2, 643 289, 747	2, 883 320, 709		
Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic (58% Na ₂ O)	1 1	1 1	1 1	'	1 ' 1	1 '			'		,	1 '	1	
short tonsSodium bichromate and chromatedo	434, 159 10, 287	432, 319 10, 398	428, 654 11, 383	416, 418 10, 347	436, 137 10, 910	431, 962 9, 989	443, 569 9, 954		402, 926 7, 779	409,008 10,344	403, 414 10, 263	423, 468 10, 657		
Sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH)dodo	345, 872		357, 956	341, 351	369, 483	361, 981	369, 173		283, 019	327, 407	354, 664			
Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhydrous) short tons.	58, 811	53, 826	55, 209	57, 706	52, 261	54, 728	55, 292	46, 827	45, 569	51, 929	47, 597	60, 779	65, 837	
Sodium sulfate (Glauber's salt and crude salt cake)	1 '	1 1				1 '	'	1 '	1 1				1 ' i	
Sulfuric acid: short tons	74, 934	70, 329	76, 575	68, 390	70, 333	71, 445	72, 678	63, 421	61, 926	66, 657	72, 434	75, 977	74, 634	
Production (100% H ₂ SO ₄)thous. of short tons	1,418	1,469	1, 437	1,350	1,441	1, 363	1, 382	1, 270	1, 130	1, 182	1, 272	r 1, 361	1, 315	
Price, wholesale, 66°, tanks, at works dol. per short ton	22.35	22.35	22. 35	22. 35	22, 35	22. 35	22.35	22.35	22. 35	22. 35	22. 35	22. 35	p 22. 35	
Organic chemicals:	1	'			1 '	1		'	1 ' '	1 '	1			
Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production thous. of lb	47, 263		49, 619		41, 851	45,006	44, 221	46, 410	44, 480	47, 922				
Acetic anhydride, production	73, 491	80,027	77, 404	73, 385 1, 931	79, 150 1, 728	71, 802 1, 412		74, 232	73, 797 1, 271	72, 202 1, 046	74, 808	70, 277	11	
Alcohol, ethyl:	1, 385	1,606	1, 225	1 1			1	1, (01	1 1	1	'	1, 356	1	
Productionthous, of proof gal	41, 911	41, 172	40, 447	39, 122	40, 838 35, 728	38, 248	45, 901	43, 755	40, 044	38, 201 43, 576	32, 942	36, 066		
Stocks, end of month, totaldo In industrial alcohol bonded warehousesdo	44, 710 34, 912		41, 989 33, 245	36, 999 28, 070	28, 682	33, 178 26, 475	35, 364 25, 638	38, 165 25, 853	40, 613 28, 898	30, 807	40, 078 30, 486	37, 290 27, 157		
In denaturing plantsdo	9,798	9,753	8,744	8,928	7,045	6, 703	9, 726	12, 311	11,715	12,770	9, 591	10, 132		
Used for denaturationdo Withdrawn tax-paiddo	37, 787 946	49, 178 888	38, 770 783	42, 042 867	49, 506 1, 061	39, 506 965	45, 529 858		38, 960 574	36, 692 917		38, 498		}!
Alcohol, denatured:			1		1	1		1 .	1			-,		
Productionthous. of wine gal_ Consumption (withdrawals)do	20, 383 21, 273	26, 421 25, 491	20, 378 21, 748	22, 666 22, 464	26, 629 23, 687	21, 280 21, 501	24, 464 24, 854		20, 932 19, 050	19, 770 20, 930				
Stocks, end of monthdo	6,065		6, 487		9, 551	9, 371	8, 880		8, 678	7, 356				
Creosote oil, productionthous. of gal	10, 723	9, 710	9, 539	8, 787	1 10, 166	1 9, 162			1 5, 370	9, 160	10, 130	r 11, 757		
DDT, productionthous. of lb.	10, 310	10, 991	11, 592	10,742	11,083	10, 967	13, 712	12, 100	11, 927	12, 138	11,912	10, 949		
Ethyl acetate (85%), productiondodododododo	6, 124 75, 535		9, 360 90, 684		6, 791 81, 632	6, 820 80, 315	7, 204 80, 050		6, 736 72, 263	8, 111 84, 495	7 6, 969 89, 261			
Formaldehyde (37% HCHO), productiondo	111, 181	107, 479			121, 906	112, 692			86, 139	108, 512				
Glycerin, refined, all grades:	21, 819	22, 943	24, 836	23, 114	22, 641	22, 197	21, 234	20, 415	13, 914	20, 767	19, 705	20, 666	22, 656	
Consumption	17,054	15, 719	16, 297	15,686	16,608	16,940	16, 874	16, 254	14, 142	15, 785	15, 523	16, 928	16, 103	
Stocks, end of monthdodo	30, 546	34, 280	37, 188	40, 497	45, 146	45, 184	47, 087	48, 468	46, 357	48, 127	48, 862	48, 094	50, 618	
Natural thous, of gal	186				189	204	199		200	196				
Syntheticdo Phthalic anhydride, production thous, of lb	17, 206			17, 070 28, 714		19,078 28,271				19, 720 24, 143				
Putuane annyurue, production	40,000	1 40, 120	• 50, 522	40,111	20,020	. 20, 211	24,00	42,010	41,000	. 27,170	22,000	1 21,002	1	,

r Revised. Preliminary. Incomplete; comparable amount for February 1956 is 8,047,000 gallons, and for June 1956, 9,983,000 gallons. Plackudes data not shown separately. Plackudes data not shown separately. Plackudes data not shown separately.

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber		Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
CI	IEMIC	CALS	AND	ALLIF	ED PR	ODUC	CTS-(Contin	ued		<u> </u>	,	•	
FERTILIZERS			1					1			1			
$ \begin{array}{cccc} \textbf{Consumption (10 States)} \oplus & \textbf{thous. of short tons.} \\ \textbf{Exports, total ?} & \textbf{short tons.} \\ \textbf{Nitrogenous materials.} & \textbf{do} \\ \textbf{Phosphate materials.} & \textbf{do} \\ \textbf{Potash materials.} & \textbf{do} \\ \end{array} $	428 357, 494 86, 295 240, 749 18, 490	380 355, 131 107, 810 228, 560 11, 379	404 296, 391 76, 338 196, 184 12, 542	703 403, 162 76, 991 288, 648 30, 016	1, 528 482, 011 118, 932 318, 514 32, 799	1, 692 416, 569 79, 213 274, 267 45, 726	1, 166 545, 313 128, 552 372, 716 34, 375	656 457, 126 91, 469 336, 710 16, 400	237 613, 473 69, 233 509, 481 29, 828	187 470, 576 71, 239 339, 885 47, 438	246 382, 891 55, 303 294, 718 18, 299	422 490, 565 78, 341 350, 392 48, 759		
Imports, total Q	179, 487 121, 309 34, 652 10, 157 34, 581 51, 25	198, 728 126, 789 53, 060 19, 962 40, 156 51, 25	268, 693 200, 595 51, 124 10, 200 38, 378 51, 25	246, 446 173, 386 25, 109 7, 920 32, 974 51, 25	293. 081 187, 857 63, 410 11, 474 51, 501 51. 25	266, 838 195, 624 80, 688 8, 538 19, 991 51, 25	181, 943 110, 427 48, 581 12, 436 7, 344 51, 25	132, 153 84, 171 53, 620 15, 564 3, 893 51, 25	70, 690 42, 309 6, 212 7, 369 6, 099 51, 25	129, 891 67, 116 0 14, 522 24, 081 51, 25	143, 824 70, 070 0 18, 311 32, 946 51, 25	139, 962 80, 493 2, 755 12, 769 23, 233 r 49, 50		
Potash deliveries short tons Superphosphate (100% available phosphoric acid): Production short tons Stocks, end of month do	161, 564 216, 397 333, 858	153, 431 230, 776 376, 099	198, 820 1253, 904 1418, 373	223, 621 243, 934 432, 524	210, 257 246, 634 371, 161	257, 348 241, 236 292, 981	144, 256 222, 820 320, 768	60, 904 169, 418 388, 630	92, 399 136, 584 405, 765	124, 323 143, 146 407, 485	139, 283 170, 533 393, 805	147, 407 7 207, 107 7 392, 967	160, 260 207, 612 399, 995	
MISCELLANEOUS		ļ		ļ •										
Explosives (industrial), shipments: Black blasting powder	411 67, 244 537 3, 095	418 63, 900 574 3, 181	522 66, 692 531 3, 216	461 63, 987 476 3, 194	526 71, 445 486 3, 205	451 77, 634 504 3, 240	238 84, 290 543 3, 277	572 82, 831 565 3, 330	389 70, 574 621 3, 494	448 82, 333 598 3, 637	415 78, 839 524 3, 681	441 88, 843 529 3 , 706	640 77, 063	
FATS, OILS, OILSEEDS, AND BYPRODUCTS														1
Animal fats and greases: o? Tallow, edible: Production	20, 261 14, 532 13, 492 249, 132 134, 692 267, 871	16, 158 11, 312 15, 423 237, 018 137, 387 289, 745	17, 913 12, 499 14, 519 240, 277 127, 518 303, 179	21, 294 15, 024 14, 398 241, 645 132, 720 318, 893	18, 957 14, 386 12, 316 240, 360 138, 274 331, 771	19, 619 15, 972 11, 584 224, 044 134, 718 309, 836	22, 294 18, 361 13, 417 242, 578 139, 055 308, 466	18, 738 13, 919 14, 497 222, 085 129, 162 322, 302	17, 090 14, 422 16, 377 207, 829 104, 126 329, 256	17, 836 20, 197 11, 679 223, 301 140, 555 311, 126	14, 712 16, 557 7, 895 198, 140 131, 086 297, 957	18, 305 19, 200 8, 386 225, 356 144, 904 299, 535	21, 315 17, 764 12, 109 239, 443 131, 692 337, 568	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	12, 200 12, 977 104, 893	5, 235 13, 796 104, 728	1, 570 10, 911 85, 414	497 13, 562 69, 536	686 13, 048 54, 579	2, 480 10, 280 50, 679	18, 143 10, 706 73, 762	34, 638 10, 509 75, 052	39, 214 9, 053 85, 977	37, 688 11, 457 86, 981	21, 703 9, 7 4 8 114, 465	r 14, 722 r 12, 059 r 115, 838	7, 924 11, 296 115, 739	
Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts: Vegetable oils, total: Production, crude; Consumption, crude, factory; do. Stocks, end of month:; Crudet	665 597 654 468	616 591 678 523	639 590 692 567	607 614 645 566	584 624 621 550	529 543 609 595	496 552 571 583	416 452 527 515	364 376 519 426	395 456 471 348	497 448 503 313	699 624 548 343		
Exports. thous of lb. Imports, total do Paint oils do All other vegetable oils do	76, 916 43, 677 3, 375 40, 302	133, 907 40, 859 2, 836 38, 023	131, 374 52, 034 3, 102 48, 932	109, 214 29, 824 3, 386 26, 438	169, 923 45, 478 4, 875 40, 603	98, 657 32, 089 1, 476 30, 612	106, 478 31, 327 2, 738 28, 588	150, 194 35, 101 3, 622 31, 479	119, 263 44, 895 5, 728 39, 167	103, 369 45, 248 2, 937 42, 312	172, 437 24, 992 1, 215 23, 777			
Copra: Consumption, factory short tons Stocks, end of month do Imports do Coconut or copra oil: Production:	26, 873 17, 267 23, 401	25, 407 20, 137 22, 268	31, 035 23, 721 37, 014	21, 590 16, 460 22, 990	24, 593 23, 023 31, 942	26, 708 21, 444 18, 629	25, 164 23, 457 29, 195	30, 614 20, 016 26, 309	29, 643 10, 830 22, 350	25, 879 13, 350 27, 474	25, 171 16, 690 26, 523	35, 504 12, 967 31, 265		
Crude thous, of lb Refined do Consumption, factory: do Crude‡ do Refined do	34, 378 31, 688 49, 273 32, 535	32, 532 25, 719 42, 972 27, 072	39, 330 28, 902 47, 851 27, 613	27, 263 30, 376 48, 172 30, 756	31, 511 33, 254 52, 514 31, 756	33, 716 32, 478 52, 427 32, 251	32, 347 36, 081 58, 181 34, 949	39, 306 36, 377 55, 970 35, 335	38, 138 27, 650 44, 211 25, 816	33, 590 32, 345 52, 165 33, 397	32, 586 31, 906 50, 553 29, 379	45, 059 33, 630 52, 414	34, 510 31, 081 47, 123	
Neilled	75, 871 14, 407 19, 139	75, 913 13, 164 10, 367	82, 707 15, 108 20, 085	71, 642 12, 468 8, 259	66, 659 16, 433 20, 617	61, 595 14, 616 10, 901	53, 157 14, 388 12, 688	59, 566 13, 745 17, 430	61, 160 13, 456 13, 587	51, 861 13, 068 27, 033	61, 767 13, 620 11, 368	32, 175 58, 391 11, 483 11, 392	59, 516 15, 917	
Cottonseed: † Receipts at mills thous. of short tons Consumption (crush) do Stocks at mills, end of month do Cottonseed cake and meal: † Production short tons Stocks at mills, end of month do	1, 406 781 2, 523 370, 633	570 672 2, 421 317, 153	169 692 1, 898	72 618 1, 353 287, 668	38 497 895 229, 954	16 387 523 179, 398	19 258 285 123, 115	20 151 154 74, 363	142 119 177 62, 286	365 182 361 85, 222	1, 274 526 1, 108 249, 069	1, 573 722 1, 959 346, 400	1, 071 677 2, 353 327, 720	
Cottonseed oil, crude:‡ Production thous, of lb. Stocks, end of month do. Cottonseed oil, refined:	173, 742 262, 589 204, 267	163, 049 226, 931 192, 182	191, 461 231, 041 192, 547	220, 215 211, 401 180, 058	250, 690 170, 524 155, 007	258, 381 136, 275 123, 785	91, 144 74, 437	214, 803 54, 412 38, 162	164, 187 43, 472 40, 375	120, 288 58, 108 52, 108	140, 916 165, 478 96, 275	170, 814 241, 749 147, 953	186, 106 229, 605 173, 802	
Production do Consumption, factory do In margarine do	189, 943 130, 453 31, 115	185, 720 117, 038 26, 834	174, 915 123, 015 31, 208	182, 780 147, 672 30, 949	180, 538 148, 382 32, 223	148, 190 116, 480 19, 034	112, 797 125, 619 21, 706	73, 667 105, 688 17, 125	34, 607 84, 298 13, 986	47, 268 104, 902 17, 671	69, 432 96, 977 19, 353	161, 282 124, 424 23, 681	159, 780 127, 954 24, 474	
Stocks, end of month§‡ mil. of lb. Price, wholesale, drums (N. Y.) dol. per lb.	. 188	. 188	$^{417}_{.192}$	417 . 204	397 . 223	416 . 224	384 . 225	. 210	. 190	, 180 , 190	158 . 190	. 200	227 208	

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	195	55						195	56					
	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
CF	HEMIC	CALS	AND	ALLIF	D PR	ODUC	TS-(Contin	ued					
FATS, OILS, ETC.—Continued	'		,	1		1	'	1	<u>'</u>	<u> </u>	·	,		
Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts—Con. Flaxseed:	1	1	'	1	1	1	1	1	1	'	1		1	
Production (crop estimate)thous, of bu Oil mills:	1 1			1 ([¹		<i>!</i>				-	2 48, 712
Consumption do Stocks, end of month do Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minneapolis) dol. per bu Linseed oil, raw:	3.17	6, 695 3. 21	5, 573 3. 35	5, 764 3. 47	3, 202 4, 213 3, 68	2, 171 3, 368 3, 77	3, 017 1, 584 3. 83	1, 920 1, 212 3. 38	946 762 3. 34	933 1, 051 3. 28		4,945	4, 557	
Production t thous. of lb. Consumption, factory t do. Stocks at factory, end of month t do. Price, wholesale (Minneapolis) dol. per lb.	- 41,236 - 108,296	43.583	42, 102 135, 331		63, 428 45, 266 134, 959 .156	43, 243 37, 723 125, 738 . 159	59, 614 43, 515 136, 682 . 159	40, 275	19, 196 34, 815 95, 665 . 134	18, 575 43, 420 71, 051 . 130	41, 844 75, 388	81, 565 65, 278 86, 694 7, 131	40, 884 111, 301	
Soybeans: Production (crop estimate)	_ 25, 394	1 373, 522 23, 869 81, 784	24, 445		25, 365 67, 366	25, 259 57, 931	24,600 48,424	22, 230 36, 651	20, 378 26, 460	21, 793 12, 360	19, 877 20, 525	27, 928 78, 011	26, 591 79, 070	
Production: Crudethous. of lb. Refineddo Consumption factory, refined ‡do Stocks, end of month:	232, 664 215, 687	232, 155 234, 323	239, 846 238, 205	249, 371 249, 526	281, 442 251, 048 250, 241	280, 688 218, 831 192, 705	1 1	248, 636 205, 257 211, 447	228, 348 193, 610 196, 948	241, 688	203, 733 221, 794	252, 552 258, 763	244, 824 237, 131	
Stocks, end of month: Crudedo Refined‡do Price, wholesale, refined (N. Y.)dol. per lb Margarine:	135, 084 82, 310 . 175	79,686	81,682	81, 159	132, 552 80, 018 . 214	176, 400 104, 987 . 215	123,747	179, 630 116, 853 . 200	112, 828	154, 421 100, 148 . 175	86, 865	77, 178	83, 974	
Production		23, 703	22, 611	25, 924	127, 166 26, 317	83, 514 26, 853	27, 134	85, 242 24, 698	81, 436 20, 276	22, 356	22, 236	21,556	25, 292	
Shortening: Productionthous. of lb Stocks, end of month?do		141, 387	150 136	183, 015	1 1	1 1	165, 445	127, 868	100, 700	1	133, 396	178, 089	179, 909	
PAINTS, VARNISH, AND LACQUER	'			1	1	1	1 '	'						
Factory shipments, total thous. of dol. Industrial sales do Trade sales do	122, 190 55, 684 66, 506	48, 235	52, 522	50,770	131, 518 56, 329 75, 189	136, 228 57, 449 78, 779	57, 932	54, 749	50, 236	56, 346	48, 930	58, 374	55, 280	
SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS	,				1	1	1	'						
Production: Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: Sheets, rods, and tubes	451	7,705 428	6, 492 519	7,178	4, 296 8, 007 501 585	3, 606 7, 376 513 429	7, 458 569	487	2, 355 5, 872 344 370	7, 395 443	8, 579 324	9,390 396		-
Phenolic and other tar acid resins do— Polystyrene do— Urea and melamine resins do— Vhyl resins do— Alkyd resins do—	44, 665 48, 272 25, 197 62, 200	47, 434 24, 206 61, 285	47,002 26,411 66,890	40, 401 26, 507 61, 607	43, 935 43, 272 25, 161 66, 675 33, 482	42, 807 48, 812 23, 360 65, 487 31, 566	23, 455 63, 977	44, 023 25, 083 54, 796	31, 207 41, 277 15, 901 49, 751 25, 730	57, 121	7 44, 314 7 21, 759 60, 237	48, 789 25, 691 67, 176		
Rosin modifications do. Polyester resins do. Polyethylene resins do. Miscellaneous do.	11,083	1	5,510	5,366 41,416	11, 468 5, 986 40, 567 13, 829	11, 819 5, 855 42, 205 13, 902	7, 288 47, 010	6, 212 45, 634	8, 729 5, 641 45, 998 11, 740	11, 398 6, 634 49, 790	9, 377 5, 369 51, 089	10, 908 6, 473 49, 110		
		EI	ECTR	RIC PO	WER	AND	GAS							· <u>·</u>
ELECTRIC POWER														
Production (utility and industrial), total; mil. of kwhr		57, 986		54, 630	57, 404	54, 300	56, 041	56, 254	55, 229	58, 576		58, 445		
Electric utilities, total	47, 785 38, 545 9, 239	50, 815 41, 470 9, 345	5 51, 120 0 41, 764 5 9, 356	47, 988 37, 362 10, 626	50, 344 38, 565 11, 779	47, 489 35, 937 11, 552	49, 086 37, 385 11, 701	49, 451 39, 402 10, 049	49, 451 39, 539 9, 913	52, 194 42, 656 9, 539	48, 819 39, 859 8, 960	51, 129 41, 892 9, 238	50, 645 41, 340 9, 305	
Privately and municipally owned utilitiesdo Other producers (publicly owned)do										42, 302 9, 892		41, 800 9, 330	41, 230 9, 416	
Industrial establishments, total do By fuels do By waterpower do	7,070	1 6.946	6 6,741	6,368	6, 757	6, 499	6,632	6,518	5, 778 5, 520	6, 382 6, 158	6, 830 6, 604	7, 316 7, 074	7, 175 6, 920	3
Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric Institute);	41, 751	6,945	5 7,054	6, 924	6, 862	6, 776	6, 785	7, 316	7, 801	8,005	7, 951	7, 457	,	-
Railways and railroads do Residential or domestic do Rural (distinct rural rates) do Street and highway lighting do Other public authorities do Interdepartmental do	391 10,073 770 422 883	3 11, 495 0 699 2 452 3 876	5 12, 529 9 683 2 455 6 877	12, 200 684 5 414 7 891	11, 562 778 400 906	11, 038 955 362 888	10, 361 876 341 899	10, 198 975 322 929	10, 495 1, 201 335 936	10, 679 1, 278 358 932	10, 785 1, 200 392 926	10, 530 936 427 945	7	
Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute) ‡thous. of dol.	681, 749	9 712, 806	6 734, 354	725, 160	714, 161	703, 854				į				}
Revised. Preliminary. Revised estimate Revisions will be shown later for fats and oils (Jan 2 Perinary Lorsey 1955) det for fats and oils (Jan 2 Perinary Lorsey 1955)	anuarv-July	lv 1954), el	electric-pow	1 estimate øer produc	of 1956 creation (Jan	op. .uary-July	/ 1955), an	ıd electric	-power sal	es and rev	venue (Jar	auary-Ap	ril 1955).	

