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Changing Patterns in Economic Expansion

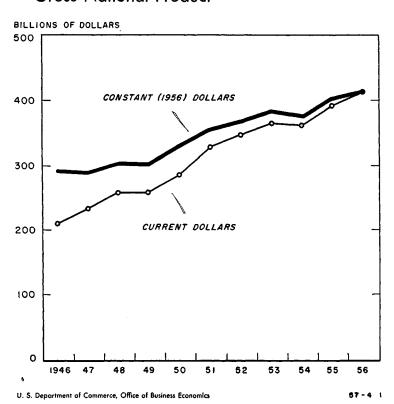
A Review of 1956

THE NATIONAL economy expanded further in 1956, with the physical volume of production for the year exceed-

ing the previous record set in 1955.

Along with the increase in real output, there occurred in 1956 an upturn in the general price averages that followed a 4-year period in which they were virtually stable. The emergence of price rise last year stemmed from peak overall demand in the economy combined with generally increasing costs of production.

Comparison of Real and Current Dollar Gross National Product



At \$412 billion, the value of gross national product in 1956 was \$21 billion larger than in 1955. About half of this expansion was accounted for by higher prices. The advance in volume of production was on the order of 2½ percent. This prime fact is recorded in the special series on "gross national product in constant dollars", which removes the influence of price changes from the gross national product current-dollar figures and provides the best available measure of the economy's growth.

Continuation of the business uptrend in 1956 brought a sizable increase in employment. The total number of employed persons in the civilian labor force averaged 65 million —1.8 million more than in 1955. Unemployment remained low, and differed little from the 1955 average either in number or as a proportion of the civilian labor force.

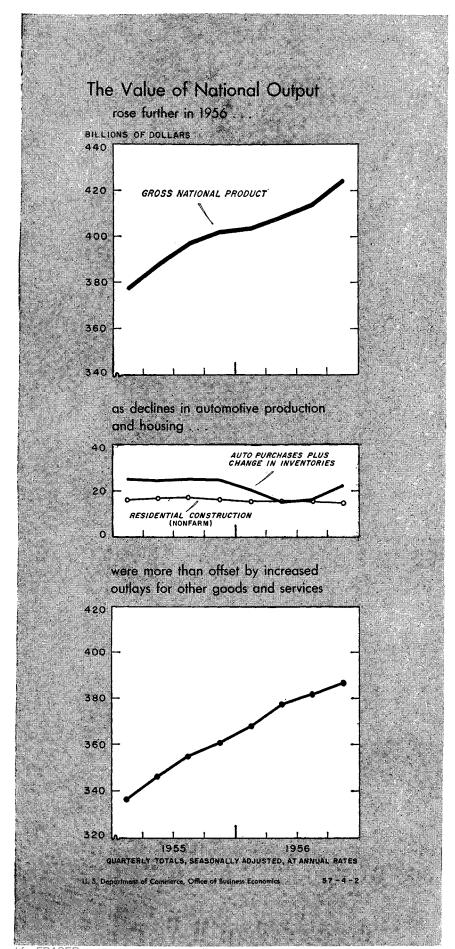
Last year's increase in civilian employment was on an approximate par with that which occurred in 1955, which in turn followed a decrease of about 1 million from 1953 to 1954. It is to be noted, however, that the Census Bureau surveys indicate that a large part (roughly one-half) of the 1956 gain was in the part-time work force, and was concentrated among persons who preferred to work relatively short hours.

Tapering of rise in real output

The advance which projected the economy to a new high position in 1956 was less than that which had occurred the year before. The 2½-percent rise in real national output compares with the 7-percent increase from 1954 to 1955. With regard to the differential movement within the 2 years, current-dollar gross national product increased 9 percent from the last quarter of 1954 to the same period of 1955, and 5½ percent over the subsequent year. Moreover, it would appear that expansion in the real volume of goods and services accounted for a very large part of the current value increase during 1955, but for considerably less than half of it during 1956.

Several aspects of the less rapid advance of real national output in 1956 than in 1955 may be noted.

(1) During much of 1955 the economy was recovering from the preceding downward readjustment, whereas in 1956



there was virtually full utilization of resources throughout the year. In the business upturn that started around the fall of 1954, absorption of the unused resources and additional capacity that had become available in the readjustment led to an exceptionally rapid expansion of production through the first half of 1955. During the latter months of that year the production growth rate slackened somewhat with the economy's approach to peak-volume operations (and, concurrently, price pressures intensified).

(2) Overall demand in 1956, while at a record rate, was affected by cross-currents which brought contractions in

some segments.

(3) The lesser rise of total real output in 1956 than in the previous year evidently was accompanied by a reduced rate of gain in output per man-hour. The gain in productivity which occurred from 1954 to 1955, it may be recalled, was quite pronounced. This was due partly to the upswing from recession lows of output in the hard goods industries, where output per man-hour is relatively high.

Mixed movements in final demand

Three highlights of economic developments in 1956 have been noted: the rise in total real output to a new high, the upturn in prices, and the tapering of the advance in output.

Another feature of the 1956 business scene was the emergence of mixed movements among components of total production and income. This reflected, in large measure, a two-fold development: (1) Both automobile production and residential building (together with supporting activities) fell off, after having contributed substantially to the pervasive business upsurge from 1954 to 1955; and (2) a further expansion of other demand and output—marked by shifts in the tempo of a few key segments—kept the economy moving ahead. During 1956, this expansion of "other" gross national product was fairly steady in terms of the current dollar figures (see chart), although allowance for price increases would dampen it considerably.

About 7 million passenger cars and trucks were produced in 1956. This was almost 2½ million less than in 1955 but was exceeded in only 2 other years. Of further note, automobile sales fell less from 1955 to 1956 then production, which included a wide swing in inventory position. As recorded in the gross national product, automotive production dropped by \$6 billion, or 25 percent, whereas the decrease in auto purchases by consumers and business — though large — was around \$3½ billion

As compared with the 1950 peak of 1.4 million, housing starts declined from 1.3 million in 1955 to 1.1 million in 1956. The value of residential construction was down relatively less—8 percent—chiefly because of rising construction costs, a trend toward larger and more expensive-type houses, and an increase in additions and alterations.

Business plant and equipment expenditures advanced strongly throughout 1956, and for the year as a whole were one-fifth larger than in 1955. In a year when some sizable elements of total demand either slackened or declined, the sustained rise in business capital spending was a key factor in the business situation. It had direct impact upon a large segment of industry and was an important stimulus to the flow of individual incomes. Foreign trade also contributed to business expansion in 1956, with export demand up substantially over 1955.

Consumer spending for nondurable goods and services, which accounts for well over half of the gross national product, kept pace with the sizable (6 percent) advance in disposable income from 1955 to 1956. Outlays by consumers for durable goods registered a marked decline. This

was concentrated in the auto category, although purchases of some types of household goods also were lower last year. The rise in the rate of personal saving that occurred from 1955 to 1956 was associated, it seems evident, with the decline in

consumer expenditures for durables.

Federal Government expenditures for goods and services were relatively stable for 1956 as a whole, but an upward movement developed in the latter part of the year. Purchases by State and local governments advanced by more than \$2\% billion from 1955 to 1956, in continuation of a postwar uptrend deriving from the provision of schools, highways, and other requirements of a growing population.

Employment in nonagricultural industries

Changes by industry exhibited considerably more diversity during 1956 than in the year before. This stemmed from the differential industrial impact of two broad developments already discussed: the economy's transition from recovery to sustained high-level activity and the occurrence last year of mixed movements in the demand for national product. A few highlights of industrial shifts in 1956 may be brought out by reference to the BLS estimates of employment in nonagricultural establishments.

From year end to year end, total nonagricultural employment increased about 2 million in 1955 and 1 million in 1956. The 1955 rise was about equally divided between manufacturing and other industries; the 1956 rise, on the other hand, was concentrated almost wholly in nonmanufacturing.

The advance in factory employment during 1955 was broadly based. Almost all of the 22 major types of manufacturing industries shared in the general advance, though in varying degree. In 1956, changes in factory employment were featured by strong gains in the machinery groups, which were operating under heavy demand for producers' equipment; a sizable decline in the automobile industry; decreases in a number of other groups, including mainly textiles, apparel, lumber, rubber, and leather; and further advances in transportation equipment (except autos), printing and publishing, chemicals, and paper. On balance, manufacturing employment during the year 1956 advanced somewhat in the durable-goods segment and declined a little in the nondurables.

Most major nonmanufacturing industries recorded employment gains during 1956 roughly similar to those in the preceding year. Principal exceptions were furnished by the transportation industry, in which employment was down slightly last year following a considerable increase during 1955, and retail trade, where the overall rise in 1956 was slowed by a reduction of employment in durable-goods stores (mainly automobile dealers). It is noteworthy that employment in the contract construction industry moved up again in 1956, as marked advances in industrial and commercial building and highway construction outweighed the effects of reduced activity in housing.

Movements in earnings divergent

The various types of earnings comprising the national income registered rather divergent movements from 1955 to 1956. Compensation of employees, nonfarm proprietors' income, and interest all increased; corporate earnings and farm proprietors' income were approximately unchanged (the stability in the latter checking a 4-year decline); and trental income of persons declined moderately.

Employee compensation was up 7 percent from 1955 to 1956, as compared with the advance of 5½ percent in total national income. Both employment and wage rates increased, whereas average working hours showed some decline. Despite this decline, average annual earnings per employee went up 4½ percent from 1955 to 1956. Average earnings contributed about two-thirds of the overall increase in payrolls, and employment about one-third.

Corporate earnings, the most volatile element of national income, had dropped rather sharply on a before-tax basis from 1953 to 1954 and then had risen strongly during the 1955 recovery and expansion. They declined from the 1955 year-end peak in the first 3 quarters of last year before

registering a sizable upturn in the final quarter.

Associated with these swings in total corporate profits were wide fluctuations in the ratio of profits to sales. Profit margins recovered, as might be expected, during the 1954-55 expansion but then declined last year as corporate costs increased faster than dollar sales volume.

This latest decline in the ratio of corporate profits to sales reflected in large part the special circumstance of sharp fluctuations in automobile demand. But there was an evident narrowing of margins in numerous other industries as well.

Prices turn upward

The background of the 1956 price rise, as already noted, was a 4-year period in which the general price averages had manifested little variation. The monthly consumer price index last year averaged 1½ percent higher than in 1955, and that of wholesale commodity prices was up almost 3½ percent. Within the year (from December 1955 to December 1956) consumer prices went up 3 percent and wholesale prices 4½ percent. (See table 1.)

At wholesale, industrial prices rose throughout the course

of last year in continuation of a steady advance dating from mid-1955. In the latter half of 1955, the rise in the industrial category was offset in the all-commodity index by declines in the prices of farm products and processed foods. During 1956, however, farm and food prices advanced about as much as industrial prices, although their average for the

year as a whole differed little from 1955.

This reversal in the movements of farm and food prices occurred during a year in which farm production edged up to a new record. The pressure of farm supplies upon the market in 1956 was moderated by an accelerated program of disposition of surplus stocks through noncommercial domestic and foreign channels. Support prices for some important products were raised in the spring of 1956. Also, the marked rise in consumer income was accompanied by increased demand which, in combination with the moderately improved supply situation, led to higher farm and food prices.

For industrial commodities as a group, a number of influences exerted upward pressure on prices in the general setting of high income and demand. These included exceptionally strong demand in some areas, notably machinery and other producer equipment; advances in the cost of basic materials, affecting a broad array of products; and wage rate increases that in most segments of the economy were larger than in 1955 whereas productivity gains were evidently reduced.

The advance in wholesale prices of industrial commodities during 1956 was rather general. Of the major commodity groups, only rubber and lumber registered declines. As shown by the chart, increases were largest in machinery and motive products (8 percent) and metals and metal products

(6 percent). Roughly similar advances had occurred in these

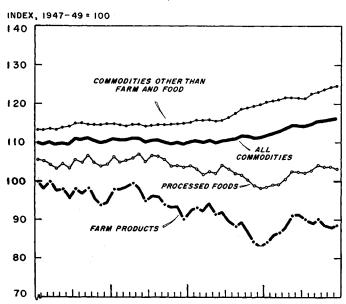
groups during 1955.

The wholesale price rise in 1956 extended to each of the broad economic classes of products—raw materials, intermediate products, and finished goods-and to each of their major subgroups. Increases during the year in these subgroups were largest in fuel (6 percent) among the raw materials; in components for manufacturing (8 percent) among intermediate products; and in producer goods (9 percent) among finished products.

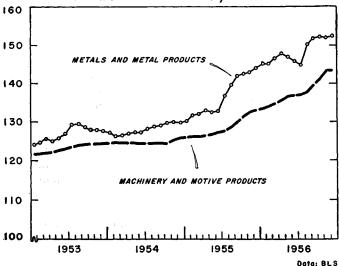
Consumer prices began to pick up in the spring of 1956. Food prices turned upward, reversing the declining trend they had followed during 1952-55. Rents and other service prices continued to rise. The retail price advance in

Wholesale Prices

Industrial prices continued to rise and foods and farm products turned upward in 1956



The largest increases in industrial prices occurred in metals and machinery



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1956 was general, and by year end all major categories of the consumer index were higher than a year ago-in most cases, by a proportion roughly similar to the overall rise of 3 percent.

Rents, transportation, medical care, and most other types of consumer services, it may be added, have recorded sul stantially larger price increases than commodities over the postwar period. On the whole, however, service prices still lag behind commodity prices in terms of prewar relationships.

Tightening of the money market

Financial developments in 1956 were dominated by a strong advance in total investment spending by the private economy, a continuing Federal surplus, and Federal Reserve restraining actions.

As recorded in the national income and product accounts, gross investment was up \$6½ billion from 1955 to a new high of \$67 billion. With only a small rise in gross business saving, the higher capital requirements were financed by increases in individual saving and government surplus.

Throughout 1956, investment demand tended to exceed the flow of savings, and pressures on financial recources became accentuated. Interest rates, already on an uptrend in 1955, continued to rise in 1956 and ended the year at new highs for the postwar period. There was some offsetting improvement in the terms of equity financing, and the proportion of stock issues to total security offerings was maintained at the postwar high reached in 1955.

The monetary authorities maintained a steady pressure on commercial banks in an effort to contain the volume of credit expansion, and the banks, in order to supply their customers' demands for capital funds, further reduced their holdings of United States Government securities and borrowed somewhat more heavily at the Federal Reserve. The cost of the latter funds was twice raised in the course of the year to discourage

use of this source of bank reserves.

As a result of these restraints, expansion of the total money supply was considerably dampened in 1956. With the Government's fiscal position permitting a withdrawal of \$61/2 billion of Federal securities from private ownership, the total supply of liquid assets in the hands of the public-currency, bank deposits, and United States securities—fell from 1955 to 1956. This was the first such reduction since the early postwar period.

The impact of tight money conditions was perhaps most noticeable in the reduced availability of federally supported mortgage funds, a factor in the lower volume of residential construction in 1956. While conventional mortgage financing was maintained at about the 1955 pace, new FHA-VA loans were down substantially from 1955 to 1956. In a move to bring FHA interest charges more in line with market conditions, the permitted maximum was raised one-half of a percentage point in December, and the President early in 1957 proposed legislative action along similar lines for VA loans.

Even though credit availability in 1956 did not appear to have limited seriously the volume of business investment generally, the effect of tightness in the money and capital markets was evident in the reduced liquidity of business firms. In order to finance their higher investment programs, corporations drew heavily on cash reserves. When considered in relation to requirements, these liquid assets were by year end at the lowest point of the postwar period but about in line with prewar norms for years of high-level business activity. The impact of reduced liquidity, of course, varied among different segments of business because of the disparity in ownership of liquid resources.

Situation at year end

Business activity was at a sustained high rate as 1956 drew to a close. Gross national product, personal income, consumer spending, and other major dollar measures were up 3-6 percent from a year earlier. However, with higher prices an important contributing factor, the gains in real terms were more limited. Prices at both wholesale and retail were still rising at the end of last year.

Within the overall picture of record activity at year end, trends in key segments of final demand were divergent and in some cases showed significant shifts from the yearly

pattern

Business investment schedules indicated that plant and equipment expenditures in the first quarter of 1957 would roughly approximate the fourth-quarter 1956 total—with gains among industries decidedly more selective than in the strong upward movement during 1955–56. Federal purchases, on the other hand, had shown a pickup in the latter half of 1956, and a further projected rise was indicated by the President's January budget document. State and local outlays continued to move upward in line with the recent trend.

Retail sales were steady at the close of the year, supported by a record flow of individual incomes. Foreign trade remained high, although it appeared likely that any further expansive effects of exports upon the domestic economy would be less than in the past year.

Residential building declined somewhat from the third to the fourth quarter of 1956, and the latest monthly information indicates a further downdrift. Commercial and industrial building also showed some easing, whereas public construction advanced. Business inventory accumulation in the aggregate proceeded at a fairly even rate (seasonally adjusted) during 1956, and at year-end stocks did not in general appear excessive in relation to current sales and order

backlogs.

Gross national product for the fourth quarter reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$424 billion. To a considerable degree, the advance over the third quarter reflected higher prices. For interpretation, it should also be noted that a large part of the final-quarter advance came from a swing in automotive inventories as the industry turned to production of the 1957 models. As measured in the gross national product, auto production had leveled out in the third quarter of 1956, after having been curtailed sharply below the reduced sales in order to lower inventories of new cars and parts from the excessive volume reached early in the year.

Table 1.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

[1947-49=100]

A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR		·	[194	7-49=100]							
										Percent	age change
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	December 1955	December 1956	1955 to 1956	December 1955 to December 1956
Consumer price index	102. 8	111. 0	113. 5	114. 4	114.8	114. 5	116. 2	114. 7	118. 0	1. 5	2. 9
ApparelFoodHousingGas and electricityHousefurnishingsRent	101. 2 106. 1	106. 9 112. 6 112. 4 103. 1 111. 2 113. 1	105. 8 114. 6 114. 6 104. 5 108. 5 117. 9	104. 8 112. 8 117. 7 106. 6 107. 9 124. 1	104. 3 112. 6 119. 1 107. 9 106. 1 128. 5	103. 7 110. 9 120. 0 110. 7 104. 1 130. 3	105. 5 111. 7 121. 7 111. 8 103. 0 132. 7	104. 7 109. 5 120. 8 111. 5 103. 4 131. 1	107. 0 112. 9 123. 5 112. 0 104. 1 134. 2	1. 7 . 7 1. 4 1. 0 -1. 1 1. 8	2. 2 3. 1 2. 2 . 4 . 7 2. 4
Medical care Personal care Reading and recreation Transportation Other goods and services	106. 0 101. 1 103. 4 111. 3 105. 2	111. 1 110. 5 106. 5 118. 4 109. 7	117. 2 111. 8 107. 0 126. 2 115. 4	121. 3 112. 8 108. 0 129. 7 118. 2	125. 2 113. 4 107. 0 128. 0 120. 1	128. 0 115. 3 106. 6 126. 4 120. 2	132. 6 120. 0 108. 1 128. 7 122. 0	130. 2 117. 9 106. 8 127. 3 120. 6	134. 7 121. 8 109. 3 133. 1 123. 3	3. 6 4. 1 1. 4 1. 8 1. 5	3. 5 3. 3 2. 3 4. 6 2. 2
Wholesale price index											
All commodities	103. 1	114.8	111.6	110. 1	110. 3	110.7	114. 3	111.3	116. 3	3. 3	4.5
Farm productsFood, processed	97. 5 99. 8	113. 4 111. 4	107. 0 108. 8	97. 0 104. 6	95. 6 105. 3	89. 6 101. 7	88. 4 101. 7	82. 9 98. 2	88. 9 103. 1	$-1.3 \\ 0$	7, 2 5, 0
Commodities other than farm products and foods	105. 0	115. 9	113. 2	114. 0	114. 5	117. 0	122. 2	119. 8	124. 7	4. 4	4. 1
Chemicals and allied products Fuel, power, and lighting materials Furniture, other household durables Hides, skins, and leather products	96. 3 103. 0 105. 3 104. 6	110. 0 106. 7 114. 1 120. 3	104. 5 106. 6 112. 0 97. 2	105. 7 109. 5 114. 2 98. 5	107. 0 108. 1 115. 4 94. 2	106. 6 107. 9 115. 9 93. 8	107. 2 111. 2 119. 1 99. 3	106. 6 109. 3 117. 3 96. 7	108. 3 114. 0 121. 2 99. 2	3. 1 2. 8 5. 9	1. 6 4. 3 3. 3 2. 6
Lumber and wood products Machinery and motive products Metals and metal products Nonmetallic minerals, structural	113. 9 108. 6 110. 3 106. 9	123. 9 119. 0 122. 8 113. 6	120. 3 121. 5 123. 0 113. 6	120. 2 123. 0 126. 9 118. 2	118. 0 124. 6 128. 0 120. 9	123. 6 128. 4 136. 6 124. 2	125. 4 137. 8 148. 4 129. 6	125. 1 133. 0 143. 9 125. 4	121. 0 143. 6 152. 3 131. 3	1. 5 7. 3 8. 6 4. 3	$ \begin{array}{c c} -3.3 \\ 8.0 \\ 5.8 \\ 4.7 \end{array} $
Pulp, paper, and allied products Rubber and products Textile products and apparel Tobacco manufactures and bottled bever-	100. 9 120. 5 99. 2	119. 6 148. 0 110. 6	116. 5 134. 0 99. 8	116. 1 125. 0 97. 3	116. 3 126. 9 95. 2	119. 3 143. 8 95. 3	127. 2 145. 8 95. 3	123. 6 151. 0 95. 6	128. 0 147. 9 95. 6	6. 6 1. 4 0	$-\frac{3.6}{2.1}$
agesMiscellaneous	103. 5 96. 6	109. 4 104. 9	111. 8 108. 3	115. 4 97. 8	120. 6 102. 5	121. 6 92. 0	122. 3 91. 0	121. 7 88. 8	123. 6 91. 7	-1. 6 1	1. 6 3. 3

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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National Income and Product in 1956

THE GENERAL course of business developments outlined in the preceding section can be seen best in detail within the framework of the national income accounts. The gross national product at \$412½ billion was 5½ percent higher than the year before. This rise compares with a gain of 8½ percent in 1954–55, when the economy was recovering from the 1953–54 decline.

The pattern of demand in 1956 featured gains in both investment and consumption. Total government purchases, which had shown little change from 1954 to 1955,

turned upward. (See chart.)

Plant and equipment outlays rose sharply from 1955 to 1956, as did our foreign business; in both cases the advances were substantially larger than those in the preceding year. The acceleration of growth in these was partially offset, however, by a decline in residential construction. In addition, there was extensive liquidation of auto inventories, and nonauto inventory accumulation showed comparatively little further expansion after the general liquidation in 1954 had changed to a substantial rise in 1955. Total new investment rose less last year than the year before.

Slackening demand for autos in 1956 was also reflected in personal consumption expenditures, the total of which likewise showed a tapering in the rate of growth. Exclusive of automotive purchases, which were substantially reduced, the dollar increase last year over 1955 was somewhat larger than that recorded from 1954 to 1955.

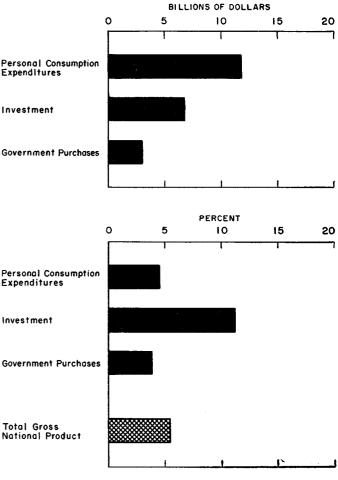
Last year's developments in autos and residential construction are summarized in the perspective of the gross national product in the accompanying table, which shows a 1955–56 decline of \$7½ billion in these components contrasting with an advance of \$29 billion in other output.

Increase in volume of output

About one-half of the 1956 increase in the value of gross national product represented an expansion of physical volume. After allowance for price increases, the 1955–56 expansion was much below the one recorded a year earlier. (See table 3.) The rise in total man-hours worked was somewhat smaller than that of 1954–55, due mainly to a moderate decline in the length of the average workweek, which had increased the year before. In addition—although it is difficult to measure such changes precisely, especially from preliminary data—a rather general tapering in the rise of output relative to man-hour input is suggested for the economy as a whole as well as for portions covered by industrial production indexes and other measures of output.

As has frequently been stressed in the Survey, the outputman-hour ratio depends on the quantities and qualities of capital as well as labor, and on the effectiveness with which they are combined and utilized. This effectiveness, of course, is much influenced from year to year by the prevailing conditions of demand and capacity. For example, the growth of output per man-hour was checked in 1956 in certain areas where sales declined more sharply than employment. Again, the ratio may have been unfavorably affected in a number of the lines where last year's demand rise was concentrated, as production in these crowded the limits of output capacity.

Increases in Major Components of Gross National Product, 1955 to 1956



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Rise in income and consumer purchasing power

The national income, representing aggregate earnings from current production, moved up to \$342½ billion, paralleling the rise in the market value of output. The bulk of the advance came in employee compensation, which about matched its 1954-55 rise of \$16 billion. In contrast, corporate profits were apparently unchanged last year after having risen \$8 billion or one-fourth the year before.

The advance in average hourly pay rates, which was somewhat sharper from 1955 to 1956 than in the prior period, was

Table 2.—Changes in GNP and in National and Personal Income [Billions of dollars]

[Dillots of dollars]													
			1956	1955–56 change									
	1955	Year	4th quarter, seasonally adjusted annual rate	Billions of dollars	Percent								
Gross national product	390. 9	412. 4	423. 8	21. 5	5. 5								
Automotive gross prod- uct 1	24. 7	18. 6	22. 5	-6. 1	-24.7								
Residential construction	16. 6	15. 3	14. 9	-1.3	-7. 8								
All other	349. 6	378. 5	386. 4	28. 9	8. 2								
National income	324. 0	342. 4	(2)	18. 4	5. 7								
Compensation of employ-	223. 2	239. 1	245. 5	15. 9	7. 1								
Corporate profits and IVA	40. 9	40. 9	(2)	0	0								
All other	59. 9	62. 4	64. 1	2. 5	4. 2								
Personal income	306. 1	325. 2	333. 2	19. 1	6. 2								

Final sales plus automotive inventory change.
 Not available. Estimates for the full year 1956 assume a rise in profits from the third quarter to the fourth.

the chief factor in the growth of total employee earnings last year. Taken together with the tapering of gains in output per man-hour, it also involved an increase in average unit Only part of this increase was passed on in higher prices; the remainder was absorbed by business and was a major factor in the observed flattening of profits.

This pattern of income change had important effects on the relative flows of purchasing power to the various broad groups of buyers in the national market.

Dividends having continued upward, personal and disposable income increased by about the same amounts last year as from 1954 to 1955, personal income again advancing \$19 billion and disposable income \$16 billion.

Thus consumer purchasing power was shielded from the effects of last year's slowdown in the growth of the national income and product, each of which increased nearly one-third less in 1955-56 than in 1954-55. Since consumers generally spend a large part of their disposable income, maintenance of the previous growth rate in such income was an important factor making for extension of the uptrend in personal consumption expenditures.

As can be seen from table 4, the slowdown of income and product expansion was reflected entirely in a lessened rate of rise in business gross saving and Government net receipts. Business investment outlays and total governmental expenditures were largely dominated by other factors in this period,

Table 3.—Gross National Product or Expenditure in Constant Dollars and Implicit Price Deflators for Gross National Product. 1953-56

Item	in	consta lions o	nal pro int do of 1947	ollars	Implicit price deflators for gross national prod- uct (index numbers, 1947=100)				
!	1953	1954	1955	1956	1953	1954	1955	1956	
Gross national product	305.3	300.8	322. 4	330.3	119, 0	119, 9	121, 2	124. 9	
Personal consumption expenditures Durable goods Nondurable goods Services	26.7	26. 9	32. 5	30.7	111.7 112.9	109. 1 113. 4	112, 6	110.7 114.2	
Gross private domestic investment New construction Producers' durable equipment Change in business inventories	38.5 19.8 19.0 —.3	17.5			130. 1 127. 8		132. 1 130. 3		
Net foreign investment	3	1, 2	1, 2	2.7					
Government purchases of goods and services. Federal State and local.	69. 6 51. 1 18. 5	41. 0 20. 1	37. 8 21. 5	36. 8 22. 2	116. 3 134. 6		123. 7 140. 1	127. 7 148. 0	
Gross government product 1	24, 6		1				142. 4		
Other gross product 2	280.7	276.8	298, 6	306, 3	118, 1	118.7	119.5	122, 9	

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

however, and in the aggregate were apparently not much

influenced by the changes shown in the table.