[‡]Revisions will be shown later for fats and oils (January-July 1954), electric-power production (January-July 1955), and electric-power sales and revenue (January-April 1955). & Beginning January 1955, data exclude quantities held by consuming factories.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	19	955						19	56					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem - ber	October	Novem- ber	Decei ber
	ELI	ECTRI	C PO	WER .	AND	GAS—	Conti	nued	!		·	!	ſ	·
GAS	Γ		· · · · ·	1							1	1	<u> </u>	Ī
Janufactured and mixed gas (quarterly):	1													
Customers, end of quarter, total thousands. Residential (incl. house-heating) do		5, 122			5, 023 4, 670			7 4, 909 7 4, 583			3, 797			
Industrial and commercialdo		362			350			r 324			254			
Sales to consumers, total mil. of therms. Residential (incl. house-heating) dodo					1,348 997			949 622			374 202			
Industrial and commercial do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, of dol		302			342			320 120, 754			165			
Residential (incl. house-heating)do		86, 634			170, 126 130, 997			89, 633			40, 127			
Industrial and commercial do do do do do do do do do do do do do		31, 126			38, 427			30, 605			16, 552			
Customers, end of quarter, total thousands. Residential (incl. house-heating) do Industrial and commercial do Sales to consumers, total mil. of therms.		23, 824			24, 223			⁷ 24, 246			25, 394			
Industrial and commercial do do do do do do do do do do do do do		1,866		[1,907			1,864			23, 463 1, 905			
Sales to consumers, total mil. of therms. Residential (incl. house-heating) do do do do do do do do do do do do do		16,679			21,578			16, 203 4, 945			13, 276	}		Í
Industrial and commercial do. Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous of dol.		10, 321	1		11, 188	\		10,702			10, 638			{
Revenue from sales to consumers, total_thous. 01 doldodo		463, 254			761, 627			432, 203			562, 197 234, 715			
Industrial and commercialdo		331, 773			396, 569			338, 900			312, 040			
		FO	ODST	UFFS	AND	TOBA	CCO			<u> </u>	!		·	
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	<u> </u>									<u> </u>				
eer: Productiontthous, of bbl	5, 775	6, 169	6, 406	6, 629	7,855	7, 927	8, 733	9, 394	9, 590	8, 734	6, 497	6, 500		
Taxable withdrawalsdo	6, 129	6, 296	5, 625	5,803	6, 790	6, 751	8, 182	8,673	8,777	9,015	6, 424	6, 970		
Stocks, end of month tdodo	9, 427	8,896	9, 291	9, 734	10, 290	11, 097	11, 128	11, 264	11, 515	10, 677	10, 344	9, 753	1	
Production thous, of tax gal	31, 189	23, 033	17, 458	16,888	19, 181	17, 652	18, 617	15, 862	8, 531	12, 178	20, 386	34, 134		
thous, of wine gal	20, 856	23,847	13, 371	14, 616 11, 523	11,400	16, 257	17, 628 13, 252	16, 403	14, 893	16, 784	16,572	22, 321		
Tax-paid withdrawalstthous. of tax gal Stocks, end of monthtdo	16, 731 833, 201	10, 486 840, 638	9, 279 846, 286	847, 965	13, 528 850, 415	13, 736 851, 268	854, 709	13, 020 854, 755	10, 565 851, 634	11, 269 849, 082	14, 269 844, 208	21, 817 835, 948		
Importsthous, of proof gal. Whisky:	3, 620	2, 504	1, 521	1,762	1,868	1,840	2,022	2,086	1,748	1, 927	2, 414	3, 580		
Production t thous, of tax gal	13, 538	12,716	10,682	10, 614 6, 130	12, 268	11, 426	11, 592 6, 280	10,082	5, 799	7, 191	7,847	10, 971		
Tax-paid withdrawalst do	8, 978 719, 656	5, 671 724, 706	4,899 728,418	729, 962	7, 051 731, 805	6, 910 733 . 530	736, 196	6, 277 737, 709	4, 554 737, 445	5, 470 736, 573	7, 469 734, 041	11, 120 729, 660		
Imports thous, of proof gal.	3, 282	2, 253	1, 346	1, 562	1,685	1,646	1,840	1,915	1,619	1, 721	2, 166	3, 258		
thous, of proof gal.	9, 930 8, 761	5,800 4,906	4, 799 3, 918	6, 223 5, 476	6, 921 6, 015	7, 219 6, 230	6,848 5,722	6, 677 5, 515	5, 331 4, 442	6, 052 4, 885	7,871	13, 497 12, 019		
ines and distilling materials:	0, 701	4,900	9, 910	3,470	0,013	0, 230	3, 122	3, 313	4, 442	4, 880	6, 792	12,019		
Effervescent wines: Production thous. of wine gal	160	200	139	286	184	273	238	237	125	220	168	205		
Taxable withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do	247 1, 346	279 1, 257	131 1, 246	96 1,419	136 1, 453	123 1,590	147 1,662	155 1,720	93 1,738	137 1,801	200 1,751	276 1,648		
Importsdo	132	116	46	34	38	52	62	46	35	1, 501	1, 751	101		
Still wines: Production tdo	43, 340	10, 105	3, 196	1,994	1,856	1,656	1, 420	1, 375	1, 237	2, 531	30,528	71, 849		
Taxable withdrawals \$1do	13, 369 214, 698	12,867 207,560	10, 894 197, 964	11, 286 186, 738	12, 816 175, 668	11,051 165, 224	11, 039 154, 632	10, 326 143, 082	9, 283 134, 294	10, 290 125, 296	12,688	14, 615		
Stocks, end of month§‡dododododo	889	756	563	524	544	561	629	483	456	412	144, 102 580	680		
Distilling materials produced at wineries:do DAIRY PRODUCTS	93, 598	27, 478	6, 602	2, 185	741	617	782	555	1, 163	8, 067	76,378	142, 607		
utter, creamery: Production (factory) ‡thous. of lb	92, 832	105 842	114, 235	113, 030	129, 300	136, 010	150 480	148, 155	128, 155	110, 200	93, 125	r 92, 960	90, 605	
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	202, 204	163, 136	131, 664	97, 907	87, 840	78, 882	82, 685	113, 318	133, 918	118, 217	90, 252	62, 261	39, 610	l
Price, wholesale, 92-score (New York)dol. per lbheese:	. 584	. 588	. 580	. 581	. 580	. 587	. 594	. 594	. 594	. 601	. 613	. 620	. 632	٠
Production (factory), total thous. of lb. American, whole milk the do	85, 447 55, 885	91, 828 59, 490	96, 775 65, 085	97, 025 65, 815	119, 070 83, 000	129, 185 95, 035	154, 465 117, 645	158, 420 122, 440	134, 090 102, 410	116, 970 87, 220	102, 445 74, 135	98, 010 68, 100	90, 700 61, 400	
Stocks, cold storage, end of month, totaldo	531, 094	518, 885	496, 746	464, 397	460, 421	456, 279	484, 154	524, 505	551, 334	554, 518	533, 107	489, 385	455, 279	
American, whole milkdo Importsdo Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chi-	505, 435 6, 890	492, 124 5, 795	469, 336 3, 294	438, 209 3, 488	433, 358 5, 114	426, 887 4, 603	451, 571 4, 298	486, 883 3, 762	512, 474 3, 168	513, 625 3, 862	493, 648 5, 589	448, 857 5, 609	415, 817	
Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chi-	. 379	.378	. 375	.369	. 369	. 372	. 382	. 384	. 381	. 382	. 384	. 390	.390	١.
cago)doi. per lb_ condensed and evaporated milk: Production, case goods: \$\frac{1}{2}\$	1							}	,,,,,			.000		'
Condensed (sweetened) thous. of lb Evaporated (unsweetened) do	3, 838	3, 881	3, 150	4, 300	3, 410	4, 650	5, 140	6, 140	6, 290	6, 640	5, 520	5, 670	6, 370	
Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month:	i	152, 479	164, 500	170, 900	208, 950	240, 100	300, 700	304, 100	266, 700	232, 600	189, 100	164, 200	146, 500	
Condensed (sweetened) thous. of lb Evaporated (unsweetened) do	7, 556 274, 432	4, 752 213, 202	6, 222 157, 214	8, 230 110, 578	8, 133 111, 613	7, 038 124, 880	6, 873 169, 225	7,550 311,983	7, 937 401, 894	8, 192 434, 536	8, 761 425, 545	9, 265 7 383, 451	10, 391 310, 371	
Exports:		,		·	i '	i '								ļ
Condensed (sweetened)do Evaporated (unsweetened)do	1, 512 17, 445	2,009 12,243	834 16, 273	714 16, 816	2, 774 11, 183	3, 293 12, 346	2, 410 9, 645	4, 201 12, 838	3, 540 14, 251	6, 402 12, 772	2, 191 14, 622	5,053 14,972		
Price, wholesale, U. S. average: Evaporated (unsweetened)dol. per case	5. 64	5. 71	5.71	5. 69	5. 68	5. 68	5.75	5. 88	5. 92	5. 93	5, 93	5. 93	5.93	
luid milk: Production ‡mil. of lb	8, 668	9, 158	9,604	9, 582	11, 024	11,512	12, 974	12, 656	11, 697	10, 794	9, 660		8, 757	9,
Utilization in mfd. dairy productsdo	3,075	3, 453	3,679	3,680	4, 282	4,592	5, 309	5,345	4,637	3, 993	3, 387	9,450 73,285	3, 120	9,
Price, wholesale, U. S. average*dol. per 100 lb Pry milk:	4.43	4. 36	4. 24	4. 14	3.98	3.84	3.86	3.85	3. 98	4. 11	4.30	4.48	4.59	
Production: 1	0 000	0.110	7 075	9 000	0.405	0.450	11 075	10 050	10 600	0.150	9.000	7 050	2 400	
Dry whole milk thous. of lb. Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) dodo	8, 663 81, 083	9, 118 104, 918	7, 975 120, 100	8, 800 123, 800	9, 425 147, 700	9, 450 162, 700	11, 275 176, 500	10, 850 176, 300	10, 600 131, 400	9, 150 98, 000	8, 000 79, 500	7, 350 79, 800	6, 400 83, 300	
Stocks, manufacturers', end of month:		8,587	8, 883	8, 914	8, 304	8, 522	11, 397	12,004	15, 192	14, 274	13, 118	11,725	11, 390	
Dry whole milkdododo	81,020	80, 763	83, 883	81,719	91, 928	100, 980	120, 430	147, 591	140, 920	118, 582	98, 903	76, 559	67, 121	
Exports: Dry whole milkdo	3, 244	5, 938	2, 015	4, 710	4, 340	3, 661	3, 951	3, 880	2,854	3, 774	3, 820	2, 692		
Nonfat dry milk solids (human food) dodo Price, wholesale, nonfat dry milk solids (human	26, 148	4, 701	22, 925	26, 720	17, 236	11, 929	26, 127	29, 336	34, 993	16, 898	19, 274	42, 371		
food), U. S. averagedol. per lb	. 154	. 154	. 154	. 154	. 154	, 154	. 153	. 152	. 151	. 151	. 152	. 152	.152	ł

Revisions for 1953 and for the 1st and 2d quarters of 1954 and 1955 are available upon request. Tack include data not shown separately. †Revisions for the indicated items and for the periods specified are available upon request as follows: Alcoholic beverages, July-November 1954; dairy products—butter, cheese (total and American), evaporated milk, and nonfat dry milk solids, January 1953-September 1955; condensed milk and dry whole milk, January 1954-September 1955; fluid milk, production, January 1951-December 1964.

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

§Data include vermouth and aperitif wines other than vermouth.

*New series, representing average price received by farmers for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers; data prior to January 1955 will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and		55		1		1	1	19	56		,			1
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Dece ber
	FOO	DDSTU	JFFS	AND	ТОВА	CCO-	-Conti	nued						
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES						i								
Apples: Production (crop estimate) thous, of bu- Shipments, carlot no. of carloads. Stocks, cold storage, end of month thous, of bu-	2, 935	1 106, 357 2, 864	2, 342	2, 511 13, 931	3, 105	2, 929	2,035	639	265	57	554	2, 357	2, 036	2 97, 6 1, 8
Citrus fruits, carlot shipmentsno, of carloads	34, 854 4, 719	27, 321 10, 928	20, 618 8, 398	13, 931 8, 907	8, 137 11, 436	3, 863 10, 457	1, 302 12, 249	389 9, 469	134 5, 855	267 5, 401	6, 317 4, 342	38, 090 4, 017	34, 147 6, 284	9,6
Frozen fruits, juices, and vegetables: Stocks, cold storage, end of month: Fruits thous, of lb. Fruit juices do	444, 087	420, 092	389, 245	341, 964	300, 058	256, 029	279, 723	368, 954	447, 013	476, 719	489, 423	483, 068	468, 097	
vegetablesdo	245, 393 663, 160	249, 910 624, 049	321, 536 558, 178	398, 941 495, 546	399, 902 450, 388	434, 967 427, 200	538, 673 415, 357	550, 716 481, 368	506, 264 588, 076	457, 801 751, 065	409, 656 868, 687	354, 871 914, 895	293, 421 894, 352	
Production (crop estimate) thous, of cwt_Shipments, carlot	14,812	1227, 046 15, 578	18, 558	18, 039	23, 446	19, 633	19, 049	18, 705	11, 173	10, 164	10, 171	12, 505	13, 487	² 243, 12,
dol. per 100 lb GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS	3. 206	2.881	4. 175	4. 070	4.795	5. 695	6. 542	6.600	5. 925	4. 635	3. 515	7 3. 394	» 3. 501	
Exports (barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat)_thous. of bu	39, 136	44, 355	42, 159	38, 480	58 , 3 86	60, 227	71,850	71, 976	60, 162	61, 558	52, 937	64, 899		
Barley: Production (crop estimate)doReceipts, principal marketsdoStocks, domestic, end of month:	13, 319	1 401, 225 13, 975	13, 013	8, 913	15, 721	16, 485	22, 829	20, 327	20, 435	25 041	14 010	0.056	11 001	² 372,
	26, 149	27, 038	25, 275	24, 980	21, 747	23, 834	28, 720	35, 980	45, 145	35, 041 52, 566	14, 212 51, 447	9, 956 47, 127	11, 821 43, 798	40,
Commercial	5, 050	189, 510 7, 848	4, 661	4, 549	116, 642 8, 418	11, 750	10, 384	³ 39, 499 10, 637	9, 039	6, 751	226, 669 7, 286	6, 238		
No. 2, malting dol. per bu- No. 3, straight do	1, 251 1, 130	1. 235 1. 116	1. 239 1. 099	1, 235 1, 056	1. 275 1. 123	1. 313 1. 194	1.311 1.201	1. 244 1. 123	1. 276 1. 193	1. 279 1. 211	1. 253 1. 179	1. 257 1. 172	1, 320 1, 276	1.
Corn: Production (crop estimate)mil, of bu Grindings wet processthous of bu	11, 590	1 3, 230 11, 188	11, 686	12, 036	11, 963	11, 142	12, 329	11, 099	11, 391	12, 694	11 479	13, 050	11, 819	23,
Grindings, wet process thous. of bu. Receipts, principal markets\$. do. Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial do.	51, 592 65, 517	22, 843 70, 910	22, 993 73, 496	23, 305	26, 727 79, 860	27, 442 84, 202	26, 672 87, 270	16, 899 78, 045	17, 556	17, 663	11, 473 16, 527	46, 379	47, 353	
On farms mil. of bu Exports, including meal thous. of bu	10, 855	2, 191. 4 12, 344	8, 554	76, 559 7, 149	1, 500. 4 7, 873	10, 344	11, 751	993. 3 9, 316	6, 608	63, 647 5, 944	63, 358 3 300. 6 6, 313	79, 865	99, 862	93,
Prices, wholesale: No. 3, yellow (Chicago)dol. per bu_ Weighted average, 5 markets, all gradesdo	1. 173 1. 201	1. 250 1. 269	1. 245 1. 268	1. 259. 1. 285	1, 321 1, 327	1. 452 1. 497	1. 523 1. 521	1. 531 1. 524	1. 525 1. 548	1. 571 1. 542	1. 596 1. 484	1. 296 1. 320	1.339 1.331	1.
Oats: Production (crop estimate)mil, of bu-		1 1, 503								:				2 1.
Receipts, principal markets§thous. of bu- Stocks, domestic, end of month:	6, 349	8,887	11, 313	6, 855	5, 432	5, 404	9, 350	10, 757	21,062	22, 108	8, 508	4, 737	4, 052	
Commercial do On farms do Exports, including oatmeal do	27, 283	26, 575 981, 205 2, 765	27, 733	27, 333 1, 186	24, 760 566, 411 893	21, 916 4, 037	21, 697	27, 585 3 271, 674 2, 072	34, 655	41, 287	38, 424 928, 978	31, 285	25, 223	21,
Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago)_dol. per bu-	. 635	. 694	. 668	. 655	. 661	. 682	3, 386 . 708	. 724	2, 823 . 736	3, 675 . 733	4, 191 . 715	3, 836 . 733	. 824	
Rice: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bags♀ California:		1 55, 941												2 47,
Receipts, domestic, rough thous. of lb. Shipments from mills, milled rice do Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end	66, 097 24, 959	46, 122 21, 970	69, 504 35, 426	59, 401 38, 185	57, 841 30, 936	46, 331 22, 791	50, 211 35, 691	35, 037 38, 186	68, 841 31, 314	90, 99 3 56, 065	132, 302 94, 494	173, 326 79, 243	99, 461 73, 695	
of month thous. of lb. Southern States (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.):	95, 868	101, 792	106, 170	100, 920	103, 365	106, 868	99, 246	65, 541	72, 683	75, 444	64, 750	94, 041	85, 123	
Receipts, rough, at mills	241, 850 121, 168	61, 953 112, 522	29, 721 108, 851	40, 692 103, 244	33, 313 114, 555	25, 092 72, 920	8, 680 119, 497	11, 394 105, 550	18, 196 84, 522			851, 623 178, 225	159, 556 126, 296	
hasis), end of month. mil. of lb. Exports thous of lb. Price, wholesale, head, clean (N. O.) dol. per lb.	1, 127. 8 128, 445 . 093	1, 054. 0 70, 735 . 093	956. 6 32, 417 . 091	875. 5 48, 607 . 089	708. 9 120, 183 . 086	533. 7 61, 901 . 086	430. 5 61, 458 . 089	548. 5 101, 470 . 084	450. 3 172, 441 . 085	387.7 278, 597 . 083	804.9 r153, 605 . 083	1, 221. 1 247, 066 . 085	1, 192. 3 p. 085	
Rye: Production (crop estimate)thous, of bu-		1 29, 055												2 21.
Receipts. principal marketssdo Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis)dol. per bu	1, 674 8, 414 1, 026	1, 553 8, 369 1, 156	820 6, 731 1, 160	440 5, 280 1. 216	552 4, 296 1, 222	1, 666 4, 080 1, 241	4, 401 5, 737 1. 164	5, 428 9, 503 1, 151	4, 038 10, 058 1, 329	2, 780 11, 175 1. 374	1,074 10,517 1.435	1, 118 9, 143 1, 465	680 8, 109 1, 471	8, 1.
Wheat: Production (crop estimate), totalmil. of bu		1 934.7												2 99
Spring wheat do Winter wheat tdo Receipts, principal markets thous. of bu	24, 768	1 229. 9 1 704. 8 21, 007	28, 577	26, 046	23, 929	29, 874	26, 851	54, 981	106, 118	64, 697	39, 257	31, 241	28, 212	² 26 ² 73
Disppearancedo	202 000	242, 928	250 515		221, 880	220, 000	207.042	292, 860		-	234, 816			
Canada (Canadian wheat) do United States, domestic, total mil. of bu Commercial thous of bu	363, 288 421, 248	364, 732 1, 542, 0 403, 181	358, 515 390, 669	349, 280 381, 756	339, 863 1, 322, 6 366, 412	330, 693 357, 301	327, 943 341, 277	336, 269 31, 033. 9 3332, 323	359, 861 412, 859	351, 092 428, 737	341, 218 1, 735, 6 427, 437	348, 506 407, 157	352, 461 390, 199	372,
Interior mills, elevators, and warehouse thous. of bu Merchant millsdodo		550, 101 126, 878			503, 572 102, 455			3 443, 643 3 64, 641			629, 667 141, 319			
Exports, total, including flourdo	19, 480	320, 800 20, 503	25, 093	24, 949	218, 164 40, 361	33, 701	45, 873	3 67, 716 49, 546	40, 876	43, 503	33, 984	42, 031		
Prices, wholesale:	14, 702	15, 984	21, 161	21, 374	35, 834	28, 877	41, 658	44, 378	37, 138	39, 326	28, 834	36, 212		
No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) dol. per bu. No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City) do. No. 2, red winter (St. Louis) do.	2. 511 2. 207 2. 043	2. 487 2. 253 2. 153	2. 447 2. 242 2. 156	2. 429 2. 216 2. 225	2. 475 2. 285 2. 206	2. 481 2. 333 2. 327 2. 445	2. 481 2. 242 2. 176	2. 457 2. 100 1. 992	2. 488 2. 087 2. 020	2. 381 2. 190 2. 125	2. 393 2. 282 2. 221	2. 428 2. 310 2. 185	2. 495 2. 358 2. 358	2. 2. 2.

r Revised. p Preliminary. 1 Revised estimate of 1955 crop. 2 December 1 estimate of 1956 crop.
3 Old crop only; new grain not reported until beginning of new crop year (July for barley, oats, and wheat; October for corn).
\$ Toledo included beginning with June 1955.
\$\text{Q} Bags of 100 \text{lb}.
\$\text{The total includes wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins; such data are not included in the breakdown of stocks.
\$ Prior to the August 1956 Survey, data were reported in thousands of 60-lb. bushels.

	10)55	1					10)56					
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber		Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	FOO	DSTU	JFFS	AND '	ТОВА	CCO-	-Conti	nued		·	·		·	
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS—Continued														
Wheat flour:	ļ													
Production: Flour‡thous. of sacks (100 lb.)	19, 760	19, 318	19, 490	17, 861	19, 226	17, 378	18, 639	17, 648	17, 697	20, 420	19,889	21,898	20, 054	
Operations, percent of capacity Short tons	88. 3 384, 694	86. 3 376, 700	87. 1 379, 505	79. 5 347, 255	81. 7 369, 080	77. 4 334, 955	79. 2 362, 902	78. 4 341, 813	78. 6 347, 871	82. 8 393, 879	97. 3 377, 812	88. 9 416, 796		
Grindings of wheat!thous, of bu_Stocks held by mills, end of quarter	45, 493	44, 468	44, 818	41, 055	44, 044	39, 945	42, 878	40, 563	41, 266	46, 875	45, 540	50, 182	45, 845	
thous. of sacks (100 lb.)		5,078			5, 213			4, 715			r 5, 292			
Exports do Prices, wholesale:	2,050	1, 940	1,688	1, 534	1, 943	2,070	1,809	2, 218	1,604	r 1, 793	2, 210	2, 498		
Spring, short patents (Minneapolis) dol. per sack (100 lb.) Winter, hard, short patents (Kansas City)do	6. 165 5. 625	6. 075 5. 760	6. 180 5. 625	6. 220 5. 600	6. 110 5. 775	6. 215 5. 725	6. 115 5. 725	6. 195 5. 735	6. 310 5. 425	6, 040 5. 625	7 6. 050 7 5. 655	5. 950 5. 710		
LIVESTOCK Cattle and calves:								1						ļ
Slaughter (federally inspected): Calves thous. of animals.	700	633	602	586	647	604	606	596	610	691	661	872	763	
Cattle do Receipts, principal markets do Receipt do Receipts do Receipt do Receipt do Receipt do Receipt do Receip	1, 662 2, 674	1, 617 2, 091	1, 697 2, 354	1, 484 1, 870	1, 566 1, 905	1, 545 2, 046	1, 646 2, 124	1, 679 2, 146	1,728 2,543	1,774 2,686	1,617	1, 959 3, 554	1, 807 2, 689	
Shipments, feeder, to 9 corn-belt Statesdo	734	420	249	183	196	216	196	201	2, 343	580	734	1, 081	794	
Beef steers (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City) do	20. 84 16. 92	20.30 15.89	20.01 17.13	18.85 17.04	18. 89 17. 44	19.87 17.81	20. 12 17. 68	20. 79 17. 02	22. 28 17. 36	25. 61 17. 88	27. 31 17. 22	26. 00 17. 31	23. 97 17. 29	21. 65 16. 67
Calves, vealers (Chicago)do	22.00	24.00	28.00	28.00	24. 50	24. 50	25. 25	22. 50	22. 50	23. 50		22. 50	p 22. 50	
Slaughter (federally inspected)thous, of animals Receipts, principal marketsdo Prices:	6, 857 4, 099	7, 324 4, 056	6, 705 3, 908	5, 922 3, 262	6, 327 3, 294	5, 252 2, 895	4, 875 2, 749	4, 326 2, 480	4, 199 2, 485	4, 559 2, 499		6, 347 3, 511	6, 559 3, 483	
Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb.	12.01	10.38	11.08	12.03	12.63	14.60	15. 50	15. 40	15. 23	16. 12	16. 01	15. 55	14, 59	16, 32
Hog-corn price ratio bu. of corn equal in value to 100 lb, of live hog	711.1	9.2	9.4	10. 2	10. 2	10.8	11.2	11.0	10.6	11.2	10.8	13.0	11.7	13.3
Sheep and lambs: Slaughter (federally inspected)thous. of animals	1, 162	1, 155	1, 329	1, 163	1, 216	1, 129	1,063	1,084	1, 168	1, 268	1, 167	1, 439	1, 139	
Receipts, principal markets do Shipments, feeder, to 9 corn-belt States do Shipments, feeder, to 9 corn-belt States do Shipments	1, 273 247	1, 091 161	1, 248 160	994 121	1, 087 139	1, 146 115	1,054 121	1,047 113	1, 184 151	1, 403 361	1, 770 677	1, 948 802	1,085	
Prices, wholesale: Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb_ Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha)do	18. 62 17. 88	18. 25 16. 68	19.00 16.96	20.00 18.60	20. 12 2 18. 18	20. 75 (1)	26.00 2 20.00	23. 75 19. 55	22.75 18.12	22. 00 18. 41	20. 50 19. 00	20. 00 18. 71		19.38 17.84
MEATS				İ										
Total meats: Production (carcass weight, leaf lard out), inspected	0.054	0.040	0.010	0.010	0.100	1.000	1.040	1.005	1.050		1 000		0.050	1
slaughter mil. of lb- Stocks (excluding lard), cold storage, end of month	2, 254	2, 340	2, 312	2,018	2, 128	1, 930	1,942	1,865	1,853	1,883	1,832	2, 282	1	ļ
Exports (including lard) mil. of lb	601 91 28	777 98 21	858 95 25	884 77 21	879 90 21	861 82 25	781 93 24	694 69 23	593 66 24	461 63 29	412 7 67 17	449 81 20		1
Beef and veal: Production, inspected slaughterdo	970. 3	961, 5	1, 034. 8	909. 9	958. 9	945. 0	1,006.2	1,001.8	1, 020. 8	1, 026. 0		1, 128. 4		1
Stocks, cold storage, end of month thous. of lb. Exports do	176, 613 2, 349	224, 391 3, 743	230, 316 6, 339	212, 794 9, 353	205, 748 7, 262	187, 985 3, 744	168, 995 2, 178	149, 260 6, 089	140, 703 6, 500	131, 379 3, 023	128, 430	163, 026 11, 929	221, 025	
Imports do. Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, steer carcasses, choice	12, 150	6, 913	7, 708	7, 169	8, 528	8, 998	6, 428	8,618	9, 920	15, 192		9, 486		
(600-700 lbs.) (New York)dol. per lb Lamb and mutton:	. 376	. 362	. 368	. 347	. 336	. 354	. 358	. 367	. 388	. 443	. 486	. 452	. 417	. 390
Production, inspected slaughter thous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of month do	52, 853 9, 884	53, 849 10, 630	64, 032 10, 566	56, 948 10, 060	59, 290 9, 875	53, 754 8, 976	47, 254 8, 481	46, 211 8, 620	50, 571 7, 975	55, 246 9, 002		63, 531 11, 203	52, 150 12, 099	
Pork (including lard), production, inspected slaughter mil, of lb	1, 230. 5	1, 324. 9		1	1, 109, 4	931. 3	888. 7	817. 5	781. 6	801. 5			1	İ
Pork (excluding lard): Production, inspected slaughterthous. of lb	1	967, 766	883, 358	772, 981	803, 772	681, 626	650, 629	599, 853	577, 249	1	1	817, 159		
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo	306, 714	420, 816 6, 358	481, 602 8, 386	517, 991	514, 124 6, 197	510, 230 5, 804	457, 395 6, 807	393, 538 5, 277	306, 727 4, 602	203, 596 4, 499	165, 514	167, 955 5, 897	254, 057	
Imports do Prices, wholesale:		11, 782	15, 309	7, 609 11, 594	11, 276	14, 029	15, 885	13, 099	12, 626	11, 363		8, 436		
Hams, smoked, compositedol. per lb_ Fresh loins, 8-12 lb. average (New York)do	. 454	. 448	. 446 . 346	. 459 . 365	. 486	. 503 . 425	. 501 . 478	. 534	. 526	. 515		7 . 466 . 444		421
Lard: Production, inspected slaughter thous, of lb.	235, 332	261, 249	240, 907	203, 189	224, 101	182, 846	174, 120	159, 086	149,603	1	1	199,618	1	1
Stocks, dry and cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo	98, 426 66, 532	146, 985 69, 813	183, 615 3 65, 355	209, 930 48, 327	232, 719 62, 228	226, 017 59, 328	210, 864 68, 955	203, 206 44, 762	178, 461 42, 213	141, 056 40, 893	123, 398	106, 352 46, 813	103, 484	
Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago) dol. per lb.	. 138	. 125	. 123	. 138	. 135	. 145	. 153	. 138	. 138	. 155	.155	7.158		
POULTRY AND EGGS										-				ĺ
Poultry: Receipts, 5 marketsthous. of lb	80, 480	74, 756	47, 239	43, 725	48, 423	47, 203	55, 444	55, 987	57, 090	67, 334	69, 299	90, 080	90, 347	75, 226
Stocks, cold storage (frozen), end of monthdo Price, wholesale, live fowls, heavy type, No. 1	259, 687	228, 378	214, 723	188, 351	155, 096	132, 812	120, 001	119, 649	126, 769	164, 422	235, 159	361, 756	366, 145	
(Chicago)dol. per lb Eggs:	į	. 235	. 250	. 240	. 260	. 250	. 250	. 225	. 190	. 185	i	. 150	p. 147	
Production, farm millions Dried egg production thous. of lb.	4, 677	4, 976 489	5, 161 660	5, 152 1, 459	5, 768 2, 612	5, 591 2, 870	5, 557 3, 308	4, 961 2, 464	4, 752 1, 644	4, 559 1, 435	4, 435 1, 315	4, 818 1, 205		
Stocks, cold storage, end of month: Shell thous. of cases	333	111	299	306	309	638	1, 200	1, 453	1, 259	1,020	727	616	522	
Frozenthous, of lb_ Price, wholesale, extras, large (Chicago)	101, 395	74, 354	50, 525	42, 473	61,604	94, 569	140, 048	172, 366	177, 427	167, 943	152, 015	131, 547	109, 568	
dol. per doz.	. 501	. 514	. 447	.398	. 406	.396	.392	.371	. 414	.382	. 459	. 437	. 400	.344
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS	1												1	1
Confectionery, manufacturers' saleso - thous. of dol. 'ocoa or cacao beans:	1	100,000	90, 983	92, 710	86, 087	73, 121	72, 415	1	54, 961	73, 362	· ·	⁷ 120, 685		
Imports (incl. shells) long tons Price, wholesale, Accra (New York) dol. per lb.	21, 336 324	18, 462 . 324	31, 955 . 293	26, 204 . 275	27, 154 . 265	21, 195 . 263		22, 318 . 261	20, 575 . 290	14, 916 . 283		11, 845 . 255	p . 266	
a riory in account account (110 in 10 and 111 and 11 por 10 and	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	}	1	1 .200	1 . 250	1

r Revised. r Preliminary. ¹ No quotation. ² Average for 2 weeks. ³ Data for January–June 1956 include exports of shortenings (chief weight animal fat); such exports averaged 98,000 pounds per month in 1955. ‡Revisions for wheat flour production and wheat grindings (January 1954–July 1955) and for egg production (1950–54) will be shown later. ♂Revisions for 1954 and 1955 appear in the November 1956 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and		55		 -	,			195	6					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Dece be
	FOO	DSTU	JFFS	AND '	ТОВА	cco-	-Conti	nued						•
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con.														
Coffee: Clearances from Brazil, totalthous. of bags	1, 661	1, 126	1, 228	1, 978	1, 201	1, 204	1, 562	1, 464	1, 379	1, 397	1, 415	1, 449	1, 326	
To United States	914 564	657 831	821 704	1, 307 793	711 770	728 753	988 772	940 872	804 981	868 891	899 1, 063	885 1, 030	700 1, 111	1
Imports do Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York)	2, 146	1,892	1, 885	2.182	2, 394	1,388	1, 616	1,803	2,071	1, 446	1, 993	1. 466	1, 111	
dol. per lb	. 540	. 530	. 535	. 575	. 560	. 565	. 573	. 580	, 588	. 603	. 615	r. 603	. 602	
ish: Stocks, cold storage, end of monththous, of lb	188, 953	175, 297	163, 178	140, 878	127, 459	122, 741	124, 218	144, 144	163, 506	178, 785	195, 648	200, 838	203, 603	
ngar: Cuban stocks, raw, end of month														
thous, of Spanish tons United States: Deliveries and supply (raw basis):	r 1, 902	1, 882	1, 457	2, 482	3, 707	4, 257	4, 022	3, 581	3, 181	2, 432	1, 523	1, 148	973	
Production and receipts: Productionshort tons	752, 375	528, 238	116, 347	39, 789	38, 740	22, 411	37, 008	50, 750	20,060	14,675	113, 448	591, 151		
Entries from off-shore do Hawaii and Puerto Rico do	449, 748 168, 780	164, 908 88, 590	547, 340 115, 080	521, 462 149, 339	608, 051 146, 223	584, 640 181, 119	635, 828 238, 419	601, 064 219, 224	666, 510 187, 036	741, 221 246, 680	593, 213 184, 476	456, 306 282, 385	282, 508 189, 762	
Deliveries, total do do	609, 182	571, 554	675, 455	619, 401	716, 555	746, 474	732, 440	803, 328	869, 070	916, 359	815, 887	835, 506		
Deliveries, total do do For domestic consumption do Governort do	604, 932 4, 250	569, 169 2, 385	633, 079 42, 376	613, 522 5, 879	699, 165 17, 390	711, 784 34, 690	720, 001 12, 439	781, 578 21, 750	865, 344 3, 726	910,060 6, 299	811, 798 4, 089	7830, 168 5, 238	663, 548	
For export do Stocks, raw and refined, end of month thous, of short tons	1, 717	1,918	1, 881	1, 861	1, 761	1,618	1, 587	1, 427	1, 231	1,000	888		1	1
Exportsshort tons	909	1, 003	9, 721	11, 961	400	17, 082	33, 920	29, 261	456	519	625	r 1, 101 928	1, 700	
Imports: Raw sugar, totaldo	265, 534	185, 267	347, 346	355,572	348, 430	317, 420	345, 178	376, 216	353, 752	392, 328	353, 122	246, 276		
From Cuba do From Philippine Islands do	242, 385 16, 513	177, 067 4, 480	238, 517 106, 024	263, 097 92, 452	237, 057 111, 368	222, 285 92, 371	247, 928 97, 232	233, 526 142, 688	260, 125 87, 803	288, 159 84, 648	272, 280 69, 743	+202,930		.1
From Philippine Islands do Refined sugar, total do From Cuba do	7, 334 5, 677	698 416	36, 394 20, 526	45, 627 34, 474	68, 556 60, 368	55, 122 49, 664	41, 288 40, 775	40, 099 36, 120	7 51, 124 7 49, 871	42,391 41,060	3, 687 765	5, 722		. l
Prices (New York): Raw, wholesale	. 059	. 058	. 059	. 059	. 060	. 061	. 061	. 060	. 061	1		1		
Refined:		i	1]		i		1	. 061	. 061		p . 063	
Retail§ dol. per 5 lb. Wholesale dol. per 1b. ea, imports thous. of lb.	. 501 . 085	. 501 . 085	. 500 . 085	. 499	. 499	. 499	. 500	. 500	. 500	. 500	. 500		. 512 p. 088	
ea, importsthous. of lb	9,460	6, 718	9, 381	8, 174	10, 498	7, 786	6, 964	9, 728	7,564	7, 560	9, 605	7, 696		
TOBACCO	!						ļ							
Production (crop estimate)mil. of lb		1 2, 193										-		. 3
Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quarter totalmil. of lb		5, 175			5, 030			4, 587			4, 783			
Domestic: Cigar leafdo		310			376			352			317			
Air-cured, fire-cured, flue-cured, and miscellaneous domestic mil. of lb.		4, 671	ŀ		4, 420			4, 019	-		4, 270			
Foreign grown:		19			21			21			22	ì		ì
Cigar leaf do Cigarette tobacco do do Cigarette tobacco do do do do do do do do do do do do do		175	10.000		213	00.00	05.400	195	00.004		174			
Exports, including scrap and stemsthous. of lb Imports, including scrap and stemsdo	64, 358 10, 383	44, 678 7, 660	46, 228 10, 795	29, 151 9, 415	27, 760 9, 534	30, 295 9, 741	35, 489 11, 096	30, 505 9, 304	23, 094 10, 193	36, 108 11, 206	80, 588 9, 603	70, 201 11, 506		
fanufactured products: Production, manufactured tobacco. totaldo	16, 179	13, 194	15, 567	15,021	16, 041	16,029	16, 737	15, 457	12, 467	17, 247	15, 088	17, 801	15, 346	
Chewing, plug, and twist do do do do do do do do do do do do do	6, 627 6, 304	5, 347 4, 747	6, 509 5, 704	6, 227 5, 499	6, 361 6, 497	6, 185 6, 582	6, 723 6, 641	6, 787 5, 415	5, 567 4, 770	7, 020 6, 707	6, 021 6, 189	6, 964 7, 205	6, 331 5, 970	
Snuff	3, 249	3, 100	3, 354	3, 295	3, 184	3, 262	3, 373	3, 254	2, 131	3, 520	2, 879	3, 632	3, 045	
Consumption (withdrawals): Cigarettes (small):														-
Tax-paid millions do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2, 416 32, 644	2, 570 27, 357	2, 091 32, 871	2, 132 30, 733	2, 523 32, 471	2, 430 30, 185	2, 751 36, 164	2, 941 34, 303	2, 497 31, 032	2, 881 37, 560	2, 954 30, 403	2, 674 37, 193	2, 585 33, 585	
Cigars (large), tax-paidthousands Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid	613, 199	432, 028	453, 272	463, 104	501, 912	501, 228	553, 654	477, 276	428, 309	514, 905	456, 019	549, 541	632, 063	
Exports, cigarettes	16, 909 1, 226	13, 115 1, 219	15, 298 1, 146	14, 721 960	15, 702 1, 250	15, 761 1, 284	16, 593 1, 410	14, 969 1, 567	12, 321 1, 507	17, 158 1, 346	14, 644 1, 551	17, 245 1, 312	14, 949	
Price (wholesale), cigarettes, manufacturer to whole	1,220	1,213	1,110	000	1,200	1, 201	1, 110	1,001	1,007	1,010	1,001	1,01		
saler and jobber, f. o. b. destination dol. per thous	3. 938	3. 938	3. 938	3. 938	3. 938	3. 938	3. 938	3. 938	3. 938	3. 938	3, 938	3. 938	p 3. 938	
	1	L	EATH	ER AN	ND PR	ODUC	TS		<u>'</u>	<u> </u>	<u>'</u>	;		
HIDES AND SKINS			1					i			i	1	1	1
mports, total hides and skins?thous. of lb	9, 640	8, 357	12,088	13, 147	15, 337	15, 445	18, 316	14, 833	11, 421	14, 545	7, 761	9, 772		
Calf and kip skinsthous, of pieces.	81 70	61	237	88	47 25	86 42	132	83 21	135	74 34	69	57		
Cattle hides do Goat and kid skins do	2, 412	2,904	2,749	2, 674	2,074	2,611	2, 666	2, 256	2,623	2, 534	1,798	1, 759		
Sheep and lamb skins dodorices, wholesale (Chicago):	890	529	1, 326	2, 306	4, 473	3, 494	3, 594	4,012	1, 454	3, 451	882		İ	1
Calískins, packer, heavy, 9½/15 lbdol. per lb Hides, steer, heavy, native, over 53 lbdo	. 500	. 500	. 500	.500	. 513	. 525	. 500	. 500	. 500	. 500	. 525		p. 488 p. 128	ļ
LEATHER														
roduction:	836	807	874	802	819	759	701	644	496	668	586	-90	ř	
Calf and whole kipthous, of skins Cattle hide and side kipthous, of hides and kips	2, 237	2, 255	2, 202	2, 305	2, 262	2, 165	2, 364	2,076	1,731	2, 224	1,970			-
Goat and kid thous, of skins. Sheep and lamb do	2, 243 2, 382	2, 212 2, 328	2, 251 2, 212	2, 377 2, 535	2, 235 2, 310	2, 155 2, 275	2, 544 2, 360	2, 061 2, 109	1, 797 1, 777	2, 033 2, 578	7 1, 706 2, 140	2, 234 2, 202		
xports: Sole leather:	., 502]	,,,,,,	_,=====================================	,,,,,,			-,	_,		3,232		
Rends backs and sides thous of lb	57	47	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	51	46	39	46		
Offal, including welting and belting offal. do Upper leather thous. of sq. ft.	77 3,009	3, 099	(3) 4 2, 565	4 2, 507	4 2, 615	(3) 4 2, 466	1 2, 978	(3) 4 2, 439	2, 891	36 3, 633	3, 053	3, 054		1
rices, wholesale: Sole, bends, light, f. o. b. tannerydol. per lb	. 605	605	. 610	. 610	. 610	. 620	. 630	. 639	. 630	. 630	. 625	}	P. 625	
Upper, chrome calf, B and C grades, f. o. b. tan-		1	1	į		1	ŀ	İ					and the same of th	
Upper, chrome calf, B and C grades, f. o. b. tan- nerydol. per sq. ftdol. per sq. ft	1.022	1. 022 1956 crop.	1.013		1.030	1. 125	1.078	1. 118	1. 118	1. 123	1. 123	1. 118	p. 62	

Revised. Preimmary.

1 Revised estimate of 1955 crop. 2 December 1 estimate of 1956 crop. 3 Not separately available. 4 Excludes small quantities combined with other types.

Bags of 132 lb. \$Data represent price for New York and Northeastern New Jersey. ♀Includes data for types not shown separately.