Because of the way in which it was distributed among buyer groups, last year's income increase thus had a relatively pronounced effect on the total of market demand. This situation was in contrast to those of 1954 and 1955, when the distribution of the income changes was such as to cushion their impact on total demand. (See February 1955 and February 1956 Annual Review Numbers of the Survey.)

Prices rise—credit expansion restrained

Price pressures stemmed from both the cost and demand sides, and were somewhat more marked in 1956 than the year before. The overall index of final-product prices increased 3 percent, as compared to the advance of around

Table 4.—Personal, Business, and Government Receipts from Gross National Product, 1953–56

[1]	Billion	s c	of dolla	ars]					_	
	1953 1954 1958					Changes					
			1955	1956	1953 to 1954	1954 to 1955	1954 to 1954				
Persons' disposable income	250.	2	254.	4	27 0. 6	286. 7	4. 2	16. 2	16.	1	
Business gross saving 1	32.	8	34.	8	39. 5	40. 9	2. 0	4. 7	1.	4	
Government net receipts 2	77.	6	69.	6	79. 0	83. 9	−7. 9	9. 3	4.	9	
Statistical discrepancy	2.	6	1.	8	1.8	. 9	8	. 0		9	
Total receipts from gross national product	363.	2	360.	7	390. 9	412. 4	-2.6	30. 2	21.	5	

Undistributed corporate profits, corporate inventory valuation adjustment, capital
consumption allowances, and excess of wage accruals over disbursements.
 Tax and nontax receipts (including contributions for social insurance) net of transfer
payments, interest, and subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.

Compensation of general government employees.
 Gross national product less compensation of general government employees, i. e., gross product accruing from domestic business, households, and institutions, and from the rest

1 percent from 1954 to 1955. The rise was most pronounced in the markets for investment goods, where demand was particularly active, but extended also to commodities and services the demand for which was less insistent.

Developments in agriculture, as well as the general demand and cost trends described above, contributed to the relative acceleration in the rise of prices last year. The four-year downdrift of farm prices, which had helped to counteract price advances in various areas of the economy through 1955, was checked in 1956. The overall growth in the volume of farm output slowed last year, and the buildup of Commodity Credit Corporation holdings, which had persisted for several years, was checked as sales abroad were expanded. Domestic consumption of farm products continued to rise with the uptrend in consumer income, and the composition of output last year seems to have been better adjusted to that of demand in a number of important cases. The demand and price advances recorded in the national

The demand and price advances recorded in the national economy last year occurred in spite of a tightening of credit and marked increases in interest rates. The factors underlying these developments included the increased reliance of business on outside suppliers of capital funds and a moderately restrictive policy on the part of the monetary authorities.

Business gross saving being up substantially less than investment outlays, the financing of the latter intensified the general competition for funds available through the money and capital markets. With commercial bank excess reserves low, and recourse to borrowing from the Federal Reserve Banks discouraged by the raising of rediscount rates during the year, the average volume of currency and demand deposits outstanding rose only a little more than 1 percent from its 1955 level. The velocity of circulation, however, increased significantly, as is evidenced by the considerably greater relative expansion recorded in the money value of the gross national product.

Trend up during year

The expansion of gross national product in the early part of 1956 was comparatively slow, as automotive output and residential construction contracted to offset much of the growth which continued elsewhere in the economy. The expansion of the national income total was similarly limited, with corporate profits turning down.

Both product and income showed somewhat more pronounced increases after the first quarter. Gross national product in the final quarter of 1956 was at an annual rate of \$424 billion, up \$10 billion from the third quarter. Over half this gain was in automotive output—auto sales plus inventory change—and nearly \$4 billion of it reflected the

[Seasonally adjusted annual rates in billions of dollars]

Year and quarter	Gross	Less:	Equals:
	national	Inventory	Final
	product	change	purchases
1955–IV	401. 9	6. 1	395. 8
	403. 4	4. 1	399. 3
	408. 3	3. 5	404. 8
	413. 8	2. 0	411. 8
	423. 8	4. 1	419. 7

swing, on a seasonally adjusted basis, from automotive inventory liquidation in the third quarter to substantial accumulation in the fourth.

This and other inventory fluctuations accounted for much of the irregularity in the quarterly movement of the gross national product throughout the year. As indicated by the accompanying text table, the growth of final purchases was much more steady from quarter to quarter than was the rise in production.

Shifts in the Composition of National Output

THE SHARPEST relative advance last year, as from 1954 to 1955, occurred in investment expenditures. Consumption, however, again accounted for over half the increase in total spending for goods and services.

CONSUMER BUYING

Personal consumption expenditures last year totaled \$266 billion, up nearly \$12 billion, or 4½ percent, from 1955 and up \$29 billion from 1954. The seasonally adjusted annual rate for the final quarter of the year was \$11½ billion above the fourth quarter of 1955.

The expansion in total consumer outlays from 1955 to 1956 was partly a reflection of higher prices, though over half the advance represented an expansion in the real volume of consumption. Real consumption continued its postwar rise last year on a per capita basis also, though at a lesser rate Digitized for FRASthan in 1955.

Last year's growth in consumer outlays stemmed from a further rise of \$16 billion in disposable personal income from its previous peak. In 1955, the effects of a similar advance in income had been reinforced by a tendency to spend more freely and in many cases to supplement current income by large borrowing. Last year total spending declined in relation to income, reflecting the swing in consumer purchases of automobiles, which was accompanied by some reduction in borrowing for that purpose. Otherwise, the overall incomespending pattern was stable from 1955 to 1956.

Consumers saved more

The check to further expansion in the rate of new borrowing was reflected in the composition of personal saving, viewed as the increase in assets less the increase in debt. While new installment loans made last year totaled only fractionally more than the year before, repayments of installment credit increased at about the same rate as from 1954

to 1955, and the net rise in consumer debt outstanding slowed to around half the 1955 rate.

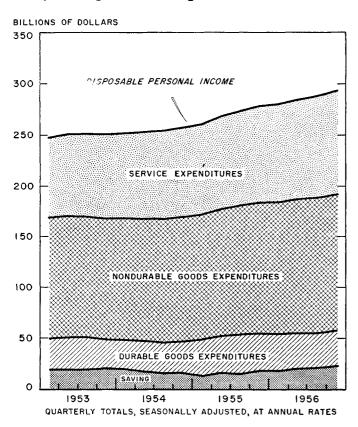
Other changes in the composition of personal saving mirrored the strong demand by corporations and State and local governments for investment funds beyond those available from their current revenues. In helping to meet these demands, individuals built up their security holdings much more rapidly than during 1955.

In the face of sharpened competition for the loan funds available, home mortgage borrowing and loan-financed investment in new dwellings slowed. Individuals invested about as much of their own current saving in the purchase of housing last year as the year before, it may be noted.

Durable sales off

Personal consumption expenditures for durables, which were down more than \$1½ billion last year, took about 12 percent of the year's disposable personal income as against 13 percent—a 5-year high—in 1955. The reduced buying of durables reflected a \$2½ billion drop in auto purchases, which were lower throughout 1956 than in corresponding periods of 1955 and especially so in the second and third quarters of last year. Household furniture and equipment outlays were up in 1956; the rise was smaller than the year before, however, and there was relatively little increase from quarter to quarter. The portion of the demand associated with new residential construction activity tapered. Consumer purchases of other durable goods were also up from 1955, though the markets for individual products softened in some cases.

Consumer Income Spending and Saving



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

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Outlays for nondurable goods and services together took about the same percentage of disposable income last year as in 1954 and 1955, a dip in the nondurables percentage about balancing a rise in that going into services. Expenditure for nondurables, at \$133 billion, was \$6½ billion, or 5½ percent, above 1955. Food and clothing outlays, up 5 percent, accounted for the bulk of the increase. The larger part of this rise represented an expansion in physical quantities consumed, the advance in food prices in particular having contributed relatively little. Most other broad groups of nondurable commodities showed comparable percentage gains last year. The outstanding increase was for gasoline and oil—up nearly one-tenth in 1956—reflecting marked advances in consumption as well as higher prices.

Consumer spending for services was up 7 percent, to a total just under \$100 billion. As in the case of nondurable goods, the expansion was widespread among the component items, and price gains were general; the latter seem to have contributed slightly more to the overall rise in sales of services than in the case of nondurables. Volume increases were noted in household operation, in housing, and in a variety of other service items.

INVESTMENT DEMAND

Gross private domestic investment reached a record \$65 billion in 1956. There was a sharp expansion in business outlays for fixed capital goods (see chart). Residential construction activity was lower last year than the year before, and there was little change in the rate of inventory accumulation.

The value of residential construction activity in 1956, at \$15½ billion, was more than \$1 billion below the 1955 total. Most of the decline occurred in the final quarter of 1955 and the first quarter of 1956, with some further weakening indicated toward year end.

Business fixed investment up sharply

The increase in business fixed investment was one of the principal expansionary forces last year, accounting directly for about 30 percent of the overall increase in gross national product as against one-tenth in 1955. This investment increased from quarter to quarter throughout 1956. Business plans for the first quarter of 1957 indicated no substantial further change in the overall rate of spending for plant and equipment.

Around a third of the rise in capital expenditures seems to have reflected higher prices. While a considerable part of the real increase went to replace existing plant and equipment, 1956 investment also involved a large net addition to the productive capacity of American business.

Fixed investment expanded in 1956 despite a slowing in the growth of the current flow of capital funds from internal sources and higher costs of borrowed money. Corporations drew heavily on their liquid reserves as analyzed in a subsequent chapter.

Rise in durables manufacturing investment

Last year's rise in plant and equipment outlays was generally sharp in durables manufacturing. The largest single

element in the \$7½ billion of investment shown by the Commerce—SEC Plant and Equipment Survey for durables manufacturers was accounted for by the auto industry, which laid out more than \$1½ billion for new plant and equipment. This industry also showed the largest increase, over \$½ billion, from 1955.

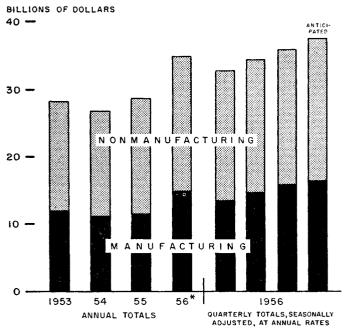
The iron and steel industry was second among the durables in the size of its investment last year, which totaled over \$1 billion, and also in the size of its increase from 1955. Together the two machinery groups about matched the auto industry in total with a rise of nearly \$½ billion. The relative rise was especially sharp for the electrical machinery group, although nonelectrical machinery manufacturers made greater absolute contributions. Other durables groups in which investment expanded sharply last year included nonauto transportation equipment and nonferrous metals producers.

The \$1½ billion step-up in fixed capital outlays by nondurables manufacturers, which carried the total for this group of industries close to \$7½ billion last year, was largely concentrated in the paper, chemicals, and petroleum industries. Manufacturers of rubber goods reported a large percentage increase in investment; and an accelerated rate of capital outlay was recorded for food and textile producers.

The rate of rise in plant and equipment spending by durable goods manufacturers in particular slackened toward the end of the year, and for manufacturing as a whole survey data indicate little further change in the rate of spending for the first quarter of 1957.

Plant and Equipment Expenditures

in 1956 were one-fifth above 1955



* Includes fourth quarter anticipations

Data: SEC & OBE

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All major divisions of nonmanufacturing industry participated in last year's increase in investment spending. At \$20 billion, total outlays by these industries were \$2½ billion higher than in 1955. The largest relative gains were those

reported for mining and railroads. Investment by public utilities was accelerated last year with a \$½ billion rise to a total approaching \$5 billion. Further increases in rail and utility spending, seasonally adjusted, are programmed for the first quarter of 1957.

Other nonmanufacturing industries also contributed substantially to the 1956 expansion, their total outlays of \$12½ billion being up \$1½ billion from 1955; first-quarter plans call for no significant change in outlays by this broad group of industries.

Inventory accumulation continues

Business accumulation of inventories last year in the aggregate continued at about the same rate as in 1955, the 2-year rise following a liquidation in 1954. The 1954-55 swing had contributed substantially to the general business expansion of that period, accounting for over one-fifth of the rise in gross national product. In contrast, the further growth in output last year was matched by final purchases.

Overall accumulation in 1956 reflected divergent movements. There was substantial liquidation of auto stocks and some decline also in farm stocks, while other inventory holdings rose in the aggregate by \$4½ billion as against a

\$2½ billion rise in 1955.

These estimates are after adjustment to put stocks used up on the same price basis as current acquisitions. This inventory valuation adjustment reduced the reported book value accumulation substantially in 1956 and to a considerable extent also in 1955, reflecting the uptrend in average prices.

The overall rate of inventory investment showed no distinct pattern of movement from quarter to quarter last year. (See chart.) When automotive stocks are excluded, however, the rate of accumulation appears to have been higher in the first half of the year than in the second, when some tapering was noticeable.

Manufacturers' stocks rise

In terms of industry distribution, the year's accumulation centered in manufacturers' stocks. As in 1955, about three-fifths of the accumulation by manufacturers (adjusted for valuation) was in durable goods lines and two-fifths was in the hands of nondurables producers.

A large part of the inventory build-up by durables manufacturers apparently occurred in electrical and industrial machinery and in transportation equipment other than motor vehicles—lines in which industrial activity expanded and backlogs of unfilled orders remained high. Nondurables inventory expansion was largest in the chemicals and petroleum groups.

Most of the accumulation by nondurables manufacturers last year was in the finished goods category. Such holdings had declined slightly in 1954 and 1955. In durables manufacturing, the increase noted extended to all stages of fabrication.

The overall stock-sales ratio in manufacturing rose from its mid-1955 low into the third quarter of last year, and has since shown relatively little change.

Trade stocks stable

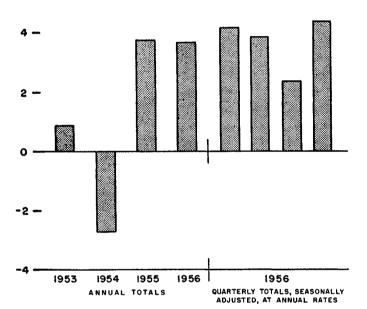
Total inventories in wholesale and retail trade, after having increased by more than \$2 billion during 1955, changed little last year if the effects of price advances are excluded. A small reduction occurred in retail trade, where it reflected large second- and third-quarter decreases in auto stocks, which were only partly offset by the build-up in autos re-

ported for the final quarter. Retailers' holdings of other durable goods were also off last year after having risen the year before. Reduction in inventories of durables was partly offset by the continuation, at a reduced rate, of the accumulation of nondurables holdings which had characerized 1955. The stock-sales ratio for all retailers combined moved downward rather consistently from a peak in February, and by December was about 5 percent below that indicated for the final month of 1955.

Changes in Nonfarm Business Inventories

Inventory investment in 1956 was little different from 1955

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



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

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GOVERNMENT PURCHASES

Government purchases of goods and services in the calendar year 1956 totaled \$80 billion, up \$3 billion from 1955 with a rise in State and local government purchases to \$33 billion. Federal purchases were about the same as in 1955.

For the Federal Government, the revenue rise again outpaced spending, and the surplus on income and product account rose to almost \$6 billion, \$2½ billion higher than in 1955. (See table 5.) For State and local governments, higher tax receipts covered three-fourths of last year's increase in spending, and their combined deficit increased \$\% billion to a total exceeding \$1½ billion. These surplus and deficit calculations include in outgo not only purchases of new capital-type goods and other items of national product but also transfer, interest and subsidy payments. The estimates conform in these and other respects to the definitions used in national income measurement, and differ in various respects from administrative and "cash" budget figures

National defense expenditures accounted for \$\%2 billion more of Federal purchases last year than the year before, as operation and maintenance outlays increased. Nonsecurity purchases were down fractionally, the dip centering in net outlays (including nonrecourse loans) by the Commodity

Credit Corporation.

A rise of 9 percent in State and local purchases last year continued the postwar uptrend. The advance included increases of \$1½ billion in employee compensation and \$1 billion in construction work. The expansion in payrolls billion in construction work. The expansion in payrolls was due in about equal parts to increases in employment and to higher pay rates. Education accounted for around half the advance in payrolls, and for an appreciable part of the rise in construction outlays. The bulk of the other new construction spending was for streets and roads.

Total government expenditures and revenues

Federal expenditures on income and product account last year included \$24½ billion of transfers, net interest charges. and subsidies and grants-in-aid besides the \$47 billion spent for goods and services. The expenditure total of \$71\% billion including these items compares with a figure of \$69 billion for the calendar year 1955. The \$1 billion rise in transfer payments, which centered mainly in OASI benefits, was the largest single element in the overall increase. Federal revenues, totaling a little more than \$77 billion for the calendar year, were up \$5 billion from calendar 1955. More than half this gain stemmed from the 8 percent rise in personal tax collections, and most of the remainder was due to an increase in contributions for social insurance.

Table 5.—Government Receipts and Expenditures on Income and Product Account, 1953-56

[Billions of dollars]

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Federal				
Total receipts Personal tax and nontax receipts Corporate profits tax accruals	70. 4 32. 4 19. 5	63. 3 29. 1 16. 0	72. 3 31. 3 20. 6	77. 1 33. 9 21. 0
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals	11. 2 7. 4	10. 1 8. 1	11. 0 9. 4	11. 5 10. 7
Total expenditures	77. 5 59. 5 9. 7	69. 4 48. 9 11. 7	69. 0 46. 7 12. 6	71. 4 47. 0 13. 7
Grants-in-aid to State and local governments Net interest paid Subsidies less current surplus of	2. 8 4. 7	2. 9 4. 8	3. 0 4. 7	3. 2 4. 9
Government enterprises	. 8	1. 2	1.8	2. 6
Surplus on income and product trans- actions	-7. 1	-6.1	3. 3	5. 7
State and local				
Total receipts Personal tax and nontax receipts Corporate profits tax accruals	28. 7 3. 4 . 8	30. 5 3. 8 . 8	32. 8 4. 2 . 9	35. 3 4. 6 1. 0
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals. Contributions for social insurance. Federal grants-in-aid.	19. 0 1. 4 2. 8	20. 1 1. 6 2. 9	21. 5 1. 7 3. 0	23. 1 1. 8 3. 2
Current surplus of government enterprises	1. 3	1. 4	1. 5	1. 7
Total expenditures Purchases of goods and services Transfer payments Net interest paid	28. 4 24. 9 3. 2 . 3	31. 3 27. 6 3. 3 . 4	34. 0 30. 1 3. 5 . 5	37. 0 32. 8 3. 6
Surplus on income and product transactions	. 2	8	-1.2	

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

Corporate tax accruals in 1956 were substantially unchanged from 1955 after having risen \$4½ billion in the preceding period. These movements, mirroring the course of before-tax profits, contributed to the contrast between the Federal revenue increase of \$9 billion in 1954–55 and the much smaller rise recorded for 1956. This contrast was reflected in the fluctuations of the Federal surplus on national income account, which in 1954–55 had changed more than \$9 billion (from a deficit of \$6 billion to a surplus of \$3½ billion) but showed a further increase last year of only \$2½ billion.

In terms of the "cash" budget the increase in receipts from the calendar year 1955 was considerably larger, chiefly because corporate income tax collections in 1955, reflecting liability on the depressed earnings of 1954, fell short of 1955 accruals while collections in 1956 exceeded accruals owing to a speedup in payment schedules. The improvement in the net balance was correspondingly greater on a cash basis than on the accrual basis used in the national income

accounts.

The total of State and local expenditures, at \$37 billion last year, included \$4 billion of transfer and interest payments in addition to expenditures for the purchase of goods and services. The \$3 billion rise in total spending was substantially all in the purchases component, changes in which have been outlined above. Revenues in 1956 totaled nearly \$35½ billion, \$2½ billion higher than in the preceding year.

Quarterly uptrend

On a quarterly basis, Federal purchases of goods and services moved up somewhat after midyear, following a period of relative stability, and a previous moderate uptrend in the total of transfer payments and other nonproduct spending continued. The year-end rate of purchases was in line with the Federal budget estimates for the fiscal year ending in June 1957, but was below those for the ensuing fiscal year, for which an increase in national security outlays is programed.

The accompanying text table summarizes the Federal Budget estimates for the fiscal years 1957 and 1958, and shows these estimates translated to a national income and

product basis.

The expansionary trend of State and local purchases continued at a steady pace through 1956, and further increases

seem likely. In addition to the basic growth tendency which has been evident throughout the postwar period, the total of State and local construction outlays may be expected to reflect the stimulus afforded by the new Federal-aid highway program. The additional revenues collected from road users to finance the program will exceed expenditures in the initial period.

[Billions of dollars]

		nates for Il years
	1957	1958
Administrative budget:		
Receipts	70. 6	73. 6
Expenditures	68. 9	71. 8
Surplus	1. 7	1.8
Cash budget:	Į.	1
Receipts	81. 7	85. 9
Expenditures		83. 0
Surplus	3. 5	3.0
National income and product account:		
Receipts	80. 3	84. 0
Expenditures	74.8	79. 7
Goods and services	48. 0	50. 8
Other	26. 8	28. 9
Surplus		4.3

Sharp rise in net foreign investment

Net foreign investment, which is equal to the export balance of goods and services less gifts, amounted to about \$1½ billion last year. The adjusted balance in 1955 had

been negative by \$½ billion.

Total exports, including services by the United States to foreigners, rose one-sixth last year to a level above \$23 billion. The total of imports, similarly defined, at close to \$20 billion, was one-tenth higher than in 1955. The great bulk of the improvement in the net balance was accounted for by merchandise trade.

While a large part of the favorable balance had no effect on the net total of United States claims abroad, having been supplied gratis or offset by cash remittances or grants, the total of these transfers was apparently a little lower last year

than the year before.

National Income and its Composition

Last year's 5½ percent rise in total national income was not so large as that of 1954-55. (See table 6.) This difference reflected largely the slowing of expansion in manufacturing and other divisions where sharp gains from 1954 to 1955 had represented partly a rebound following the 1954 recession. Industries less affected by the 1953-55 swing seem in general to have maintained or stepped up slightly their previous rates of rise; and agriculture, where

income had declined for four consecutive years through 1955, showed no further change.

Manufacturing rise slows

The industries in which the relative gains last year were apparently somewhat less than those of the year before in-

cluded manufacturing, mining, transportation, trade, and service. The contrast with 1954-55 was most pronounced in manufacturing, where it was due in considerable part, though by no means entirely, to the large decline in income from the auto industry.

Table 6.-National Income by Major Industrial Division: 1953-56

[Billions of dollars]

Item	1953	1954	1955	1956
All industries, total	302. 1	298. 3	324. 0	342. 4
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	17. 5	16. 7	16. 0	16. 1
	5. 5	5. 0	5. 6	6. 1
	15. 1	15. 5	16. 6	18. 5
Manufacturing	96. 4	89. 6	101. 8	106. 6
	50. 5	50. 8	55. 0	57. 5
	26. 2	28. 1	29. 5	30. 9
TransportationCommunications and public utilitiesServices	15. 8	14. 6	15. 9	17. 0
	10. 0	10. 7	11. 5	12. 4
	28. 5	29. 8	32. 5	35. 0
Government and government enterprises_Rest of the world	35. 2	35. 8	37. 7	39. 8
	1. 5	1. 8	2. 0	2. 4

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

Although relative rates of advance tapered off, the great majority of manufacturing groups realized gains from 1955 to 1956. The bulk of the increase for the division as a whole was apparently in the machinery groups, which also registered the sharpest percentage advances, and in primary metals and nonauto transportation equipment manufacturing. Production in these industries expanded in response to the continued rise in orders for producers' durable equipment, which was partly offset by the indirect effects of the decline in automotive demand and in some cases by the softening of the markets for certain other consumer durables.

Most other lines of durable-goods manufacturing also recorded moderate increases last year, and again the outstanding exception was the manufacture of autos and auto equipment. Total income in this group had risen from \$6½ billion in 1954 to over \$9 billion in 1955; even allowing for a substantial fourth-quarter rise expected in corporate profits, the income drop last year seems to have canceled the larger part

of this 1954-55 increase.

Among the nondurables, the only decline from 1955 indicated by the incomplete data now available was in the rubber products industry, which was affected by the drop in new car output. Significant gains occurred in petroleum refining, food, apparel, paper and printing. Chemicals, which had contributed substantially to the 1955 rise in the nondurables

total, showed little further change last year.

The flow of income from mining rose sharply again in 1956, with the expansion in the demand for metals, petroleum, and bituminous coal, though its percentage advance seems to have fallen somewhat short of that recorded for the 1954-55 recovery period. Transportation likewise showed a relative rise sharper than the all-industry average and only slightly less than recorded for the previous year. The gains reported in 1956 seem to have been most pronounced in nonrail transportation.

The income rise in trade and in service also slackened off last year. The tapering was especially marked in trade, where income expanded relatively less than in the economy as a whole. Available data suggest that this result was due chiefly to a decline in profits (after adjustment for inventory valuation). This decline was especially marked in auto retailing, but extended to various other wholesale and retail lines as well. It may be noted that the rise in retail sales of durable goods other than autos was much smaller last year than the year before.

Uptrend in other divisions

Income originating in communications and public utilities extended its uptrend last year with an indicated rise of nearly 8 percent, reflecting further growth in the volume of business as well as higher rates. The finance, insurance and real estate division likewise had a relative rise about equal to the 5 percent gain registered in the previous year. The 1956 advance in this division accompanied the rise in interest rates, and occurred despite the easing pace of expansion in mortgage debt and the decrease in new residential building activity.

Data on contract construction, which are still quite in-complete, indicate a considerably sharper relative rise last year in income from this industry than in the total value of new construction activity. To some extent the difference may reflect statistical deficiencies in either or both measures. However, nonresidential construction (including public) rose more sharply on an annual basis than in 1954-55. Historically, income originating in contract construction has been associated more closely with nonresidential than with residential construction activity.

The flow of income from government, consisting of the compensation of Federal and State and local employees, also continued its gradual expansion in 1956. As indicated earlier, the increase centered in State and local government payrolls.

TYPES OF INCOME

Labor earnings rose relatively more in 1956 than most other parts of the national income. Corporate profits were substantially unchanged from 1955 to 1956, after having increased sharply the year before. Other changes in income included gains in the earnings of nonfarm proprietors and in net interest, and a leveling off in farm operators' incomes.

Increase in employee compensation

Employee compensation was \$239 billion for the year as a It reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$245½ billion in the final quarter of the year, its rise since the end of 1955 having about paralleled the 7 percent increase recorded from 1955 to 1956 in the annual totals. Gains in the first and third quarters were relatively limited; the largest advances occurred in the second and in the fourth. The industry pattern underlying these fluctuations is noted

Last year's gain over 1955 in total employee earnings reflected an advance of \$15 billion in payrolls and \$1 billion in supplemental labor income. The advance in payrolls was about equal to that of 1954-55 in dollar terms, and fractionally smaller on a percentage basis.

The overall increase in wages and salaries last year reflected, as in 1955, primarily higher average earnings and secondarily increases in employment. Average annual earnings were up 4½ percent last year—the same rate of rise as that recorded from 1954 to 1955—and this advance is estimated to have accounted for around two-thirds of the 1956 payroll gain.