	19	055						19	56	······································				
Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber		Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	LE	EATHE	ER AN	D PR	ODUC	TS-C	Contin	ued			' <u>-</u>		<u></u>	
LEATHER MANUFACTURES]								1			
Shoes and slippers: Production, total thous of pairs_ Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, total thous of pairs_ By kinds: Men's do_ Youth's and boys' do_ Women's do_ Misses' and children's do_ Infants' and bables' do_	42, 921 36, 162 7, 905 1, 331 19, 142 5, 060 2, 724	45, 551 40, 834 8, 711 1, 586 21, 674 5, 705 3, 158	53, 139 49, 668 9, 681 1, 841 27, 484 7, 185 3, 477	56, 230 51, 863 10, 304 1, 945 28, 176 7, 722 3, 716	55, 134 50, 077 10, 018 1, 915 27, 731 6, 663 3, 750	48, 822 43, 727 9, 883 1, 695 23, 721 5, 286 3, 142	47, 963 42, 314 10, 032 1, 858 21, 977 5, 345 3, 102	44, 416 38, 751 8, 091 1, 561 21, 495 5, 056 2, 548	42, 158 36, 856 7, 518 1, 567 20, 889 4, 700 2, 182	54, 647 46, 469 9, 819 1, 968 25, 600 6, 130 2, 952	44, 569 37, 189 8, 169 1, 622 19, 731 5, 029 2, 638	51, 065 42, 183 9, 515 1, 715 21, 950 5, 910 3, 093	46, 039 38, 407 8, 697 1, 435 19, 805 5, 473 2, 997	
Slippers for housewear	6, 274 370 115 335	4, 185 388 144 319	2, 897 386 188 1 208	3, 768 431 168 1 358	4, 482 438 137 1 384	4, 568 436 91 1 287	5, 007 470 172 1 288	4, 987 457 221 1 236	4, 573 356 373 232	7, 252 528 398 352	6, 660 476 244 291	8, 072 534 276 333	6, 772 557 303	
Goodyear welt	116.8 118.1 117.4	116.8 118.1 117.4	116.8 118.1 117.4	116.8 118.1 117.4	119.8 118.1 117.4	124. 1 129. 9 117. 4	124. 1 129. 9 117. 4	124. 1 129. 9 117. 4	124. 1 129. 9 117. 4	124. 1 129. 9 117. 4	124. 1 129. 9 117. 4	124. 1 131. 3 117. 4	p 131. 3	
Wolfield & and misses paintps, successive	!	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	ND M	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		1	111.1	1	111.1	111.4	1 117. 4	[
	ī	LOWID) DIC A	1110 171	AIVOI	ACIC		 I		1	1	1	1	1
LUMBER—ALL TYPES National Lumber Manufacturers Association: Production, total mil. bd. ft Production, total do do Softwoods do do	3, 112 669 2, 443	2, 889 608 2, 281	* 2,940 627 * 2,313	7 2, 922 625 7 2, 297	7 3, 092 601 7 2, 491	r 3, 145 597 r 2, 548	7 3, 431 627 7 2, 804	7 3, 312 640 7 2, 672	7 3, 067 633 2, 434	r 3, 538 658 2, 880	3, 147 658 2, 489	3, 403 654 2, 749	2, 975 607 2, 368	
Shipments, total	3, 092 716 2, 376 8, 589 3, 364 5, 225	2, 794 672 2, 122 8, 684 3, 300 5, 384	7 2,908 676 7 2,232 7 8,737 3,251	7 2, 970 678 7 2, 292 7 8, 689 3, 198	7 3, 265 669 7 2, 596 7 8, 522 3, 131	7 3, 268 639 7 2, 629 7 8, 399 3, 089	7 3, 381 593 7 2, 788 8, 450 3, 123	7 3, 167 7 557 7 2, 610 8, 598 3, 206 5 202	2, 949 511 2, 438 8, 716 3, 328	3, 262 556 7 2, 706 8, 991 3, 430	2, 871 571 2, 300 9, 247 3, 517	3, 156 584 2, 572 9, 496 3, 586	2, 804 556 2, 248 9, 660 3, 637	
Exports, total sawmill products	56, 231 272, 349	64, 125 237, 090	7 5, 486 46, 867 255, 873	59, 280 259, 714	62, 767 292, 078	7 5, 310 61, 350 265, 140	5, 327 59, 656 272, 300	5, 392 68, 151 290, 466	5, 388 70, 485 327, 728	5, 561 64, 036 332, 975	5, 730 61, 639 294, 502	5, 910 70, 035 314, 368	6, 023	
SOFTWOODS	r 673 r 545 710 687 940	7 765 7 671 679 629 990	7776 7705 7767 7742 71,060	7 742 7 705 7 759 7 743 7 1,076	r 872 r 758 r 776 r 820 r 1,033	r 804 r 734 r 783 r 828 r 988	7 798 7 668 7 843 7 864 968	, 697 , 583 , 767 , 781 , 954	712 7 589 655 706 902	752 566 830 775 956	652 554 717 664 1,010	798 578 825 774 1,068	683 537 761 725 1, 097	
Exports, total sawmill products	20, 477 9, 378 11, 099	27, 160 13, 512 13, 648	19, 420 (2) (2)	20, 020 (2) (2)	26, 280 (2) (2)	25, 805 (2) (2)	23, 300 (2) (2)	28, 398 (2) (2)	34, 013 21, 310 12, 703	23, 669 12, 882 10, 787	27, 664 16, 699 10, 965	33, 500 19, 286 14, 214	1	
dol. per M bd. ft Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R. L. dol. per M bd. ft Southern pine:	654 229	88. 102 134. 138 601 217	723 275	671 275	733 270	727 287	723 261	89. 174 3134. 989 664 240	675 221	730 215	85. 089 3130.879 641 211	783. 159 78129. 685 711 198	₽8130.684 619	
Production do. Shipments do. Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of month mill bd. ft. Exports, total sawmill products M bd ft. Sawed timber do. Boards, planks, scantlings, etc. do. Prices, wholesale, composite: Boards, No. 2 and better, 1" x 6", R. L.	712 694 1,656 5,545 2,138 3,407	688 613 1,731 7,213 1,971 5,242	733 665 1, 799 6, 123 (²) (²)	687 671 1, 815 6, 958 (2) (3)	729 738 1, 806 6, 540 (2) (2)	714 710 1, 810 5, 639 (2) (2)	760 749 1, 821 7, 567 (2) (2)	691 685 1, 827 7, 208 (2) (2)	690 694 1, 823 7, 983 2, 010 5, 973	729 736 1,816 8,614 1,740 6,874	650 645 1, 821 5, 966 1, 918 4, 048	744 724 1,841 6,100 1,454 4,646	1, 888	
dol. per M bd. ft Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", S. L. dol. per M bd. ft Western pine: Orders, new mil. bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of month do. Production do. Shipments do. Stocks, gross, mill, end of month do. Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common,	81. 474 149. 916 603 367 638 616 1, 786	80. 679 149. 916 628 418 592 577 1, 801	80. 588 152. 206 605 457 510 566 1, 745	81. 294 152. 206 580 459 531 578 1, 698	84. 079 155. 159 678 498 610 639 1, 673	83. 826 154. 179 681 489 671 690 1, 654	83. 035 154. 546 714 441 788 762 1, 680	81.891 153.934 733 424 818 749 1,750	82. 425 154. 154 r 685 415 746 r 694 1, 803	81, 884 154, 338 730 347 7912 799 1, 917	81. 884 154. 154 681 359 769 668 2, 017	733 361 808 731 2,094	319 600 584 2, 110	
1" x 8" dol. per M bd. ft HARDWOOD FLOORING	79.36	78.83	79.43	81.30	82. 31	83. 50	83. 67	82. 21	79.80	77.39	73.53	770.83	₽ 70.14	
Maple, beech, and birch: Orders, new	3, 850 11, 750 3, 900 3, 900 7, 200	4, 300 12, 000 4, 100 3, 800 7, 500	4, 350 12, 150 4, 100 3, 950 7, 750	4, 500 13, 050 3, 650 3, 650 7, 800	5, 650 15, 000 3, 900 3, 700 8, 000	4, 900 16, 050 4, 050 3, 600 8, 500	5, 325 16, 900 4, 250 4, 100 8, 700	4, 350 15, 400 4, 000 5, 025 7, 700	4, 525 15, 450 3, 225 4, 300 6, 555	4, 375 14, 550 4, 350 5, 000 6, 200	3,000 13,350 3,300 3,500 6,350	2, 700 13, 000 3, 700 3, 100 7, 050	13, 250 3, 700 3, 350	
Oak: do. Orders, new	78, 741 72, 123 102, 317 95, 049 51, 612	71, 777 61, 168 93, 665 82, 732 62, 545	94, 572 66, 728 96, 899 91, 007 68, 437	97, 078 71, 450 93, 743 89, 512 74, 077	105, 106 80, 765 98, 616 95, 791 73, 249	91, 136 82, 346 93, 738 91, 370 74, 556	85, 603 74, 889 104, 641 100, 007 79, 190	78, 010 62, 224 96, 955 93, 349 80, 516	79, 691 55, 624 87, 880 86, 291 81, 038	92, 406 49, 448 102, 497 97, 807 87, 716	72, 917 40, 867 87, 730 84, 993 88, 885	86, 426 35, 800 100, 475 93, 729 95, 631	86, 462 80, 601	

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	19			· · · · · ·				19	56			,		
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decer ber
	LUM	BER A	AND I	MANU	FACT	URES	-Con	tinue	1					
PLYWOOD														
Hardwood (except container and packaging): Shipments (market), quarterly total														
M sq. ft., surface measure. Inventories (for sale), end of quarterdo		231, 969 32, 359			236, 405 36, 938			212, 892 39, 183			187, 589 39, 364			
Softwood (Douglas fir only), production M sq. ft., 36" equivalent	423, 235	413, 501	448, 127	443, 094	469, 751	446, 925	431, 560	372, 282	355, 424	475, 763	411, 981	493, 563	444, 773	
	· · · · · · ·	MET	ALS A	AND N	IANU	FACT	URES	L	1		<u>'</u>	<u> </u>		
IRON AND STEEL														
oreign trade: Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.): Exports, total	816, 832	904, 080	789, 500	905, 604	906, 220	918, 899	934, 168	903, 649	676, 112	621, 587	907, 275	1 100 405		
Scrapo' do Imports, totalo' do	447, 365 160, 077	481, 070 166, 401	416, 614 144, 677	529, 847 130, 872	479, 517 134, 967	481, 566 141, 592	500, 966 177, 902	520, 391 162, 642	413, 952 168, 776	383, 481 225, 355	543, 789 178, 674	651, 063 254, 249		
Scrapdo	15, 508	15, 268	16, 410	13, 980	13, 263	11, 576	13, 914	14, 492	13, 102	26, 907	25, 024	24, 788		
Iron and Steel Scrap Production and receipts, totalthous. of short tons	7, 213	7, 096	7 410	7 125	7, 238	7, 145	7, 586	6, 595	2, 304	6, 127	6, 733	- 7 CF7	2 7 110	
Home scrap produced do do do	3, 969 3, 244	4, 034 3, 062	7, 419 4, 071 3, 348	7, 135 3, 882 3, 253	4, 087 3, 151	3, 934 3, 210	3, 947 3, 639	3, 677 2, 918	989 1, 315	3, 270 2, 857	3, 755 2, 978	p 7, 657 p 4, 160 p 3, 498	p 7, 119 p 3, 946 p 3, 173	
Consumption, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	7, 214 7, 385	7, 276 7, 210	7, 492 7, 141	7, 107 7, 168	7, 541 6, 863	7, 270 6, 737	7, 271 7, 054	6, 714 6, 934	2, 225 7, 013	6, 108 7, 027	6, 979 6, 786	₽ 7, 520 ₽ 6, 925	p 7, 073 p 6, 963	
Ore														
All districts: Mine productionthous, of long tons	7, 266	3, 502	3, 279	3, 592	3, 649	8, 084	12, 970	13, 233	1,490	9, 962	13, 404	r 13, 852		
Shipments doStocks, at mines, end of month do	9, 268 3, 277	2, 549 4, 204	2, 183 5, 002	2, 081 7, 262	2, 004 8, 905	7, 332 9, 657	13, 728 8, 918	13, 879 8, 459	2, 143 7, 806	9. 898 7, 854	13, 512 7, 716			.
Lake Superior district: Shipments from upper lake portsdo	7, 410 7, 488	184 7, 663	0	0	0 1 23, 370	5, 674	12, 554 7, 916	12, 939 7, 194	2, 666	8, 045 3 6, 858	12. 745 7, 217	12, 628 7, 556	8, 801	
Consumption by furnacess do Stocks, end of month, totals do At furnacess do	51, 040 43, 718	44, 359 37, 539	² 47, 305 ² 42, 386		23, 020 20, 365	7, 457 19, 373 17, 184	24, 010 21, 449	30, 835 27, 468		35, 475 31, 901	41, 213 37, 376	47, 483 43, 235		
On Lake Erie docks§do	7, 323	6,820	² 4, 918		2, 655	2, 189	2, 562	3, 367		3, 574	3, 837	4, 248		
Importso do Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) o do	2, 237 64	1, 471 134	1,460 72	1, 484 81	1, 397 72	1, 600 63	2, 989 63	3, 081 89	2, 651 73	4, 068 85	3, 533 65	3, 877 103		
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures														
Castings, gray iron: Orders, unfilled, for salethous. of short tonsthous. of short tonsdo	1,062 1,306	1, 075 1, 260	1, 158 1, 250	1, 141 1, 215	1, 163 1, 255	1, 145 1, 218	1, 086 1, 236	1, 041 1, 152	1, 109 763	1, 074 1, 103	1, 037 1, 110	996 - 1, 275		
For sale do do do do do do do do do do do do do	697	664	677	680	715	702	737	687	488	672	649	734		
Orders, unfilled, for saleshort tonsshipments, totaldo	116, 981 99, 280	123, 107 99, 946	116, 520 93, 562	113, 616 93, 533	106, 491 86, 941	99, 573 83, 320	93, 677 80, 138	86, 247 75, 635	92, 078 54, 340	91, 883 74, 422	92, 553 69, 380			.
For saledodo	58, 069 6, 699	60, 409	54, 618 7, 050	54, 466 6, 603	46, 266 7, 149	47, 064 6, 925	51, 053 6, 921	45, 022 6, 435	31, 300 1, 107	43, 479 5, 142	41, 902 6, 933	50, 219 7, 316	7,036	1
Consumption do Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month	6, 690	6, 867	7, 028	6, 576	7,075	6,806	6, 792	6, 319	1,079	5, 173	6, 780	P 7, 223	» 6, 983	
Prices, wholesale: Composite	2, 361 58. 45	2, 289	2, 253	2, 212	2, 167	2, 186	2, 292	2,315	2,419	2, 326	2, 396	r 2, 382	p 2, 313	
Basic (furnace) do Foundry, No. 2, Northern do do do do do do do do do do do do do	58. 50 59. 00	58. 45 58. 50 59. 00	58. 45 58. 50 59. 00	58. 45 58. 50 59. 00	58, 59 58, 50 59, 00	59, 65 60, 00 60, 50	59, 65 60, 00 60, 50	59. 65 60. 00 60. 50	61.08 60.00 63.00	62. 35 62. 50 63. 00	62. 45 62. 50 63. 00	62. 50	p 62. 50	
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures				00.00				00,00	30.00		30.00	09.00	- 00.00	
Steel castings: Shipments, totalshort tons	152, 381	158, 982	158, 618	165, 398	170, 045	163, 708	178, 227	164, 661	117, 984	159, 831	155, 046	r 175, 630		
For sale, total do Railway specialties do	116, 908 25, 635	122, 201 29, 003	123, 343 27, 954	128, 598 30, 833	130, 839 31, 991	125, 015 27, 475	142, 025 35, 949	129, 147 31, 296	96, 350 19, 833	127, 001 32, 965	121, 705 33, 496	135, 798		
Steel forgings (for sale): Orders, unfilledthous. of short tonsdodo	584. 7 158. 1	592. 4 158. 1	588. 6 160. 1	589. 0 151. 7	577. 7 158. 9	569. 4 150. 0	551. 3 150. 6	539. 6 143. 4	546. 9 98. 5	562. 4 123. 2	553. 8 121. 5	538.7		-
Drop and upsetdodo	119. 7 38. 4	120. 1 38. 0	124. 7 35. 5	118. 1 33. 6	122. 2	114. 8 35. 2	112. 0 38. 6	103. 4 40. 1	76. 2 22. 2	89. 1 34. 0	88. 2 33. 3	110.8		
Steel ingots and steel for castings: Productiondodododo	10, 247 99	10, 504	10, 828	10, 119	10, 925	10, 524	10, 490	9, 721 92	1, 622	8, 123	10, 423	11, 049	10, 556	
Percent of capacity † Prices, wholesale: Composite, finished steeldol. per lb.	. 0582	99	. 0581	. 0581	. 0581	. 0581	96	. 0583	. 0583	. 0620	. 0627	101	. 0626	1
Steel billets, rerolling, carbon, f. o. b. mill dol. per short ton	78. 50	78. 50	78, 50	78. 50	78. 50	78. 50	78. 50	78. 50	78. 50	84.00	84.00	84. 00	» 84. 00	
Structural shapes (carbon), f. o. b. milldol. per lb Steel scrap, No. 1, heavy melting (Pittsburgh) dol. per long ton	. 0487 45. 50	50.00	. 0487 54, 50	. 0487	. 0487 48. 50	. 0487 54, 50	. 0487	. 0487	. 0487	. 0527	. 0527 58, 50	. 0527	P. 0527	
Steel, Manufactured Products	30.00	30.00	04.00	49.00	20.00	02, 00	30.00	74. 00	11.00	54.00	00,00	55, 50	₽ 62. 50	
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types (for sale):	1 741	1 040	0.075	9.142	0.070	0 200	0 994	0.500	9 500	9.000	0.102	0.000		
Orders, unfilled, end of month thousands. Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	1, 741 2, 042 78	1, 840 2, 185 65	2, 377 1, 940 69	2, 146 1, 983 69	2, 278 2, 251 61	2, 322 2, 294 59	2, 334 2, 469 69	2, 502 2, 659 65	2, 536 2, 379 57	2, 266 2, 035 65	2, 126 1, 731 68	1,914		
Cans, metal, shipments (in terms of steel consumed), total for sale and own useshort tons_	252, 658	270, 751	289, 577	295, 970	338, 536	480, 301	335, 538	405, 082	448,559	594, 771	533, 264		265, 338	1
Food do do do do do do do do do do do do	150, 276 102, 382	156, 539 114, 212	171, 309 118, 268	175, 092 120, 878	193, 360 145, 176	321, 524 158, 777	182, 338 153, 200	224, 296 180, 786	266,366 182,193	419, 818 174, 953	392, 161 141, 103	352, 675 163, 867	152, 988 112, 350	
Shipments for saledo	212, 913	230, 631 1, 347	243, 842 1, 357	250, 723 1, 421	288, 099 1, 533	422, 924 1, 495	278, 287 1, 591	345, 429 1, 493	396,181 1,390	531, 895 1, 594	458, 042 1, 368	453, 972	219, 320	

^{*} Revised. ** Preliminary. ** Total for January-March. ** As of Jan. 1, 1956. ** Total for July-Angust. ** Beginning 1956, data (compiled Jointly by *The Lake Superior Iron Ore Association and American Iron and Steel Institute) reflect increased coverage of approximately 70 U. S. and Canadian furnaces. Also, some U. S. ore previously reported as held on Lake Eric docks is now included in stocks at furnace yards, and certain small stocks of ore, not fully reported in earlier periods are not available. ** Revisions for 1954 appear in the June 1956 Survey and for 1955 in the October 1956 issue, p. S-35. ** 1For 1956, percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of January 1, 1956, of 128,363,090 tons of steel: for 1955, data are based on capacity as of January 1, 1955 (125,828,310 tons).

NOTE FOR STEEL PRODUCTS, p. 8-33.—Data for semifinished products comprise ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, etc., skelp, and wire rods (formerly included with wire and wire products); rails and accessories include wheels and axles. Monthly data for 1950-54 and annual shipments beginning 1933 on the revised basis will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	MET.	ALS A	ND M	1ANU	FACT	JRES-	-Cont	tinued						
IRON AND STEEL—Continued Steel, Manufactured Products—Continued												!		
Steel products, net shipments: Total (all grades)	7, 248 435 470 639 146 1, 128 758 194 165 884 339 363 2, 843 1, 318	7, 581 429 485 678 180 1, 215 834 194 176 885 332 390 2, 988 1, 395	7, 588 417 467 650 223 1, 189 818 182 178 879 353 555 2, 855 844 1, 310	7, 468 416 479 641 202 1, 165 809 174 171 872 364 553 2, 777 800 1, 271	8, 256 447 525 707 238 1, 288 1, 287 217 178 952 395 798 2, 910 81, 327	7, 784 387 478 712 233 1, 209 801 1228 167 914 375 787 2, 655 798 1, 191	7, 765 393 516 695 206 1, 267 853 230 171 1, 055 408 485 2, 739 794 1, 268	8, 078 417 538 754 203 1, 288 826 275 174 1, 000 457 625 2, 796 816 1, 277	1, 289	5, 540 3 291 3 472 3 631 3 152 3 1,052 3 645 3 238 3 152 3 857 3 339 3 544 3 2,492 3 709 3 1,100	7. 058 367 543 747 211 1, 124 756 234 125 831 342 539 2, 353 705 1, 046	7, 931 400 600 796 215 1, 262 849 250 152 990 348 588 2, 733 840 1, 211		
Aluminum: Production, primary, domesticshort tons Estimated recovery from scrap⊕do	133, 689 32, 092	140, 748 32, 283	140, 394 32, 261	132, 763 31, 468	145, 895 31, 117	144, 726 29, 154	150, 800 30, 389	145, 726 26, 740	151, 624 26, 258	92, 406 28, 576	132, 316 28, 131	149, 125		
Imports (general): Metal and alloys, crude	10, 235 2, 689 . 2440	10, 247 2, 900 . 2440	16, 796 2, 765 , 2440	12, 697 2, 313 , 2440	13, 496 2, 425 . 2458	13, 572 1, 898 , 2590	19, 217 2, 185 . 2590	15, 423 1, 501 . 2590	25, 924 1, 657 , 2590	18, 810 1, 731 , 2671	17, 244 1, 265 , 2710	23, 097 1, 798 . 2710	. 2710	. 2710
Aluminum shipments: Mill products and pig and ingot (net) mil. of lb. Mill products, total do Plate and sheet do Castings∆ do Copper: Production:	353. 2 245. 5 137. 1 74. 6	356. 8 243. 6 138. 4 74. 8	355. 5 251. 8 142. 0 74. 2	347. 9 241. 0 134. 1 73. 1	390, 6 279, 1 156, 0 73, 8	367. 3 260. 6 143. 9 67. 9	377. 6 264. 4 147. 6 65. 8	332, 2 240, 4 132, 5 58, 2	354. 7 247. 9 139. 6 53. 0	319. 2 217. 8 104. 3 61. 4	307. 7 217. 4 117. 1 62. 5	361. 4 250. 5 136. 5 74. 2		
Production: Mine, recoverable copper∆ short tons Mefinery, primary do From domestic ores do From foreign ores do Secondary, recovered as refined do	92, 087 123, 095 94, 876 28, 219 22, 071	92, 444 135, 675 99, 349 36, 326 21, 063	94, 519 117, 631 93, 252 24, 379 14, 349	89, 182 121, 916 91, 071 30, 845 21, 827	97, 943 125, 032 97, 040 27, 992 25, 932	95, 610 123, 344 94, 943 28, 401 24, 491	99, 664 133, 135 98, 008 35, 127 24, 318	94, 934 125, 760 90, 051 35, 709 25, 780	\$0, 615 107, 565 81, 814 25, 751 19, 224	92, 078 109, 726 83, 583 26, 143 19, 088	85, 251 108, 789 82, 727 26, 062 17, 383	r 93, 659 125, 204 93, 542 31, 662 15, 808	88, 518 121, 334 89, 277 32, 057 16, 597	
Imports (general): Refined, unref., scrap⊕⊙	57, 114 20, 876	58, 050 20, 682	32, 195 13, 458	48, 674 18, 183	44, 170 19, 443	47, 881 16, 687	52, 446 15, 994	52, 992 14, 683	49, 324 16, 782	57, 978 17, 373	47, 883 13, 697	63, 664 15, 016		
Exports: Refined, scrap, brass and bronze ingots⊙do Refineddo Consumption, refined (by mills, etc.)do Stocks, refined, end of month, totaldo Fabricators'do Price, bars, electrolytic (N. Y.)dol. per lb_ Copper-basemill and foundry products, shipments	19, 340 16, 434 148, 835 156, 801 112, 897 . 4296	19, 142 14, 728 154, 852 164, 192 114, 634 . 4348	1 18, 554 13, 422 150, 392 139, 662 96, 405 . 4375	1 21, 659 13, 319 143, 022 142, 897 104, 972 . 4459	1 21, 686 16, 076 151, 070 149, 390 102, 272 . 4673	1 18, 040 12, 115 149, 803 161, 225 108, 496 . 4616	1 30, 303 23, 922 148, 557 164, 055 114, 888 . 4553	1 17, 703 15, 147 129, 631 181, 233 129, 095 . 4506	16, 031 9, 251 81, 482 239, 113 155, 068 . 4081	23, 645 18, 167 125, 478 234, 346 145, 074 3963	27, 277 22, 025 115,607 219,135 132,946 . 3960	29, 312 21, 213 r131, 763 r221, 970 r121, 846 . 3862	25, 165 17, 836 #116, 290 #239, 840 #128, 483 . 3570	
(quarterly): Brass mill products, total mil. of lb_ Copper wire mill products⊕ do_ Brass and bronze foundry products do_ Lead:		669 417 268			688 428 274			570 433 263			461 363 216			
Production: Mine, recoverable lead \triangle short tons—Secondary, estimated recoverable \oplus do—Imports (general), ore \oplus , metal \bigcirc do—Consumption, total. do—Stocks, end of month:	25, 975 36, 479 40, 335 108, 100	27, 802 38, 967 50, 217 104, 000	26, 526 37, 629 43, 950 107, 800	27, 754 37, 894 31, 811 98, 000	31, 051 37, 047 29, 695 96, 600	29, 625 38, 434 42, 635 96, 400	29, 848 40, 429 43, 016 101, 200	29, 263 37, 049 29, 982 98, 600	27, 959 33, 094 28, 961 85, 900	30, 613 33, 536 36, 265 105, 900	27. 445 35, 356 42, 145 7 95, 000	31, 374 38, 650 32, 804 110, 100		
Producers', ore, base bullion, and in process (ABMS)short tonsshort tonsshort tonsdo	26, 147	119, 733 29, 515 4121, 574 447, 049 . 1556	117, 168 31, 034 129, 133 57, 637 . 1615	117, 531 39, 930 130, 617 55, 164 . 1600	118, 230 50, 371 128, 246 51, 949 . 1600	117, 236 52, 188 131, 162 51, 903 . 1600	123, 621 48, 843 131, 243 53, 116 . 1600	130, 561 44, 369 119, 613 49, 956 . 1600	126, 960 47, 628 123, 695 50, 798 . 1600	133, 028 37, 706 114, 066 53, 339 . 1600	126, 274 38, 650 119,773 52, 129 . 1600	119, 141 40, 398 112, 528 58, 991 . 1600	121,051	
Production, pig, totallong tons_ Imports for consumption: Oredo	2, 092 1, 966	2, 705 1, 163	1, 943 2, 416	1, 935 2, 746	2, 012 1, 761	2, 075 1, 890	2, 250 1, 053	1, 211 679	² 207 1, 182	1, 694 918	1, 587 1, 462	1, 993 1, 230		
Bars, pigs, etc.	5, 010 7, 810 5, 010 9	5, 298 7, 500 4, 770 70	5, 224 8, 135 5, 330	5, 466 8, 115 5, 250 46	4, 679 8, 300 5, 405 433	4, 338 7, 965 5, 380 88	4, 801 7, 615 5, 230 20	4, 482 7, 415 5, 045 97	4, 577 4, 415 2, 455 20	5, 367 7, 390 4, 915 19	4, 844 7, 410 5, 305 16	6, 625 8, 420 5, 775 90		
Stocks, pig, end of month, totaldododo	17, 448 17, 267 . 9787	21, 114 18, 830 1, 0776	57 19, 484 18, 300 1, 0482	18, 384 17, 845 1, 0053	18, 421 16, 930 1, 0057	16, 182 14, 900 . 9917	15, 411 14, 785 . 9688	15, 222 15, 195 . 9448	16, 787 16, 760 . 9616	19, 050 17, 570 . 9896	20, 589 18, 670 1, 0357	18, 353 17, 640 1, 0572		1. 0401
Zinc: Mine production, recoverable zinc∆short tons_ Imports (general): Ores and concentrates⊕⊙do Metal (slab, blocks)⊙do Slab zinc:	41, 083 42, 700 20, 627	41, 963 49, 249 17, 967	41, 019 44, 749 18, 651	42, 671 55, 729 17, 238	48, 108 41, 300 12, 178	44, 957 43, 453 14, 081	47, 438 39, 688 14, 124	45, 066 38, 093 10, 691	43, 507 41, 955 12, 631	45, 759 50, 462 14, 179	42, 643 37, 960 26, 094	48, 594 47, 182 31, 079		
Production (primary smelter), from domestic and foreign ores short tons. Secondary (redistilled) production, total do. Consumption, fabricators', total do. Exports do. Stocks, end of month:	80, 602 7, 014 98, 275 151	85, 601 6, 977 97, 255 684	84, 988 5, 325 96, 406 1, 103	80, 987 5, 342 89, 762 671	85, 050 6, 640 91, 782 554	82, 638 6, 026 87, 222 1, 083	75, 674 5, 564 81, 876 413	72, 884 5, 437 72, 815 647	78, 914 4, 166 46, 548 629	84, 395 5, 154 77, 155 602	84, 583 5, 652 80, 258 657	85, 797 7, 696 94, 777 952		
Stocks, end of month: Producers', smelter (AZI)do Consumers'do Price, prime Western (St. Louis)dol, per lb Zinc oxide (zinc content of ore consumed)_short tons r Revised r Preliminary Data for Jannary	8,065		41, 330 122, 514 . 1343 8, 909		40, 038 127, 236 . 1350 8, 536				102, 775 103, 988 .1350 7, 685		. 1350 8, 017	88, 810 94, 197 . 1350 8, 478	. 1350	. 1350

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	19	55	ļ					19	56					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Dec
	MET	ALS A	ND N	IANU	FACT	URES-	-Con	tinued	 [<u></u>				
HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC														
Radiators and convectors, cast iron: Shipmentsthous, of sq. ft. of radiation	2, 779	1, 773	2, 018	2, 236	1,802	1, 900	1, 577	1, 618	1,959	2,996	3, 089			
Stocks, end of monthdodoli burners: Shipmentsnumber	4, 666 63, 186	4, 834 43, 308	4, 866 49, 759	5, 013 44, 697	5, 814 47, 890	6, 082 50, 798	6, 912 51, 650	7, 519 66, 498	6, 626 57, 752	5, 977 85, 278	5, 277 97, 746	94, 924		
Stocks, end of monthdotoves and ranges, domestic cooking, excl. electric: Shipments, totalnumber	49, 545 198, 852	49, 628 167, 452	55, 144 167, 435	63, 952 192, 953	73, 835 194, 454	77, 713 174, 627	80, 563 178, 069	75, 128 179, 899	74, 320 155, 725	64, 527 206, 506	51, 778 204, 446	51, 359 217, 898		
Coal and wood dododo Gas (incl. bungalow and combination) do Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil do	7, 053 183, 531 8, 268	6, 476 152, 914 8, 062	5, 084 153, 516 8, 835	5, 039 178, 441 9, 473	4, 958 181, 480 8, 016	4, 572 161, 322 8, 733	4, 159 166, 627 7, 283	4, 154 169, 539 6, 206	4, 065 146, 845 4, 815	7, 183 187, 484 11, 839	5, 789 190, 984 7, 673	6, 536 202, 850 8, 512		
toves, domestic heating, shipments, totaldo Coal and wooddodo	303, 546 47, 447	137, 615 18, 373	90, 755 6, 896	106, 293 10, 245	131, 234 10, 636	125, 580 14, 310	166, 167 18, 511	206, 637 24, 269	280, 617 32, 832	348, 645 54, 526	347, 688 58, 212	383, 582 63, 483		
Gasdo Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oildo	212, 565 43, 534	90, 908 28, 334	57, 044 26, 815	58, 849 37, 199	76, 970 43, 628	71, 694 39, 576	99, 159 48, 497	132, 474 49, 894	183, 315 64, 470	215, 861 78, 258	195, 533 93, 943	224, 507 95, 592		
Varm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity air-flow), shipments, total number. Gas do. Oil do. Solid fuel do. Vater heaters, gas, shipments do.	120, 948 77, 427 37, 202 6, 319 184, 761	79, 728 52, 734 23, 623 3, 371 175, 173	87, 497 56, 782 27, 859 2, 856 224, 004	78, 906 51, 025 25, 417 2, 464 246, 098	84, 882 56, 527 26, 280 2, 075 254, 786	84, 992 57, 390 25, 311 2, 291 230, 056	93, 590 63, 751 26, 585 3, 254 231, 388	104, 167 70, 204 30, 434 3, 529 236, 758	111, 614 71, 962 34, 770 4, 882 226, 532	159, 704 99, 712 52, 873 7, 119 237, 962	154, 509 94, 845 51, 638 8, 026 217, 277	133, 321 81, 462 45, 118 6, 741 225, 632		
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS														
Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly totals: Blowers and fans, new ordersthous. of dol Unit heater group, new ordersdo		47, 139 19, 485			64, 785 16, 954			75, 099 20, 117			52, 275 20, 297			
Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net mo. avg. shipments, 1947-49=100	154. 4	183. 9	195. 6	169. 0	152.7	135. 2	207. 0	156. 7	110.3	188. 3	114.7	122. 2		,
Curnaces, industrial, new orders, net: Electric processing thous. of dol. Fuel-fired (except for hot rolling steel)	1, 543 4, 131	2, 188 8, 191	2, 102 6, 189	1, 768 9, 770	2, 221 3, 526	1, 924 6, 182	2, 035 1, 178	2, 555 1, 432	1, 089 2, 726	3, 263 2, 988	1, 410 1, 007	2, 131 5, 447	1, 587 1, 767	
ndustrial trucks (electric), shipments: Hand (motorized)* Rider-type do ndustrial trucks and tractors (gasoline-powered), ship-	636 441	638 520	570 409	603 491	671 503	624 503	719 520	702 533	682 512	554 374	577 442	682 491	565 501	
ments*number fachine tools (metal-cutting types):⊕△	2, 684	2, 333	1,777	1, 765	2, 170	2, 232	2, 254	2, 141	2, 725	2, 137	2, 141	2, 191	2, 206	
New orders (net), total mil. of dol. Domestic. do. Shipments, total do. Domestic. do. Estimated backlog. months.	124. 25 117. 75 63. 35 56. 70 6. 7	151, 30 137, 40 70, 30 64, 40 7, 6	109, 55 96, 70 54, 60 49, 40 8, 4	81. 30 72. 35 64. 60 58. 70 8. 5	89. 50 80. 05 74. 15 67. 85 8. 6	79. 30 74. 00 71. 80 65. 00 8. 4	87. 10 79. 45 76. 80 70. 50 8. 2	61. 85 55. 65 76. 25 69. 55 7. 8	61. 90 55. 25 65. 15 60. 70 7. 8	87. 50 78. 25 75. 10 69. 00 7. 7	78. 45 68. 80 71. 10 65. 40 7. 7	7 66. 10 7 57. 55 7 89. 75 7 79. 85 7 7. 2	p 63. 75 p 58. 20 p 81. 30 p 73. 40 p 6. 8	
rumps (steam, power, centrifugal and rotary), new ordersthous, of dol ractors (except contractors' off-highway and garden):△	5, 249	7, 624	8, 094	7, 735	8, 987	8,865	9, 903	8, 240	7, 587	8, 336	8, 436			
Shipments, total thous, of dol. Wheel-type do. Tracklaying do.	67, 355 33, 288 34, 067	77, 611 39, 321 38, 290	79, 375 44, 026 35, 349	79, 526 42, 795 36, 731	86, 767 44, 244 42, 523	92, 794 42, 996 49, 798	81, 342 34, 054 47, 292	71, 849 27, 042 44, 807	57, 283 20, 840 36, 443	63, 321 24, 556 38, 765	63, 231 29, 656 33, 575	63, 322 27, 619 35, 703	55, 471 22, 731 32, 740	
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT														
Batteries (automotive replacement only), shipments† thousands Household electrical appliances:	r 2, 697	r 2, 625	r 2, 058	r 1, 340	r 1, 348	r 1, 368	r 1, 761	r 1, 807	r 2, 178	2, 571	2, 711	r 3, 015	2, 594	
Refrigeration, output (seas. adj.)*1947-49=100. Vacuum cleaners (standard type), sales billed thousands	146 307. 3	151 243. 5	140 302. 2	145 286. 4	153 395. 7	160 352. 9	153 326. 0	148 248.3	167 259. 8	148 276. 9	168 320. 3	135 372. 0	133	
Washers, domestic sales billeddo Radio sets, production \$do Clevision sets (incl. combination), production \$	361.3 1,487.9	357. 5 11, 694. 7	393. 7 1, 078. 6	405. 6 1, 093. 5	405.7 11,360.1	324. 2 993. 0	315. 2 1, 060. 2	340. 2 11, 073. 8	380. 2 566. 7	373. 9 990. 8	402. 6 11,319.2	449, 4 1, 348, 9	300. 4 357. 9 1, 381. 8	p 1 1,
thousands nsulating materials and related products: Insulating materials, sales billed, index	631.7	1 604.6	588.3	576.3	1 680. 0	549.6	467. 9	1 553. 0	336. 9	612.9	1 894. 2	820.8	680. 0	1018
Vulcanized fiber products:	155. 2	160. 2 4, 651	159.0	163.0 4,567	168. 0 4, 981	163. 0 4, 792	158. 0 4, 900	156. 0 4, 804	117. 0 3, 540	153.0 4,829	147. 0 4, 158	4 674	4 940	
Consumption of fiber paper thous, of lb. Shipments of vulcanized products of thous, of dol. Steel conduit (rigid), shipments thous. of ft.	4, 409 1, 776 29, 522	1,847 31,052	4, 678 2, 248 27, 432	2, 136 32, 877	2, 234 34, 743	2, 338 37, 840	2, 050 43, 495	1, 903 54, 144	1, 450 42, 513	1, 930 30, 344	1, 694 28, 700	4, 674 1, 956 31, 596	4, 240 1, 812	
Notors and generators, quarterly: New orders, index1947-49=100		201.6			224.0			253. 0			228.0			
Polyphase induction motors, 1–200 hp:¶ New orders thous. of dol. Billings do		47, 303 41, 659			53, 266 46, 766			61, 186 51, 572			55, 187 57, 156	2 16, 777		
Direct current motors and generators, 1-200 hp.¶ New orders thous, of dol. Billings do		12, 986 9, 838			11, 509 8, 883			12, 528 11, 321			12, 136 10, 815	2 4, 009		
	Pl	ETRO	LEUM	, COA	L, AN	D PR	ODUC	CTS			<u> </u>	•		
COAL			1											
Production thous, of short tons. Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of month	2, 400	2, 522	2,712	2, 334	2, 029	2, 233	1, 925	2, 442	1,869	2, 699	2, 481	2, 938	2, 600	2
thous, of short tons	886 331	720 374	555 39 0	433 331	425 231	431 244	371 334	282 405	331 359	529 465	7 519 680	388 659	364	
Prices: Retail, compositedol. per short ton Wholesale, chestnut, f. o. b. car at minedo	25, 51 13, 324	25, 96 13, 640	26. 37 14. 124	26, 88 14, 124	26. 88 14. 124	26. 88 12. 460	25. 74 12. 460	25, 89 12. 460	25, 99 12, 880	26. 21 12. 880	26. 23 13. 055	27. 15 r 13. 755	27.87 • 14.496	

OBeginning January 1956, data are estimated industry totals compiled by Gas Appliance Manufacturers' Association from reports of manufacturers whose shipments represent 80 to 95 percent of those for the industry. ⊕Comparable data back to 1945 are available upon request. △Differs from series shown in 1955 edition of Business Statistics.

*New series. Data for trucks and tractors, compiled by the Industrial Truck Association, are available beginning January 1955. The refrigeration index, compiled by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, reflects changes in total output of refrigerators, freezers, room air conditioners, and dehumidifiers; data are available beginning January 1947. †Unpublished revisions (January 1946-October 1955), reflecting adjustments to the 1954 Census of Manufacturers, are available upon request.

§Radio production comprises home, portable battery, automobile, and clock models; television sets include combination models. Data for December 1955 and March, June, September, and December 1956 cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. ‡Revisions for 1954 and January-April 1955 are available upon request.

§Data for January-April 1956 include shipments of bollow ware (averaging \$189,000 per month in 1955); in other months, such shipments are excluded.

¶Data for polyphase induction motors cover from 32 to 34 companies; for direct current motors and generators, from 25 to 27 companies.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	195	5						19	56					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
PE	TROI	EUM,	COA	L, AN	D PR	ODUC	TS-C	ontin	ued					-
COAL—Continued														
Bituminous: Productionthous, of short tons Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total‡	43, 627	45, 749	45, 505	42, 575	43, 150	40, 040	44, 010	39, 440	30, 375	44, 050	40, 220	⁷ 47, 860	44, 560	45, 749
thous. of short tons Industrial consumption, total tdo	40, 581 34, 387	45, 403 37, 506	45, 473 37, 592	41, 221 34, 231	41, 121 35, 124	36, 086 31, 900	34, 475 31, 499	31, 867 29, 862	24, 600 22, 649	32, 359 29, 557	33, 319 30, 124	* 36, 269 * 32, 748	37, 114 33, 466	
Electric-power utilitiesdo Coke ovensdo	13, 026 9, 020	14, 482 9, 432	14, 936 9, 450	13, 181 8, 821	13, 101 9, 424	11, 709 9, 066	11, 787 9, 168	12, 065 8, 485	11, 750 3, 130	12, 907 7, 783	12, 175 8, 915	13, 225 r 9, 266	13, 751 8, 980	
Coke ovens	315 486 768	373 575 871	409 565 848	396 520 753	437 533 789	413 465 737	420 400 768	354 376 748	93 142 764	189 333 766	248 358 809	7 304 437 753	341 457 786	
	9, 281	10, 265	10, 019	9, 358	9, 629	8, 377	7, 866	6, 906	6,004	6, 652	6,645	7, 695	8,072	
Railroads (class I)do Bunker fuel (foreign trade)do	1, 435 56	1,486 22	1, 362 3	1, 197 5	1, 206 5	1, 093 40	1, 028 62	865 63	709 57	868 59	916 58	1,008 60	1,019 60	
Retail-dealer deliveriesdo	6, 194	7, 897	7, 881	6, 990	5, 997	4, 186	2, 976	2,005	1,951	2,802	3, 195	3, 521	3, 648	
Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month, total thous. of short tons.	70, 325 69, 211	68, 423 67, 425	65, 797 64, 852	65, 261 64, 394	65, 847 65, 194	67, 237	71, 796 70, 965	73, 678 72, 695	71, 489 70, 411	74, 312	76, 026	· 78, 897	78, 982	
Industrial, total do Electric-power utilities do Coke ovens do Steel and rolling mills do	39, 720 13, 604	38, 228 13, 342	36, 442 12, 562	36, 171 12, 342	36, 633 12, 840	66, 536 37, 870 12, 865	40, 223 13, 606	41, 236 14, 005	41, 186 13, 101	73, 152 43, 011 13, 369	74, 954 44, 564 13, 522	777, 706 46, 434 714, 006	77, 812 46, 726 14, 099	
Steel and rolling mills do Cement mills do do do do do do do do do do do do do	527 1,342	576 1, 270	579 1, 132	551 1,050	534 986	548 1,007	569 1, 100	556 1, 185	553 1, 267	538 1, 362	524 1,406	609 r 1, 549	580 1, 612	
Cement mills do do Other industrials do Railroads (class I) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	12, 923 1, 095	12, 922 1, 087	13, 064 1, 073	13, 286 994	13, 259 942	13, 339 907	14, 573 894	14, 733 980	13, 343 961	13, 943 929	14, 022 916	14, 190 918	13, 963 832	l
Retail dealersdo	1, 114	998	945	867	653	701	831	983	1,078	1, 160	1,072	1, 191	1, 170	
Exports do Prices:	4,656	4, 340	4, 189	3, 825	3, 935	5, 366	5, 898	6, 570	6, 567	7, 656	6, 453	6, 650		
Retail, compositedol. per short ton Wholesale: Screenings, indust. use, f. o. b. car at minedo	15. 43 4. 722	15. 46 4. 727	15. 55 4. 732	15. 56 4. 731	15, 57 4, 779	15, 57 5, 045	15. 25 5. 056	15, 26 5, 057	15. 31 5. 051	15. 45 5. 083	15. 74 5. 091	16.04	16. 27	
Large domestic sizes, f. o. b. car at mine_do	7. 187	7. 204	7. 233	7. 229	7. 071	6. 576	6.620	6. 735	6. 795	6. 987	7. 120	7. 546	» 7. 602	
COKE roduction:	, 191	225	260	r 248	r 273	r 251	r 259	216	- 50	110		100	007	1
Beehivethous. of short tons Oven (byproduct)do Petroleum coke Qdo	7 6, 364 519	6, 640 536	6, 661 531	6, 235 499	6, 625 523	6, 380 454	6, 467 495	6, 020 538	2, 253 552	5, 496 535	6, 299 519	186 7 6, 556 505	6, 328	
Stocks, end of month: Oven-coke plants, totaldodo	1,748	1,697	1,649	1,635	1,674	1, 743	1,888	1, 939	2, 635	2, 963	2, 811	2,584	2, 439	
At furnace plantsdo At merchant plantsdo	1,319	1, 386 311	1, 433 215	1,479 155	1,535 139	1, 567 176	1,650 238	1,644 295	2, 186 449	2, 437 526	2, 304 507	7 2, 107 7 477	2, 003 436	
Petroleum cokedo Exportsdo Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace)	307 58	305 53	321 63	333 45	344 52	347 40	344 52	342 63	355 36	341 69	336 68	308 49		
dol. per short ton	13. 63	13.88	14. 13	14. 13	14. 13	14. 13	14. 13	14. 13	14. 13	14, 35	14. 50	14. 50	14.50	14, 50
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS Crude petroleum:												}		
Wells completednumber_ Production of thous, of bbl.	2, 598 210, 406	2, 512 221, 804	2, 643 223, 160	2, 533 209, 027	2, 502 225, 625	2, 646 214, 386	2, 977 218, 976	2, 574 212, 997	2, 680 219, 805	2, 995 223, 046	2, 245 211, 616	2, 611 215, 936		
Refinery operations—————percent of capacity————————————————————————————————————	230, 758	240, 634	95 248, 721	233, 374	93 245, 340	224, 623	93 244, 784	95 242, 119	94 248, 439	94 247, 851	240, 708	235, 842		
Stocks, end of month: Gasoline-bearing in U. S., totaldodo At refinerlesdo	260, 707 65, 095	265, 610 66, 852	261, 592 67, 940	259, 504 68, 516	265, 683 70, 152	277, 121 72, 209	277, 497 70, 706	274, 491 67, 805	277, 008 70, 297	279, 944 71, 995	278, 791 72, 749	286, 560 75, 178		
At tank farms and in pipelines do On leases do	175, 427 20, 185	178, 771 19, 987	173, 383 20, 269	171, 050 19, 938	175, 704 19, 827	184, 807 20, 105	186, 113 20, 678	185, 882 20, 804	185, 831 20, 880	187, 123 20, 826	184, 895 21, 147	190, 081 21, 301		
Exports do	872 26, 786	1, 040 27, 891	994 25, 732	501 24, 906	1, 155 28, 737	610 26, 244	1, 236 30, 325	866 30, 045	748 34, 041	1. 179 31, 602	805 29, 420	1, 444 33, 976		
Imports do Price (Oklahoma-Kansas) at wells dol, per bbl.	2. 82	2.82	2. 82	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82	p 2.82	
Refined petroleum products: Fuel oil:												1		
Production: Distillate fuel oilthous. of bbldododo	50, 347 36, 412	54, 666 39, 879	59, 617 41, 674	55, 622 37, 291	56, 045 37, 618	51, 387 33, 892	51, 665 35, 609	52, 640 32, 951	54, 775 33, 037	57, 007 33, 823	55, 354 31, 868	54, 917 33, 543		
Domestic demand: 67 Distillate fuel oil do	59 700	83, 910	83, 741	69, 165	65, 631	46, 588	38, 300	33, 469	31, 490	33, 033	41, 088	44, 254		
Residual fuel oil doConsumption by type of consumer; Electric-power plants dodo	51, 219 7, 106	60, 538 8, 554	59, 673 8, 221	54, 412 7, 095	52, 493 6, 224	46, 470 5, 758	43, 505 4, 468	39, 889 4, 615	36, 144 4, 323	39, 422 5, 177	39, 452 5, 202	45, 461 6, 266	l.	
Railways (class I)dododo	.1 8,688	9, 007 6, 777	8, 798 6, 292	8, 231 5, 611	8, 424 6, 642	8, 118 6, 408	8, 126 6, 940	7, 857 7, 034	7, 842 6, 957	8, 326 7, 319	7, 552 6, 596	8, 687 7, 480		
Stocks, end of month: Distillate fuel oildodododo	141, 808 44, 071	111, 333 39, 174	86, 141 38, 247	71, 335 35, 673	60, 846 32, 984	63, 571 32, 740	75, 928 36, 607	93, 758 39, 073	115, 787 43, 958	137, 905 46, 617	150, 411 47, 342	158, 871 48, 400		
Exports: Distillate fuel oildodo	1,427	1, 559	1, 516	1,770	1, 574	2, 395	1,312	1, 544	1,720	2,094	2, 170	2, 622		
Residual fuel oildo Prices, wholesale:	1, 456	2, 088	1, 146	1, 264	1, 346	1, 685	1, 819	2, 108	2, 155		1, 734	1, 343		
Distillate (New York Harbor, No. 2 fuel) dol. per gal. Residual (Okla., No. 6 fuel)dol. per bbl.	. 098	. 103 1. 80	. 106 1. 95	. 106 2. 00	. 106 2. 00	. 106 2. 00	. 106 2. 00	. 106 2. 00	. 106 2. 00	. 106 2, 00	. 106 2. 00	. 109 2. 00	p . 109 p 2. 00	
Kerosene: Productionthous, of bbl	10, 055	12, 028	11, 940	11, 165	10, 590	8, 978	9, 058	8, 704	9, 170	9, 716	9, 872	11,044		<u> </u>
Domestic demando do do Stocks, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do	13, 473 33, 283	18, 602 26, 770	17, 426 21, 310	13, 830 18, 712	12, 140 17, 215	7, 960 18, 227	5, 170 21, 883	4, 364 26, 111	6, 213 28, 990	31, 826	33, 588	35, 667		
Exportsdo Price, wholesale, bulk lots (New York Harbor) dol, per gal	93	92	.111	.111	83	.111	325	209	180	1	58	330	i	