For certain industries, available data permit analysis of changes in average earnings to distinguish between the effects of changes in hourly pay scales, on the one hand, and

Table 7.-National Income and Product, 1954, 1955, and 1956 [Billions of dollars]

			{E	Billions of	f dollars)										
					Unadj	usted				Seasonall	y adjuste	d at ann	ual rates		
	1954	1955	1956		19	56			19	55			19	56	
			-	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	īv	I	II	Ш	IV
NATIONAL INCOME BY DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES															
National income	298. 3	324, 0	342, 4	82. 9	84, 9	86.0		311.3	321. 9	328, 3	334, 4	334.9	338.7	343, 5	
Compensation of employees	206, 9	223. 2	239, 1	57.7	59, 1	60. 2	62, 1	213. 9	221, 6	226.8	230, 3	233, 0	237, 2	240.4	245, 5
Wages and salaries Private	195, 5 161, 2	210. 4 174. 5	225. 1 187. 5	54. 1 44. 7	55, 5 46, 1	56. 8 47. 8	58. 7 48. 9	201. 6 166. 7	209. 0 172. 9	213. 6 177. 5	217. 0 180. 5	219. 4 182. 5	223. 5 186. 2	226. 2 188. 3	231. 1 192. 9
Military Government civilian	101. 2 10. 0 24. 4	9. 8 26. 1	9. 5 28. 1	2. 4 7. 0	2.4	2. 4 6. 6	2. 4 7. 5	9. 7 25. 3	10. 0 26. 1	9. 8 26. 4	9. 7 26. 8	9. 6 27. 3	9, 5 27, 8	9. 5 28. 5	9. 5
Supplements to wages and salaries	11.4	12.8	14.0	3.6	3.6	3. 5	3.4	12. 2	12.6	13. 2	13.3	13. 6	13.8	14. 2	14. 4
Proprietors' and rental income 1	48, 9	49, 1	50, 5	12. 4	12, 5	12.7	12, 9	48, 6	49, 5	49.0	49, 3	49, 5	49. 9	50.7	51,7
Business and professional Farm	25. 9 12. 5	$27.3 \\ 11.7$	29. 1 11. 6	7. 0 2. 9	7.2	7.4 2.9	7. 5 3. 0	26.5 11.8	27. 1 12. 2	27. 7 11. 3	28. 0 11. 4	28. 2 11. 5	28. 9 11. 3	29. 5 11. 6	29, 9 12, 1
Rental income of persons	10. 5	10. 1	9. 7	2. 4	2. 4	2.4	2. 4	10.3	10. 2	10.0	9.8	9.8	9. 7	9. 7	9. 7
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	32, 9	40. 9	40, 9	10.0	10.4	10. 1		38.5	40, 2	41.6	43. 4	40, 9	39, 8	40, 4	
Corporate profits before tax	33. 2 16. 8	42. 7 21. 5	43, 4 21, 9	10. 8 5. 4	11. 1 5. 6	10. 5 5. 3		39. 7 20. 0	41. 1 20. 7	43. 5 22. 0	46. 4 23. 4	43. 7 22. 1	42. 9 21. 7	41. 2 20. 8	
Corporate profits after tax Inventory valuation adjustment	16. 4 3	21. 1 -1. 7	$ \begin{array}{c c} 21.5 \\ -2.5 \end{array} $	5. 3 8	5. 5 7	5. 2 3	7	19. 7 -1. 2	20.3 9	$ \begin{array}{c c} 21.5 \\ -1.9 \end{array} $	23. 0 -3. 0	21.6 -2.8	21. 3 -3. 1	20.4 8	-3, 3
Net interest	9.7	10.8	11.9	2. 9	2, 9	3.0	3, 1	10.4	10, 6	11.0	11.3	11,5	11.7	12.0	12, 4
Addendum: Compensation of general government em-															
ployees	32. 2	33. 9	35. 9	9.0	9.0	8.5	9, 4	32. 9	33. 9	34. 3	34. 6	35.0	35. 5	36. 3	36, 6
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT OR EXPENDITURE															
Gross national product	360, 7	390, 9	412, 4	98.4	100, 9	102.6	110, 3	377.3	387.4	396.8	401.9	403.4	408.3	413, 8	423.8
Personal consumption expenditures	236, 5	254.0	265, 7	62.5	65, 5	65.3	72,6	246.7	251.8	257.8	259, 5	261.7	263, 7	266.8	270, 9
Durable goods Nondurable goods Services	29. 4 120. 9 86. 3	35. 7 126. 2 92. 1	34. 0 132. 9 98. 9	7. 8 30. 4 24. 3	8. 5 32. 2 24. 7	7. 9 32. 6 24. 8	9. 7 37. 7 25. 1	34. 7 122. 5 89. 5	35, 3 125, 3 91, 2	37. 2 127. 6 92. 9	35. 4 129. 2 94. 9	34. 8 130. 5 96. 4	33, 4 132, 3 98, 0	33. 0 134. 0 99. 7	34, 8 134, 7 101, 4
Gross private domestic investment	48.0	60.6	65.4	17.0	15, 2	17.1	16, 1	54.7	60.2	62.3	65.1	63.1	64.7	65.1	68.
New construction Residential nonfarm	27. 9 13. 5	32. 7 16. 6	33. 2 15. 3	7. 1 3. 2	8. 4 4. 0	9. 2 4. 3	8. 5 3. 9	31. 5 16. 1	32. 9 16. 9	33. 5 17. 2	33. 0 16. 2	32. 6 15. 3	33. 6 15. 6	33. 6 15. 5	32. 9 14. 9
Other Producers' durable equipment	14. 4 22. 4	16. 1 23. 7	17. 8 28. 7	3. 9 6. 5	4. 4 7. 3	4. 9 7. 2	4. 6 7. 6	15. 3 21. 3	16. 0 22. 4	16. 4 25. 0	16. 8 25. 9	17. 3 26. 4	18. 0 27. 5	18. 1 29. 5	18. 0 31.
Change in business inventories, total	-2.3 -2.7	4. 2 3. 8	3.5	3. 5 3. 5	5 4	. 6 . 7	.0	1. 9 1. 4	4. 9 4. 5	3.7 3.4	6. 1 5. 9	4. 1 4. 2	3.5	2. 0 2. 4	4. 1
Net foreign investment	4	-,5	1.4	.0	.3	.0	1.0	4	9	.2	8	.1	1, 2	1.7	2, 4
Government purchases of goods and services	76.5	76, 8	79.8	19.0	19, 9	20, 3	20.6	76.3	76, 2	76.5	78.1	78.5	78.7	80. 2	82.0
Federal	48.9	46. 7	47.0	11.6	11. 5	11.8	12. 1	46.8	46.3	46. 6	47. 2	46.4	46. 1	47.2	48, 3
National security	43.0 41.1	41. 2 39. 1	41.6 39.6	10. 1 9. 6	10. 2 9. 7	10. 5 10. 0	10.8 10.3	41. 8 39. 2	41. 3 39. 1	41. 3 39. 4	40. 6 38. 7	40. 5 38. 6	40. 7 38. 7	41.9 39.9	43, 5 41, 3
Other national securityOther	1.9 6.3	2. 2 5. 9	2. 0 5. 8	1.6	. 5 1. 5	1. 4	. 5 1. 4	2. 6 5. 4	2. 2 5. 5	1.9 5.8	1. 9 7. 1	1.9 6.3	2.0 5.8	2.0 5.7	2. 0 5. 8
Less: Government sales State and local	27. 6	30.1	32.8	. 1 7. 4	. 1 8. 4	8. 5	. 1 8. 6	29. 5	29. 9	29. 9	30.9	32.1	32.6	33.0	33. 7
DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME]							
Personal income	287, 3	306. 1	325.2	78.3	80.2	81.8	84.9	295. 1 34. 5	303, 8	309.6	314.6	317.5	322, 9 38, 1	327.0	333.2
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments Federal State and local	32.9 29.1 3.8	35. 5 31. 3 4. 2	38. 5 33. 9 4, 6	10. 2 9. 0 1. 2	10.4 9.1 1.3	9. 6 8. 5 1. 0	8. 4 7. 3 1. 0	30. 4 4. 1	35. 3 31. 2 4. 1	35. 9 31. 7 4. 2	36. 3 32. 0 4. 3	37. 3 32. 9 4. 4	33. 6 4. 4	38. 8 34. 1 4. 6	39. 9 35. 1 4, 8
Equals: Disposable personal income.	254. 4	270.6	286.7	68. 1	69, 9	72.2	76, 5	260.6	268, 5	273.8	278.4	280. 2	284, 9	288, 2	293, 3
Less: Personal consumption expenditures	1	254.0	265, 7	62. 5	65. 5	65. 3	72, 6	246.7	251.8	257, 8	259, 5	261.7	263.7	266, 8	270, 9
Equals: Personal saving	17.9	16.6	20. 9	5.6	4, 4	7.0	3, 9	13.9	16, 7	15.9	18.8	18.6	21, 2	21. 4	22,
RELATION OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NA- TIONAL INCOME, AND PERSONAL INCOME															
	360.7	390. 9	412.4	98. 4	100. 9	102, 6	110.3	377.3	387.4	396.8	401.9	403.4	408.3	413.8	423, 8
Gross national product	28.8	31. 3	34.0	8. 2	8.4	8.6	8.9	30.3	31. 1	31.7	32. 2	32.9	33.6	34. 4	35,
Indirect business tax and nontax liability Business transfer payments Statistical discrepancy	30. 2 1. 4 1. 8	32. 5 1. 4 1. 8	34. 6 1. 4	8. 2 . 4 -1. 0	8. 5 . 4 -1, 1	8.8 .4 9	9.1	31. 4 1. 4 3. 0	32. 4 1. 4 1. 2	32. 8 1. 4 2. 7	33. 4 1. 4 . 6	33. 7 1. 4 1. 1	34. 1 1. 4 1. 1	35. 1 1. 4	35. 1.
Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enter- prises	2	.3	.9	.2	.2	. 2	.4	. 2	.7	.1	.2	.7	.7	. 9	1.
Equals: National income	298.3	324.0	342, 4	82. 9	84, 9	86.0		311.3	321.9	328, 3	334.4	334.9	338, 7	343.5	
Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment. Contributions for social insurance	9.7	40.9 11.1	40.9 12.5	10.0 3.4 .0	10. 4 3. 4 . 0	10. 1 2. 9 . 0	2.8	38. 5 10. 6 . 1	40. 2 10. 9	41.6 11.3 6	43. 4 11. 4 . 0	40.9 12.1 .0	39.8 12.3 .0	40. 4 12. 7 . 0	13.
Plus: Government transfer payments	15. 0 5. 2 10. 0	16. 1 5. 2 11. 2	17. 3 5. 5 12. 0	4.3 1.2 2.9	4. 4 1. 6 2. 8	4. 2 1. 4 2. 8	4. 4 1. 3 3. 5	15. 9 5. 2 10. 4	16. 2 5. 2 10. 7	16. 0 5. 2 11. 0	16. 3 5. 3 12. 1	16. 9 5. 4 11. 8	17. 3 5. 5 12. 2	17. 2 5. 6 12. 3	17. 6 5. 11.
Business transfer payments		1.4	1.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	1.4	202 9	1.4	214 6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.
Equals: Personal income	287.3	306. 1	325, 2	78.3	80.2	81, 8	84, 9	295.1	303, 8	309.6	314.6	317.5	322, 9	327.0	333.

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

variations in the length of the workweek on the other. Hourly pay rates in these industries increased, in general, more sharply in 1956 than the year before. Hours worked declined on balance, however, reversing the rise which had matributed to the 1955 advance in average earnings.

Private industry payrolls, having risen more than 8 percent in 1955 as the economy recovered from the 1954 recession, increased by a further 7½ percent last year. Government payrolls were up 4½ percent in 1956, a rate of increase approximately the same as in 1954-55.

In most private industries, salaries and wages were up 7-9 percent last year. The major exceptions were in contract construction, where an increase of almost 12 percent over 1955 reflected a marked rise in both employment and average hours worked, and farming, where higher average earnings were almost entirely offset by a reduction in employment.

Nonmanufacturing industries in general showed somewhat more expansion last year than the year before. The employment increase having been not much different percentagewise from that of 1954-55, the step-up in payroll expansion reflected chiefly an increased rate of growth in average annual earnings. As can be established by reference to table 8, however, the relative importance of the two factors differed widely from industry to industry. The rise in average earnings occurred despite a limited decline, on an overall basis, in the average workweek of hourly paid employees; hours worked had risen somewhat in 1955.

Although the growth of nonmanufacturing payrolls accelerated on an annual basis, there seems to have been some slowing in the rate of increase during the year. In particular, there were signs of slackening expansion in transportation, mining, and construction and, less clearly, in trade. This tendency was apart from the third-quarter dips in mining and transportation payrolls, which were a separate phenomenon related to last summer's strike in the steel industry.

Payrolls in manufacturing

The gain of 7 percent in manufacturing salaries and wages last year was less than the average for nonmanufacturing. This pattern contrasts with that of 1954-55, when manufacturing had sparked the rise in private salaries and wages with an expansion of 9½ percent. Factory employment leveled off and hours of work declined somewhat in 1956 after the advances of the previous year, and these changes limited the payroll effect of a moderate acceleration in the rise of hourly wage rates. Including changes in both hours worked and hourly rates, gains in average earnings per employee accounted for 70 percent of the increase in manufacturing payrolls from 1955 to 1956, a fraction somewhat larger than that for all industries combined.

The advance in manufacturing payrolls was most marked in the case of salaried workers, the rise in employment in this category having apparently been sharper than that recorded for 1954-55 while the number of production workers

leveled off.

The movement of production-worker payrolls for all manufacturing industries combined was strongly affected by changes in the auto industry (see table 9). Total auto wages declined 17½ percent from 1955 to 1956, as employment and hours were sharply reduced. Among other manufacturing lines, the industry pattern of changes was generally similar to that outlined above for national income. Gains in manufacturing (excluding autos) stemmed in most cases primarily from wage rate increases. Employment, rising less strongly in 1956 than the year before, accounted for only one-fourth of the advance in manufacturing wages outside the automobile industry in 1955-56 as against one-third in the 1954-55 period. The remaining three-fourths of last year's increase stemmed from higher earnings per employee. Wages were increased not only through the ordinary processes of collective bargaining but also through the operation of escalator clauses tying wage rates to the cost of living, and in response to the raising last spring of the legal minimum wage. Earlier increases granted during 1955, and effective for only part of that year but for all of 1956, also contributed to higher average annual earnings last year.

Table 9 shows that the length of the workweek was reduced last year in most industries, although increases occurred in certain lines affected by the high demand for capital equipment. This tendency to a shorter workweek limited somewhat the payroll effect of increases in hourly

wage rates.

Table 8.—Employment, Payrolls, and Average Annual Earnings by Major Industrial Division: 1955-56

Item	fullt equiv	ber of time valent oyees 1		es and cries	Average annual earn- ings per full-time employee				
-1		a in sands		ons of lars	Dol	Percent			
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955-56		
All industries, total	54, 917	56, 197	210, 354	225, 093	3,830	4,005	4.6		
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries MiningContract construction	1, 951 779 2, 727	1, 912 803 2, 893	3, 120 3, 656 11, 962	3, 180 3, 997 13, 376	1, 599 4, 693 4, 387	1, 663 4, 978 4, 624	4. 0 6. 1 5. 4		
Manufacturing Wholesale and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate	16, 579 10, 056 2, 185	16, 912 10, 375 2, 271	72, 132 36, 759 8, 811	77, 137 39, 436 9, 580	4, 351 3, 655 4, 032	4, 561 3, 801 4, 218	4.8 4.0 4.6		
Transportation. Communications and public utilities. Services	2, 601 1, 409 6, 958	2, 624 1, 473 7, 194	12, 368 6, 246 19, 407	13, 322 6, 741 20, 749	4, 755 4, 433 2, 789	5,077 4,576 2,884	6.8 3.2 3.4		
Government 2	9, 672 45, 245	9, 740 46, 457 44, 692	35, 893 174, 461 171, 745	37, 575 187, 518 184, 761	3, 711 3, 856 3, 954	3, 858 4, 036 4, 134	4. 0 4. 7 4. 6		

^{1.} Full-time equivalent employment measures man-years of full-time employment of wage and salary earners and its equivalent in work performed by part-time workers. Full-time employment is defined simply in terms of the number of hours which is customary at a particular time and place. For a full explanation of the concept, see Survey of Current Business, June 1945, pp. 17-18.

2. Includes government enterprises and rest of the world.

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

Quarterly fluctuations in manufacturing payrolls, traceable in considerable part to the varying fortunes of the auto industry and to the third quarter tie-up in steel, were responsible for much of the irregularity noted above in the quarter-to-quarter movement of the all-industry total of wages and salaries. Auto manufacturing wages declined from the turn of the year through the summer and then rebounded sharply in the final quarter with an expansion amounting at annual rates to \$1 billion. Payrolls in primary metals manufacturing showed a quarterly swing of over \$\frac{1}{2}\$ billion, at annual rates, with the steel strike and subsequent rebound in production.

The changes in autos and steel indirectly affected activity in a variety of other manufacturing industries. Although these indirect effects cannot be measured, it would appear after rough allowance is made for them that payroll expansion was generally slower during 1956 than in 1955. This is traceable to the slower growth in employment and, as in nonmanufacturing, to the change from increases to gradual

decreases in average working hours.

All major industries shared in the 6½ percent gain which brought nonfarm proprietors' income to a total of over \$29 billion last year. The largest advances in dollar amount were those indicated for the service industries and for trade.

Farm proprietors' income remained at a little over \$11½ billion, substantially unchanged from 1955. Net interest income continued to increase in 1956, reflecting the upward trend in volume of debt and in interest rates, while net rent declined fractionally as landlords' expenses rose.

Corporate profits

Estimates of 1956 corporate profits are available for the first three quarters only. This annual review is based on the assumption of a pronounced rise in the fourth quarter; allowance is made, in particular, for substantial increases in the auto and steel industries.

Before-tax profits, adjusted to eliminate inventory gains and losses, had advanced \$8 billion with the 1954-55 upswing in business activity to reach a total of \$41 billion. No

significant further change is indicated for 1956.

Last year's quarterly pattern differed sharply from that of the year before. In contrast to the consistent uptrend during 1955, profits turned down in the first quarter of last year, and sagged in the spring and summer quarters to the lowest point since early 1955. From the indirect evidence at hand, much of this decline may have been canceled in the fourth quarter.

The flattening in corporate earnings was approximately reflected in profits before and after taxes as well as in re-

tained earnings and in Federal tax revenues.

Before-tax profits, unadjusted for inventory valuation, were slightly higher in 1956 than in 1955. This rise was due to an increase in inventory gains included. For a similar reason the advance from 1954 to 1955 in the unadjusted series, amounting to \$9½ billion, had been larger than that shown for this period by the adjusted measure.

The rise in before-tax profits last year was distributed about evenly between taxes and after-tax profits. The

latter are placed at \$21½ billion, a little higher than in 1955 and \$5 billion more than in 1954. Dividend payments, totaling \$12 billion last year, were up close to \$1 billion from 1955, while retained net income seems to have been off.

Industry pattern of profits

In manufacturing, trade and transportation, last year's book profits were apparently not very different from those of the year before. Since these three divisions together account for around three-fourths of all corporate profits, their overall stability played a major role in the flattening of the all-industry total in 1955–56. Book profits in manufacturing and trade, it may be noted, last year included larger inventory profits resulting from the accelerated price rise.

In manufacturing, the decline for the auto group and relatively smaller decreases for leather and for lumber and wood products contrasted with the gains indicated for most other major groups. The industrial pattern of these gains reflected the heavy demand for producers' durable equipment and the strength of the market for food, clothing, and other

nondurable consumer goods.

A number of nonmanufacturing industry divisions showed increased profits (including inventory gains) last year. Moderately higher net income is indicated for finance, communications and public utilities, and mining, among others, and the net inflow of profits from abroad rose substantially.

The tendency, apparent in the all-industry aggregates, for corporate earnings to decline last year in relation to total income originating was particularly marked in industries where demand developments were relatively unfavorable. Such a tendency also appeared, however, in a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing lines where overall activity was well maintained or increased. The profits fraction of total income originating in United States corporate business fell a little more than a percentage point, after adjustment for inventory valuation. Rough calculations suggest that possibly close to half this decline may have centered in auto manufacturing.

Table 9.—Production Workers in Manufacturing: Employment, Hours, and Average Hourly Earnings

		1956 emp	oloyment		Hours worked per week in 1956				Aver	age hourly	earnings i	ı 1956
	Annual average (1,000)	Percent change from 1955	4th quarter average (1,000)	Percent change from 4th quarter 1955	Annual average	Percent change from 1955	4th quarter average	Percent change from 4th quarter 1955	Annual average	Percent change from 1955	4th quarter average	Percent change from 4th quarter 1955
Manufactures	13, 174	.9	13, 379	-,6	40, 5	5	40.8	-1.0	\$1,98	5, 3	\$2, 03	5.7
Durable goods	7, 630	1, 2	7, 790	1	41, 1	7	41.5	7	2, 10	4.5	2, 16	5.4
Ordnance and accessories Lumber and wood products, except furniture Furniture and fixtures. Stone, clay and glass products. Primary metal industries. Fabricated metal products.	83 655 316 477 1,096 888	-11. 7 -3. 0 2. 3 3. 2 1. 1 6	82 633 319 479 1, 134 911	-6.8 -7.0 -2.2 .2 .3 -1.7	41. 8 40. 3 40. 8 41. 1 41. 0 41. 2	2.7 -1.7 -1.7 -1.0 5 -1.0	42. 4 40. 3 41. 3 41. 1 41. 0 41. 8	2.9 -1.2 -2.1 -1.7 -1.7 5	2. 19 1. 76 1. 69 1. 95 2. 36 2. 07	6. 8 4. 1 4. 3 5. 4 5. 4 4. 6	2. 26 1. 76 1. 72 1. 99 2. 44 2. 14	8. 1 3. 5 4. 2 5. 3 5. 6 5. 4
Machinery except electrical Electrical machinery Transportation equipment, except automobiles Automobiles Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1, 273 878 698 632 233 401	8. 1 6. 7 5. 9 -14. 6 4. 0 1. 3	1, 278 916 731 658 237 413	4. 2 5. 2 9. 9 -13. 0 3. 0 5	42. 2 40. 8 41. 7 40. 2 40. 8 40. 4	1. 0 . 2 1. 7 -5. 8 . 0 5	42. 1 41. 2 42. 1 42. 9 40. 9 40. 6	-1. 2 -1. 0 2. 2 . 5 -1. 2 -1. 5	2. 21 1. 98 2. 28 2. 35 2. 01 1. 75	5. 7 5. 3 5. 6 2. 6 5. 2 5. 4	2. 26 2. 04 2. 32 2. 47 2. 04 1. 78	5. 1 6. 8 5. 4 5. 1 5. 2 5. 3
Nondurable goods	5, 544	.5	5, 588	-1.3	39,6	5	39.7	-1.5	1,81	5,8	1.85	6.9
Food and kindred products. Tobacco manufactures. Textile mill products. Apparel and other finished textile products. Paper and allied products.	1, 117 92 960 1, 081 464	1. 3 -3. 2 -2. 2 . 4 2. 6	1, 142 102 949 1, 090 468	.3 -5.6 -4.8 -2.3 .6	41. 1 38. 8 39. 6 36. 3 42. 8	2 .0 -1.2 8 7	41. 2 39. 0 40. 2 36. 3 42. 8	-1. 0 -1. 3 -2. 2 -2. 2 -1. 6	1.85 1.45 1.45 1.44 1.94	5. 7 9. 0 4. 3 6. 7 6. 0	1, 89 1, 43 1, 50 1, 48 1, 98	5. 6 9. 2 5. 6 8. 8 5. 9
Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products Rubber products Leather and leather products	551 555 173 216 334	4. 2 1. 6 6 . 0 -1. 8	566 553 174 215 329	4.0 4 1.2 -5.7 -3.0	38. 8 41. 3 41. 1 40. 2 37. 6	3 2 -3.6 8	39. 0 41. 5 40. 8 40. 8 37. 2	8 5 -1.0 -2.6 -2.6	2. 42 2. 10 2. 54 2. 17 1. 50	3. 0 5. 5 7. 6 3. 3 6. 4	2. 45 2. 13 2. 57 2. 21 1. 52	3. 4 4. 9 7. 1 2. 8 6. 3

Digitized for FRASER Source: Computed by the Office of Business Economics, U.S. Department of Commerce, from monthly data published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

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

Financial Developments

 ${f F}$ INANCIAL developments in 1956 were featured by high and rising investment of business and continuing heavy capital requirements of individuals. Though demands of individuals were somewhat below the 1955 peak, total investment

for the economy reached a new high in 1956.

With pressure for funds increased, interest rates continued to rise, surpassing the earlier postwar highs reached in 1953. In contrast, the cost of equity financing, as reflected in the movement of earnings relative to stock prices, trended downward somewhat in 1956. Thus, the difference between the costs of equity and debt financing was narrowed, and there was some tendency to shift to stock issues in raising new funds. However, for corporate business in the large, given existing tax rates, borrowing costs were still relatively low and the major share of outside financing continued to be in the form of debt.

In the setting of buoyant demands and a renewed general advance in prices, the monetary authorities maintained their policies of restraint on the Nation's money and capital markets. There was increasing evidence of at least relative shortages of cash resources as the year progressed-most prominently, perhaps, in the business sector, where corporate firms used up a substantial volume of accumulated liquid resources in meeting their expanded capital investment schedules.

GENERAL MARKET CONDITIONS

The overall picture of changes in liquid asset ownership in the private economy in recent years is briefly summarized in table 10. The 1956 reduction in holdings was the first since

Reduced private ownership of Federal securities reflected in part, the sizable surplus of the Federal Government,

Table 10.—Changes in Private Ownership of Selected Liquid Assets

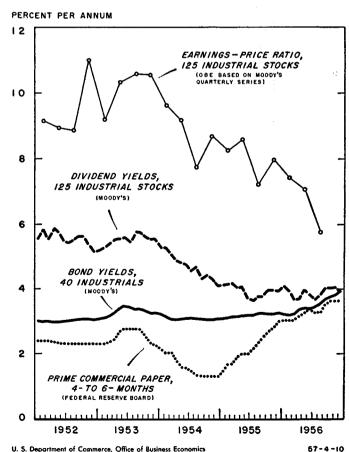
		LBIIIIOD	s of dollar	S} 		
		Total United				
Year	Banks and insurance companies	Corporate business	Other	Total	Currency and bank deposits	States securi- ties, currency and bank deposits
1952 1953 1954 1955 1956	1. 9 1. 0 3. 3 -8. 3 -4. 6	8 1. 7 -1. 8 4. 2 -5. 0	1. 6 1. 2 -1. 1 3. 6 2. 3	2. 7 3. 9 . 4 5 -7. 3	8. 8 6. 1 8. 8 6. 9 5. 0	11. 5 10. 0 9. 2 6. 4 -2. 3

Source: U. S. Treasury Department, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and Securities and Exchange Commission.

which permitted a reduction of \$4 billion in the public debt. and in part the continued accumulation of reserves in government investment accounts, resulting in an increase of \$3 billion in United States security holdings by these accounts. Financial institutions and other corporations were under pressure to liquidate these securities, the former in order to meet heavy loan demands of business and consumers, and the latter, to carry out their heavy investment programs.

The increase in "cash" assets—demand and time deposits and till money—held by the public was further moderated in 1956, most evident in the trend of currency and demand deposits which make up the basic media of exchange used in everyday transactions. These latter assets rose by about \$1½ billion in 1956, compared with gains approaching \$4 billion in each of the 2 preceding years.

Changes in Corporate Financing Costs



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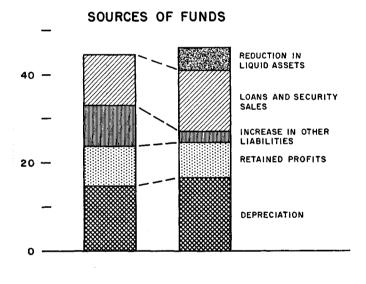
Federal Reserve restraints continued

The moderated expansion of bank deposits reflected in large part the continuing policy of credit restraint of the Federal Reserve authorities. There was little net change in ownership of United States securities by Federal Reserve banks (an increase in such ownership would, other things being equal, tend to supply member banks with additional reserves for lending purposes while a decrease would tend to have the opposite effect). Member bank borrowing from the system averaged about \$800 million during the year, about \$200 million more than in 1955, and slightly higher than at the postwar peak of such borrowing in the 1952–53 period. With member bank excess reserves maintained close to a practical minimum, "free" reserves—excess reserves less borrowing—were generally negative throughout the year.