r Revised. Preliminary. †Revised (effective with the October 1955 SURVEY) to include bunker fuel. ♀ Includes nonmarketable catalyst coke. ♂ Revisions for 1954 are available and will be published later.

213. 1 10. 1 203. 0

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem-	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June 19	56 July	August	Septem-	October	Novem-	Decem
DE	!				D DD	ODLIC	TE C	•			ner		ber	ber
PE	TROL	EUM,	COA	L, AN	D PRO	DDUC	15-0	ontin	ued	, , , , , , , , ,				
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued														
Refined petroleum products—Continued Lubricants:					i				:					
Production thous, of bbl. Domestic demand Q do	5, 115 3, 713	4, 693 3, 150	4, 985 3, 512	4, 536 3, 415	4, 996 3, 478	5, 108 3, 767	5, 164 3, 981	5, 010 3, 599	4, 749 3, 717	5, 005 3, 855	4, 706 3, 495	5, 112 4, 118		
Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo Exportsdo Price, wholesale, bright stock (midcontinent, f. o. b.	8, 433 1, 024	8, 763 1, 155	9, 167 1, 011	9, 309 921	9, 646 1, 120	9, 725 1, 208	9, 542 1, 295	9, 754 1, 127	9, 694 1, 028	9, 547 1, 234	9, 664 1, 035	9, 536 1, 064		
Tulsa)dol. per gal Motor fuel:	. 200	. 200	. 200	. 210	. 220	. 220	. 220	. 220	. 220	1.240	1.240	1.240	p 1. 240	
Gasoline (including aviation): Production, total 9thous, of bbl	116, 009	121, 411	121, 733	111, 754	118, 699	109, 365	119, 640	119, 267	123, 229	125, 142	119, 721	115, 953		
Gasoline and naphtha from crude oil do- Natural gas liquids:	102, 255	107, 750	108, 247 10, 883	99, 106	105, 518 10, 240	96, 627 10, 092	106, 115 10, 323	106, 118	109, 338	110, 474 11, 118	105, 676	102, 079 13, 455		
Used at refineries (incl. benzol)do Used in other gasoline blends, etc ?do	11, 379 2, 375	11, 479 2, 182	2, 603	9, 507 3, 141	2, 941	2, 646	3, 202	10, 273 2, 876	3, 028	3, 550	11, 399 2, 646	1, 419		
Domestic demand Qdodo Stocks, end of month:	109, 212	111, 034	100, 642	98, 088	113, 128	113, 034	124, 114	127, 413	121, 243	126, 207	112, 691	120, 133		
Finished gasoline do At refineries do Linfonte de gasoline do Linfonte de gasolino do Linfonte de gasolino de gaso	148, 050 74, 852	156, 047 85, 585	172, 865 101, 160 11, 040	184, 554 109, 772	187, 981 110, 001	182, 564 103, 410	174, 494 95, 479 12, 179	164, 826 88, 640	164, 590 86, 118	161, 142 84, 036 11, 797	167, 032 86, 313 10, 942	161, 308 82, 994		
Unfinished gasolinedo Natural gasoline and allied productsdo	9, 821 16, 450	9, 386 13, 564	11, 605	11, 538 11, 392	11, 717 12, 642	10, 735 14, 356	16, 717	12, 250 19, 586	11, 946 21, 595	22, 307	23, 653	11, 490 24, 178		
Exports (motor fuel, gasoline, jet fuel)do Prices, gasoline: Wholesale, refinery (Oklahoma, group 3)	1,904	2, 262	2, 129	1, 194	2, 247	1, 995	1, 968	1,812	2,387	1,999	2, 510	2, 181		
Wholesale, regular grade (N. Y.) do Retail, service stations, 50 cities do Aviation gasoline:	. 110 . 130 . 212	. 110 . 130 . 216	. 110 . 130 . 214	. 110 . 130 . 213	. 110 . 125 . 214	. 113 . 125 . 215	. 118 . 125 . 218	.118 .125 2.218	.118 .125 2.220	.118 .125 2.216	. 118 . 125 2. 217	7.115 2.216	l	2.215
Production, totalthous. of bbl. 100-octane and abovedo	8, 295 6, 803	9, 129 7, 447	8, 876 6, 624	8, 017 6, 245	8, 879 7, 056	9, 204 7, 455	9, 367 7, 123	9, 536 7, 151	9, 535 7, 290	9, 837 7, 784	9, 335 7, 263	9, 413 7, 630		
Stocks, end of month, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	10, 035 6, 571	9, 540 6, 108	10, 408 6, 439	11, 496 7, 3 04	11, 438 7, 185	11, 799 7, 706	11, 581 7, 347	11, 959 7, 268	12, 086 7, 239	11, 919 7, 108	11, 681 6, 880	11, 625 7, 010		
Jet fuel:* Production	4, 754 4, 786	4, 464 4, 204	4, 494 3, 870	5, 053 4, 986	5, 752 5, 564	4, 961 5, 117	6, 183 5, 682	5, 615 5, 907	5, 668 5, 950	5, 890 5, 405	5, 861 5, 732	5, 619 5, 832		
Asphalt:⊙	3, 197	3, 457	4, 081	4, 148	4, 336	4, 178	4,664	4, 372	4,090	4, 574	4, 637	4, 424		
Production do Stocks, refinery, end of month do	6, 017 6, 504	4, 560 7, 768	4, 433 9, 051	4, 733 10, 608	5, 948 12, 067	6, 636 13, 187	8, 072 12, 954	9, 434 11, 423	10, 025 9, 635	10, 571 7, 680	9, 805 6, 832	9, 502 6, 601		
Wax: Productiondo Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo	482 536	455 551	444 538	444 566	479 517	388 502	485 550	448 566	399 566	466 577	441 608	450 605		
Asphalt products, shipments:									1					
Asphalt roofing, total thous, of squares Roll roofing and cap sheet: Smooth surfaced do do do do do do do do do do do do do	4,644	2, 986 573	3, 188 626	4, 624 958	6, 157 1, 199	3, 951 679	5, 499 895	5, 757 982	5,800	6, 166	5, 724 1, 033	6, 161	4,011 758	
Mineral surfaced do Shingles, all types do	1,065 2,675	692 1,721	630 1, 932	902 2,765	1, 230 3, 728	829 2, 443	1, 189 3, 415	1, 110 3, 664	1, 201 3, 625	1, 419 3, 630	1, 464 3, 227	1, 543 3, 473	927	
Asphalt sidings do Saturated felts short tons	124	78 82, 610	83 53, 945	83, 527	98, 828	52, 267	78 77, 295	95 84, 895	101 85, 332	84, 120	125 78, 237	148 85, 158	124	
		PULP	, PAP	ER, A	ND P	RINTI	NG	1	•	•		·		
PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER										1				
Pulpwood: Receiptsthous. of cords (128 cu. ft.)_	2, 640	3, 048	3, 234	3,076	3, 147	2, 707	2, 838	2, 989	3, 161	3, 619	7 3, 166	3, 295		
Receipts thous of cords (128 cu, ft.) Consumption do Stocks, end of month do	2, 886 4, 482	2,762 4,773	3, 039 5, 027	2, 924 5, 165	3, 106 5, 203	3, 010 4, 899	3, 147 4, 586	3, 012 4, 567	2,826 4,894	3, 098 5, 418	2, 815 7 5, 767	3, 135 5, 927		••••
Waste paper: Receiptsshort tons	796, 131 780, 973	750, 842 711, 936	750, 367 765, 042	755, 915 763, 252	811, 788 811, 383	775, 057 755, 298	800, 360 787, 483	752, 916 756, 640	650, 110 617, 505	756, 614 770, 437	7 691, 112 7 691, 688	787, 789 771, 318		
Consumptiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	421, 687	458, 697	445, 724	445, 456	446, 947	467, 945	482, 817	480, 174	514, 619	498, 997	503, 018			
WOOD PULP Production:	1, 801. 2	1,716.2	1, 890. 9	1, 813. 6	1, 913. 0	1, 859. 5	1, 954. 4	1, 863, 9	1, 723. 4	1 008 2	, 1, 728. 7	1 040 4		
Total, all grades thous. of short tons Dissolving and special alpha do Sulfate do	83. 6 983. 4	85. 3 924. 1	82. 8 1, 019. 7	88. 4 989. 2	93. 5	65. 8	87. 8 1, 069. 2	79. 5 1, 026. 8	58. 3 950. 2	78. 0 1, 056. 9	76. 6 950. 7	79.9		
Sulfite do Groundwood do Defibrated or exploded do do do do do do do do do do do do do	213.3	200. 1 235. 4	241. 5 246. 1	222. 7 240. 8	225. 1 261. 5	246. 2 246. 0	229. 1 268. 0	219. 1 256. 4	218. 0 244. 7	223.9 264.5	7 197. 8 243. 3	238. 0 262. 7		
Defibrated or explodeddodo Soda, semichem., screenings, damaged, etc_do Stocks, end of month: 3	108. 5 175. 9	100. 1 171. 3	106. 1 194. 8	97. 3 175. 3	108. 8 193. 1	102. 0 183. 4	106. 3 194. 0	102. 1 180. 2	94. 7 157. 5	106. 6 178. 3	95. 4 r 164. 9	100.3	1	
Total, all millsdododo	771. 8 151. 9	762. 9 131. 6	775. 1 156. 1	785. 9 165. 2	777. 0 169. 2	780. 8 181. 6	797. 6 190. 5	813. 2 200. 4	849. 0 200. 3	872. 9 200. 5	7 885. 4 196. 4	909. 5 199. 4		
Paper and board millsdo Nonpaper millsdo	517. 6 102. 2	526. 1 103. 9	518.3 100.7	520. 5 100. 2	502. 4 105. 4	493. 3 105. 8	504. 9 102. 2	518. 2 100. 6	548. 6 100. 0	577. 5 102. 1	7 584. 2 104. 9	603.8		
Exports, all grades, total 9dododo	55.0	58.4	38.8	47. 2	49.7	42.9	46. 2	46.3	39. 4	50.2	37. 5	41.6		
All otherdo	17. 6 37. 4	22. 6 35. 7	15. 0 23. 9		15. 7 34. 1	18. 8 24. 1	22. 9 23. 3	20. 2 26. 1	18. 2 21. 2	17. 4 32. 8	12.7 24.8	13. 3 28. 4		

 <sup>185. 6
 201. 2
 191. 1
 168. 7
 171. 9

 18. 5
 14. 1
 14. 8
 19. 4
 18. 9

 167. 0
 187. 1
 176. 3
 149. 4
 152. 9</sup>

211. 9 17. 9 194. 0

201. 6 17. 9 183. 7

^{*} Revised. * Preliminary. * Effective August 1956, for "solvent refined" instead of "conventional"; August 1956 price on former basis was unchanged from July 1956.

**Average for 54 representative cities throughout the United States; essentially comparable with data through May 1956.

**Preliminary. * Effective August 1956, for "solvent refined" instead of "conventional"; August 1956 price on former basis was unchanged from July 1956.

**Revisions for petroleum products (domestic demand, gasoline production, and natural gas liquids used in blends) for 1954, and wood pulp (exports and imports) for January 1954-July 1955 will be published later.

**New series. Prior to 1954, included with data for gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil; for January-July 1954 figures, see note "'' on p. S-35 of the September 1955 Survey and earlier issues.

issues.

OAsphalt—5.5 bbl. =1 short ton; wax—1 bbl. =280 lb.

CEffective with the October 1955 Survey, data as compiled by the Bureau of the Census have been substituted for those from the United States Pulp Producers Association.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	19	55			-			198	56					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
'	PUL	P, PA	PER,	AND	PRINT	ING-	-Cont	inued					1	
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS							<u> </u>						. 1	
All paper and board mills, production:† Paper and board, totalthous. of short tons Paperdo Paperboarddo Wet-machine boarddo Construction paper and boarddo	2, 599 1, 105 1, 222 13 260	2, 461 1, 078 1, 129 12 243	2,655 1,161 1,233 12 250	2,598 1,132 1,198 12 256	2,761 1,206 1,252 13 290	2, 643 1, 163 1, 200 12 268	2, 761 1, 198 1, 274 13 277	2, 655 1, 165 1, 210 13 267	2, 371 1, 068 1, 043 10 250	2, 724 1, 205 1, 231 13 273	7 2, 466 1, 108 7 1, 103 12 243	2,745 1,226 1,248 13 257		
Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paperboard (American Paper and Pulp Association): Orders, newthous. of short tons Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	957, 2 876, 0 973, 7 953, 8 471, 1	987. 0 892. 0 949. 5 939. 0 442. 0	1 906. 1 1 881. 7 1, 030. 6 1 858. 1 1 391. 0	1 885. 9 1 891. 8 1, 011. 0 1 857. 9 1 401. 8	1 982. 1 1 929. 5 1, 066. 9 1 914. 0 1 397. 5	1 890. 5 1 952. 8 1, 035. 2 1 878. 4 1 401. 7	1 910, 1 1 957, 7 1, 057, 5 1 908, 8 1 401, 6	1 854, 3 1 904, 0 1, 029, 4 1 891, 5 1 399, 0	1 827. 2 1 914. 9 938. 2 1 794. 1 1 397. 7	1 863. 8 1 863. 9 1,060. 9 1 914. 5 1 408. 0	1 805. 0 1 850. 0 976. 9 1 833. 2 1 410. 6	1 864. 0 1 798. 0 1, 072. 0 1 906. 0 1 401. 0		
Fine paper: do Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Printing paper: do	122. 5 106. 8 125. 3 126. 9 99. 0	128. 2 113. 2 122. 7 123. 9 93. 0	133. 5 122. 7 132. 0 133. 8 96. 4	126. 1 116. 9 125. 3 127. 4 93. 2	149. 8 131. 9 144. 5 144. 0 96. 2	137. 8 133. 5 135. 6 136. 1 99. 8	144. 8 143. 7 141. 3 142. 2 100. 2	129. 9 143. 1 136. 4 141. 4 98. 8	119. 1 143. 8 118. 5 119. 2 96. 1	125. 7 134. 8 136. 7 139. 6 94. 8	1 116. 0 1 126. 5 1 30. 4 1 35. 2 96. 1	121. 0 106. 0 144. 0 136. 0 88. 0		
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do. Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Price, wholesale, book paper, "A" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill dol. per 100 lb.	340. 0 438. 2 333. 6 335. 7 151. 6	361. 7 465. 3 330. 2 329. 5 152. 3	390. 5 502. 9 348. 8 346. 1 155. 0	362. 9 492. 4 348. 8 344. 3 159. 5	407. 0 519. 7 366. 8 365. 8 160. 5	371. 9 548. 5 348. 5 348. 9 160. 0	372. 7 545. 5 368. 0 368. 2 159. 8	362. 5 531. 1 357. 0 357. 8 159. 1	354. 1 536. 4 331. 2 330. 9 159. 4	347. 9 502. 3 370. 8 369. 8 160. 4	333. 8 506. 4 341. 3 338. 4 163. 3	357. 0 483. 0 380. 0 379. 0 164. 0		
Coarse paper:	312, 3 205, 0 315, 0 309, 3 93, 0	316. 9 214. 4 309. 4 316. 1 88. 5	325, 7 210, 1 332, 3 322, 5 93, 7	342. 2 229. 2 334. 9 331. 8 97. 8	365. 7 222. 1 345. 6 346. 7 89. 5	324. 5 215. 8 334. 1 334. 3 91. 2	338. 0 213. 3 343. 6 342. 4 89. 2	309, 7 181, 9 336, 1 332, 7 90, 9	300. 4 181. 4 295. 0 293. 5 88. 3	335. 7 179. 6 344. 3 344. 1 99. 1	302. 0 169. 7 307. 5 303. 8 94. 6	326. 0 165. 0 326. 0 328. 0 92. 0		
Canada (incl. Newfoundland): do	541. 7 544. 4 114. 2 461. 8 142. 0	520. 0 554. 1 80. 1 419. 2 131. 9	523. 3 502. 3 101. 1 402. 3 139. 5	514. 7 501. 6 114. 1 397. 8	552. 9 534. 8 132. 2 446. 1 149. 0	518. 4 508. 4 142. 2 461. 8	550. 5 551. 8 141. 0 464. 1	536. 4 544. 5 132. 9 422. 4	532. 5 543. 1 122. 2 388. 8	570. 4 559. 3 133. 3	514. 0 528. 7 118. 5	582. 1 578. 4 122. 2 476. 9	543. 5 138. 2 467. 7	
Production † do. Shipments from mills † do. Stocks, end of month: do. At mills do. At publishers. do. In transit to publishers. do.	7, 5 325, 7 82, 5	8. 3 361. 0 97. 4	7. 3 360. 0 112. 0	130, 5 132, 0 5, 8 366, 1 107, 2	7. 4 366. 3 103. 9	138. 3 136. 3 9. 4 342. 3 93. 8	149. 0 149. 6 8. 9 348. 7 98. 5	141. 9 144. 4 6. 4 376. 1 112. 2	138. 5 137. 3 7. 7 449. 8 102. 5	154. 3 153. 5 8. 5 518. 5 114. 0	140. 6 141. 1 8. 0 513. 0 111. 8	154. 0 153. 4 8. 7 516. 4 114. 8	8. 8 510. 0	
Imports do do Price, rolls, contract, delivered to principal ports dol, per short ton. Paperboard (National Paperboard Association): Orders, new thous, of short tons. Orders, unfilled, end of month. do do do	459. 4 126. 75 1. 255. 1 654. 6	483. 2 127. 00 1. 203. 7 577. 2	459. 3 129. 00 1, 195. 4 539. 5	430. 2 130. 25 1, 155. 3 584. 2	442. 4 ² 130. 10 1, 303. 0 547. 0	431. 5 ² 130. 10 1, 210. 7 535. 0	489. 8 ² 130. 10 1, 282. 4 557. 9	464. 7 2 130. 10 1, 120. 9 418. 2	480. 3 ² 130. 10 1, 076. 5 464. 5	485. 4 ² 130. 10 1, 176. 4 418. 0	425. 2 2 130. 10 1, 077. 6 410. 2	507. 0 2 130. 10 1, 312. 4 490. 5		
Production, totaldo Percent of activity	1, 261, 4 100 8, 252	1, 223. 7 90 7, 797	1, 165, 4 100 7, 588	1, 209. 1 100 7, 758	1, 291. 1 100 8, 686	1, 184. 8 98 7, 979	1, 289. 5 97 8, 287	1, 233. 5 98 8, 315	992. 3 77 7, 196	1, 232, 8 95 8, 950		1, 256. 5 96 9, 234		1, 101. 2 85 7, 240
New orders	191. 6 189. 2	185. 2 180. 7	195. 7 164. 9	189. 4 189. 0	232. 0 186. 1	206. 8 166. 4	197. 8 185. 5	202. 8 180. 0	190. 2 171. 4	202. 8 192. 0	191. 5 181. 3	233. 1 206. 9	176. 9 193. 4	
Book publication, totalnumber of editions New booksdo New editionsdo do	160	1, 216 969 247 RUBB	717 570 147 ER AI	851 615 236	1, 334 1, 066 268	1, 125 912 213 PRO	982 798 184 DUCT	956 773 183	1, 053 814 239	749 569 180	988 733 255	1, 417 1, 166 251	1, 308 1, 135 173	
DIDAMA	1	1	1	1	T		1	1	i	[1			1
RUBBER Natural rubber: Consumption	52, 769 103, 774 50, 684	48, 377 109, 530 48, 409	53, 751 111, 943 59, 393	50, 285 111, 832 53, 862	50, 040 109, 974 52, 749	47, 446 109, 822 51, 394	48, 342 107, 324 39, 789	43, 638 101, 748 36, 694	38, 353 103, 301 41, 195	46, 700 99, 668 40, 367	44, 179 98, 069 42, 974	r 52, 188 r 94, 508 52, 638		0.00
Synthetic rubber: dol. per lb	91, 281 81, 661 133, 664 10, 890	90, 319 76, 026 136, 319 11, 450	93, 522 78, 480 141, 732 10, 723	. 373 90, 488 75, 240 145, 906 12, 958	94, 389 77, 888 150, 995 13, 670	91, 602 74, 682 155, 410 13, 261	93, 740 76, 396 162, 682 14, 226	85, 296 67, 816 171, 196 12, 841	. 335 88, 031 58, 196 188, 813 12, 197	. 365 86, 468 72, 537 192, 486 12, 911	90, 602 69, 205 200,793 12, 600	88, 158 7 82, 023 197, 788 8, 954	83, 514 71, 958 199, 464	
Reclaimed rubber: Production	27, 229 28, 473		-	27, 108 25, 571 31, 875		26, 848 23, 999 34, 360		22, 103 20, 560 35, 647	19, 776 18, 099 35, 703			7 37, 904		

Revisions for January 1955, 447.9; June 1955, 447.9; June 1955, 449.8.

Revisions for January 1955-March 1955 will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1:	955						19	56					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem ber
F	RUBBI	ER AN	D RU	BBER	PRO	DUCT	S—Co	ntinu	ed					
TIRES AND TUBES														
Productionthousands	9, 603	8, 478	8, 979	8, 897	9, 193	8, 834	8, 986	7, 930	6, 741	8, 050	7, 800	8, 799		
Shipments, total	8, 045 4, 303 3, 592 150	7, 515 4, 045 3, 298 172	8, 203 3, 402 4, 669 131	7, 473 3, 342 3, 952 178	8, 627 3, 466 5, 034 127	9, 119 3, 217 5, 761 141	8, 880 2, 770 5, 980 130	9, 289 2, 533 6, 627 129	9, 298 2, 833 6, 319 145	8, 644 2, 302 6, 178 163	6, 952 1, 553 5, 238 162	7, 776 2, 908 4, 703 165		
Stocks, end of month do Exports do	17, 727 140	18, 778 166	19, 517 146	20, 933 142	21, 562 106	21, 132 165	21, 296 141	19, 947 154	17, 394 137	16. 794 207	17, 648 161	18, 775 169		
nner tubes:♂ Productiondo Shipmentsdo	3, 052 2, 875	2, 719 2, 686	2, 917 3, 608	2, 969 2, 921	3, 347 2, 962	3, 094 2, 797	3, 093 2, 878	2, 837 3, 370	2, 300 3, 384	2, 795 3, 295	2, 773 2, 777	3, 025 2, 877		
Stocks, end of monthdo Exportsdo	6, 734 78	6, 833 83	6, 294 1 31	6, 547 1 42	6, 848 1 39	7, 312 1 47	7, 657 1 38	7, 349 1 41	6, 418 84	5. 962 76	6, 056 96	6, 469 73		
	ST	ONE,	CLAY	, AND	GLA	SS PI	RODU	CTS				·····		
PORTLAND CEMENT														
Productionthous, of bbl_ Percent of capacity hipmentsthous, of bbl_ tocks, end of month: Finisheddo	24, 894 101 21, 985 11, 664	23, 075 91 17, 203 17, 516	21, 440 80 13, 500 25, 454	19, 578 78 16, 093 28, 939	23, 386 87 22, 471 29, 868	26, 134 100 27, 324 28, 679	29, 606 110 32, 087 26, 204	28, 771 110 32, 296 22, 685	29, 498 109 31, 598 20, 598	30. 055 111 33. 607 17, 068	28, 643 109 30, 173 7 15, 532	29. 051 107 31, 585 12. 998		
CLAY PRODUCTS	4, 236	7,001	10, 460	13, 873	16, 151	15, 951	14, 222	12, 537	11,059	9, 264	7, 969	6, 757		
Brick, unglazed: Productionthous. of standard brick. Shipmentsdo. Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant dol. per thous	632, 714 581, 028 29, 831	566, 810 480, 413 30. 018	565, 351 434, 730 30, 092	536, 072 455, 350 30. 281	611, 058 541, 423 30, 398	627, 494 624, 747 30, 470	671, 629 661, 456 30. 565	646, 423 632, 217 30. 946	648, 127 618, 630 30. 946	685, 128 641, 400 30, 668	603, 572 571, 237 30, 668	646, 609 600, 790 r 30, 718	586, 713 516, 852 p 30. 718	
Nay sewer pipe, vitrified: Production	174, 343 157, 170	163, 161 117, 863	155, 334 120, 988	157, 162 155, 027	173, 193 159, 463	117, 225 127, 755	126, 753 137, 290	164, 378 183, 461	168, 228 178, 007	190, 528 187, 421 69, 260	173, 770 169, 118	192, 139 186, 756	180, 184 143, 149	
Production do Shipments do do	69, 631 64, 489	69, 078 59, 681	69, 419 54, 220	63, 373 51, 331	68, 058 54, 655	65, 901 58, 666	64, 762 61, 273	60, 162 59, 471	65, 113 56, 753	63, 405	64, 598 55, 507	64, 079 60, 910	63, 917 52, 006	
GLASS PRODUCTS Glass containers:														
Productionthous. of gross.	10, 735 9, 920	10, 354	11,097	11, 128	11, 865 11, 956	11, 985 10, 590	12, 393 11, 887	12, 606 11, 971	12, 203	13, 290	10, 0 32 10, 331	13, 435	11, 934	
Shipments, domestic, total	936 2, 973	11, 576 1, 062 3, 431	9, 578 853 2, 717	9, 952 993 2, 663	1, 930 1, 025 2, 843	1, 019 2, 798	1, 155 3, 496	1, 254 3, 340	11, 150 1, 246 3, 236	15, 759 2, 236 5, 138	1. 890 2. 893	14, 515 1, 708 4, 154	853 3, 083	
Beverage do Beer bottles do Liquor and wine do Medicinal and toilet do Chemical, household and industrial do Dairy products do	471 589 1, 352 2, 516 846 237	708 730 1, 168 3, 304 933 240	612 584 964 2,690 960 198	838 660 1, 085 2, 640 886 187	1, 656 940 1, 347 2, 932 1, 010 203	808 984 1, 222 2, 608 963 188	936 1, 183 1, 162 2, 787 986 182	1, 274 1, 279 1, 139 2, 535 948 202	1, 001 1, 170 924 2, 393 982 198	683 1, 262 1, 342 3, 483 1, 312 303	395 604 1, 172 2, 309 834 234	993 847 1,874 3,476 1,157 306	510 528 1, 530 2, 469 825 211	
Stocks, end of month	14, 123	12, 700	13, 995	14, 882	14, 516	15, 549	15, 673	15, 917	16, 518	13, 685	13, 162	11,741	13, 384	
Trude gypsum, quarterly total: Importsthous. of short tonsdo		1, 212 2, 780			804 2, 591			1, 248 2, 846			1, 206 2, 569			
Calcined, production, quarterly totaldo		2, 238			2, 208			2, 367			2, 110			
Sypsum products sold or used, quarterly total: Uncalcined usesshort tons		750, 171			700, 029	 		819, 437			911, 118			
Industrial usesdo Building uses: Plasters:		80, 692			84, 574			88, 369			77, 685			
Base-coatdo All other (incl. Keene's cement)do		416, 164 317, 381			354, 421 271, 691			428, 129 356, 196			433, 807 381, 095			
$\begin{array}{ccccc} Lath & mil. \ of \ sq. \ ft \\ Wallboard & do \\ All \ other \ \odot & do \\ \end{array}$		748. 1 1, 241. 9 55. 8			719. 2 1, 286. 0 53. 5			796. 5 1, 227. 0 69. 4			601. 6 1, 068. 1 55. 8			

r Revised. p Preliminary. ¹ Data for January-June 1956 exclude exports of passenger-car inner tubes; such exports averaged 27,000 per month in 1955. c Data for 1954 for production, shipments, and stocks have been revised. Unpublished revisions (for January-May) are available upon request. ⊙ Comprises sheathing, formboard, tile, and laminated board.

OComprises sneathing, formboard, the, and laminated board.

NOTE FOR MANMADE FIBERS AND MANUFACTURES, p. S-39.—Fiber production (representing complete industry coverage) is according to data compiled by Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.: the total includes production of textile glass fiber, not shown separately. Noncellulesic fibers cover types other than textile glass; they include acrylic, nylon (polyamide), polyester, saran, protein, and others.

Data for imports, exports, and for production of broad woven fabrics (industry totals) are compiled by U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Manmade fabric production comprises, in addition to items shown separately, broad woven fabrics of 100-percent glass, of saran monofilament, acrylic, and polyester fibers, and of paper, etc. Silk fabric production comprises broad woven fabrics of 100-percent silk and of silk mixtures.

Statistics for 1955 are shown in the October 1956 Survey, p. S-38.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	19	55						19	56					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
	1		! -		PROD	LCTS				<u>!</u>	<u> </u>			
	ı		1 11/1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	INOD	CCIS		1						
APPAREL														
losiery, shipmentsthous, of dozen pairs fen's apparel, cuttings:¶ Tailored garments:	14, 585	12, 228	12, 713	13, 291	12, 713	10, 828	11, 094	11, 895	10, 024	12, 996	12, 496	14, 189	14, 006	
Suitsthous. of units_ Overcoats and topcoatsdo	1,716 340	1 1, 945 1 335	1,876 272	1,860 288	1 2, 285 1 410	1, 796 452	1,804 540	1 1, 925 1 570	984 308	1,860 540	1 1, 935 1 550	1, 816 444	1 2, 090 1 350	
Trousers (separate), dress and sportdo Shirts (woven fabries), dress and sport thous. of doz	5, 424 1, 864	1 5, 160 1 1, 890	5, 280 1, 924	5, 664 2, 060	1 5, 940 1 2, 285	5, 328 1, 812	5, 328 1, 836	1 5, 760 1 1, 775	3, 792 1, 280	4, 992 1, 852	1 5, 040	4, 800 1, 948	1 4, 500 1 1, 715	
Work clothing: Dungarees and waistband overallsdo Shirtsdo	372 376	1 335 1 390	328 408	380 416	1 345 1 450	328 408	308 408	1 290 1 405	208 280	292 388	1 240	244 364	1 200 1 305	
omen's, misses', juniors' outerwear, cuttings: Coats thous. of units. Dresses do	2, 684	1, 985	2, 384	2, 521	2, 527	1, 264	1, 323	2, 054	2, 398	2, 948	2, 527	r 2, 998	2, 248	
Dresses	20, 607 1, 449 1, 092	18, 589 1, 640 789	22, 230 1, 916 1, 063	24, 189 1, 663 1, 115	26, 203 1, 165 1, 167	26, 001 599 1, 004	25, 229 556 1, 016	21, 236 864 983	16, 828 1, 107 1, 033	20, 807 1, 150 1, 318	17, 044 813 983	7 21, 543 913 1, 366	20, 147 1, 101 1, 108	
COTTON				, ,	·	ŕ	,		,			-,	-,	
otton (exclusive of linters): Production:														
Ginnings§thous, of running bales Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb, bales	13, 049	2 13, 7 14	³ 14, 373		4 14, 542 4 14, 721				410	1, 513	5, 535	9, 709	1	2 12, 789
Consumption bales Stocks in the United States, end of month,	741, 555	1855, 447	746, 996		1916, 396	721, 577	713, 940	· 1	549, 520		1822, 180	732, 319	1880, 549	5 13, 30
total 4 thous. of bales. Domestic cotton, total do On farms and in transit do	7 21, 935 7 21, 879 7 3, 674	20, 938 20, 878 1, 646	20, 131 20, 070 1, 129	19, 293 19, 232 1, 009	18, 102 18, 046 910	17, 029 16, 983 762	15, 981 15, 940 652	14, 975 14, 936 609	14, 540 14, 501 791	26, 256 26, 222 13, 146	24, 983 24, 954 9, 804	23, 602 23, 569 6, 269	22, 224 22, 193 3, 845	
Public storage and compressesdo Consuming establishmentsdo Foreign cotton, totaldo		17, 561 1, 671 60	17, 263 1, 678 61	16, 498 1, 725 61	15, 439 1, 697 56	14, 664 1, 557 46	13, 895 1, 393 41	13, 203 1, 124 38	12,835 875 39	12, 303 773 34	14, 272 878 29	16, 169 1, 131 33	16, 935 1, 413 31	
Exports:	137, 759 19, 234	158, 741 18, 295	77, 805 12, 896	99, 392 18, 131	294, 657 8, 618	361, 939 6, 071	343, 750 5, 907	237, 722 4, 452	134, 625 1, 987	423, 297 3, 555	505, 019 22, 278	596, 685 1, 514		
Prices (farm), American uplandcents per lb _ Prices, wholesale, middling, 1", average 14 mar- kets\(\triangle \)cents per lb	32. 4	31. 2 34. 8	30. 7 35. 2	31. 0 36. 2	31. 6 36. 4	32. 5 36. 4	32, 0 36, 4	32. 3 36. 4	32. 4 35. 3	31. 1 33. 0	32. 5 33. 1	31. 9 33. 2	31. 9 33. 2	31. 33.
otton linters: Consumptionthous, of bales Productiondo	155 235	142 206	156 207	153 187	152 149	153 111	157 76	138 44	134 36	155 53	130 157	155 216	129 202	
Stocks, end of monthdo		1, 431	1, 434	1,500	1, 459	1, 371	1, 260	1, 095	999	855	872	935	969	
COTTON MANUFACTURES otton cloth:												}		
Cotton broad-woven goods over 12 inches in width.		2,637	42 200		2,734	45 595	49 507	2, 621		27 005	2, 356			
production, quarterly mil. of linear yd Exports thous. of sq. yd mportst do Prices, wholesale:	42, 469 16, 478	38, 430 15, 871	43, 328 24, 367	45, 106 21, 371	51, 124 17, 739	45, 535 18, 734	42, 507 18, 944	40, 429 15, 508	29, 189 13, 615	37, 625 13, 884	39, 912 10, 552	45, 778 11, 903		
Mill marginscents per lb_ Denim, white back, 28-inch, 8 oz/yd_cents per yd_ Print cloth, 39-inch, 68 x 72do	30. 24 36. 4 17. 5	31. 08 36. 4 18. 0	31, 26 36, 4 18, 0	30. 68 36. 4 18. 0	29.88 36.4 17.0	29. 59 36. 4 16. 4	29. 25 36. 4 16. 1	28, 54 36, 4 16, 0	28. 92 36. 4 15. 9	30, 18 36, 4 15, 8	29. 68 36. 4 15. 7	30. 75 36. 4 16. 3	₽ 36.4	
Sheeting, class B, 40-inch, 48 x 44-48dodo otton yarn, natural stock, on cones or tubes:	17.8	18.1	18. 3	18.3	18.3	18. 0	18. 0	17.8	17. 4	17. 0	16.8	17. 3	p 17. 3	
Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. mill: 20/2, carded, weavingdol. per lb 36/2, combed, knittingdo	. 701 . 984	. 708 . 988	. 708 . 996	. 713 1. 000	. 713 . 998	. 708 . 992	. 698 . 976	. 693 . 965	. 686 . 958	. 684 . 958	. 680 . 953	. 691 r. 971	p. 691 p. 971	
oindle activity (cotton system spindles):¶ Active spindles, last working day, totalthous	r 20, 904	20, 988	20, 990	20,983	20,888	20, 827	20, 796	20, 492	20, 552	20, 465	20, 308	20, 343	20, 289	
Consuming 100 percent cotton doSpindle hours operated, all fibers, total mil. of hrAverage per working day dodo	19, 352	19, 440 111, 848 474	19, 399 10, 315 516	19, 428 10, 347 517	19, 350 112, 562 503	19, 290 9, 991 500		18, 954 111, 459 458	19,022 7,713 386	18, 912 9, 544 477		18, 839 9, 847 492	18, 786 1 11, 952 478	
Consuming 100 percent cottondo Operations as percent of capacity	9, 393 143. 0	1 10, 992 1 133. 3	9, 577 146. 6	9, 633 147. 2	1 11, 740	9, 324 142. 2	9, 128 139. 6	¹ 10, 664 ¹ 130. 6	7, 128 110. 1	8, 849 137. 4	1 10, 678	9, 162	1 11, 145	
MANMADE FIBERS AND MANUFACTURES														
iber production, quarterly total* 9mil. of lb. Rayon and acetate: Filament yarndodo		447. 3 219. 7			439. 2 216. 2			397. 6 183. 3 97. 8			384. 6 166. 2	661.8	6 61. 1	
Staple plus towdo Noncellulosic (nylon, acrylic, protein, etc.)do xports: Yarns and monofilaments*thous. of lb	2,074	106. 8 99. 9 1, 911	⁷ 1, 566	71,817	110.3 90.2 71,615	7 1, 546	7 1, 569	94.0 71,727	1, 456	1, 614	87. 5 106. 3 1, 566	6 33. 6	6 34. 3	
Staple, tow, and tops*do nports: Yarns and monofilaments*do Staple, tow, and tops*do	858 126 9, 736	996 235 9, 190	7 1, 244 95 9, 057	71,472 101 11,042	7 1, 048 96 8, 478	7 967 84 7, 467	7 1, 197 660 8, 196	7 1, 392 329 6, 926	1, 483 90 6, 636	1,969 74 5,939	1,710 101 6,269	2,602 196 6,826		
ayon and acetate: Stocks, producers', end of month, totalmil. of lb	78.6	86. 4 52. 2	83. 2 49. 0	82. 3 46. 1	89. 6 49. 5	102. 5 55. 0	110.6 61.0	118. 9 64. 0	123. 3	120, 8 67, 0	115. 8 63. 7	109. 2	106. 4	
Filament yarn do Staple (incl. tow) do Prices, rayon yarn, viscose:	29.1	34. 2	34. 2	36. 2	40.1	47.5	49.6	54. 9	67. 5 55. 8	53. 8	52. 1	61. 1	62.1	
Filament, 150 denierdol. per lb_ Staple, 1.5 denier⊙do lanmade broad woven fabrics:	. 830	. 830 . 326	. 830 . 326	. 863 . 326	. 863	. 863 . 316	.863	. 863	. 863	. 863	. 863	. 863	p. 863 p. 316	
Production, quarterly total* Qthous. of linear yd Rayon and acetate (excl. tire fabric)do		652, 923 479, 015 98, 384			624, 119 457, 996 84, 398			557, 080 409, 468 70, 418			490, 442 353, 277 60, 849			
Nylon and chiefly nylon mixturesdo Exports, piece goods*thous. of sq. yd	14, 934	13, 804	14, 243	16, 543	19, 535	16, 335	17, 834	17, 696	12, 633	15, 522		16, 136		
mports, raw thous. of lb. rice, raw, AA, 20-22 denier dol. per lb.	1, 259 4. 43	1, 098 4, 42	1, 747 4. 41	489 4. 36	1, 046 4. 36	1, 094 4, 45	1, 129 4. 65	1, 059 4. 63	874 4. 49	1, 188 4, 44	778 4, 41	1, 180 4. 57	» 4. 53	
roduction, fabric, qtrly, total*thous, of linear yd_	-'	9, 235	'	' <u>-</u>	9,451	·	o Tanuary	8, 359	1	inge of 10	8, 490	1	har Larar	

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

^{*}Revised. *Preliminary. Data cover a 5-week period. 2 Ginnings to December 13. 3 Ginnings to January 16. 4 Total ginnings of 1955 crop. 5 December 1 crop estimate. 4 Production for month shown. 7 Data for January-June 1956 exclude certain exports which are included for other periods: (Yarns) excludes thread and handwork yarns which averaged 24,000 lbs. per month in 1955; (staple, etc.) excludes sliver, tops, and roving which averaged 33,000 lbs. per month in 1955; (staple, etc.) excludes sliver, tops, and roving which averaged 33,000 lbs. per month in 1955.

**Total ginnings to end of month indicated, except as noted. Is cattered revisions for 1954-July 1955 will be shown later. A Effective August 1, 1956, middling 1" became the base quality for spot cotton quotations, replacing middling 1%6". Comparable prices for 1", back to August 1951, are available upon request.

**The operation rate is calculated on a 5-day, 80-hour week without any adjustment for holidays. Current data are withheld pending a revision of the series.

**New series. See descriptive note at bottom of p. S-38 for sources; data for 1955 are shown in the October 1956 Survey, p. S-38.