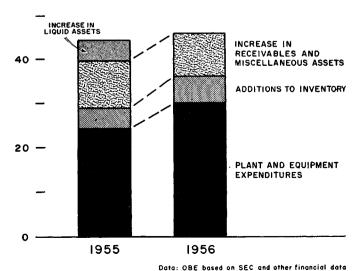
Corporate Financing

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

60 -



USES OF FUNDS



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

57 - 4 - 9

Restraint on the banking system's use of Federal Reserve credit was implemented by further increases in the discount rate charged for such funds. For the year as a whole, this rate averaged about 1 percentage point above 1955, and the 3-percent rate in effect at year end was the highest since 1930.

Borrowing costs higher

The generally tight money market conditions prevailing in 1956 resulted in a rise in interest rates to the highest point for the postwar period. Both long- and short-term money

markets were affected, as shown in the chart.

It is of interest that, in contrast to the generally rising trends in borrowing costs, the cost of external equity funds was stable or somewhat lower throughout 1956. Stock prices, which moved strongly upward in 1954 and 1955, reached new postwar highs in the summer of 1956, then receded somewhat and for the year as a whole averaged about one-eighth above 1955. Dividend payments were also higher than in 1955 so that dividend yields were about unchanged in 1956. As corporate earnings tended to level off, however, the ratio of earnings to stock prices continued downward last year.

FINANCING CORPORATE EXPANSION

Corporate business was in the forefront of the rise in investment demands in 1956. Highlights of this development are indicated in the accompanying chart and table 11. The 1956 figures are rough estimates based on incomplete data,

but they give the general picture.

Corporations invested \$36 billion of capital funds for expansion and modernization of industrial capacity and for further accumulation of inventories. This combined outlay of funds was \$7 billion, or one-fourth, greater than the comparable expenditure in 1955. With customer receivables again up sharply on top of exceptionally high requirements for such financing in 1955, the total outlays for physical investment and additions to financial assets other than cash and U. S. Government securities amounted to \$46 billion, \$2 billion higher than total uses of funds in 1955.

In contrast to other recent years, corporations lowered considerably their liquid reserves in 1956 to meet heavy investment schedules. While holdings of currency and bank deposits were little changed last year, business firms reduced their ownership of United States securities by about \$5 billion; in 1955 they had been able to add an almost equal

sum to their liquid resources.

Funds from operations up moderately

The usual internal sources of funds—retained profits and depreciation allowances set aside from current operations—supplied roughly \$24½ billion toward meeting capital requirements of corporations in 1956. This was only moderately higher than in 1955, as further increases in depreciation were offset to a considerable extent by lower undistributed profits. While corporate earnings in 1956 appear to have been about as high as in 1955, the volume and share of earnings distributed to stockholders was increased, leaving a lessened sum available for reinvestment purposes.

It might be noted that the liquidation of U.S. Government securities by corporations in 1956 constituted an internal source of financing. If these funds are added to the volume of internal resources available from current operations, the combined sum of \$29½ billion represented about two-thirds of total capital funds raised in 1956; the comparable figure in 1955—when liquid resources were not a source of funds—was \$23½, or 53 percent, of total requirements in that year.

The ability of corporations to finance requirements by drawing on accumulated resources is, of course, limited by their ownership of these assets as well as by other claims to their use. Currently, corporations hold about \$51½ billion in cash, bank deposits and United States securities. While this sum is large in absolute terms, the needs of business for cash or near-cash balances are also high. Liquid resources account for 47 percent of current liabilities at present, or 7 percentage points lower than in the preceding 2 years. This proportion was 60 percent in 1950. Just prior to World War II, liquid resources were equivalent to about 45 percent of current liabilities.

Greater use of capital markets

Corporations increased their demands on institutional lenders and the capital markets in 1956 with the result that new financing from these sources was at or close to the alltime peak.

Table 11.—Sources and Uses of Corporate Funds

(Billions of dollars)

	1955	1956
Corporate uses of funds:		
Plant and equipment expenditures	24. 2	30. 0
Increase m. Inventories (book value) Receivables and miscellaneous assets Liquid assets	10. 7	6. 0 10. 0 (¹)
Total	44. 3	¹ 46. 0
Sources of corporate financing:		
Gross saving (depreciation and retained earnings) Reduction in liquid assets	23. 6	24. 5 5. 0
Total of own resources		29. 5
Market borrowing and stock issues	11. 4	14.0
Increase in accounts payable and other liabilities	9. 3	2. 5
Total	44. 3	1 46. 0

^{1.} Liquid assets reduced in 1956 and shown as source funds. If the effect of reduction is reflected in asset accumulation, total uses of funds in 1956 would be \$41 billion, and there would be a corresponding reduction in sources.

Total interest-bearing corporate debt rose by about \$11 billion in 1956, compared with an increase of \$9 billion the preceding year. With interest costs also higher last year, the debt servicing charges reached a new high for the postwar period, one-eighth above 1955. However, as a result of wartime reduction of corporate debt, the advance in earnings, and the favorable terms of debt financing available over the greater part of the postwar period, total interest payments are still relatively low in terms of the operating funds available for servicing the debt.

Bank borrowing by corporations was particularly heavy last year, the increase being about \$2 billion greater than the rise of \$3 billion in 1955. To some extent this greater dependence on bank sources may reflect a tendency to rely temporarily on short-term funds pending a more certain appraisal of the market for longer term borrowed funds, the

cost of which was rising rather sharply and steadily throughout the year.

Heavy demand for capital funds was also reflected in the increased volume of funds obtained in the security markets. The net inflow of funds to nonfinancial corporations from the securities markets in 1956 amounted to over \$8 billion, about \$1 billion more than in 1955. The major source of additional funds was the net flotation of \$5 billion debt issues, a new high in such financing. Net stock issues in 1956, up moderately from the year before, were also close to the postwar peak reached in 1952, and probably approached the alltime high of the late twenties. Needless to say, relative to the much higher total corporate requirements of recent years, stock issues have not supplied so high a proportion as in that earlier period.

FINANCING BY INDIVIDUALS

Investment demands of individuals—both in their capacity as home buyers and as business entrepreneurs—were again heavy in 1956 but not quite up to the record spending of the preceding year. The reduced volume of new physical assets acquired by individuals in 1956 was more than compensated by a sustained high rate of acquisition of financial resources coupled with a moderated expansion in debt. The principal features of the overall saving pattern for 1955 and 1956 are as follows (in billions of dollars):

	1955	1956	Change 1
Gross additions to physical assets	$32\frac{1}{2}$	30	$-2\frac{1}{2}$
Less: Depreciation allowances	$13\frac{1}{2}$	14	-1/2
Equals: Net additions to physical assets	19	16	-3
Plus: Additions to financial assets (currency, de-			
posits, insurance securities)	$22\frac{1}{2}$	$25\frac{1}{2}$	+3
Equals: Total net additions to assets	$41\frac{1}{2}$	$41\frac{1}{2}$	
Less: Increase in debt	$23\frac{1}{2}$	21	$+2\frac{1}{2}$
Equals: Specified savings	18	$20\frac{1}{2}$	$+2\frac{1}{2}$
Less: Discrepancy	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1/2	$+2^{'}$
Equals: Personal saving	$16\frac{1}{2}$	21	$+4\frac{1}{2}$

1. Sign indicates effect on personal saving in 1956.

The figures for 1956, while as yet based on incomplete information for the full year, are indicative of the major changes from the preceding year. There appears to have been a fairly general tapering of physical investment demands by home buyers, noncorporate business concerns and farm operators. New nonfarm housing acquired by individuals amounted to \$14 billion in 1956. While this was roughly \$1½ billion below the 1955 total, it was the second highest volume on record. Unincorporated business enterprises also appear to have slightly reduced their investment demand, as reflected in lower plant and equipment spending on farms and lessened inventory accumulation by both groups.

Liquid assets higher

The steady expansion of individuals' equities in insurance and pension reserves continued into 1956 with individuals saving \$8.2 billion in these forms over the course of the year, slightly more than in 1955. Individuals added \$7 billion to their holdings of corporate and government securities in 1956, about \$1½ billion more than net purchases in the preceding year. These purchases in both 1955 and 1956 were far in excess of any previous postwar year.

far in excess of any previous postwar year.

Additions in 1956 to cash assets held by persons were somewhat higher than the \$9 billion of 1955, continuing the

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics based on Securities and Exchange Commission and other financial data.

rather high rate of accumulation in evidence since 1950. Recent "cash" savings by individuals have featured expansion of the more permanent types of assets—in the form of savings accounts at banks and savings and loan associations.

Debt increase not so sharp

The continuing record or near-record accumulation of physical and financial assets by individuals has been in large part a reflection of high and rising incomes. However, these incomes have been supplemented with a large volume of borrowed funds, the use of which reached a peak in 1955. Indebtedness of individuals continued to climb in 1956 but at a somewhat moderated pace.

Nonfarm individuals increased their mortgage debt to financial institutions by \$10.7 billion in 1956, about \$11/2 billion less than the 1955 expansion. It may be recalled that housing outlays were down by about the same amount over this period so that the increase in gross housing equities (outlays less debt expansion) was about the same in 1955 and 1956, both of which were somewhat lower than in immedi-

ately preceding years.

The pace of short-term borrowing by consumers also moderated in 1956, especially for the purchase of automobiles. Total short- and intermediate-term credit owed by consumers amounted to nearly \$42 billion at the end of 1956, an increase of \$3.2 billion over the year. During 1955 when automobile sales were rising sharply, consumer credit rose by \$6.4 billion. As may be seen from table 12, the installment segment has been the principal area in which changes in short-term consumer debt has occurred.

The slackened pace of increase in consumer credit in 1956 stemmed for the most part from a steady climb in the rate of repayments. For the year as a whole, these amounted to \$37 billion, more than \$3 billion greater than in 1955

It is of interest to note that total new installment loans made in 1956 were actually somewhat greater than in 1955, as borrowing for nonautomotive purchases continued upward, more than offsetting a decline in loans made on automobile collateral. The 7-percent decline in new auto loans was considerably less abrupt than the drop in new-car purchases from 1955 to 1956.

Table 12.—Consumer Installment Credit—Extensions, Repayments, and Net Change

[Billions of Dollars]

	1954	1955	1956
Total:			
Extensions	31. 1	39. 1	39. 6
Repayments	30. 5	33. 7	37. 1
Net change		5. 4	2. 5
Automobile paper:			
Extensions	11. 8	16. 7	15. 6
Repayments	11. 8	13. 0	14. 6
Net change	. 0	3. 7	1. 0
All other:			
Extensions	19. 2	22. 4	24. 1
Repayments	18. 6	20, 6	22. 5
Net change		1. 8	1. 6

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Trends in another area of indebtedness may be briefly noted at this point-borrowing by individuals in their capacity as owners of business firms. Current—and indeed even historical—information on this important area is at best fragmentary. It appears, however, that this debt continued to rise in 1956 at about the same or a somewhat higher rate than in 1955. It would also appear that there was a relative shift in sources of such funds, from banks to business suppliers who were apparently asked to extend credit to their customers in increasing volume in 1956.

Favorable current position

The financial position of individuals, taken in the aggregate, is generally favorable at the present time. While debt has risen absolutely and in relation to income (table 13), capital assets—both physical and financial—are also much higher. The increased ownership of these assets has for the most part at least kept pace with the gain in incomes in recent years, and current holdings are far above prewar in relative as well as dollar terms.

The rise in installment debt last year was not much greater than the gain in income, so that the ratio of outstanding debt to income was virtually unchanged at 11 percent. There has been a fairly strong long-term tendency for this indebtedness to rise relative to income as consumers were more inclined to make time purchases and financial institutions provided the facilities for such loans.

Table 13.—Selected Debts As a Percent of Disposable Personal Income

End of	Mortgage debt	Short- and intermediate-term consumer debt				
		Total	Installment	Other		
1929	22. 7	7. 8	3. 9	3. 9		
1939 1945	23. 2 12. 4	10. 2	6. 4	3. 8 2. 1		
1950 1954	21. 9 29. 8	10. 4 12. 7	7. 1	3. 3 3. 4		
1955 1956 *	32. 6 34. 5	14. 3 14. 6	10. 7 11. 0	3. 6 3. 6		

p = Preliminary.

Source: Housing and Home Finance Agency and Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for debt estimates; U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics for income estimates.

Mortgage debt is also still expanding, not only in dollar terms but in relation to income. Servicing charges were higher in 1956 as restricted availability of funds was followed by higher interest rates and shortened maturities. While in the overall view the burden of mortgage debt at the present time does not appear excessive in the light of the record flow of income and a financial position of individuals which is otherwise generally satisfactory, the fixed long-term commitments involved in the high mortgage financing volume of recent years would take on considerably greater significance for the economy under less favorable conditions.

Production and Trade Developments

ACTIVITY in production and trade reflected the overall strong demand pressures which persisted throughout the year. New production highs were achieved in 1956 with most of the output flowing into consuming channels. The amounts set aside for additions to inventories were generally in line with requirements to support the rising rates of operations.

Volume higher

Major sectors of production and trade, with the exception of construction activity, showed year-to-year gains both in absolute and in real terms in 1956. The 1955–56 volume increases ranged from 1 percent for farm output to 3 percent for industrial production. Total new construction activity fell slightly below the record volume of 1955 as reduced residential building activity more than offset the moderate rise in other construction.

Production trends during the year, after adjustment for seasonal influences, were noticeably mixed. Industrial production followed an irregular course, tapering off in the first half and advancing moderately in the second half, while retail trade advanced slowly during most of the year. The gain, however, was less than the rise in disposable personal income. New construction activity reached a high in the second quarter of 1956 and then moved slowly downward.

Continued high demand from both business and consumers was reflected in a larger flow of new orders received by manufacturers during the year. Orders generally exceeded sales throughout the year with the result that backlogs at the end of the year reached \$62 billion, the highest ever recorded, and an increase of \$6½ billion during the year.

Table 14.—Changes in Production and Volume of Trade

	Percent	Change
	1954 to 1955	1955 to 1956
Industrial production	11. 2	2. 9
Durables Nondurables Minerals	8.6	2. 6 2. 4 5. 7
Construction (1947–49 dollars)	11. 2	-2. 2
ResidentialAll other		-12. 1 4. 1
Farm output	4. 6	. 9
Livestock and livestock products. All crops		1. 7 0
Retail sales (1947–49 dollars)	8. 9	1. 6

Sources of basic data: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics and Business and Defense Services Administration; U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; and U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service.

Trends In Industrial Production

Industrial production was moderately higher in 1956 following the rapid advance in 1955. The increase in the physical volume of output from 1955 to 1956, as measured by the Federal Reserve index, was 3 percent which compares with an advance of 11 percent from 1954 to 1955. Output was little changed in the first half of the year, was reduced in the strike-affected month of July, and then advanced

moderately to a rate at the year-end 2 percent above that reached at the end of 1955.

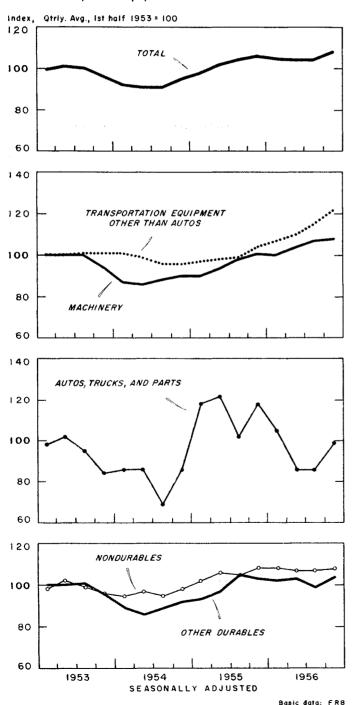
The output rise in the latter part of the year reflected in part the recovery from the effects of the steel strike and equally important the sharp rebound in auto production in November and December from the relatively low volume prevailing in the preceding months. Production of defense materials showed little change from 1955, with some pickup towards the end of the year.

Machinery paces advance

The major production developments from 1955 to 1956 were the strong steady advance in output of producers' equipment largely used for the modernization and facilities expansion programs of industry, and the sharp drop in the

Manufacturing Output

Main features of 1956 were a strong advance in machinery and equipment and a decline in autos



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automotive industry. Year-to-year changes in output of most other industries were generally confined to narrow limits with increases predominating. The production pattern during 1956 which reflected mixed trends among industries contrasts sharply with 1955 when rising production trends prevailed throughout manufacturing.

Of the 3 broad groups of manufacturing and mining comprising the Federal Reserve production indexes small increases from 1955 to 1956 occurred in durables and nondurables, and a somewhat larger advance in minerals.

Both production and consumption of raw and semifinished materials were higher than in any other year. Producers of materials generally maintained operations at or close to capacity rates throughout the year except during periods affected by work stoppages as in steel and aluminum. For some commodities, however, the rate of consumption, particularly in the latter part of the year, fell below production so that stocks in hands of producers at the year end were considerably higher than at the beginning of the year.

Steel output below 1955 high

Supplies of finished steel were generally adequate to meet demand except for heavy plates, structural shapes, and certain types of tubular products which became especially stringent following the steel tie-up in midsummer. Inventories helped to tide the steel-consuming industries over the strike period.

Over 115 million tons of steel ingots and castings were turned out in 1956, less than 2 million tons short of the record volume of 1955. In the October-December period, the industry, operating at an average rate of 100.3 percent of capacity in place at the beginning of the year, produced 32.4 million tons, an annual rate of 130 million tons.

Shipments of finished steel products for the year were 1.4 million tons below the 1955 volume. After allowance is made for imports and exports the supplies available for the domestic market were 1.1 million tons fewer than in 1955.

During the year, the Nation's rated ingot capacity of steel-producing facilities increased over 5 million tons, bringing the total rated capacity on January 1, 1957, to a record 133.5 million tons.

Larger nonferrous metal supplies

Nonferrous metal supplies expanded sharply in 1956 with higher domestic production and increased imports. Sizable production increases were registered for copper and aluminum, mainly the result of output from new mines and facilities, while increases in production of zinc and lead were on a more modest scale. The temporary tightness in the supply-demand position that prevailed for copper and aluminum in the early months of 1956 changed to one of easier supply by midyear.

In the last half of the year, output of these two metals remained high which together with reduced demand resulting in part from the curtailment in the auto industry and lower residential construction permitted a substantial buildup of producers' stocks for the first time since before the Korean hostilities. Because of the improvement in supplies, Government purchases of copper for the national stockpile were resumed after having been suspended in mid-1955. In the case of aluminum, no such purchases have been made since the first half of 1955.

Outside the metals group, production of materials kept pace with actual demand. Increased production was reproted for such important basic materials as paper and paper-board, plastics and resin materials, industrial chemicals, synthetic rubber, cement and most other construction materials, bituminous coal, and crude petroleum, while decreases were shown for lumber and textile mill products.

Fuel output moves ahead

The recovery in the coal industry gained momentum in 1956 as more than 500 million tons were produced, the highest since 1951. Last year's 8 percent increase over 1955 raised output by nearly one-third over 1954, the low point in the postwar period. The upsurge reflected for the most part much larger overseas shipments along with expanding demands from domestic electric utilities.

A study of consumption figures suggests that the prolonged period of declining use by railroads during the postwar shift from steam to diesel-electric locomotives has about ended. Use of coal by railroads—once the largest single consumer—has been cut from 125 million tons in 1945 to less than 13 million tons in 1956. During this same period, the utilization of coal by the electric utility industry, which has replaced the railroads as the most important consumer, has doubled, from 72 to over 150 million tons.

Production of crude petroleum showed little month-tomonth change until December when daily average output was boosted to around 7.4 million barrels to meet pressing foreign demands arising from the crisis in the Near East.

Expansion in producers' equipment

The indexes used in the accompanying chart represent components of the Federal Reserve indexes of manufacturing production which in a few instances were regrouped.

The sharply rising curve of nonautomotive transportation equipment reflects increased activity in plants producing military aircraft and guided missiles for Government account and transport planes for commercial use, ships, and railroad equipment. Both the aircraft and shipbuilding industries have been strongly supported by a rising volume of new orders and increasing backlogs.

Production of military aircraft has been tapering off since 1953 but this has been offset by increased work on missile development and the new jet and turboprop transports for domestic and foreign air carriers. Civilian backlogs of all types of planes are currently at a record birth.

types of planes are currently at a record high.

A similar expansion in output is underway in shipbuilding yards, where construction work on new ships has not only been advancing since the early months of the year but has been speeded up in view of the blocking of the Suez Canal.

Manufacturers of rolling stock and in particular freight cars also have been active on large order backlogs. Over 67,000 freight cars and 1,445 diesel-electric locomotives were delivered to domestic railroads in 1956 as compared with 38,000 and 1,172, respectively, in 1955. Though the total of new orders placed for freight cars during the year was down from the exceptionally high volume of 1955, backlogs at the year-end were still sufficient to keep plants going 16 months at the December rate of deliveries of 7,300 units.

The machinery industry showed outstanding strength in 1956. This industry, which turns out all types of electrical and nonelectrical machinery and equipment, recorded a year-to-year advance of 10 percent, the largest, with the exception of instruments which is closely allied to machinery lines, among the major manufacturing industries. The rise

in output reflects, of course, the substantial expansion in private business outlays for new plant and equipment which have been running at record levels for more than a year.

The slight dip in the January-March 1956 period mirrored the loss of production resulting from a prolonged work stoppage in plants of an important producer. The increase in the rate of activity tended to slow down in the final quarter of the year, though output was still 7 percent above the

fourth quarter of 1955.

Most segments within the machinery group shared in the advance. The machine tool industry expanded dollar shipments by as much as one-third and producers of excavating and earthmoving equipment upped their deliveries by one-fifth from 1955 to 1956. Lesser but nevertheless significant increases were also shown for industries producing paper machinery, chemical and petroleum refining equipment, food, and other types of special industrial and general purpose machinery. Notable exceptions to the upward trend occurred, however, in plants producing farm machinery, tractors, and textile machinery.

Lower consumer durable goods output

Production of consumer durable goods, as measured by the Federal Reserve index, was 11 percent below the record volume of 1955 due mainly to the reduced output of passenger cars. Production of other consumer durable goods in the aggregate was about the same as in 1955 as small increases in output of furniture and floor coverings and appliances offset a drop in radio-television sets.

The auto industry fell sharply behind its peak performance in 1955. Responsible for this development were the exceptionally heavy inventories of new passenger cars held by dealers at the beginning of the year and the reduced rate of consumer buying following the record sales of 1955. Cutbacks in output to adjust to the rate of retail sales began early in the year and generally continued through September.

With the shift to 1957 passenger models in October completions rose and in December they reached 600,000, the high for the year though 14 percent below December 1955. For the year, assemblies of passenger cars and trucks totaled 6.9 million as compared with 9.2 million in 1955. The cutback in output was much sharper for passenger cars than for trucks.

Table 15.—Production of Selected Consumer Durable Goods

	1955	1956	Percent change 1955 to 1956
	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	
Passenger cars	1, 100	5, 800 3, 700 975 1, 765 1, 585	$-27 \\ -12 \\ -11 \\ 39 \\ -1$
Washing machines	7, 757	4, 713 1, 660 3, 725 7, 387 8, 924	7 19 14 -5 16
Radios, auto	6, 864 520 295 2, 234	5, 057 590 400 3, 600	-26 14 36

Sources: Passenger cars, Automobile Manufacturers Association; radio and television sets, Radio-Electronics-Television Manufacturers Association; all others, Electrical Merchandising.

Year-to-year changes in the production of 14 individual consumer durable goods were somewhat mixed, as shown in the accompanying table. The best output performers, as has been true generally throughout the postwar period, were the relatively newer household appliances—room air conditioners, clothes dryers, food waste disposals, and dishwashers. These items which still have a relatively low saturation point registered new production peaks in 1956.

Among the well established products, washing machines and vacuum cleaners were in strong demand and also recorded new highs. On the other hand, output of refrigerators, freezers, electric ranges showed declines, ranging from 1 to more

than 10 percent.

Inventories of household appliances at the year end were generally well above the year ago figures and, in some cases, high in relation to sales.

About 7.4 million black and white television receivers were produced in 1956, a drop of 360 thousand from the record volume of 1955. Output of household radios, benefiting from the first full year of volume production of the new transistor type portable model, increased substantially while the number of auto radios fell.

Since consumer purchases of both radio and television sets for the year as a whole were well below output there was a substantial addition to stocks which at the year end were

higher than in any previous year.

Construction Activity in 1956

Total construction expenditures set another record last year as outlays exceeded \$44 billion—an increase of \$1.3 billion or 3 percent over 1955. Advances were not so widespread as in the previous year: spending on public construction rose as did expenditures on private nonresidential, but outlays for private residential construction were below the 1955 peak.

With the economy working at near-capacity rates, especially in the investment goods area, pressure on material and labor costs persisted, and the upward trend in construction costs continued. The year was also characterized by a stringency in the supply of funds, especially those available for Government guaranteed home mortgages, with a resultant

adverse effect on new housing starts.

Although some leveling in costs for most types of construction became apparent in the last few months of 1956, the increase in construction costs for the year as a whole—approximately 5 percent—was the largest since 1951. By the end of 1956 the Department of Commerce composite cost index was almost one-third higher than the 1947–49 average. Average hourly earnings of construction workers in 1956 were 5 percent above the 1955 average, while building materials prices, paced by rises in metals and nonmetallic mineral products, advanced by a comparable amount.

ucts, advanced by a comparable amount.

The total physical volume of construction put in place apparently declined for the first time in the postwar period. The fall in residential expenditures brought about a 4 percent decline in real private outlays over the year, while real public expenditures rose by approximately 2 percent.

Residential construction

Private residential construction, at just over \$15 billion in 1956, was 8 percent less than the record outlay in 1955 but second only to that year. Activity in the first three quarters of the year, after seasonal adjustment, varied over a narrow range. Fourth quarter 1956 seasonally adjusted rates were about 3 percent below the average for the year.

As compared with 1955, the 1956 total reflected a decrease in the number of housing units under way, an increase in construction costs and an increase in the average value of housing units started. The average construction cost for one-family dwelling units built in 1956 rose 8 percent from the average cost of units built in the preceding year, in contrast with a 5 percent increase in the index of construction costs.

Fewer housing starts

The year 1956 was a period of decline in new house construction, following the strong upsurge in homebuilding that began around the end of 1953 and continued into the early part of 1955. The downward movement in housing starts, which became noticeable after the middle of 1955, continued through 1956. For the year as a whole 1.1 million private units were begun, 0.2 million fewer than were started in 1955 and about the same as the number begun in 1952 and 1953. In the final quarter of the year the seasonally adjusted annual rate of starts was 1.05 million, as compared with the 1955 peak or 1.4 million in the second quarter.

The most recent decline in housing starts has centered almost exclusively in units financed with Government underwritten mortgages. This type of housing, in contrast to the conventionally financed kind, has proven to be a comparatively volatile element in homebuilding activity. Trends since 1950 are illustrated in the bottom panel of the chart. Throughout this period the conventionally financed units have exhibited considerable stability, so that most of the changes in the total have been attributable to shifts in the

number of Government-assisted units.

Government programs decline

This pronounced fluctuation in Government-underwritten housing has demonstrated the sensitivity of an important segment of investment demand to the changing availability of funds and the terms at which mortgages have been granted to home buyers. The quarter of a million unit rise in housing starts from 1953 to 1955 took place solely in the Government-assisted sector. The groundwork for this substantial increase took place under the comparatively easy monetary conditions of late 1953 and 1954. During this period reduced demands for funds by business for investment purposes and a policy of credit easing on the part of the monetary authorities increased the attractiveness of FHA and VA home mortgages to lenders, who were able to offer prospective home purchases very long-term loans with very small or no downpayments.

The recovery in business investment in early 1955 brought about a change in money-market conditions. With a shift in policy to one of monetary restraint, funds available for the widely used 4½ percent, relatively longer term FHA and VA loans, with low downpayments, became increasingly

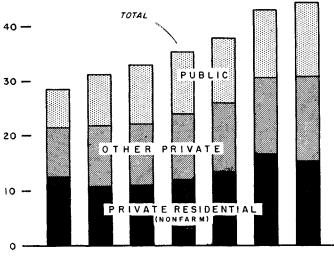
scarce in 1955. The effect on housing starts was somewhat delayed but showed up initially at the planning stage, in applications by builders to FHA and VA for proposed new home construction, which showed virtually a continuous decline in 1955.

Although the year 1956 started off with some easing of terms on FHA and VA mortgages—30-year maturities were once again permitted—funds were not so readily available. As long term interest rates generally increased, lenders found the FHA and VA mortgages increasingly less attractive, and applications by home builders for new home construction under Government programs continued to fall through the year. The table below presents data for such applications in recent years.

New Construction

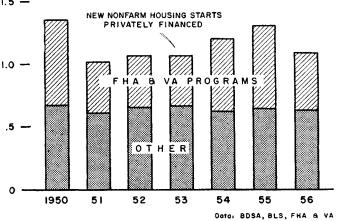
Higher outlays for private nonresidential and public construction offset residential decrease

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



Government-assisted units accounted for most of the housing decline

MILLIONS OF UNITS



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

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A number of limited measures were undertaken by the Government in the fall of 1956 to help make home buying more attractive to final purchasers, and Government-underwritten mortgages more attractive to lenders: downpayment ratios on low cost FHA houses were decreased, limitations on borrowing by savings and loans associations were relaxed, and in December the maximum permissible interest rate on FHA insured mortgages was raised from 4½ to 5 percent. The President on January 23 of this year recommended that Congress consider adjusting the permissible interest rate on VA mortgages in line with "competitive market rates."

	FHA	VA	Total
1953		251	505
1954		535	874
1955		621	927
1956		401 98	599 147
1955, 4th quarter		98 70	101

Nonresidential construction strong

With business spending on new and modernized facilities in the forefront during 1956, activity in private construction other than residential was at record rates. Expenditures in this category totaled \$15.5 billion in 1956, rising 10 percent above the 1955 aggregate. Except for farm construction all major classes of outlays were higher than in the previous year. Most of the advance for the year appears to have taken place in the first 5 months; the seasonally adjusted trend of outlays for these expenditures considered as a group showed little change after May.

The continued heavy expansion by manufacturing and mining firms—considered in greater detail elsewhere—brought about a large increase in outlays for industrial construction. In real terms last year's volume was a record, surpassing

previous peaks reached in 1929 and in 1946.

Commercial construction rose 8 percent over 1955, mostly in the office building and warehouse category, which was up one-fifth over the previous year. There is an indication that the recent boom in store construction has come to a halt since outlays for stores, restaurants and garages were little changed from the record outlay in 1955, and in real terms were slightly lower.

All major classes of public utility construction rose last year; expenditures for the group as a whole were up 10 percent, to a rate in excess of \$5 billion. The most pronounced increase occurred in outlays by telephone companies and the railroads, with advances in excess of 15 percent. Expansion programs of electric and gas utilities continued to be large.

The growing requirements for community and related facilities resulted in a 12 percent advance in this category over 1955, with higher expenditures for religious, educational, and social and recreational facilities.

Public construction

Total public outlays advanced for the tenth successive year in 1956, rising by \$1 billion to a total of almost \$13½ billion. Expenditures on most types of public construction increased but the largest advances were for new highway

construction, and for water and sewer facilities in newly developing suburban areas. Most of the advance over the year was for State and locally owned facilities; expenditures on federally owned facilities were slightly lower although there was an increase in construction financed by Federal grants-in-aid to State and local governments.

New highway construction expenditures at approximately \$5 billion, were 13 percent greater last year than in 1955. Although new Federal highway legislation was enacted during the year, the rise in 1956 reflected work on projects started without the benefit of the new law. New work initiated, as reflected in contract awards during the year, pointed to diverse trends: although the value of contract

awards for highway construction rose by about the same amount as expenditures, it reflected a sizable decrease in State toll road facilities and a large advance in State-owned, federally aided roads.

Expenditures for new schools were approximately \$2.5 billion in 1956, about 4 percent above the 1955 outlay or about unchanged in real terms. Outlays for Federal industrial facilities, largely atomic energy installations, were off sharply from 1955; they represent the late phases of the large programs that were begun during the Korean hostilities. The year also experienced higher outlays for public housing and conservation and development and decreases in hospital and institutional construction.

Agricultural Production and Income

AGRICULTURAL production was again higher in 1956 as crop production was maintained at the 1955 volume and livestock output continued to expand. Farm prices steadied during 1956 after several years of decline. The prices received index averaged the same as in 1955 but in contrast to the sharp decline late in 1955, farm prices were well sustained during the heavy marketing season in the latter part of 1956. At year end, prices received averaged 7 percent higher than at the end of 1955.

Gross farm income turned upward last year. Cash receipts from farm marketings were \$30 billion, up \$% billion from 1955. Increased Government payments under the newly developed Soil Bank program contributed to higher

cash farm income.

Farm production expenses were also higher in 1956, however, and preliminary estimates are that part of the increase in receipts came out of a reduction in stocks which had increased moderately in 1955. After deducting costs and adjusting for inventory change, net income of farm proprietors in 1956 was about even with 1955. As in the case of prices, year-end income was somewhat higher than at the end of 1955.

The strengthening of prices despite a rise in farm marketings reflected increased consumer purchasing power and higher export demand. Domestic demand for farm products increased in 1956, with consumers spending 5 percent more for food than in the preceding year, though a part of the rise at retail reflected some increase in distribution costs. Agricultural exports expanded substantially in 1956 aided by a stepped-up program of Government surplus sales abroad which together with increased domestic disposal brought a moderate reduction in total price-support investment.

Crop production unchanged

Despite droughty conditions in a considerable area around the central and southern plains, crop yields for the United States as a whole were at a new high in 1956. The Soil Bank program placed in operation during the year together with extended periods of dry weather resulted in the diversion or abandonment of an unusually large acreage of crops after planting. With harvested acreage down 4 percent from 1955 and the lowest in many years, total crop production at 106

percent of the 1947-49 average was equal to the previous high reached in 1955 and in one earlier year.

Feed grain production was again large in 1956, though slightly lower than in 1955. A corn crop of 3.5 billion bushels has been exceeded only once as record yields were obtained on a reduced acreage despite considerable periods of dry weather in the western part of the Corn Belt.

Reduced acreage of oats and lower yields cut the oat crop a fourth below the record outturn in 1955 and sorghum grain production was also lower. Hay and forage production was moderately below the 1955 record but otherwise higher than in other recent years and the carryover is large.

Food grain production was slightly higher in 1956 as an increase in wheat was partially offset by reductions in rice

and rye.

Oil crop production expanded sharply in 1956 as soybean production reached a new high and flaxseed output was

also up.

Of the principal nonfood crops, declines occurred in both cotton and tobacco. The cotton crop totaled 13.2 million running bales in 1956, a reduction of 1.3 million from the preceding year principally because of a further cutback in acreage. Yields per acre were slightly below the record obtained in 1955. Tobacco production was curtailed moderately for the second successive year as restrictions in acreage allotments more than offset advances to new highs in yield per acre.

Smaller rise in livestock

Output of livestock and products continued upward in 1956 following the substantial advance in recent years. Beef cattle marketings were slightly above 1955, but the character of the slaughter indicated that the several-year rise in cattle numbers was tapering off. In part this was related to the persistence of drought over a large section of the cattle growing area, though special measures taken for feed distribution and grazing of soil-bank acreage and the movement of cattle to areas where feed is available prevented the abrupt liquidation of foundation herds. More cattle and calves were on feed at the end of 1956, however, than a year earlier.

Hog production was reduced in 1956 and slaughter was considerably smaller in the final quarter than a year earlier, leading to a strengthening in hog prices that contrasted sharply with a decline at the end of 1955. The improvement in meat animal prices during the course of the year with

^{1.} For an analysis of the new legislation see "Economic Aspects of the New Highway Program," Survey, December 1956.

allowance for seasonal influences made possible the discontinuance of the Department of Agriculture's special meat buying program which had been set up to assist producers during the fall period of heavy marketings.

Table 16.—Farm Gross National Product

[Billions of dollars]

	Current dollars				Constant 1947-49 dollars			
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1953	1954	1955	1956
Total value of farm output	34. 3	33. 7	33. 0	33. 2	35. 8	36, 8	38. 1	38. 0
2. Less: Value of intermediate products consumed, total	13. 3	13. 4	13. 3	13. 4	12. 9	13. 1	13. 3	13. 0
3. Equals: Farm gross national product	21.0	20. 2	19. 7	19. 7	22. 9	23. 7	24.8	25.0

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based largely upon data from U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Milk production rose to a new high in 1956. Prices received by farmers for each type of dairy product also advanced from 1955 to 1956 as support prices for manufactured products were increased and strong demand brought some rise in the proportion of milk used for fluid purposes, the class of product for which farmers receive the highest price. With large supplies of feed available and demand high and support firm, cost-price relationships continued favorable to dairy production through the year end. The production trend remained high with a sizable portion of output being purchased by the Government for price support purposes—the average for the year was about 4 percent.

purposes—the average for the year was about 4 percent.

The largest increase in livestock and products in 1956 occurred in poultry and eggs. Production was up nearly one-tenth from the year before, accompanied by pronounced declines in prices from a year earlier as supplies increased in

the latter part of the year.

Adjustment of surpluses

Government support of farm prices continued high in 1956. The amount extended during the year—\$3.2 billion—was somewhat lower than the corresponding figure for 1955 and considerably below that for 1954. Losses sustained by the Commodity Credit Corporation were substantially larger last year with the stepped-up disposal sales at reduced prices.

Table 17.-Farm Production

[1947-49=100]

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 #
Farm output	100	103	107	108	108	113	114
All livestock and products	106	111	112	114	117	121	123
Meat animals Dairy products Poultry and eggs	$107 \\ 101 \\ 111$	114 100 119	$115 \\ 101 \\ 123$	114 106 127	$121 \\ 107 \\ 125$	$127 \\ 108 \\ 123$	126 111 134
All crops	97	99	103	103	101	106	106

 $[^]p$ Preliminary Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Reserch Service.

Nevertheless, in contrast to the large rises in carryovers in other recent years, a start was made on reducing stocks, and changes in disposition policy are designed to bring further reductions. Particularly notable was the reduction in the export price of cotton which resulted in a sharp rise in cotton exports. Cotton exports during the 1956-57 season are expected to be about 3 times as large as in the preceding year. As a consequence, prospects are for a substantial cut in the record carryover at the beginning of the season.

Stepped-up disposition of dairy products has removed the surplus stocks of butter and reduced cheese stocks sharply, despite continuing large purchases by the CCC. Support prices for dairy products were increased in the spring of 1956 and milk production continued at a high rate throughout the year, so that in spite of an increase in consumption, price support purchases were as large in 1956 as in 1955.

Stepped-up exports of wheat are expected to bring a reduction in the record carryover of wheat at the beginning of the 1956-57 season. Winter wheat seedings in the fall of 1956 were substantially below those of a year earlier and crop conditions at the year end reflected a general moisture deficiency. On a smaller scale, increased exports of rice

largely disposed of the rice surplus.

On the other hand the corn surplus was increased by a bumper crop in 1956. Some reduction has taken place in grain consuming livestock—principally hogs—and the existence of large world stocks of feed supplies have limited export disposition although exports remain above average. In a referendum in December, the Soil Bank base acreage allotment plan for corn failed to receive the two-thirds majority required for ratification. New legislative proposals are now being considered by Congress.

Tobacco stocks have also continued to increase. Despite reductions in production during the past 2 years, output has continued in excess of domestic consumption and exports.

Rise in product per man-hour

Farm gross national product in constant dollars was sustained in 1956 at the high rate attained in 1955. At \$25.0 billion in constant 1947–49 dollars, it was 15 percent above the 1947–49 average. Farm gross national product is a value-added concept obtained by subtracting from the total value of farm output the value of (intermediate) materials used up in the production process, such as fertilizer, purchased feed, and motor fuel. It measures production occurring on farms, without duplication, and is "gross" only in the sense that depreciation and other capital consumption allowance are not deducted. It is computed both in current dollars and in "real" or constant (1947–49) dollars; only the latter is discussed here.

Total farm output has risen at about the same rate as farm gross national product in the past decade, but has advanced more rapidly from the prewar period to date. As a consequence of increasing mechanization, farm GNP per man-hour has risen at an average rate of 4 percent per year since 1941. During the same period total output per man-hour has risen an average of more than 4½ percent per year. The more rapid rise in total farm output than in farm

The more rapid rise in total farm output than in farm GNP occurred during the war and immediate postwar years when cost-price ratios were unusually favorable for farm proprietors. This implies the use of a relatively larger proportion of intermediate products in relation to total output during that period. In the past several years, when cost-price relationships have been less favorable, the proportion of intermediate products used to total output has shown no further rise, and in a few years it has declined slightly, so that the increase in farm GNP has at least kept pace with total output.

2. The man-hours represent the monthly average for each year of the number at work in agriculture times the average hours from the Census Monthly Report of the Labor Force.

^{1.} Historical estimate of current and constant dollar farm GNP are shown in the August 1954 issue of Survey of Current Business.

Retail Trade Pattern

Sales at all retail stores in 1956 reached a total of \$191 billion, up 3 percent from 1955. The record volume of purchases by consumers at retail stores reflected, in large part, the continued rise in disposable personal income, which advanced about 6 percent from 1955 to 1956. Price increases were important in the rise in dollar sales in 1956. At retail establishments the prices of goods sold rose about 1½ percent from 1955 to 1956, so that the physical volume of goods moving through retail channels in 1956 was not much larger than in 1955.

After a decline in the first quarter of the year, related primarily to reduced automobile purchases, sales increased steadily to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of over \$195 billion in the fourth quarter of the year, 3 percent above the

final quarter of 1955.

Consumer credit also played a part in the sales picture but not to the same extent as in 1955. Installment credit increased \$3.2 billion during 1956 or about half the advance registered in 1955. The most marked change in the credit pattern was in the slower growth in the value of automobile debt. Automobile paper outstanding rose about \$1 billion in 1956 compared with an increase of nearly \$4 billion in 1955.

Durable-goods sales decline

Retail sales in major lines of trade with the notable exception of motor vehicle and farm equipment dealers reached new highs in 1956. Motor vehicle dealers' sales which totaled \$34 billion in 1956 were down 6 percent from the previous year. Unit sales in 1956 of 5.8 million new cars, while below the previous year's high of nearly 7½ million, were still above that of any previous year except 1950. Farm equipment dealer sales, reflecting lower farm income, declined 9 percent from 1955 to 1956.

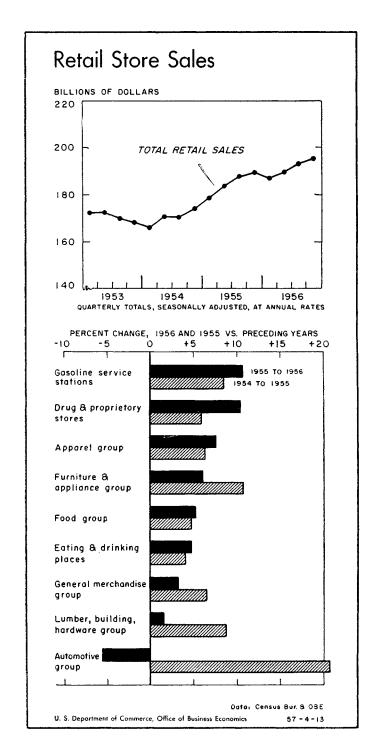
Other major durable-goods groups recorded annual sales increases in 1956 over 1955, with advances varying from 2 to 6 percent. At lumber, building, hardware stores, however, there was evidence of a downward trend in sales in the second half of the year, reflecting in part the reduced volume

of residential construction.

Nondurables continue growth

There were no signs of slackening of consumer demand for nondurables. Since the third quarter of 1954 seasonally adjusted sales of nondurable-goods stores have established new highs in each succeeding quarter. In the fourth quarter of 1956 they reached an annual rate of \$128 billion, 6 percent above the corresponding quarter of 1955.

All the major nondurable-goods groups have exhibited significant sales gains in the past two years to establish record sales marks in 1956. Gasoline service stations and



drug stores showed the largest relative sales increases—more than 10 percent over the previous year. Gasoline service stations have shown a strong and steady growth in sales throughout the postwar period, a growth in large part associated with the continuing increase in the number of motor vehicles on the road. Passenger car registrations at the end of 1956, estimated at 54 million, represented an increase of about 8 million vehicles in the past 3 years.

Table 18.—Sales of Retail Stores by Kinds of Business, 1953-56

[Billions of	dollar	.5
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					Seasonally adjusted quarters at annual rates								
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955		1956						
					IV	I	п	ш	IV				
All retail stores 1	170. 7	170.7	185, 5	191.5	189, 5	187.0	189.7	193, 2	195, 6				
Durable-goods stores 1	60.4	58, 2	67.0	65.8	68, 5	65.1	64.8	65. 5	67, 9				
Automotive group	33. 3	31.7	38. 2	36. 1	39. 1	36.3	35. 3	35. 1	37.9				
Motor vehicle, other auto dealers Furniture and appliance group	31. 5 9. 1	30.0 9.1	36. 3 10. 1	34. 1 10. 7	37. 1 10. 2	34. 4 10. 4	33. 2 10. 6	33. 0 10. 8	35. 8 10. 8				
Lumber, building, hardware group	10.4	10.1	11.0	11, 2	11.3	11.0	11.5	11.4	10.7				
Nondurable-goods stores 1	110.4	112, 5	118, 5	125. 7	121.0	121.9	124. 9	127. 6	127.7				
Apparel group Drug and proprietary stores. Eating and drinking places. Food group Grocery stores. Gasoline service stations. General merchandise group Department stores, excluding mail-order.	4.8 13.0 40.8 33.6	10. 1 4, 9 13. 1 41. 6 35. 0 11. 4 18. 9	10.8 5.2 13.7 43.6 36.9 12.4 20.1	11. 6 5. 8 14. 3 46. 0 39. 2 13. 7 20. 8 11. 3	10. 9 5. 4 13. 9 44. 6 37. 8 12. 8 20. 3	11. 1 5. 6 14. 1 44. 7 38. 1 13. 3 20. 2	11. 4 5. 7 14. 6 45. 2 38. 6 13. 7 20. 7	11. 9 5. 8 14. 3 46. 6 39. 7 13. 9 21. 3	11. 9 5. 9 14. 3 47. 3 40. 3 14. 0 20. 7				

 $^{1. \ \, {\}rm Sales} \ \, {\rm of} \ \, {\rm iewelry} \ \, {\rm stores}, \ \, {\rm other} \ \, {\rm durable\text{-}goods} \ \, {\rm stores}, \ \, {\rm and} \ \, {\rm other} \ \, {\rm nondurable\text{-}goods} \ \, {\rm stores} \ \, {\rm are} \ \, {\rm not} \ \, {\rm shown} \ \, {\rm separately} \ \, {\rm but} \ \, {\rm are} \ \, {\rm included} \ \, {\rm in} \ \, {\rm the} \ \, {\rm appropriate} \ \, {\rm total}.$

Food stores too have had steady year-to-year sales advances, with the average rate of increase in the last five years being about 4 percent; in 1956 they were up 5 percent. The expansion in food store sales reflects the higher volume of food consumption and the increasing use by consumers of partially or wholly processed food products, especially in the frozen food lines, which involve higher charges because of the extra services involved. The increase in nonfood items sold in these establishments, especially at the larger supermarkets, has been an added factor in the sales rise. The dollar increases also reflected higher food prices at retail.

Apparel store sales have exhibited some strength in the past two years, following a slowly declining tendency in the

prior several years. Increases of 6 percent and 8 percent were recorded by these stores from 1954 to 1955 and from 1955 to 1956, respectively.

Department stores and eating and drinking places showed smaller relative advances in 1956 than the other major non-durable goods groups. Sales at eating and drinking places, seasonally adjusted, declined in the third quarter of the year, but stabilized in the closing months at a level about 2 percent above the corresponding period in 1955. At department stores, seasonally adjusted sales, after rising through the first three quarters fell off in October. A partial recovery in November and December brought sales for the year 4 percent above 1955.

Ratio of sales to income declines

The ratio of retail sales to disposable personal income declined from 69 percent in 1955 to 67 percent in 1956. The drop in the ratio appears to be due primarily to the same factor that accounted for the rise in 1955, namely, the change in the strength of demand for automobiles. For motor vehicle dealers, the ratio of sales to income which had risen from less than 12 percent in 1954 to 13½ percent in 1955 returned almost to the 1954 position in 1956. The sales-income ratio for the lumber, building hardware group fell off slightly in 1956, while that for furniture and appliance stores was unchanged.

For the nondurable-goods stores as a whole, there was little change in the sales-income ratio from 1955 to 1956. This general stability has persisted over the past 4 years, a result which was in contrast to the wide fluctuations for durable-goods stores. Small declines occurred from 1955 to 1956 in the sales-income ratios for general merchandise establishments and food stores. The ratio was slightly higher for gasoline service stations and drug stores.

Year-end position

In general, the retail trade picture as the year 1956 drew to a close, was mixed but firm. The durables in December, aided by a recovery in the automotive sector, returned to the seasonally adjusted record rate reached in September 1955. Only the lumber, building hardware group continued to show a downward drift in the last few months of the year.

Sales of nondurable-goods stores varied to only a minor extent in the latter months of 1956, after seasonal adjustment. Further advances occurred in sales by food and drug stores, while sales by other major groups were relatively stable.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics and Bureau of the Census.

Expansion in Foreign Business

BUSINESS with foreign countries expanded sharply during the year and contributed to the rising demand for domestic

production.

The upswing in United States exports of goods and services (excluding those supplied under military aid programs) by about 17 percent may be attributed to the following major factors: The expansion of foreign demand as a result of the continued rise in foreign production and incomes, and larger foreign dollar receipts to support this demand, the higher foreign investments by United States private business, and the accelerated Government programs to stimulate the exports of agricultural commodities. Toward the end of the year exports were also raised by the closing of the Suez Canal.

Despite the sharp rise in exports, total foreign expenditures in this country, including long-term foreign investments in United States private securities and enterprises, of \$24.4 billion remained less than United States payments of \$25.4 billion to foreign countries resulting from United States imports of goods and services, private and Government donations and the outflow of United States capital. Foreign countries were able to augment their reserves by an additional \$1 billion, approximately the same amount as in 1955.

Large U. S. capital investments abroad

To an unusual extent the rise in United States payments was due to higher capital expenditures which more than doubled compared with the preceding year. Direct investments abroad which included large cash payments to acquire new foreign properties were nearly twice as high as in 1955 and, adding reinvested earnings, the increase in the book value of direct investments abroad may have reached \$2.5 billion. The recently published study of United States investments in Latin America (January issue of the Survey) indicates that gross investments by the United States companies in their foreign enterprises would be substantially higher than the rise in book values.

The rise in new issues of foreign bonds reflected mainly the large financing requirements of local governments in Canada for public investments and the relatively higher interest rates prevailing in that country. Short-term private bank credits to foreign countries were also an important component in the capital outflow, particularly toward the

end of the year.

Because of the sharp rise in the outflow of United States capital, United States imports of goods and services accounted only for about half of the rise in foreign dollar receipts. However, the 10 percent increase over the preceding year was relatively larger than the increase in domestic output or incomes and thus also larger than the longer run relationship of imports to the domestic economy would have indicated.

The relationship between United States expenditures abroad and foreign expenditures here seemed to have changed around the middle of the year.

During the third quarter the excess of foreign dollar receipts over expenditures dropped to about \$100 million after allowing for unusual capital transactions and seasonal factors. In the fourth quarter the balance was reversed with foreign expenditures exceeding receipts, resulting in net payments to the United States for the first time since the early part of 1952.

Year-end trends

The rise in dollar receipts of foreign countries appears to have been interrupted in the fourth quarter, and various considerations make it likely that the upward trend in the near future will at least be much slower than between 1955 and 1956.

The following analysis of merchandise imports indicates that the supply situation for many imported raw materials eased considerably during 1956, and that imports have

exceeded current requirements.

Military expenditures abroad appeared to have reached a peak in 1956 and will decline gradually as the backlog of outstanding offshore procurement contracts under the mili-

tary aid program is reduced.

The outflow of private capital is likely to continue high—if only to complete projects initiated last year—but it appears to have reached in 1956 at least a temporary peak. This applies mainly to direct investments which included large, nonrepetitive transactions. The tight capital market in the United States, coupled with such influences as the rise of the Canadian exchange rate during the latter part of 1956, may discourage some potential foreign borrowers, although the basic demand for loans remains large. Purchases of foreign—mainly European—stocks also seem to have slowed down.

Major conclusions from review of year

Two major conclusions may be drawn from the balance of

payments developments in 1956.

First, foreign payments to the United States have caught up with foreign dollar receipts, which reduces the margin for a further rise. Although foreign countries as a whole have raised their reserves during the last 6 years by considerable amounts, the size of their expenditures in the United States—mostly for United States exports—will vary more closely with the changes in our expenditures abroad. Since the rise in United States payments abroad is not likely to continue at last year's rate, exports of goods and services will, if at all, also advance much more slowly and their expansive effect upon the domestic economy will be less than in 1956.

Second, the approximate balance in the international payments between the United States and foreign countries

increased the sensitivity of foreign economies as a whole to events which either increase their dollar expenditures or reduce their dollar receipts. With a large excess of foreign receipts over expenditures, as was the case between the second quarter of 1952 and the middle of 1956, similar events would merely have reduced the rate of reserve accumulation, but would not have resulted in an actual decline in reserves. With reserves in some of the more important countries still too small to provide a cushion to outside influences, declines may quickly result in restrictions of domestic business and imports of the country thus affected.

Major Changes in the United States Balance of Payments from 1955 to 1956 1 [Billions of dollars]

es	Ab	ro	ad		 -

	1955	1956	Change
United States Expenditures Abroad			
United States imports: Merchandise	11. 5	12. 7	1. 2
ServicesPrivate remittances and pensions	6. 4	7. 0	. 6
Government grants and capital	2. 2	2. 4	. 2
United States private capital	1. 1	2. 7	1. 6
Total	21.8	25. 4	3. 6
Foreign Expenditures in the United States United States exports:			
Merchandise	14. 3	17. 3	3. 0
Services Foreign long-term investments in the	5. 6	6. 1	. 5
United States	. 3	. 5	. 2
Transactions unaccounted for (net)	. 5	. 5	
Total	20.7	24. 4	3.7
Increase in foreign gold and liquid dollar assets through transactions with the United States	1. 1	1. 0	1
		ł	1

^{1.} Based on preliminary estimates: excluding grants of military supplies and services. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

RECORD RISE IN EXPORTS

Merchandise exports (excluding military shipments) climbed to a record annual value of \$17.3 billion, 21 percent above the total for 1955, and 8 percent in excess of the previous high recorded in 1947. Most of the \$3 billion rise in nonmilitary exports from 1955 to 1956 reflected greater physical volume; export prices during 1956 averaged about 3-4 percent higher than in 1955.

Seasonally adjusted exports, which were relatively stable at an annual rate of \$14.7 billion in the last two quarters of 1955, moved ahead during each quarter of 1956, and reached a record annual rate of \$18.6 billion in the fourth quarter of the year.

Rise in business activity abroad aids exports

From January-November 1955 to January-November 1956 the advance in United States exports to Canada alone amounted to over \$750 million at an annual rate, \$300 million more than the gain recorded in 1955. In Canada the gross national product, which had risen by 10 percent

in 1955, climbed by another 11 percent during 1956.