**Quotations beginning August 1955 not strictly comparable with earlier data.

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	19	55						19	56					
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem ber
		TEXT	TILE 1	PROD	UCTS	-Con	tinued	[
WOOL AND MANUFACTURES									ĺ					
Wool consumption, mill (clean basis):¶ Apparel class	22, 695 11, 572 17, 941 9, 586 1. 275 . 992 1. 225 1. 819	1 25, 988 1 13, 875 17, 602 8, 754 1. 298 1. 029 1. 225 1. 819	24, 956 12, 851 29, 974 13, 112 1, 316 1, 064 1, 300 1, 844	25, 590 13, 402 29, 852 12, 767 1, 321 1, 078 1, 325 1, 869	1 29, 423 1 14, 452 28, 966 14, 310 1, 298 1, 046 1, 325 1, 856	25, 018 12, 110 23, 083 11, 244 1, 280 1, 005 1, 325 1, 856	24, 674 11, 424 23, 713 14, 219 1, 282 1, 033 1, 325 1, 856	1 28, 303 1 11, 800 18, 369 8, 060 1. 295 1. 039 1. 375 1. 856	21, 558 7, 150 18, 812 8, 050 1, 312 1, 045 1, 412 1, 869	24, 353 12, 145 19, 688 8, 034 1, 341 1, 045 1, 425 1, 880	1 26, 574 1 13, 398 15, 209 5, 360 1. 381 1. 069 1. 425 1. 891	24, 423 12, 787 19, 034 5, 657 1, 475 1, 131 1, 425 1, 963	1 25, 985 1 11, 533 1 . 525 1 . 168 1 . 450 1 . 997	1. 625 1. 195 1. 525
Woolen and worsted woven goods, except woven felts: Production, quarterly, total		76, 662 72, 829 71, 682 33, 595 38, 087 3, 833 112. 9 97. 3		112. 1 97. 3	82, 738 79, 261 78, 465 39, 345 39, 120 3, 477 112, 1 97, 3	112. I 97. 3		87, 894 85, 147 84, 713 42, 822 41, 891 2, 747 113, 2 97, 3			79, 572 77, 053 76, 431 37, 572 38, 859 2, 519 112, 9 97, 3		114. 0 97. 3	
	\	TRAN	NSPOI	RTATI	ON E	OUIP	MENT	•	!	<u> </u>	!		1	1
AIRCRAFT											1			
Civil aircraft (complete), shipmentsnumber	348 454, 3 116	485 652, 6 110	537 985. 6 126	614 1, 265. 4 117	656 1, 200. 4 109	692 1, 219, 6 162	714 1, 354. 7 157	648 1, 445. 8 150	507 1, 151, 0 129	681 1, 581, 9 148	613 1, 370. 4 143		472 1, 520. 7	
MOTOR VEHICLES													:	
Factory sales, total number Coaches, total do Domestic do Passenger cars, total do Domestic do Trucks, total do Domestic do	860, 848 359 340 745, 993 720, 667 114, 496 r 98, 386	799, 109 410 406 695, 096 667, 974 103, 603 86, 921	690, 253 253 242 591, 032 569, 846 98, 968 83, 752	663, 586 278 274 560, 924 536, 680 102, 384 83, 752	689, 982 434 405 583, 169 554, 761 106, 379 86, 996	654, 333 371 360 552, 881 529, 945 101, 081 82, 400	570, 486 362 304 474, 010 459, 070 96, 114 77, 593	538, 052 503 471 445, 758 433, 859 91, 791 73, 463	522, 018 307 220 440, 980 429, 813 80, 731 63, 044	503, 276 429 397 417, 020 410, 164 85, 827 68, 809	275, 555 368 364 203, 888 202, 159 71, 299 56, 852	445, 122 298 291 352, 140 341, 779 92, 684 77, 533	233 186 576, 708 556, 931	P ² 685,300 P ² 279 P ² 599,100 P ² 85, 900
Exports, total⊕ do Passenger cars do Trucks and buses⊕ do	32, 209 18, 634 13, 575	38, 608 22, 685 15, 923	33, 065 19, 090 13, 975	40, 851 23, 631 17, 220	50, 382 30, 170 20, 212	35, 329 19, 709 15, 620	33, 065 14, 717 18, 348	30, 816 13, 690 17, 126	25, 869 9, 339 16, 530	25, 947 7, 078 18, 869	20, 596 4, 583 16, 013	18, 912 5, 630 13, 282		
Truck trailers, production, total do. Complete trailers do. Vans do. Trailer chassis do.	7, 177 6, 968 4, 742 209	6, 937 6, 692 4, 456 245	6, 233 6, 085 3, 824 148	6, 424 6, 207 3, 815 217	6, 866 6, 487 3, 797 379	7, 155 6, 802 4, 165 353	7, 196 6, 759 3, 975 437	6, 979 6, 538 3, 725 441	5, 222 4, 960 2, 818 262	6, 018 5, 668 3, 273 350	4, 854 4, 492 2, 475 362	5, 478 5, 122 2, 939 356	4, 786 4, 594 2, 544 192	
Registrations: New passenger carsdodododo	509, 155 75, 756	630, 488 93, 733	431, 648 66, 141	447, 542 65, 478	545, 234 77, 220	564, 272 82, 699	560, 014 84, 997	539, 777 78, 501	534, 997 78, 404	568, 320 79, 831	421, 021 72, 420	424, 414 76, 052	403, 948 66, 983	
American Railway Car Institute:	ĺ													
Freight cars:	7 3, 832 2, 749 2, 331 7 1, 083 399 390 38 38	3,814 2,714 2,696 1,100 860 851 39 39	4, 199 2, 981 2, 981 1, 218 903 884 42 42	4, 883 3, 154 3, 152 1, 729 r 858 r 837 53	5, 989 4, 366 4, 326 1, 623 812 784 54 54	5, 967 4, 152 4, 128 1, 815 793 764 25 25	6, 723 4, 549 4, 493 2, 174 740 720 53 44	5, 607 3, 318 3, 261 2, 289 758 737 40 36	5, 370 3, 143 3, 117 2, 227 729 715 29 22	5, 525 2, 944 2, 783 2, 581 681 672 48 43	3, 458 1, 835 1, 821 1, 623 715 700 46 42	5, 666 3, 728 3, 728 1, 938 706 684 26 25	6, 740 4, 367 4, 322 2, 373 791 679 5	
Association of American Railroads: Freight cars (class I), end of month: \$ Number owned	56, 738	1, 694 71 4, 2 135, 293 62, 996 72, 297	1, 696 76 4, 5 131, 331 60, 112 71, 219	1, 696 76 4, 5 127, 030 57, 644 69, 386	1, 697 70 4. 1 122, 095 54, 391 67, 704	1, 699 70 4. 1 119, 698 52, 861 66, 837	1, 701 70 4, 1 116, 694 51, 651 65, 043	1, 702 67 3, 9 112, 226 49, 771 62, 455	1, 704 77 4, 5 109, 051 47, 955 61, 096	1, 704 74 4, 4 106, 739 46, 246 60, 493	1, 704 70 4, 1 109, 079 49, 875 59, 204	1, 703 68 4. 0 111, 298 52, 470 58, 828	1, 705 68 4. 0 108, 327 49, 227 59, 100	
Percent of total on line	1, 013 16. 4 906	997 16. 8 854	1; 074 18. 6 835	1, 069 19. 2 897	984 18. 4 859	925 17. 8 938	793 16. 1 885	772 16. 8 796	740 16. 5 849	721 16. 6 739	737 17. 3 737	529 13. 6 728	586 15. 3 743	
Exports of locomotives, totalnumber_	62	29	53	41	85	88	42	52	73	57	52	63		

Revised. P Preliminary. Data cover a 5-week period. Preliminary estinate of production.

¶ Data for December 1955 and March, June, September, and November 1956 cover 5-week periods; other months cover 4 weeks.

∂ Exports revised beginning January 1954 to include 2 types of aircraft formerly classified as "special category" and therefore excluded from the total.

⊕ Data beginning January 1956 include exports of "used" special-purpose vehicles not included in earlier data; exports of these types averaged 26 vehicles per month in 1955. Revisions (number): October 1954—Total, 22,216; trucks, etc., 15,859; January 1955—total, 38,7413; trucks, etc., 17,073.

§ Excludes railroad-owned private refrigerator cars. ⊙ Data beginning December 1955 reflect reclassification of reporting roads to revised ICC list of class I line-haul railroads; comparability with earlier data, based on ownership, is affected by less than I percent.

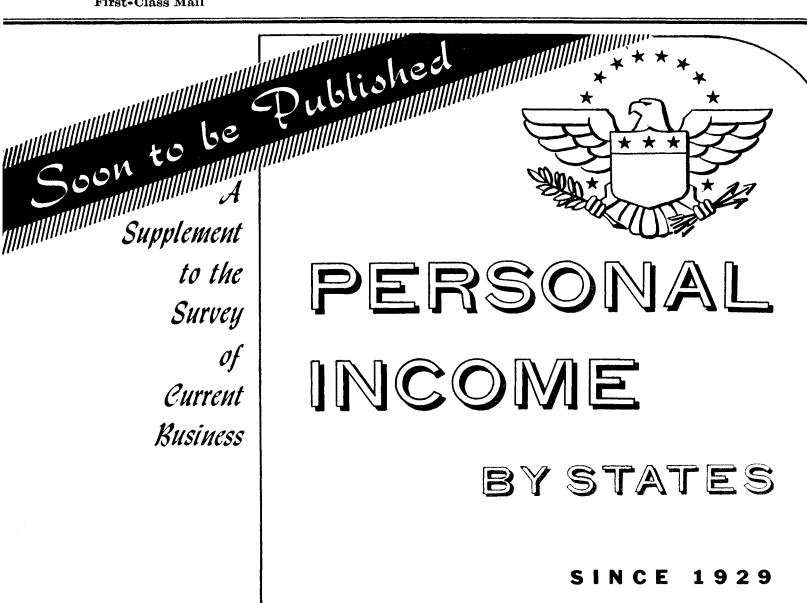
NOTE: Beginning with the October 1956 SURVEY, figures for shipments of industrial trucks and tractors will be found on p. S-34 in the Machinery and Apparatus Section.

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

Pages marked S	Pages marked S Foreclosures, real estate 8	Pages marked
dvertising 8,9 gricultural employment 11	Foreign trade indexes, shipping weight, value	Petroleum and products 3, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 22, 35,
gricultural employment 11	by regions, countries, economic classes, and	Pig iron
agricultural loans and foreign trade 16, 17, 21, 22 aircraft and parts 2, 12, 13, 14, 15, 40	commodity groups 21, 22 Foundry equipment 34	Plant and equipment expenditures 2, Plastics and resin materials
irline operations 23	Freight carloadings 23	Plywood
decholic heverages 2 6 8 27	Freight cars (equipment) 40 Freight-car surplus and shortage 23	PopulationPork
Juminum	Fruits and vegetables 5.6.22.28	Postal savings
Aluminum	Fuel oil 35 Fuels 6,34,35	Postal savings Poultry and eggs 2, 5, Prices (see elso individual commodities):
pparel 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 39	Furniture 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17	Consumer price index
sphalt and asphalt products	Furniture 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17	Received and paid by farmers
utomobiles 2, 3, 6, 9, 12, 13, 14, 13, 10, 17, 22, 40	Furs22	Retail price indexesWholesale price indexes
akery products 2, 12, 13, 14, 15	Gas, prices, customers, sales, revenues 6, 27 Gasoline 9, 36	Printing and publishing 2,3,12,13,14,15,: Profits, corporation 1,18,
alance of payments 21	Glass products	Profits, corporation 1, 18,
ariey 28	Generators and motors 34	Public utilities 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 26,
arrels and drums 32	Glycerin	Pulman Company
attery shipments 34	Grains and products	Pulp and pulpwood
eef and veal 29 everages 2, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 27	Grocery stores 9, 10	Pumps Purchasing power of the dollar
tuminous coal 11, 13, 14, 15, 35 ast furnaces, steel works, etc. 12, 14, 15	Gross national product 1 Gross private domestic investment 1	
ast furnaces, steel works, etc	Gypsum and products 6,38	Radiators and convectors
onds, issues, prices, sales, yields 17, 19, 20	Hardware stores 9	Radio and television 3, 6, 8, Railroads 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23, Railways (local) and bus lines 11, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23, 23, 23, 24, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25
ok publication	Heating apparatus 6,34	Railways (local) and bus lines 11, 13, 14, 15,
ass and bronze 33 ick 38	Hides and skins 6, 22, 30 Highways and roads 7, 8, 15	Rayon and acetate 8,
okers' loans and balances	Hogs 29	Receipts, United States Government
ilding and construction materials 8.9.10	Home Loan banks, loans outstanding	Recreation
ilding costs 8	Home mortgages 8 Hosiery 39	Refrigeration appliances, output
siness sales and inventories 3	Hotels	Retail trade, all retail stores chain stores (11
ttter 27	Hours of work per week 12, 13	stores and over only), general merchandise,
ns (metal), closures, crowns 32	Housefurnishings 6,8,9,10 Household appliances and radios 3,6,9,34	department stores 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, Rice
rloadings 23		Roofing and siding sephelt
ttle and calves 29	Imports (see also individual commodities) 21,22 Income, personal	Rubber (natural, synthetic, and reclaimed),
ment and concrete products	Income and employment tax receipts 17	tires and tubes 6, 22, 37, Rubber products industry, production index,
reals and bakery products 6, 12, 13, 14, 15 ain-store sales (11 stores and over only) 10	Industrial production indexes 2,3	sales, inventories, prices, employment, pay-
eese27 emicals2,3,4,6,12,13,14,15,19,22,24	Installment credit 16, 17 Installment sales, department stores 10	sales, inventories, prices, employment, payrolls, hours, earnings 2,3,4,6,12,13,14,
emicals 2, 3, 4, 0, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 22, 24	Instruments and related products2, 3, 12, 13, 14, 15	Rye
garettes and cigars 6,30 vilian employees, Federal 12	Insulating materials 34	Saving, personal
ay products (see also Stone, clay, etc.) 5,38	Insurance, life 18 Interest and money rates 16	Savings deposits
al 3, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 34, 35	International transactions of the U. S 21, 22	Securities issued Services 1,9,11,13,14,
coa 22,29 ffee 22,30	Inventories, manufacturers' and trade 3,4,10,11	Sewer nine, clay
ke 23,35	Iron and steel, crude and manufactures 2, 6, 8, 12, 14, 15, 19, 22, 32, 33	Sheep and lambs
mmercial and industrial failures 5		Ship and boat building 12, 13, 14,
mmunications 11, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 24 infectionery, sales 29	Kerosene35	Shoes and other footwear 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, Shortening
nstruction:	Labor disputes, turnover	Silk, imports, prices, production
Contracts awarded 7	Labor force 11 Lamb and mutton 29	SilverSoybean oil
Dwelling units 7	Lard 29	Spindle activity, cotton
Employment, earnings, hours, wage rates 11,	Lead 33	Steel ingots and steel manufactures (see also
13, 14, 15 Highways and roads7,8,15	Leather and products 2,	Iron and steel)
New construction, dollar value	Linseed oil 26	Stocks, department stores
nsumer credit 16,17	Linseed oil 2, 5, 6, 23, 29 Livestock 2, 5, 6, 23, 29	Stocks, dividends, prices, sales, yields, listings.
onsumer durables output, index 3	Loans, real estate, agricultural, bank, brokers' (see also Consumer credit)	Stone, and earth minerals Stone, clay, and glass products
nsumer price index	Locomotives 40	2 4 10 14 17 10
pper 22,33 pra and coconut oil 25	Lubricants 36	3,4,12,14,15,19, Stoves
rn 28	Lumber and products2, 3,4,6,8,9,10,12,14,15,18,31,32	Sugar22, Sulfur
st-of-living (see Consumer price index) 6	Machine activity, cotton	Sulfuric acid
tton, raw and manufactures 2,5,6,22,39	Machine tools 34	Superphosphate
ttonseed, cake and meal, oil25 edit, short- and intermediate-term16,17	Machinery	Tea
ops 2, 5, 26, 28, 30, 39	Mail-order houses, sales	Telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio-tele-
ude oil and natural gas 3, 11, 13, 14, 15 rrency in circulation 18	Manmade fibers and manufactures	graph carriers 11, 13, 14, 15, 20, Television and radio 3, 6, 8,
	Manufacturers' sales, inventories, orders 3, 4, 5	Textiles 3, 4, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 22, 39, Tile 22, Tires and inner tubes 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, Tobacco and manufactures
iry products2, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 27 bits, bank16	Manufacturing production indexes 2,3 Manufacturing production workers, employ-	3, 4, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 22, 39,
bt, United States Government 17	Manufacturing production workers, employment, payrolls, hours, wages 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	Tin
partment stores 9, 10, 11, 17	Margarine 26 Meats and meat packing 2, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 29	Tires and inner tubes 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15
posits, bank 16, 18 putes, industrial 13	Medical and personal care 6	
tilled enists 97	Metals 2,3,4,5,6,11,12,13,14,15,19,32,33	3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, Tools, machine
ridend payments, rates, and yields 1, 19, 20	Methanol 24	3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, Tractors 22 Trade, retail and wholesale 5, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, Transit lines, local
ug-store sales 9,10 velling units, new 7	Milk	Trade, retail and wholesale
rnings, weekly and hourly 14,15	Monetary statistics	5, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, Transit lines, local
ting and drinking places 9.10	Money supply 18 Mortgage loans 8, 16, 18	Transportation and transportation equipment
gs and poultry 2.5.29	Motor carriers 23	3,4,5,6,9,11,12,13,14,15,19,23,24, Travel
ectric power 6, 26 ctrical machinery and equipment 2,	Motor fuel 36	Truck trailers
3, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 22, 34	Motor vehicles	Truck trailers
ployment estimates and indexes 11, 12	ATACOLOIS, CICCUICAL 34	Unemployment and commencedies 11
alamana Samia a stillia	Matienal income and readuct	University of animal with Compensation
ployment Service activities 13	National income and product 1 National parks, visitors 24	United States Government bonds 16.17.18.19.
ployment Service activities 13 gineering construction 7, 8 penditures, United States Government 17	National parks visitors 24	United States Government bonds _ 16, 17, 18, 19, United States Government finance
poloyment Service activities 13 gineering construction 7,8 penditures, United States Government 17 plosives 25	National parks visitors 24	United States Government bonds _ 16, 17, 18, 19, United States Government finance _ Utilities 2, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 26,
ployment Service activities 13 gineering construction 7,8 genditures, United States Government 17 plosives 25 ports (see also individual commodities) 21, 22	National parks, visitors 24 National security 1,17 Newspaper advertising 8,9 Newsprint 22,37 New York Stock Exchange selected data 19,20	United States Government finance———————————————————————————————————
ployment Service activities	National parks, visitors 24 National security 1,17 Newspaper advertising 8,9 Newsprint 22,37 New York Stock Exchange, selected data 19,20 Nonferrous metals 2,6,12,14,15,19,22,33	Utilities 2, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 26, Vacuum cleaners 2
13 13 15 15 16 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	National parks, visitors 24 National security 1,17 Newspaper advertising 8,9 Newsprint 22,37 New York Stock Exchange, selected data 19,20 Nonferrous metals 2,6,12,14,15,19,22,33 Noninstallment credit 17	Utilities 2, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 26, Vacuum cleaners 2
13 13 13 13 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	National parks, visitors 24 National security 1,17 Newspaper advertising 8,9 Newsprint 22,37 New York Stock Exchange, selected data 19,20 Nonferrous metals 2,6,12,14,15,19,22,33 Noninstallment credit 17 Oats 28	Utilities 2, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 26, Vacuum cleaners 2
13 13 13 13 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	National parks, visitors 24 National security 1,17 Newspaper advertising 8,9 Newsprint 22,37 New York Stock Exchange, selected data 19,20 Nonferrous metals 2,6,12,14,15,19,22,33 Noninstallment credit 17 Oats 28 Oil humers 34	Utilities 2, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 26, Vacuum cleaners 2
13 13 15 16 17 18	National parks, visitors 24 National security 1,17 Newspaper advertising 8,9 Newsprint 22,37 New York Stock Exchange, selected data 19,20 Nonferrous metals 2,6,12,14,15,19,22,33 Noninstallment credit 17 Oats 28 Oil burners 34 Oils and fats, greases 6,25,26	United States Government finance Utilities
13 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	National parks, visitors 24 National security 1, 17 Newspaper advertising 8, 9 Newsprint 22, 37 New York Stock Exchange, selected data 19, 20 Nonferrous metals 2, 6, 12, 14, 15, 19, 22, 33 Noninstallment credit 17 Oats 28 Oil burners 34 Oils and fats, greases 6, 25, 26 Orders, new and unfilled, manufacturers' 5 Ordnance 11, 12, 14, 15	United States Government finance Utilities
13 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19	National parks, visitors 24 National security 1,17 Newspaper advertising 8,9 Newsprint 22,37 New York Stock Exchange, selected data 19,20 Nonferrous metals 2,6,12,14,15,19,22,33 Noninstallment credit 17 Oats 28 Oil burners 34 Oils and fats, greases 6,25,26 Orders, new and unfilled, manufacturers 5 Ordnance 11,12,14,15 Paint and paint materials 6,26	United States Government finance Utilities
13 13 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	National parks, visitors	United States Government finance Utilities
Inployment Service activities	National parks, visitors 24 National security 1, 17 Newspaper advertising 8, 9 Newsprint 22, 37 New Vork Stock Exchange, selected data 19, 20 Nonferrous metals 2, 6, 12, 14, 15, 19, 22, 33 Noninstallment credit 17 Oats 28 Oil burners 34 Oils and fats, greases 6, 25, 26 Orders, new and unfilled, manufacturers' 5 Ordnance 11, 12, 14, 15 Paint and paint materials 6, 26 Panama Canal traffic 23 Paner and products and pulp 2.	United States Government finance Utilities
Imployment Service activities	National parks, visitors	United States Government finance Utilities
Imployment Service activities	National parks, visitors	Unemployment and compensation 11, United States Government bonds 16,17,18,19, United States Government finance Utilities 2,6,7,11,13,14,15,19,20,26, Vacuum cleaners Variety stores 9, Vegetable oils 5,6,22, Vegetables and fruits 5,6,22, Vessels cleared in foreign trade Veterans' benefits 13, Wages and salaries 1,14, Washers 1,14, Washers 2,8,000 1,14,
Imployment Service activities	National parks, visitors	United States Government finance Utilities 2, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20 Vacuum cleaners Variety stores Vegetable oils Vegetables and fruits Vessels cleared in foreign trade Veterans' benefits Wagses and salaries Washers Water heaters Wax Wheat and wheat flour Wholesale price indexes Wholesale trade 3, 5, 11, 13

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