Exports to Japan increased by around \$200 million in 1956, relatively faster than shipments to Canada. During the first 10 months of 1956, Japan had succeeded in raising its manufacturing production by more than 20 percent over

the corresponding period of 1955.

Continental European countries also continued to expand production in 1956, mainly during the first half of the year. Although from the second to the third quarter of 1956 there was little or no further advance after adjustment for seasonal variations, the aggregate index of industrial output in continental Europe for the first 9 months of 1956 was nevertheless up 8 percent from the like period of 1955.

Reflecting this again and the additional imports of coal and petroleum required from the United States in the final months of 1956, United States exports to continental Western Europe in 1956 were about \$1 billion higher than in 1955. Heavier shipments of numerous agricultural products, particularly of grains and of raw cotton sold for export at competitive world prices, also contributed to the rise in exports to continental Europe.

The United Kingdom stands out among the few countries which reduced their imports from the United States during

1055 | 7050 | 71

Whereas exports to Latin America as a whole had dipped by \$35 million from 1954 to 1955, in 1956 they increased by \$500-\$600 million. Exports to Brazil, which were off by \$215 million in 1955, recovered to the extent of \$50 million in 1956 with the expansion of Brazil's coffee sales and high coffee prices. With the exception of Colombia and Central American countries, there was a major uptrend during 1956 in exports to practically every other important Latin American market.

Increase in agricultural exports

In 1955, agricultural exports had risen in value by less than 5 percent while nonagricultural shipments had expanded by over 13 percent. During 1956, however, the 30 percent advance in the value of exports of agricultural products exceeded the 19 percent advance in exports of nonagricultural items. A large portion of the rise in agricultural exports during 1956 comprised accelerated shipments under Government programs including sales for foreign currencies, exports under barter agreements, outright donations and shipments financed by Government

Increased demand by European countries where the most recent wheat crop was relatively low and of inferior quality raised wheat exports by over \$300 million. As a result of a new Government policy to sell cotton abroad at prices competitive with foreign growths, cotton exports during the first 5 months of the most recent season beginning August 1 rebounded to 3 million bales as compared with less than 0.7 million bales during the same months a year ago.

Nonfarm export rise diversified

Consumer goods constituted the only major category of merchandise which did not share in the general export rise.

Exports of capital equipment, which had increased by about \$300 million in 1955, scored an advance of about \$900 million during 1956. Notable gains were recorded in sales of heavy equipment such as construction, excavating and mining machinery, and in electrical machinery, engines and turbines, tractors, trucks, and civilian aircraft.

The continued upswing in exports of industrial materials during 1956 reflected a continued expansion in shipments of a number of the same individual items which had accounted for the bulk of the export rise during 1955. Exports of coal to overseas destinations rose by about \$225 million, even faster than in 1955, and shipments of iron and steel scrap, other steel-mill products, chemicals, and synthetic rubber also responded to higher foreign demands.

The closing of the Suez Canal in November added a substantial increment to exports of oil, coal and certain agricultural products in the final months of 1956.

IMPORTS EXPAND AND COMPOSITION **SHIFTS**

The \$1.2 billion aggregate rise in merchandise imports in 1956 was almost the same as in 1955. The composition of the most recent advance differed considerably from that of a year ago. The increase in imports of industrial raw materials from 1955 to 1956, amounting to approximately \$750 million, fell nearly \$300 million short of the corresponding advance in the previous year. On the other hand, purchases of food-stuffs, which had dropped by about \$200 million from 1954 to 1955, recovered in 1956 to the extent of about \$80 million. Imports of manufactured goods other than foodstuffs scored even greater gains in 1956 than in the previous year.

Easing of raw material supplies

Whereas 1955 has been characterized by supply shortages for numerous major imported raw materials which made necessary a drawing down of private, and in some cases, Government inventories, the year 1956 was highlighted by a general easing of market conditions which permitted a rebuilding of private stocks, and a resumption of Government stockpiling purchases. Major factors responsible for this change were expanded domestic production of supplies which competed with imports, in some instances reduced domestic demands, and the increased availability of supplies elsewhere

Among the commodities which best illustrate this change are rubber, certain metals and lumber. The more than 5 percent drop in rubber consumption during 1956 was almost entirely in the use of imported natural rubber. The proportion of synthetic to total rubber consumption continued to advance again in 1956. The drop in rubber imports in 1956, amounting to about \$50 million, contrasts with the rise of nearly \$180 million in such imports during 1955.

Although copper consumption in 1956 aggregated some 2 percent above 1955, in the last half of 1956 it was 6 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1955. As domestic copper producers boosted their output and the volume of imports remained almost the same as in 1955, industry stocks accumulated during 1956 notwithstanding the resumption of some Government stockpile purchases. Prices dropped sharply after the first quarter of 1956. Since import unit values nevertheless averaged considerably higher than in 1955, copper imports in 1956 were over \$40 million higher in value than in 1955. Supplies of lead and zinc were also in excess of current requirements during 1956 as consumption dipped while domestic output increased and imports expanded though only moderately in the case of lead.

Supplies of nickel and aluminum, unlike those of most other metals, continued to be relatively tight throughout 1956 as evidenced by the advance in prices of both these metals

Imports of iron and steel-mill products also advanced in 1956 by the relatively large amount of over \$75 million. At the same time, the domestic steel industry stepped up its imports of iron ore from Canada and Venezuela by approximately \$70 million. These two large increments to imports during 1956 were considerably in excess of the corresponding gains recorded in 1955.

Newsprint was in short supply during 1956 but eased during the latter part of the year. For 1957 there is indication of a moderate excess in supply over United States demand for consumption. The 500,000 ton (\$89 million) rise in newsprint imports together with the 160,000 ton gain in domestic output, and a slower rate of increase in domestic consumption eased the domestic supply situation during the second half of 1956. Major producers of newsprint, citing higher labor, material, and freight costs, announced a new price increase effective early in 1957.

Market developments for raw wool, in contrast to those for numerous other imported materials, indicated continued strength during 1956 as reflected by the stiffening of world wool prices in the second part of the year. United States imports, however, changed little from 1955. In view of the high prices for foreign wool, domestic consumers drew on private stocks and surplus Government inventories to meet their rising demand.

The over \$200 million increase in petroleum imports in 1956 comprised the fourteenth consecutive annual rise. While a major portion of the additional imports in 1956 originated in traditional Latin American sources of supply, about \$70 million of the import rise came from new petroleum developments in Canada.

In January-October 1956 imports from Middle Eastern countries, subsequently cut off by the closing of the Suez Canal, averaged about 112 million barrels (\$230 million) on an annual basis.

Greater foodstuffs imports

The value of coffee imports, which had dropped by about \$130 million dollars in 1955 as prices receded from their historic highs in 1954, recovered by over \$80 million in 1956. With unit values in 1956 averaging about the same as in 1955, the increased volume of 1956 imports, approximating current levels of consumption, was the largest since the 1949 peak.

The volume of cocoa imports also expanded in 1956 as consumption and stocks increased, but the downward movement in prices caused the value of cocoa imports to fall off by about \$40 million from 1955.

Continued increase in imports of manufactures

While purchases of practically all types of imported non-food consumer goods expanded still further during 1956. greater deliveries of textiles and automobiles continued as in 1955 to lead the overall rise in this category of imports.

Imports of cotton textiles rose more slowly than in 1955 but nevertheless were up by about \$30 million. Purchases of imported woolen goods were also up substantially from 1955. although such imports were considerably dampened in the fourth quarter of 1956 by the imposition of higher customs duties on imports exceeding 5 percent of domestic output. Deliveries of foreign-produced autos and parts rose by around \$60 million, nearly double the increase in 1955.

With the exception of agricultural machinery, every major import item in the producers' durable equipment group scored advances in 1956. Stepped-up deliveries of civilian aircraft by the United Kingdom raised imports by over \$50 million and imports of electrical and industrial machinery expanded over 1955 by about \$40 million and \$35 million. respectively.

Monthly BUSINESS STATISTICS



 ${
m THE~STATISTICS}$ 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.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955		1956											1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	(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 Privatedo	230. 3 217. 0 180. 5			233. 0 219. 4 182. 5	-		237. 2 223. 5 186. 2						245, 5 231, 1 192, 9	
Military do Government civilian do Supplements to wages and salaries do	9. 7 26. 8 13. 3			9. 6 27. 3 13. 6			9. 5 27. 8 13. 8						9. 5 28. 7 14. 4	
Proprietors' and rental income, totalc'	49. 3 28. 0 11. 4 9. 8			49. 5 28. 2 11. 5 9. 8			49. 9 28. 9 11. 3 9. 7	-		50. 7 29. 5 11. 6 9. 7			51. 7 29. 9 12. 1 9. 7	
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment, total	43. 4 46. 4 23. 4 23. 0 -3. 0			40. 9 43. 7 22. 1 21. 6 -2. 8			39. 8 42. 9 21. 7 21. 3 -3. 1			40. 4 41. 2 20. 8 20. 4 8			-3.3	
Net interestdo Gross national product, totaldo	11. 3 401. 9			11. 5			11. 7 408. 3			12.0			12. 4 423. 8	
Personal consumption expenditures, totaldo Durable goods	259. 5 35. 4 129. 2 94. 9			261. 7 34. 8 130. 5 96. 4	[263. 7 33. 4 132. 3 98. 0			266. 8 33. 0 134. 0 99. 7			270. 9 34. 8 134. 7 101. 4	
Gross private domestic investment, totaldo New constructiondo Producers' durable equipmentdo Change in business inventoriesdo	65. 1 33. 0 25. 9 6. 1			63. 1 32. 6 26. 4 4. 1			64. 7 33. 6 27. 5 3. 5			65. 1 33. 6 29. 5 2. 0			68. 5 32. 9 31. 5 4. 1	
Net foreign investmentdo Government purchases of goods and services, total bil. of dol	8 78. 1			. 1 78. 5			1. 2 78. 7			1.7 80.2			2. 4 82. 0	
Federal (less Government sales)do National security ♀do State and localdo	47. 2 40. 6 30. 9			46. 4 40. 5 32. 1			46. 1 40. 7 32. 6			47. 2 41. 9 33. 0			48. 3 43. 2 33. 7	
Personal income, totaldo Less: Personal tax and nontax paymentsdo Equals: Disposable personal incomedo	314. 6 36. 3 278. 4			317. 5 37. 3 280. 2			322. 9 38. 1 284. 9			327. 0 38. 8 288. 2			333. 2 39. 9 293. 3	
Personal saving§do	18.8			18.6			21. 2			21.4			22. 4	
PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE														
Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates:† Total personal incomebil. of dol	3 17. 5	316. 7	317. 1	318.6	321. 7	322.8	324. 9	324.3	328.1	329. 5	332. 5	⁷ 333. 5	333. 5	
Wage and salary disbursements, total do Commodity-producing industries do Distributive industries do Service industries do Government do Government	218. 2 94. 5 57. 6 29. 4 36. 7	219. 0 94. 8 57. 9 29. 5 36. 8	218. 9 94. 7 57. 9 29. 5 36. 8	220. 3 95. 1 58. 4 29. 6 37. 2	222. 9 96. 8 59. 1 29. 8 37. 2	223, 2 96, 8 59, 1 30, 0 37, 3	225. 2 97. 5 59. 9 30. 2 37. 6	224. 0 95. 9 59. 9 30. 4 37. 8	227. 1 98. 3 60. 3 30. 6 37. 9	228. 5 99. 1 60. 5 30. 8 38. 1	229. 7 100. 6 60. 2 30. 9 38. 0	r 231. 0 r 101. 1 r 60. 6 31. 1 r 38. 2	232, 5 102, 1 60, 9 31, 2 38, 3	
Other labor income	7. 3 49. 2 30. 2 18. 0	7. 3 49. 4 28. 5 18. 2	7. 2 49. 7 28. 7 18. 3	7. 2 49. 5 28. 8 18. 5	7. 2 49. 7 29. 1 18. 6	7. 2 50. 1 29. 4 18. 7	7. 3 50. 0 29. 6 18. 6	7. 3 50. 5 29. 7 18. 6	7. 3 51. 0 29. 8 18. 8	7. 3 50. 9 30. 0 18. 7	7. 4 52. 3 30. 2 18. 9	7. 4 7 51. 7 7 30. 3 19. 1	7. 4 51. 2 29. 2 19. 2	
bil. of dol	5. 4	5.7	5. 7	5. 7	5.8	5, 8	5. 8	5.8	5. 9	5. 9	6.0	6.0	6.0	
Total nonegricultural incomedo	302. 8 I	301.6	301.5	304.0	306.8	307.6	310. 3	309. 4	312.8	314.4	316.3	r 317. 9	318, 3	

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^{*}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.

Survey:

O'Includes inventory valuation adjustment. Q'Government sales are not deducted.

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

1955 1956 1957 Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS Decem-ber Septem-October Novem- Decem-ber ber Janu-Febru-April May June July August

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued												, ,		
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES														
Unadjusted quarterly totals:0 ^a 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	
Mintng do Railroads do Transportation, other than rail do Public utilities do Commercial and other do	1, 238			297 396 936						277 443 1,308			336 364 491 1, 374 2, 701	
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: \mathcal{O} All industriesbil. of dol	31. 45	-+		32. 82			34. 49			35. 87			1 37. 33	-
Manufacturing do Durable-goods industries do Nondurable-goods industries do	12, 48 6, 00 6, 48			13. 45 6. 57 6. 88			14. 65 7. 38 7. 27			15. 78 8. 20 7. 58			16, 41 8, 39 8, 02	
Mining	1.70			1. 13 1. 25 1. 65 4. 56 10. 78			1. 28 1. 22 1. 63 4. 61 11. 10			1. 29 1. 79 5. 08			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.	2, 772	2, 530	1, 972	1, 837	1, 883	2, 038	2, 091	2, 336	2, 715	3, 148	3, 927	r 3, 306	2,768	
Farm marketings and CCC loans, total do Crops	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	7 3, 216 7 1, 749 1, 467 342 806 301	2, 728 1, 406 1, 322 371 615 371	
loans, unadjusted: All commodities	113 138 92 132 141 125	102 113 94 122 117 126	80 71 87 97 72 116	74 52 92 89 46 122	77 54 95 88 44 122	83 58 102 93 45 129	85 72 95 96 64 121	94 94 95 112 101 120	110 116 105 124 117 129	128 160 102 144 168 126	154 198 119 177 208 153	7 132 7 163 108 7 157 7 176 142	112 131 97 128 131 125	
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION														
Federal Reserve Index of Physical Volume		}												
Unadjusted, combined index1947-49=100_	142	143	144	143	144	141	141	128	142	146	r 151	147	144	p 145
Manufactures. do Durable manufactures. do Primary metals ♀ do Steel. do Primary nonferrous metals. do	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	7 148 7 161 145 158 168	* 153 168 149 162 181	149 166 r 146 159 180	146 r 165 r 143 158 180	p 147 p 165 p 146
Metal fabricating (incl. ordnance) do Fabricated metal products do Machinery do Nonelectrical machinery do Electrical machinery do	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	167 135 167 146 209	172 143 176 153 220	180 145 180 152 7237	181 138 177 151 r 227	r 182 r 138 r 176 r 156 r 216	p 182 p 134 p 177 p 156 p 218
Transportation equipment Q do. Autos do Trucks do Aircraft and parts do. Instruments and related products do. Furniture and fixtures do. Lumber and products do. Stone, clay, and glass products do. Miscellancous manufactures do.	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	190 127 117 520 164 117 125 162 140	189 127 123 531 7163 118 129 163 141	187 127 99 536 162 115 116 156	188 109 101 555 167 123 135 164 145	180 59 98 569 7171 125 133 157	202 105 103 582 7 173 127 130 165 154	7 218 164 102 7 601 174 122 117 7 161 150	7 224 177 101 619 7 175 125 7 104 7 156 146	p 222 p 174 p 171 p 118 p 106 p 150 p 138
Nondurable manufactures do Food and beverage manufactures do Gomanufactures Qomanufactures Qoman	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 7 95 108 105 105 110 115 85	129 106 103 131 95 117 111 103 108 112 89	127 *108 105 121 97 119 108 110 *105 109 90	127 114 110 122 100 128 119 115 100 99	119 7114 111 118 7100 123 107 96 86 87 76	131 122 7 123 116 7 99 118 101 115 103 104 92	134 130 134 129 100 116 106 111 102 101 87	137 127 129 142 7 101 120 118 115 7 109 113 94	132 7 117 7 119 148 7 100 110 109 111 7 105 7 109 86	126 106 107 138 99 98 103 78	
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 Petroleum refining do Rubber products do	107 102 146 144 130 177 197 141 152 138	117 109 157 158 127 177 199 143 154 149	124 120 162 163 130 179 201 143 151	120 112 163 161 135 179 201 142 148 140	114 106 165 163 137 7180 200 135 142 140	109 99 160 162 136 176 197 137 144 129	108 100 163 161 134 173 192 142 149 123	95 90 144 143 129 166 182 132 148	116 108 163 160 133 172 188 142 151	108 104 160 152 139 177 192 145 151 135	118 104 169 162 145 7182 7198 140 146	7 108 7 100 162 159 144 181 199 7 143 7 152 128	101 145 142 142 181 200 146 159 133	p 138

^{*}Revised, **Preliminary. 1 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.

Electronical 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.

Hevised series. Annual estimates beginning 1910 and monthly data for the period January 1952—December 1955 for cash receipts have been revised to take into account recent information on production, disposition, and price; unpublished data (prior to June 1955) will be shown later. Indexes of cash 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	1955						195	6	1					1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	GENE	RAL I	BUSIN	ESS I	NDIC	ATOR	S—Co	ntinu	ed	1		·	·	· -
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—Continued]				
Federal Reserve Index of Physical Volume—Con. Unadjusted index—Continued														
Minerals	127 91	129 91	127 88	127 86	130 86	130 85	131 84	119 62	7 131 87	132	132 93	* 130 90	128 83	⊅ 128 ⊅ 83
Crude oil and natural gasdodo	151 83	153 r 89	151	151 + 93	151 r 121	149 r 140	148 7 144	149 73	150 - 121	147 + 142	147 - 142	7 149 7 114	7 153 92	⊅ 155
Stone and earth mineralsdo	129	124	126	128	138	142	149	147	149	151	150	144	138	
Seasonally adjusted, combined indexdodododo	144 146	143 145	143 144	141 142	143 144	141 143	141 143	136 137	142	145	146 148	146 147	147	₽ 146 ₽ 147
Durable manufactures do Primary metals do	161 150	160 148	158 148	156 145	159 146	157 141	157 138	148 68	158 124	7 163 148	164 147	165 + 146	166 r 146	p 164 p 143
Metal fabricating (incl. ordnance)do Fabricated metal productsdo	172 138	170 136	168 134	166 132	171 135	167 130	168 132	169 129	172 134	176 142	177 142	180 138	7 182 7 139	p 180 p 136
Machinery ‡do Nonelectrical machinery ‡do Electrical machinery ‡do	164 146 199	164 146 197	162 147 192	162 147 191	7 169 7 148 208	168 149 206	168 149 205	172 152 210	174 155 211	176 158 212	7 176 1 155 215	7 176 7 154 7 218	7 176 7 155 7 218	№ 174 № 153 № 214
Transportation equipmentdo	212	205	202	197	193	186	190	191	194	7 196	r 202	r 215	r 221	p 221
Instruments and related productsdo Furniture and fixturesdo Lumber and products dodo	159 123 126	160 122 128	161 120 124	160 120 121	7 162 121 122	164 121 121	7 163 123 123	167 124 125	171 124 129	7 171 124 126	172 122 122	172 + 118 120	173 120 7 116	p 171 p 118 p 117
Stone, clay, and glass products do Miscellaneous manufactures do	154 146	154 144	155 143	156 141	158 142	162 145	161 145	159 145	160 148	154 146	157 146	159 - 142	r 157 143	p 154
Nondurable manufactures ‡do Food and beverage manufacturesdo	130 113	129 111	130 112	128 111	129 114	128 111	128 111	127 110	129 114	7 130 114	131 114	129 r 114	r 130 113	p 130
Tobacco manufacturesdo Textile-mill productsdo	107 109	109 108	107 109	107 106	107 106	110 103	108 101	105 100	102 102	103 r 103	106 r 106	108 r 104	102	
Apparel and allied products do Leather and products do	118 108	113 108	114 112	108 105	109 106	111 104	112 102	112 104	112 102	113 101	117 100	7 108 102	110	
Paper and allied productsdo Printing and publishingdo	159 128	159 131	157 131	157 132	160 134	160 135	161 136	162 137	163 139	159 138	158 141	160 139	157 139	p 142
Chemicals and allied products ‡do Petroleum and coal productsdo Rubber productsdo	175 141 144	173 142 147	174 143 140	174 144 135	178 139 137	r 180 140 131	178 142 122	178 132 119	177 139 132	177 143 133	178 139 7 136	176 + 141 126	179 7 146 139	p 147
Mineralsdo	129	131	131	130	130	129	130	122	128	128	128	r 129	130	p 130
Coal do Crude oil and natural gas do Metal mining do	87 151 112	87 153 7 124	88 151 123	86 151 122	86 151 + 120	89 149 7 119	90 148 • 119	77 149 7 61	87 150 7 101	87 147 7119	85 147 7 126	83 7 149 7 124	* 153 124	» 79 № 155
Stone and earth mineralsdo	135	137	188	139	139	138	143	142	139	143	141	r 143	144	
CONSUMER DURABLES OUTPUT Unadjusted, total output1947-49=100	148	144	143	143	141	124	124	116	120	113	128	r 139	, 140	₽ 137
Major consumer durablesdo	165	159	157	157	154	131	130	121	122	111	r 132	r 151	r 153	₽ 150
Autos do Major household goods do Furniture and floor coverings do	193 142 125	173 150 120	164 153 123	163 155 121	162 150 r 116	127 136 7 112	127 134 7 111	127 117 - 104	109 136 116	59 * 158 * 122	105 + 158 + 122	164 7 140 7 117	177 7 134 118	⊅ 174 ⊅ 132
Appliances and heaters do Radio and television sets do	130 224	148 239	156 233	168 218	162 209	143 184	143 174	125 130	121 238	158 265	142 312	120 270	217	
Other consumer durables do Seasonally adjusted, total output \$\frac{1}{2}\$	111	109 + 145	110 + 138	108 7 134	109 132	7 108 124	109 r 123	106 129	115 127	118 7 128	118 	r 112	, 111 , 138	» 107 » 136
Major consumer durables ‡do	165	r 158	r 150	r 144	142	r 131	r 129	137	r 133	r 134	130	r 140	r 149	» 147
Autos do do Major household goods t do	187 148 121	171 + 149 120	158 * 144	148 7 143	142 144 116	119 142	120 - 139	122 7 152	125 7 142	7 150	117 143	148 * 134	162 139	₽ 169 ₽ 131
Furniture and floor coverings do Appliances and heaters # do Radio and television sets do	143 240	150 + 232	7 118 146 7 215	7 116 150 7 203	149 + 212	7 116 141 7 222	115 138 7 211	r 117 161 233	7 120 135 232	7 122 152 231	7 116 134 245	7 113 123 228	232	
Other consumer durablesdo	114	113	111	109	110	110	110	110	112	115	112	7 109	113	₽ 111
BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES § Manufacturing and trade sales (seas. adj.), total														
bit. of doldodo	53. 2 27. 3	52. 9 27. 0	52. 9 27. 2	53. 1 27. 1	53. 2 27. 2	54. 4 27. 8	54. 3 27. 7	52. 7 26. 2	54. 5 27. 6	53. 9 27. 6	55. 0 28. 3	r 55. 6		
Durable-goods industries do Nondurable-goods industries do	13. 7 13. 6	13. 6 13. 4	13. 6 13. 6	13. 3 13. 8	13. 5 13. 7	13. 8 14. 0	13. 9 13. 8	12. 6 13. 5	13. 7 14. 0	13. 7 13. 9	14. 2 14. 1	7 14. 3 14. 4	14. 4	
Wholesale trade, totaldo Durable-goods establishmentsdo	10. 1 3. 4	10. 2 3. 5	10. 4 3. 5	10 3 3 5	10 4 3.6	10. 7 3. 7	10.6 3.7	10. 5 3. 6	10.6 3.6	10. 3 3. 5	10, 6 3, 6	10.6 r 3.5		
Nondurable-goods establishmentsdodo	6.7	6. 7	6. 9	6. 8	6.8	7.0	6. 9	6. 9	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.1	
Retail trade, total	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	16. 5 5. 8 10, 7	
Manufacturing and trade inventories, book value, end	82. 1	82. 8	83. 6	83. 8	84. 5	85. 1	85. 6	85. 8	86.1	86. 5	87. 2	r 88. 0	88. 5	
of month (seas. adj.), total bil. of dol. Manufacturing, total do	45. 9	46. 3	46.9	47. 4	48. 0	48.6	49.1	49. 2	49.5	50. 1	50.8	51.3	51.4	
Durable-goods industries do Nondurable-goods industries do	26. 3 19. 6	26. 6 19. 7	27. 0 19. 9	27. 4 20. 0	27. 7 20. 2	28. 1 20. 4	28. 2 20. 9	28. 2 21. 1	28. 2 21. 4	28. 7 21. 4	29. 4 21. 4	29. 9 21. 4	30.0	
Wholesale trade, totaldo Durable-goods establishmentsdo	12. 3 6. 4	12. 4 6. 4	12. 5 6. 4	12. 6 6. 5	12. 6 6. 5	12. 7 6. 5	12, 7 6. 6	12. 8 6. 6	12.8 6.6	13. 0 6. 7	13, 1 6. 7	13. 2 6. 7	6.8	
Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo	5. 9	6.0	6. 0 24. 2	6. 1	6. 1	6. 1	6.1	6. 2	6. 2	6.3	6, 3	6.4	6.5	
Retail trade, total do Durable-goods stores do Nondurable-goods stores do	23. 9 11. 2 12. 7	24. 1 11. 4 12. 7	11. 5 12. 7	23. 8 11. 2 12. 6	11. 1 12. 8	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 10. 1 13. 2	23. 5 10. 4 13. 1	[10, 7]	
Revised. Preliminary.	1	• •	,			, .		_3, 2	2.3			5.1		

Revised. Preliminary.

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	1955						195	66						1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

	ENE	RAL B	USIN	ESS I	NDIC	ATOR	S—Co	ntinu	ed					
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS														
Sales, value (unadjusted), total	26, 967 13, 716 2, 433 1, 306 3, 777	26, 363 13, 112 2, 428 1, 343 3, 503	26, 536 13, 301 2, 393 1, 342 3, 652	28, 505 14, 290 2, 607 1, 427 3, 949	27, 370 13, 944 2, 493 1, 434 3, 876	27, 830 14, 069 2, 502 1, 441 3, 957	27, 727 14, 235 2, 571 1, 484 4, 057	24, 122 11, 304 1, 063 1, 271 3, 487	27, 861 13, 428 1, 927 1, 547 3, 845	27, 713 13, 351 2, 321 1, 513 3, 997	r 30, 237 14, 953 2, 603 1, 666 4, 292	r 28, 747 r 14, 469 r 2, 473 r 1, 510 4, 039	28, 021 14, 190 2, 425 1, 357 4, 196	
vehicles) mil. of dol. Lumber and furniture do. Stone, clay, and glass do. Other durable-goods industries do.	3, 529 1, 045 613 1, 013	3, 166 1, 050 560 1, 062	3, 169 1, 101 602 1, 042	3, 313 1, 190 696 1, 108	3, 257 1, 138 698 1, 048	3, 181 1, 185 738 1, 065	3, 119 1, 167 735 1, 102	2, 838 1, 014 661 970	2, 875 1, 261 802 1, 171	2, 481 1, 210 728 1, 101	3, 049 1, 198 860 1, 285	7 3, 647 7 1, 029 7 720 7 1, 051	3, 754 890 636 932	
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, 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	r 15, 284 4, 663 366 1, 345 983 2, 193 2, 591 490 2, 653	r 14, 278 r 4, 376 353 r 1, 184 r 910 r 1, 995 2, 655	13, 831 4, 335 351 1, 089 838 1, 928 2, 875	
Sales, value (seas. adj.), total	27, 289 13, 688 2, 341 1, 375 3, 648	27, 023 13, 595 2, 369 1, 399 3, 691 3, 194	27, 224 13, 593 2, 457 1, 413 3, 647 3, 137	27, 095 13, 294 2, 444 1, 385 3, 630 3, 021	27, 231 13, 519 2, 442 1, 434 3, 740 3, 001	27, 814 13, 754 2, 472 1, 486 3, 935 2, 972	27, 651 13, 850 2, 533 1, 484 3, 923 2, 971	26, 158 12, 627 1, 224 1, 382 4, 032 3, 058	27, 632 13, 665 1, 982 1, 446 4, 022 3, 165	27, 624 13, 692 2, 392 1, 427 3, 945	7 28, 329 14, 199 2, 529 1, 461 4, 115 3, 181	r 28, 707 r 14, 321 r 2, 475 r 1, 541 r 4, 162 r 3, 387	28, 688 14, 390 2, 344 1, 459 4, 084	
vehicles) mil. of dol. Lumber and furniture do Stone, clay, and glass do. Other durable-goods industries do.	1, 124 674 1, 066	1, 141 659 1, 142	1, 147 684 1, 108	1, 102 676 1, 036	1, 105 705 1, 092	1, 129 716 1, 044	1, 155 693 1, 091	1, 152 689 1, 090	1, 212 723 1, 115	1, 186 668 1, 039	1, 079 717 1, 117	7 1, 039 7 706 7 1, 011	3, 748 1, 000 731 1, 024	
Nondurable-goods industries, total do Food and beverage do do do do do do do d	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	7 14, 130 4, 311 342 1, 140 936 2, 081 2, 565 454 2, 301	r 14, 386 r 4, 342 350 r 1, 184 r 910 r 2, 095 2, 682	14, 298 4, 402 365 1, 146 873 2, 093 2, 662	
Inventories, end of month: Book value (unadjusted), total	46, 123 26, 235 3, 603 2, 658 8, 412	46, 704 26, 726 3, 576 2, 718 8, 700	47, 227 27, 149 3, 564 2, 803 8, 960	47, 674 27, 592 3, 524 2, 935 9, 222	48, 170 27, 955 3, 536 2, 962 9, 458	48, 834 28, 446 3, 658 3, 037 9, 655	49, 284 28, 521 3, 638 3, 052 9, 771	49, 180 28, 220 3, 704 2, 943 9, 652	49, 130 28, 006 3, 835 2, 864 9, 580	49, 662 28, 423 3, 975 2, 871 9, 677	7 50, 418 29, 098 4, 133 2, 886 9, 802	r 50, 979 r 29, 497 r 4, 249 r 2, 917 r 9, 961	51, 633 29, 890 4, 351 3, 019 10, 045	
vehicles mil. of dol Lumber and furniture do Stone, clay, and glass do Other durable-goods industries do By stages of fabrication:	6, 624 1, 855 956 2, 127	6, 749 1, 871 985 2, 127	6, 860 1, 783 1, 015 2, 164	6, 875 1, 792 1, 040 2, 204	6, 877 1, 830 1, 053 2, 239	6, 889 1, 868 1, 057 2, 282	6, 795 1, 870 1, 072 2, 323	6, 690 1, 877 1, 067 2, 287	6,600 1,841 1,028 2,258	6,898 1,786 988 2,228	7, 331 1, 784 978 2, 184	77,415 71,775 1,005 72,175	7, 440 1, 775 1, 027 2, 233	
Purchased materials bil. of dol Goods in process do Finished goods do	7. 1 10. 8 8. 3	7. 2 11. 0 8. 5	7. 3 11. 2 8. 7	7. 4 11. 4 8. 8	7. 4 11. 5 9. 0	7.61 11.7 9.2	7. 9 11. 6 9. 0	8. 0 11, 5 8. 7	7. 8 11. 5 8. 6	7. 9 11. 9 8. 6	8. 1 12. 2 8. 8	r 8.3 r 12.3 r 8.9	8. 4 12. 3 9. 2	
Nondurable-goods industries, total mil. of dol.	19, 888 4, 584 1, 867 2, 422 1, 063 3, 280 2, 758 943 2, 971	19, 978 4, 502 1, 938 2, 460 1, 080 3, 300 2, 699 963 3, 036	20, 078 4, 434 1, 924 2, 477 1, 115 3, 377 2, 737 909 3, 015	20, 082 4, 323 1, 926 2, 506 1, 139 3, 406 2, 729 1, 018 3, 035	20, 215 4, 303 1, 884 2, 542 1, 145 3, 434 2, 789 1, 019 3, 099	20, 388 4, 238 1, 829 2, 602 1, 144 3, 477 2, 856 1, 024 3, 218	20, 763 4, 337 1, 785 2, 618 1, 181 3, 545 2, 924 1, 004 3, 369	20, 960 4, 492 1, 749 2, 612 1, 213 3, 557 3, 041 957 3, 339	21, 124 4, 694 1, 763 2, 606 1, 217 3, 546 3, 096 947 3, 255	21, 239 4, 821 1, 801 2, 573 1, 215 3, 571 3, 164 957 3, 137	r 21, 320 4, 892 1, 830 2, 559 1, 207 3, 636 3, 196 961 3, 039	r 21, 482 r 4, 957 r 1, 865 r 2, 579 r 1, 220 r 3, 686 r 3, 151	21, 743 4, 889 1, 917 2, 613 1, 261 3, 786 3, 167	
By stages of fabrication: Purchased materialsbil. of dol Goods in processdo Finished goodsdo	8. 4 2. 9 8. 6	8. 4 3. 0 8. 6	8. 4 3. 0 8. 7	8. 4 3. 0 8. 7	8, 3 3, 0 8, 9	8. 2 3. 1 9. 1	8. 2 3. 1 9. 4	8. 3 3. 1 9. 5	8. 3 3. 1 9. 7	8. 4 3. 1 9. 8	8. 5 3. 1 9. 7	7 8. 7 7 3. 1 9. 8	8. 9 3. 0 9. 8	
Inventories, end of month: Book value (seas. adj.), total	45, 923 26, 317 3, 494 2, 740 8, 494	46, 299 26, 590 3, 519 2, 718 8, 678	46, 897 27, 009 3, 570 2, 803 8, 939	47, 433 27, 432 3, 677 2, 877 9, 094	47, 958 27, 723 3, 688 2, 933 9, 292	48, 566 28, 123 3, 770 2, 920 9, 523	49, 080 28, 174 3, 718 2, 907 9, 563	49, 238 28, 179 3, 698 2, 885 9, 654	49, 535 28, 178 3, 809 2, 893 9, 684	50, 106 28, 708 3, 892 2, 960 9, 814	7 50, 830 29, 408 4, 037 3, 006 9, 979	r 51, 355 r 29, 925 r 4, 128 r 3, 039 r 10, 159	51, 442 29, 978 4, 224 3, 112 10, 143	
vehicles)	6, 603 1, 837 956 2, 193	6, 711 1, 871 966 2, 127	6, 816 1, 783 976 2, 122	6, 800 1, 792 1, 010 2, 182	6, 781 1, 812 1, 022 2, 195	6, 830 1, 850 1, 036 2, 194	6, 755 1, 870 1, 061 2, 300	6, 730 1, 858 1, 067 2, 287	6, 639 1, 823 1, 049 2, 281	6, 946 1, 804 1, 019 2, 273	7, 308 1, 820 1, 029 2, 229	77,511 71,811 1,058 72,219	7, 413 1, 757 1, 027 2, 302	
Purchased materials bil. of dol. Goods in process do. Finished goods do.	7. 0 10. 9 8. 4	7. 1 10. 9 8. 5	7.3 11.1 8.6	7. 5 11. 2 8. 7	7. 7 11. 4 8. 7	7. 8 11. 6 8. 7	8. 0 11. 5 8. 6	7. 9 11. 6 8. 6	7. 8 11. 6 8. 7	7. 9 11. 9 8. 9	8. 0 12. 2 9. 2	8. 1 12. 5 9. 3	8. 1 12. 5 9. 4	
Nondurable-goods industries, total mil. of dol. Food and beverage do Tobacco do Textile do do do Chemical do Paper do do Petroleum and coal do Rubber do Other nondurable-goods industries do By stages of fabrication:	19, 606 4, 382 1, 795 2, 471 1, 052 3, 199 2, 731 934 3, 042	19, 709 4, 372 1, 828 2, 485 1, 069 3, 248 2, 754 935 3, 018	19, 888 4, 361 1, 832 2, 477 1, 083 3, 339 2, 793 970 3, 033	20, 001 4, 391 1, 870 2, 457 1, 117 3, 361 2, 785 979 3, 041	20, 235 4, 448 1, 865 2, 492 1, 134 3, 407 2, 817 970 3, 102	20, 443 4, 467 1, 866 2, 526 1, 144 3, 479 2, 828 985 3, 148	20, 906 4, 587 1, 879 2, 618 1, 181 3, 512 2, 953 975 3, 201	21, 059 4, 634 1, 861 2, 586 1, 225 3, 540 3, 041 987 3, 185	21, 357 4, 698 1, 876 2, 632 1, 255 3, 618 3, 065 1, 007 3, 206	21, 398 4, 713 1, 838 2, 599 1, 227 3, 714 3, 133 1, 007 3, 167	7 21, 422 4, 696 1, 812 2, 611 1, 232 3, 740 3, 133 1, 022 3, 176	r 21, 430 r 4, 715 r 1, 847 r 2, 632 r 1, 232 r 3, 703 r 3, 089	21, 464 4, 705 1, 843 2, 666 1, 249 3, 691 3, 136	
Purchased materials bil. of dol. Goods in process do. Finished goods do. * Revised.	8. 2 2. 9 8. 5	8. 2 2. 9 8. 6	8. 2 3. 0 8. 7	8. 2 2. 9 8. 9	8. 2 3. 0 9. 0	8.3 3.0 9.1	8. 4 3. 1 9. 3	8. 5 3. 1 9. 5	8. 6 3. 1 9. 6	8. 5 3. 1 9. 8	8. 5 3. 1 9. 8	8. 5 3. 1 9. 8	8, 6 3, 1 9, 7	

	Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955						19)56						1957
MANUFACTURERS SALES, INVENTORIBS No.	descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of				March	April	Мау	June	July	August		October			Janu- ary
New carbon, not instance in the control of the cont		GENE	RAL I	BUSIN	ESS I	NDIC	ATOR	S—Co	ntinu	ed					
Durnale-goods industries, todal	MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS—Continued														
Montharsheepoots industries, total	Durable-goods industries, total	15, 478 2, 629 1, 430 4, 268 4, 634	14, 307 2, 482 1, 328 3, 866 3, 730	13, 931 2, 682 1, 444 3, 908 3, 011	14, 557 2, 613 1, 538 4, 162 3, 173	14, 257 2, 146 1, 609 4, 335 3, 188	14, 223 2, 488 1, 492 4, 187 3, 052	15, 236 2, 180 1, 401 4, 613 3, 842	13, 143 2, 014 1, 366 4, 007 3, 001	14, 973 2, 322 1, 481 4, 045 4, 050	13, 818 2, 039 1, 639 4, 080 3, 156	14, 247 2, 401 1, 583 4, 393 2, 774	r 14,741 r 2,615 r 1,386 r 4,072 r 4,015	14, 238 2, 497 1, 334 4, 161 3, 958	
New orders, nat fosts, editionally, folial do. 9,955 8,067 7,677 9,12 2,772 2,803 2,803 2,905 2,905 2,905 2,906 2,907 2,9	Nondurable-goods industries, totaldo Industries with unfilled orders 9do	2, 965	2,944	3,011	3, 134	2,970	3, 035	13, 560 2, 106	12, 793 2, 734	3,069	3, 291	3,758	r 14, 342 r 3, 305	13, 830 2, 951	
Nondriable goods industries, total	New orders, net (seas. adjusted), totaldo Durable-goods industries, totaldo Primary metaldo Fabricated metaldo Machinery (including electrical)do Transportation equipment. (including motor ve-	29, 295 15, 605 2, 528 1, 589 4, 118 4, 634	28, 074 14, 683 2, 387 1, 398 3, 806 4, 191	27, 627 14, 107 2, 737 1, 520 3, 953 3, 011	26, 912 13, 337 2, 333 1, 373 3, 877 2, 884	27, 752 14, 073 2, 146 1, 577 4, 122 3, 188	28, 803 14, 732 2, 392 1, 538 4, 460 3, 213	27, 883 14, 185 2, 319 1, 334 4, 311 3, 202	26, 998 13, 513 2, 166 1, 366 4, 140 3, 001	29, 099 15, 166 2, 322 1, 346 4, 195 4, 402	28, 072 14, 266 2, 192 1, 576 4, 200 3, 394	7 28, 906 14, 591 2, 475 1, 583 4, 445 3, 082	7 29, 429 7 15, 130 7 2, 672 7 1, 540 7 4, 436 7 3, 718	28, 817 14, 439 2, 472 1, 482 4, 013 3, 958	
Durshlescods industries, total	Nondurable-goods industries, totaldo Industries with unfilled orders ?do	3, 188	3,066	3,041	2, 929	3,094	3, 229	3, 045	3,072	3, 100	3,047	3, 416	7 3, 148	3, 173	
Nondurable-goods industries, total Q	Durable-goods industries, total do Primary metal do Pabricated metal do Machinery (including electrical) do Transportation equipment (including motor ve-	52, 119 7, 038 4, 089 16, 204 20, 682	53, 314 7, 092 4, 074 16, 567 21, 246	53, 944 7, 381 4, 176 16, 823 21, 088	54, 211 7, 387 4, 287 17, 036 20, 948	54, 524 7, 040 4, 462 17, 495 20, 879	54, 678 7, 026 4, 513 17, 725 20, 750	55, 679 6, 635 4, 430 18, 281 21, 473	57, 518 7, 586 4, 525 18, 801 21, 636	59, 063 7, 981 4, 459 19, 001 22, 811	59, 549 7, 699 4, 585 19, 084 23, 486	58, 824 7, 497 4, 502 19, 185	7 59, 096 7 7, 639 7 4, 378 7 19, 218	59, 144 7, 711 4, 355 19, 183 23, 783	
New incorporations (48 States)			1	1	1		·			1	1	1	,	1	
Failures, total	BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS ♂ New incorporations (48 States)number		•							,					
Construction		908	1,048	1,024	1, 170	985	1, 164	1, 105	1, 018	1, 101	932	1, 158	999	982	
Commercial service	Construction do	136 191 404	126 209 535	141 202 511	150 224 572	153 186 463	132 245 575	163 183 551	141 165 540	146 195 567	146 140 489	182 198 584	171 166 482	183 172 472	
Manufacturing and mining.	Liabilities (current), totalthous. of dol	41, 643	42, 890	49, 189	42, 622	41, 871	59, 901	43, 013	48, 689	55,040	39, 313	50,004	39, 886	50, 279	} -
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS Prices received, all farm products 1 1910-14=100. 222 226 227 228 235 242 247 244 237 236 234 234 237 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250	Construction do	7, 341	6, 163 14, 442 14, 936	9, 881 17, 647 14, 693	7, 089 15, 649 12, 430	6, 967 17, 142 10, 772	8, 877 28, 450 13, 242	8, 598 10, 684 12, 812	7, 488 9, 005 11, 945	7, 507 17, 828 14, 772	9, 539 15, 656	11, 145 17, 345 12, 368	11, 099 11, 714 11, 476	8, 149 21, 785 10, 946	
Prices received, all farm products 1910-14=100 222 226 227 228 235 242 247 244 237 236 234 234 237 Crops.				COM	MODI	TY P	RICES	}				·			·
Crops	PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS					1									
Commercial vegetables, fresh market. do. 217	Prices received, all farm products 1-1-1910-14=100	222	226	227	228	235	242	247	244	237	236	234	234	237	238
Oil-bearing crops	Commercial vegetables, fresh marketdo Cotton Feed grains and haydo	217 264 170	248 259 171	264 262 173	258 267 174	260 275 185	272 270 192	310 273 192	286 274 194	230 263 197	178 275 196	203 270 178	264 270 182	277 262 185	239 249 256 187 236
Dairy products do 266 261 257 250 246 247 247 253 256 264 272 277 275 275 280 246 247 247 253 256 264 272 277 275 275 275 275 275 275 275 275	Oil-bearing crops do Dotatoes do	232 143	236 161	239 175	245 196	$\frac{253}{234}$	265 283	259 338	250 387	249 203	234 161	249 141	262 154	264 158	227 266 162 457
All commodities and services	Dairy productsdo Meat animalsdo Poultry and eggsdo	266 201 204	261 207 205	257 215 188	250 221 187	246 237 180	247 251 178	247 252 171	253 246 174	256 259 171	264 254 172	272 245 167	277 231 164	275 239 165	237 269 254 155 262
	All commodities and servicesdo Family living itemsdo Production itemsdo All commodities and services, interest, taxes, and	273 243	272 246	272 245	274 246	274 248	278 250	280 248	282 248	281 250	279 252	279 250	281 252	r 283 r 252	269 283 255
Parity ratio —	Parity ratio⊕dodo		1							!			l		292 82

r Revised.

§ Includes textiles, leather, paper, and printing and publishing industries; unfilled orders for other nondurable-goods industries are zero.

Flor these industries (food, beverages, tobacco, apparel, petroleum, chemicals, and rubber), sales are considered equal to new orders.

© Data are from Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.

1Data 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 or the commodities of th TData beginning of the state of

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955		1	1	, ,	,,	198	56						1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
		COM	MODI	TY PI	RICES	-Con	tinuec	I		·	·	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
RETAIL PRICES														1
All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce index)	208, 1	207. 6	207. 7	208. 2	208.8	209. 8	211.9	213. 6	212. 5	213. 1	213. 4	, 213. 8	213. 9	
Consumer price index (U. S. Department of Labor):				1						1	1			
All items	114. 7 104. 7	114. 6 104. 1	114. 6 104. 6	114. 7 104. 8	114. 9 104. 8	115. 4 104. 8	116. 2 104. 8	117. 0 105. 3	116.8 105.5	117. 1 106. 5	117. 7 106. 8	117. 8 107. 0	1 118. 0 107. 0	
Food Q do	109. 5 107. 7	109. 2 107. 3	108. 8 107. 3	109. 0 106. 9	109. 6 106. 4	111. 0 107. 5	113. 2 107. 7	114. 8 108. 7	113.1 109.2	113. 1 109. 8	113.1	112.9 111.1	112.9 111.3	
Fruits and vegetablesdoMeats, poultry, and fishdo	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	117. 4 98. 0	
Housing \$ do	120, 8 111, 5	120, 6 111, 7	120, 7 111, 7	120. 7 111. 7	120, 8 111, 8	120. 9 111. 8	121. 4 111. 7	121. 8 111. 7	122. 2 112. 1	122, 5 112, 2	122. 8 112. 0	123. 0 111. 8	123. 5 112. 0	
Housefurnishings do Rent do do	103. 4 131. 1	102. 0 131. 4	102, 5 131, 5	103. 1 131. 6	102. 7 131. 7	102. 6 132. 2	102. 8 132. 5	102, 8 133, 2	102.6 133.2	103. 3 133. 4	103. 6 133. 4	103. 8 133. 8	104. 1 134. 2	
Medical caredododo	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	134. 7 121. 8	
Reading and recreationdo Transportationdo	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	109. 3 133. 1	
Privatedo Publiedo	117. 8 167. 8	117. 0 170. 3	117. 0 170. 5	116. 8 170. 8	116. 5 170. 8	117. 1 172. 5	116. 7 172. 6	117. 6 172. 7	118. 6 172. 9	118. 7 173. 0	122. 9 173. 0	123. 5 173. 4	123. 3 174. 1	
Other goods and servicesdo	120. 6	120.8	120. 9	121. 2	121. 4	121. 5	121.8	122. 2	122.1	122.7	123.0	123. 2	123. 3	
WHOLESALE PRICES ♂									ļ					
(U. S. Department of Labor indexes)	111. 3	111. 9	112. 4	112. 8	113. 6	114.4	114. 2	114.0	114. 7	115. 5	115.6	115.9	r 116.3	116
Economic sector:* Crude materials for further processingdo	89. 9	91.5	93.3	93. 4	95. 4	96. 6	95. 7	95.0	96.4	96. 7	95. 0	94. 9	r 96. 7	97
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components 1947-49=100.	119. 4	120, 0	120.3	121. 0	121. 7	122. 2	121. 7	121.3	122.6	123.0	123. 6	123.8	124. 2	124
Finished goods ⊕do	111. 5 82. 9	111. 8 84. 1	112. 0 86. 0	112. 3 86. 6	112. 7 88. 0	113. 6 90. 9	114. 0 91. 2	114. 0 90. 0	114. 1 89. 1	115.3 90.1	115. 6 88. 4	116. 2 87. 9	r 116. 2 r 88. 9	116
Grainsdododo	95. 6 82. 7	105, 0 81, 5	98. 2 82. 9	106. 5 84. 5	101. 8 89. 5	111. 8 90. 5	120, 2 86, 9	111. 8 88. 4	94. 8 88. 8	95. 3 90. 7	97. 6 84. 0	104. 3 87. 9	102. 6 88. 8	100 89
Livestock and live poultrydo	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. 7 103, 1	73 10-
Cereal and bakery products do Dairy products and ice cream do do	115. 2 107. 2	115, 1 106, 1	115. 4 106. 1	115. 4 106. 1	115. 6 105. 9	115. 5 107. 9	115, 3 108, 0	114.8 107.9	114. 5 108. 9	114. 6 109. 7	115. 3 110. 9	115.8 113.6	115, 4 r 112, 6	113
Fruits and vegetables, canned and frozendodododododo	107. 9 75. 3	108. 1 75. 7	108. 9 76. 1	108. 6 74. 6	109.0 79.3	109. 3 82. 1	109. 7 83. 1	109. 3 83. 7	107. 3 85. 1	106. 8 89. 3	106. 4 85. 7	106. 4 82. 7	* 105. 6 * 81. 5	105 84
Commodities other than farm products and foods 1947-49=100.	119.8	120. 4	120.6	121.0	121.6	121.7	121. 5	121. 4	122, 5	123. 1	123. 6	124, 2	r 124. 7	125
Chemicals and allied products ♀do Chemicals, industrialdo	106. 6 119. 4	106. 3 120. 0	106. 4 119. 9	106. 5 120. 0	106. 9 120. 9	106. 9 120. 8	107. 1 121. 1	107.3 122.1	107.3 122.1	107. 1 121. 9	107. 7 122. 6	108, 2 122, 5	108. 3 r 122. 5	108 123
Drugs and pharmaceuticals \$dodo	92.3 56.6	92. 6 55. 6	92. 0 54. 4	91. 9 55. 0	91. 9 58. 1	92. 1 60. 3	92. 1 55. 1	92. 2 53. 7	92. 2 53. 8	91. 9 55, 4	91. 9 55. 8	92. 3 57. 8	92, 5 59, 4	92
Fertilizer materialsdododo	112.3 115.8	113. 1 117. 0	113. 0 119. 1	112. 8 119. 1	112. 4 119. 1	109. 1 119. 1	108. 7 119. 1	105.7 119.1	106, 0 119, 1	104. 5 119. 1	104. 1 122. 4	105, 7 123, 6	105, 7 124, 1	105 124
Fuel, power, and lighting materials Qdododo	109.3 109.4	111. 0 109. 9	111. 2 109. 9	110. 9 110. 1	110.6 111.7	110.8 111.9	110, 5 112, 3	110.7 112.9	110. 9 113. 8	111. 1 114. 4	111.7 121.0	111. 2 122. 0	† 114. 0 123. 5	115 123
Gasdo	93. 8 115. 5	94. 3 121. 1	94. 3 122. 0	94. 3 122. 7	93. 2 117. 5	93, 2 $115, 4$	93. 8 111, 3	93.8 109.7	94. 9 109. 4	94. 9 110. 3	94. 9 111. 1	94. 3 111, 1	94.3 * 119.9	94 119
Furniture, other household durables \circ do	115. 6 117. 3	117. 2 118. 0	117. 5 118. 2	116.8 118.1	117. 5 118. 0	118. 3 118. 0	118. 3 118. 1	118.8 118.3	118.3 119.1	118.4	118. 3 121. 0	117. 5 121. 1	120.9	124
Appliances, householddodo Furniture, householddo	105, 8 116, 5	105. 6 117. 4	105. 7 117. 3	105.3 117.5	105. 2 117. 8	105. 0 118. 0	105, 1 118, 1	104, 4 $119, 2$	105, 0 119, 5	105. 5 120. 4	106. 5 120. 8	106. 5 121. 2	r 105. 9 121. 2	10 12
Radio receivers and phonographsdo Television receiversdodo	89. 8 69. 7	89. 7 69. 7	89. 7 69. 9	89. 7 69. 9	89. 7 69. 5	89. 6 69. 3	89. 7 69. 1	90. 7 69. 3	91. 0 69. 6	91. 0 70. 1	91. 1 69. 9	91. 1 69. 9	7 91. 0 69. 7	9 6
Hides, skins, and leather products \$do	96, 7 115, 4	96. 7 115. 7	97. 1 115. 8	97. 7 116. 5	100, 6 119, 9	100. 0 120. 0	100. 2 120. 5	100.1 120.5	100.0 120.5	100. 2 120. 5	99. 7 120. 7	99. 8 120. 8	7 99. 2 120. 8	99 120
Hides and skinsdo Leatherdo	61. 1 88. 4	56. 6 89. 5	58. 2 89. 9	58. 3 90. 9	61. 9 94. 6	59. 0 92. 9	61. 2 91. 7	60. 4 91. 6	60. 4 90. 9	63. 3 90. 8	57. 8 90. 8	59. 0 90. 6	53. 8 90. 9	5: 8:
Lumber and wood productsdododo	125. 1 126. 4	126, 3 127, 6	126. 7 128. 2	128. 0 129. 9	128, 5 130, 6	128. 0 130. 4	127. 3 129. 6	126.6 128.5	125. 2 127. 1	123. 6 125. 2	122, 0 123, 6	121, 5 123, 1	† 121. 0 † 122. 5	12 12:
Machinery and motive products Qdo Agricultural machinery and equipdo	133. 0 126. 5	133, 3 126, 8	133. 9 126. 8	134. 7 126. 1	135. 7 126. 1	136.5 126.5	136.8 126.6	136. 9 126. 8	137. 7 126. 9	139. 7 127. 4	141. 1 129. 5	143. 4 130. 8	* 143. 6 * 131. 2	143 13
Construction machinery and equipdo Electrical machinery and equipmentdo	143. 1 132. 1	143. 2 132. 4	143. 5 133. 2	143. 5 133. 6	144, 8 135, 6	146. 6 137. 0	146.8 137.6	147. 8 137. 4	149. 4 138. 0	151. 5 142. 0	154. 7 143. 2	155. 5 145. 2	* 155. 9 * 145. 4	150 140
Metals and metal products Qdodo	126. 7 143. 9	126. 7 145. 1	127. 5 145. 1	129. 0 146. 5	129. 1 147. 7	129. 1 146. 8	129. 1 145. 8	129. 1 144. 9	129. 1 150. 2	129. 4 151. 9	130. 8 152, 2	134. 2 152. 1	134, 3 7 152, 3	13- 15:
Heating equipmentdododododo	117. 1 147. 2	117. 3 149. 4	117, 1 149, 1	117. 1 149. 4	117.3 151.0	117. 3 150. 8	117, 4 149, 5	117. 9 149. 9	119. 1 159. 4	121, 0 161, 5	121. 9 161. 1	122, 0 162, 5	122, 1 163, 3	12: 16:
Nonferrous metalsdododododo	155. 8 125. 4	156. 6 127. 0	157. 1 127. 1	162. 0 127. 9	163. 2 128. 6	160. 0 128. 6	158, 0 128, 9	152. 5 130. 6	155. 4 130. 8	154. 8 131. 1	154. 1 131. 5	149. 7 131. 2	7 149. 6 131. 3	148 131
Clay productsdodododo	144. 6 120. 2	145. 3 121. 1	145.6 121.1	145. 9 121. 1	146. 0 121. 7	146. 1 121. 7	146. 5 121. 9	149.3 123.0	150. 1 123. 4	150. 1 124. 8	150. 1 125. 0	150. 3 125. 3	7 150. 5 125. 3	$\frac{150}{125}$
Gypsum productsdododododo	122, 1 123, 6	127. 1 124. 8	127, 1 125, 4	127. 1 126. 8	127. 1 127. 4	127. 1 127. 3	127. 1 127. 4	127.1 127.7	127. 1 127. 9	127. 1 127. 9	127. 1 128. 1	127. 1 127. 8	127. 1 r 128. 0	127 128
Paperdo Rubber and productsdo	132. 6 151. 0	134. 6 148. 4	135. 0 147. 1	136. 2 146. 2	136. 2 145. 0	136. 2 143. 5	137. 0 142. 8	138. 2 143. 3	138. 2 146. 9	138. 9 145. 7	139, 1 145, 8	139. 2 146. 9	139. 2 147. 9	139 144
Tires and tubesdo	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	149. 3	153.4	153. 4	153. 4	153. 4	153.4	148
Textile products and apparel Q	95. 6 99. 1 93. 7	95. 7 99. 5 93. 8	96, 0 99, 5 94, 3	95, 9 99, 7 94, 1	95. 1 99. 5 93. 7	94. 9 99. 4 93. 1	94. 9 99. 7 92. 7	94. 9 99. 8 92. 3	94. 8 99. 7 91. 9	94. 8 99. 7 91. 5	95. 3 99. 7 92. 7	95. 4 99. 7	95. 6 99. 7	95
Cotton productsdo Silk productsdo Man-made fiber textile productsdo	120. 6 84. 8	120. 5 84. 2	119. 5 84. 8	119. 5 84. 5	121. 0 80. 6	125. 0 80. 3	124. 7 80. 2	122. 0 80, 4	121. 0 80. 3	120. 1 80. 4	123. 6 80. 9	92. 8 122. 7 80. 3	92. 7 122. 8 80. 5	92 122 82
Wool productsdo	102.8	102.6	102. 7	102.1	102. 5	102. 9	102. 9	103.1	103. 4	103. 9	104.8	106.1	107. 7	109
Tobacco mfs. and bottled beverages Qdo	121. 7 114. 7 124. 0	121, 7 114, 7 124, 0	121, 7 114, 7 124, 0	121. 7 114. 7 124. 0	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	122. 8 116. 9	123. 1 117. 2	123. 5 118. 1	123. 6 118. 1	124 119
Cigareftesdo Miscellaneousdo Toys, sporting goodsdo	88.8	89. 6	88. 7	88. 2	92.1	96. 1	92. 9	91.3	124. 0 91. 1	124. 0 89. 9	124. 0 89. 2	124, 0 91, 2	124. 0 r 91. 7	124 93
Toys, sporting goodsdodo	115. 0	115.8	115.8	115.7	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.7	116.3	116. 6	116. 7	116.8	r 116. 9	117

*Revised. 1 Index based on 1935-39=100 is 197.3.

Q Includes data not shown separately. The forestimates and fuels. Separately. The forestimates and fuels. Separately. Separately. The forestimates and fuels. Separately. Se

Parallel and the second	1955						19	56						1957
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	1	1	<u></u>	TY PI	RICES	-Con	tinue	<u>d</u>	1	1	<u> </u>	1	1	1
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR														
As measured by— Wholesale prices 1947-49=100 Consumer prices do Retail food prices do	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 84. 9 88. 6	7 1 86. 0 1 84. 7 1 88. 6	
	CC	NSTF	RUCTI	ON A	ND R	EAL E	ESTAT	E						
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY †														
New construction (unadjusted), total	3, 258 2, 435 1, 279 1, 160 88	2, 947 2, 176 1, 080 980 70	2, 821 2, 088 998 895 73	3, 071 2, 260 1, 116 1, 000 86	3, 421 2, 424 1, 232 1, 090 109	3, 780 2, 600 1, 319 1, 150 132	4, 105 2, 786 1, 417 1, 235 142	4, 242 2, 862 1, 442 1, 260 139	4, 304 2, 882 1, 440 1, 260 139	4, 264 2, 843 1, 415 1, 240 135	4, 133 2, 766 1, 365 1, 195 129	3, 800 2, 666 1, 313 1, 145 126	3, 370 2, 472 1, 202 1, 060 102	3, 046 2, 185 1, 014 895 81
Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility, total mil, of dol Industrial do. Commercial do. Farm construction do. Fublic utility do.	679 223 270 98 369	650 223 251 97 341	648 225 252 101 334	655 226 257 109 373	665 239 252 121 398	705 252 266 139 427	760 263 290 150 448	787 270 300 159 462	788 276 293 161 481	788 276 288 148 480	793 274 287 122 474	794 271 288 103 445	768 270 272 90 402	719 268 244 91 350
Public, total do Nonresidential building do Military facilities do Highway do Other types do	823 286 97 263 177 3, 580	771 293 87 215 176 3, 625	733 284 82 200 167 3,636	811 301 89 225 196	997 314 104 355 224 3, 683	1, 180 335 115 485 245	1, 319 359 134 565 261	1, 380 379 135 590 276	1, 422 392 142 605 283	1, 421 382 144 615 280	1, 367 373 140 575 279	1, 134 338 118 420 258	898 311 108 250 229	861 324 97 220 220
New construction (seasonally adjusted), totaldo Private, totaldo Residential (nonfarm)do. Nonresidential building, except farm and public utilitymil. of dol	2, 519 1, 322 665 131	2, 505 1, 287 662 130	2, 522 1, 280 687 129	3, 570 2, 528 1, 268 705 128	2, 582 1, 297 731 127	3, 744 2, 608 1, 306 745 126	3, 754 2, 605 1, 300 749 125	3, 727 2, 618 1, 299 759 125	3, 725 2, 617 1, 297 758 124	3, 701 2, 596 1, 286 750 123	3, 665 2, 551 1, 241 752 122	3, 699 2, 551 1, 239 755 121	3,729 2,542 1,239 748 120	3, 733 2, 496 1, 207 728 121
Public utility do Public, total do Nonresidential building do Highway do CONTRACT AWARDS	389 1, 061 321 432	416 1, 120 334 470	418 1, 114 338 447	419 1, 042 320 395	419 1, 101 314 436	423 1, 136 325 450	423 1, 149 340 440	1, 109 338 411	1, 108 347 399	1, 105 348 390	423 1, 114 350 390	1, 148 357 417	423 1, 187 350 455	427 1, 237 368 489
Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W.													<u> </u>	
Dodge Corp.): Total projectsnumber Total valuationmil, of dol Public ownershipdo Private ownershipdo	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	30, 378 1, 576 737 839	
Nonresidential buildings: number Projects number Floor area thous. of sq. ft Valuation mil. of dol Residential buildings: number	4, 407 49, 426 727 44, 302	4, 144 47, 895 661 46, 314	4, 505 44, 569 630 51, 942	5, 967 62, 191 881 70, 833	6, 160 61, 467 822 72, 290	6, 737 60, 057 819 68, 847	6, 194 53, 739 794 52, 936	6, 186 56, 594 847 47, 203	6, 061 55, 234 747 52, 044	5, 646 52, 450 776 45, 351	5, 395 48, 575 675 41, 071	5, 058 48, 879 730 35, 815	4, 326 44, 813 623 24, 389	
Projects number Floor area thous, of sq. ft Valuation mil. of dol Public works:	70, 440 711	68, 147 694	77, 139 799	108,060 1,105	112, 465 1, 144	108, 172 1, 129	81, 020 826	72, 665 758	80, 278 874	73, 003 764	63, 222 656	58, 244 625	41, 419 451	
Projects number Valuation mil. of dol Utilities:	1, 394 359	1, 105 356	1, 218 337	1, 902 311	2, 271 367	2, 667 365	2, 532 418	2, 739 374	2, 660 301	2, 293 355	1,803 302	1, 568 260	1, 260 416	
Projects number. Valuation mil. of dol. Value of contract awards (F. R. indexes):	448 124 244	386 147 247	391 93 267	494 84	510 89	550 166 310	587 159	585 169	506 147	467 130	400 72	424 75	403 86	
Total, unadjusted 1947-49=100. Residential, unadjusted do Total, seasonally adjusted do Residential, seasonally adjusted do	233 301 273	247 242 300 290	285 306 318	291 334 287 317	319 370 277 315	340 257 286	298 297 256 269	281 269 255 265	273 262 260 264	254 251 251 250	237 224 248 230	r 217 r 190 r 242 r 197		
Engineering construction: Contract awards (ENR)mil. of dol	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	1, 664
Highway concrete pavement contract awards: Total thous, of sq. yd. Airports. do. Roads. do. Streets and alleys do.	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	77, 876 720 74, 346 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	5, 159 1, 212 2, 211 1, 737	² 6, 501 405 ² 3, 955 ² 2, 141	
NEW DWELLING UNITS (U. S. Department of Labor)														
New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started: Unadjusted: Total, privately and publicly ownedthousands Privately owned, total	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 1, 070. 0	103. 9 163. 2 70. 5 . 7	93.9 90.7 60.8 3.2	τ 93. 6 τ 91. 2 τ 63. 4 τ 2. 4	80. 0 79. 6 54. 1 . 4	64. 0 63. 6 44. 9 . 4	65. 0 62. 2 44. 2 2. 8
Privately owned, total† do. Building construction authorized, all permit-issuing places: New dwelling units, total thousands.	1, 192. 0 a r 57. 8	62.8	,	94.6	98. 1	1, 146. 0 96. 1	88. 3	l	1, 136. 0 	1,008.0	79. 2	61. 2	1, 030. 0	1, 010. 0
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	a 7 57.8 a 7 56.7 a 50.2 a 1.9 a 7 4.7	61. 8 54. 6 2. 1 5. 1	71. 1 70. 2 61. 7 2. 5 6. 0 . 9	92. 3 81. 2 3. 2 7. 8 2. 4	98. 1 97. 1 86. 5 2. 9 7. 8 1. 0	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 . 8	7 85. 0 7 85. 4 7 75. 1 2. 5 7 7. 8 . 6	70. 4 68. 6 59. 8 2. 2 6. 6 1. 8	79. 2 76. 7 66. 9 2. 6 7. 3 2. 5	60. 6 52. 2 2. 4 6. 1		

^{*} Revised. * Proliminary.

Indexes based on 1935-39=100 are as follows: Measured by—wholesale prices, 44.7 (January); 45.0 (December, rovised); consumer prices, 50.7 (December); retail food, 43.8 (December).

Data include some contracts awarded in prior months but not reported.

Revisions for January 1954-March 1955 will be shown later.

Joata for December 1955, March, May, August and November 1956, and January 1957 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

Data for 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.

October 1955 revisions for new dwelling units (thous.): Total, 89.9; private—total, 88.2; 1 family structures, 78.9; 2 family structures, 2.2; multifamily structures, 7.2. November 1955 revision: Total, 70.2.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of	1955			ı			19	56	,			1 1		1957
BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu ary
CC	ONST	RUCT	ION A	ND R	EAL	ESTA	ге—с	ontin	ued					
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES														l
Department of Commerce composite1947-49=100 Aberthaw (industrial building)1914=100 American Appraisal Co., The:	126. 6 401	127. 1	127.8	128. 7 405	129. 4	130. 2	130. 8 421	131.6	132.4	132. 5 441	132. 5	132. 6	132.8	
A verage, 30 cities	619 666 643 580 609 446	622 667 644 582 629 452	623 667 648 586 630 452	625 676 652 588 632 452	628 676 654 589 633 452	631 676 655 596 633 456	634 679 660 596 635 461	638 692 667 596 635 467	641 695 681 597 637 467	642 696 681 597 637 470	642 696 681 596 636 470	644 696 681 595 635 470	647 699 687 594 638 470	6 7 7 5 6 4
Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: Brick and concrete	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	281. 9 277. 7 277. 4	
Commercial and factory buildings: Brick and concrete	278. 1 275. 3 265. 7 267. 3 260. 8	279. 4 276. 3 267. 2 268. 1 261. 3	279. 4 277. 1 269. 0 270. 5 261. 8	280. 4 278. 4 269. 9 271. 4 263. 3	282. 3 280. 0 271. 5 273. 6 264. 6	285. 3 282. 2 273. 8 275. 4 266. 2	286. 6 283. 5 274. 6 275. 9 267. 5	287. 8 286. 7 275. 2 276. 0 272. 8	288. 2 287. 3 275. 9 276. 2 273. 2	288. 9 288. 6 275. 9 275. 4 274. 9	289. 2 288. 8 276. 0 275. 3 275. 1	289. 6 289. 1 276. 3 275. 5 276. 1	290, 2 289, 6 276, 5 275, 5 276, 4	
Residences: Brick do Frame do Engineering News-Record:	268. 0 261. 9	269. 1 262. 7	271. 2 265. 2	272. 1 266. 2	273. 8 268. 2	276. 1 269. 9	276. 8 270. 4	277. 2 270. 6	277.8 271.0	277. 4 270. 5	277. 4 270. 3	277. 6 270. 6	277. 8 270. 6	
Ingineering News-Record. 3. Building 1947-49=100. Construction do 3. Composite, standard mile 1946=100.	142. 1 149. 3 131. 1	142. 9 150. 2	142. 9 150. 2	143. 6 150. 8 132. 4	144. 1 152. 0	144, 5 152, 8	144. 7 153. 4 135. 4	145. 3 153. 7	147. 9 155. 6	147. 7 155. 4 140. 5	148. 0 155. 4	147. 9 155. 4	148. 5 156. 3 140. 7	149 157
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS														
Output of selected construction materials, index:† Iron and steel products	132.3 • 117.4	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	145, 5 120, 5		
Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by— Fed. Hous. Adm.: Face amountthous. of dol Vet. Adm.: Face amountdo deeral Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to	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, 072 462, 307	174, 236 471, 652	
member institutions	1, 417 746 253	1, 246 712 251	1, 181 778 284	1, 138 908 331	1, 127 932 359	1, 123 986 356	1, 173 976 349	1, 108 949 341	1, 116 1, 037 358	1, 142 850 292	1, 148 922 323	1, 153 784 277	1, 228 710 250	
Home purchase	351 142 2, 188 2, 403 89, 212	316 145 2, 059 2, 288 96, 972	333 161 2, 050 2, 238 84, 041	386 191 2, 271 2, 615 89, 315	388 185 2, 269 2, 472 84, 624	434 196 2, 434 2, 559 87, 681	2,417 2,755 74,770	439 169 2, 374 2, 548 68, 752	483 197 2, 544 2, 618 74, 930	397 161 2, 185 2, 802 70, 118	422 176 2, 425 81, 121	360 147 2, 108 80, 481	320 140 1,951	
THE MSSES	00,212	1 00,012	1	MEST	1		1 .,,,,,	00,102	1 . 2, 000	10,110	01, 121	00, 401	1	
ADVERTISING		}					1							Ī
Printers' Ink advertising index, seas. adjusted:	187 176 153 183 151 36 312	193 171 155 213 157 34 313	201 182 158 221 170 36 331	192 178 161 192 147 36 328	198 187 155 205 172 39 337	199 184 157 201 165 36 351	192 181 152 183 157 38 357	204 184 161 202 152 33 392	214 182 160 207 155 42 447	155 194 160	192 153 211	200 153		
Tide advertising index, unadjusted1947-49=100	163. 0	159.9	184.8	209. 4	218.8	228. 1	200. 4	158. 4	175. 6	198. 9	236. 7	225. 7		
Television advertising: Cost of facilities, total	39, 399 5, 399 8, 782 8, 427 4, 432 3, 869 8, 490	38, 898 5, 475 9, 653 8, 181 4, 569 3, 557 7, 462	37, 192 4, 831 9, 117 8, 116 4, 570 3, 571 6, 986	40, 589 5, 510 9, 824 8, 524 5, 131 3, 873 7, 727	38, 979 5, 147 9, 403 7, 840 5, 037 3, 419 8, 133	40, 610 5, 425 10, 086 8, 155 5, 125 3, 087 8, 732	38, 243 4, 642 10, 094 7, 958 4, 991 3, 214 7, 344	37, 748 3, 766 10, 870 7, 706 5, 507 3, 118 6, 780	42, 597 4, 594 9, 105 6, 849 4, 701 2, 833 14, 515	7 38, 964 3, 387 10, 021 7 8, 074 5, 133 3, 517 8, 832	7 45, 475 7 4, 144 7 13, 023 7 8, 489 5, 421 7 3, 354 7 11, 045	11, 543 8, 870 5, 108 3, 425		
Magazine advertising: do Cost, total do A pparel and accessories do Automotive, incl. accessories do Building materials do Drugs and toiletries do Foods, soft drinks, confectionery do Beer, wine, liquors do	1,102	38, 656 2, 020 4, 341 1, 310 3, 742 5, 749 1, 440	54, 298 3, 458 5, 096 2, 841 5, 375 8, 003 2, 233	69, 188 5, 673 7, 020 4, 313 5, 541 8, 648 2, 998	75, 485 5, 643 7, 924 4, 559 5, 732 8, 542 3, 286	72, 961 5, 510 6, 685 4, 560 6, 111 7, 847 3, 149	59, 946 3, 365 6, 175 3, 389 5, 909 7, 179 2, 714	42, 386 904 4, 226 1, 935 4, 868 6, 893 2, 568	42, 024 4, 601 2, 736 1, 740 4, 288 6, 077 1, 971	63, 735 7, 945 2, 478 3, 945 5, 967 7, 256 2, 611	76, 087 6, 882 4, 008 3, 834 7, 008 10, 039 3, 408	73, 091 5, 090 7, 246 2, 689 6, 712 8, 205 3, 985	55, 814 4, 222 4, 196 1, 124 5, 064 6, 711 5, 283	
Household equipment and supplies do. Household furnishings do Industrial materials do. Soaps, cleansers, etc do. Smoking materials do. All other do.	2, 713 1, 990 3, 771 567 1, 895	873 1, 298 3, 166 645 1, 030 13, 042	2, 055 1, 551 4, 110 1, 103 1, 511 16, 960	4, 014 2, 761 4, 940 1, 314 1, 615 20, 352	5, 063 4, 405 5, 735 1, 330 1, 516 21, 750	5, 465 4, 054 6, 627 1, 368 1, 655 19, 930	4, 919 2, 042 5, 517 843 1, 562 16, 331	2, 794 1, 030 3, 665 775 1, 149 11, 578	1, 522 1, 646 3, 742 641 1, 178 11, 882	3, 349 2, 830 5, 792 976 1, 275 19, 312	4, 441 4, 636 6, 119 1, 339 2, 092	4, 421 3, 527 6, 101 1, 187	3, 166 2, 106 4, 278 876 1, 704 17, 083	

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.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955						19	56						1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu ary
		DON	MEST	IC TR	ADE-	-Cont	inued	1	·	·	•			<u> </u>
ADVERTISING—Continued														<u> </u>
Newspaper advertising: Linage, total (52 cities)thous. of lines Classifieddo	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	243, 080 50, 337	
Display, total do	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	192, 743 8, 824 4, 198 27, 690 152, 031	
PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES														
easonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates:‡ Goods and services, totalbil. of dol	259, 5			261.7			263. 7			266, 8			270. 9	
Durable goods, total 9	35, 4 16, 5 14, 5			34, 8 15, 5 14, 9			33. 4 13. 8 15. 2			33. 0 13. 7 15. 0			34. 8 15. 3 15. 0	
Nondurable goods, total ? do_ Clothing and shoes do. Food and alcoholic beverages do. Gasoline and oil. do.	129. 2 21. 3 77. 8 7. 8			130, 5 20, 8 78, 8 8, 1			132, 3 21, 5 79, 5 8, 3			134. 0 21. 9 80. 5 8. 5			134.7 22.1 81.0 8.6	
Services, total Q	94. 9 14. 8 31. 1 7. 6			96. 4 15. 0 31. 5 7. 7			98. 0 15. 2 31. 9 7. 8						101. 4 15. 8 32. 9 8. 0	
RETAIL TRADE Il retail stores: Estimated sales (unadjusted), totalmil. of dol	19, 268	13, 866	13, 686	15, 864	15, 029	16, 257	16, 724	15, 526	16, 335	15, 730	16, 282	16, 639	r 19, 532	114.9
Durable-goods stores Q do Automotive group do Motor-vehicle, other automotive dealers do	6, 186 3, 118 2, 910	4, 690 2, 744 2, 626	4, 775 2, 812 2, 688	5, 421 3, 195 3, 044	5, 352 3, 058 2, 899	5, 798 3, 238 3, 056	6, 053 3, 363 3, 155	5, 573 3, 066 2, 880	5, 739 3, 110 2, 919	5, 230 2, 676 2, 507	5, 516 2, 830 2, 646	5, 491 2, 907 2, 730	6, 172 7 3, 122 2, 901	13.0
Tire, battery, accessory dealersdo Furniture and appliance groupdo Furniture, homefurnishings storesdo Household-appliance, radio storesdo	208 1, 163 704 459	761 462 299	757 464 293	151 808 502 306	787 491 296	183 874 553 321	208 921 556 364	186 846 516 331	900 566 334	860 518 342	956 593 363	177 1,003 634 369	221 r 1, 194 714 480	1 8
Lumber, building, hardware groupdo Lumber, building-materials dealersdo Hardware storesdo	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	861 547 314	
Nondurable-goods stores Q	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 1, 095 252 410 259 173	13, 360 r 1, 694 421 654 387 232	
Drug and proprietary stores	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	470 1, 158 4, 024 3, 435 1, 184	632 r 1, 201 r 4, 204 r 3, 572 r 1, 182	1 4 1 1, 0 1 3, 7 1 3, 2 1 1, 1
General-merchandise group	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	2, 030 1, 132 166 309 423 356	601	
Estimated sales (seasonally adjusted), totaldo	15, 795	15, 658	15, 346	15, 740	15, 541	15, 892	15, 998	16, 019	16, 253	16, 018	16, 050	16, 358	16, 491	ł
Durable-goods stores Qdododododo	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	3, 285 3, 104	
Furniture and appliance group do Furniture, homefurnishings stores do Household-appliance, radio stores do	873 546 327	869 543 326	859 539 319	877 540 337	895 546 348	863 524 340	899 537 362	899 550 349	886 552 333	908 558 350	864 530 334	912 569 344	932 575	
Lumber, building, hardware groupdo Lumber, building-materials dealersdo Hardware storesdo	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	869 630 240	
Nondurable-goods stores 9 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, 118 912 193 372 189 159	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	10, 677 991 209 396 218 169	
Drug and proprietary stores do Eating and drinking places do Food group do Grocery stores do Gasoline service stations do	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	497 1, 194 3, 977 3, 396 1, 164	
General-merchandise group	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	954 122 289 372	

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Revised. Advance estimate.

1 Revised series. 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 Supplement.

2 Includes data not shown separately.

3 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.

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http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955						19	56						1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
		DON	IESTI	C TR	ADE-	-Conti	nued							
RETAIL TRADE—Continued														
All retail stores—Continued Estimated inventories: Unadjusted, totalmil. of dol Durable-goods storesdo Nondurable-goods storesdo	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	28, 530 10, 030 13, 500	24,000 9,920 14,080	24, 750 r 10, 450 r 14, 300	22, 360 9, 910 12, 450	
Seasonally adjusted, total	23, 900 11, 230 4, 470 1, 970 2, 380	24, 080 11, 390 4, 68 0 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	23, 320 10, 090 3, 490 2, 010 2, 160	7 23, 490 7 10, 420 7 3, 700 7 2, 070 2, 190	23, 800 10, 690 4, 000 2, 050 2, 210	
Nondurable-goods stores Q do Apparel group do General-merchandise group do do General-merchandise group do	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	13, 230 2, 870 2, 830 4, 250	r 13,070 r 2,760 r 2,800 4,250	13, 110 2, 830 2, 700 4, 200	
Firms with 11 or more stores: Estimated sales (unadjusted), total Qdo	4, 029	2, 449	2, 464	3, 058	2, 722	3, 014	3, 167	2. 770	3, 052	3, 009	3. 114	3, 337	4, 136	
Apparel group \(\) do Men's and boys' wear stores do Women's apparel, accessory stores do Shoe stores do	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	322 30 125 100	
Drug and proprietary storesdoEating and drinking placesdoFurniture, homefurnishings storesdo	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	106 67 34	
General-merchandise group Ωdo Department storesdo Dry-goods, other general-merchandise stores	1, 470 622	596 281	600 271	792 366	748 388	838 417	867 430	722 350	858 412	857 425	914 449	1,017 472	1, 531 658	
Variety stores	221 456 1,417 58 85	87 144 1, 145 53 44	82 156 1,166 52 45	117 215 1, 389 61 55	103 170 1, 174 69 57	118 197 1, 280 75 67	127 211 1, 377 78 74	103 185 1, 221 76 64	130 207 1, 324 81 63	126 206 1, 274 76 57	131 215 1, 278 78 63	154 239 1,397 66 60	220 468 1, 430 55 83	
Estimated sales (seas. adj.), total Qdo	2, 916	2, 936	2, 905	2, 954	2, 914	3, 000	2, 999	3, 019	3, 075	3, 058	3, 029	3, 132	3, 139	
Apparel group Q	185 16 74 60 70 62 28	184 14 70 66 67 60 33	176 13 70 59 66 62 29	181 14 72 65 71 62 28	172 14 66 60 66 60 29	185 14 72 65 68 61 28	186 14 73 64 70 64 30	184 15 70 64 68 61 30	193 15 75 68 70 63 28	190 15 71 66 70 63 29	185 14 69 65 69 65 31	192 15 71 68 70 65 30	192 15 73 66 75 65 30	
General-merchandise group Qdo Department storesdo Dry-goods, other general-merchandise stores	820 384	861 417	829 397	836 395	839 416	856 397	843 392	862 405	892 430	870 414	856 410	893 422	869 413	
Variety stores mil. of dol Variety stores do Grocery stores do Lumber, building-materials dealers do Tire, battery, accessory stores do	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	126 217 1, 369 67 61	
Department stores: Accounts receivable, end of month: Charge accounts	223 324	183 322	155 316	150 313	149 311	152 311	149 310	136 307	138 308	152 314	159 319	174 330	232 365	
Charge accountspercentInstallment accountsdo Sales by type of payment:	46 15	43 14	44 14	47 16	43 15	46 15	46 15	14 14	45 14	44 15	47 15	47 16	45 14	
Cash sales percent of total sales Charge account sales do Installment sales do	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	46 43 11	
Sales, unadjusted, total U. S.‡1947-49=100	2 12	95	92	111	113	121	119	101	113	131	128	158	r 223	₽ 96
Athanta. do Boston. do Chicago. do Cleveland. do Dallas. do Kansas City. do	7 254 206 7 202 205 247 211	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	182 143 159 152 166 150	p 268 p 210 p 216 p 212 p 252 p 218	
Minneapolis do New York .do Philadelphia .do Richmond .do St. Louis .do San Francisco .do	7 182 194 213 238 208 7 219	83 90 90 95 95 100	84 85 91 96 96	95 98 111 125 116 110	109 97 109 122 115	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	119 120 124 144 131 131	7 141 151 165 179 161 7 153	p 202 p 205 p 220 p 250 p 216 p 231	
Sales, seasonally adjusted, total U. S.‡do	123	124	118	122	122	122	124	128	128	129	122	131	r 129	» 126
Atlanta do Boston do Chicago do Cleveland do Dallas do Kansas City do	147 114 7 120 119 147 7 123	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	157 119 130 123 146 131	p 155 p 116 p 128 p 122 p 150 p 128	
Minneapolis do New York do Philadelphia do Richmond do St. Louis do San Francisco do	112 110 122 132 125 124	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	116 117 124 145 129 131	129 120 127 140 127 131	103 112 118 136 119 130	7 123 120 126 146 134 132	p 124 p 116 p 125 p 139 p 130	

Revised. *Preliminary. 9 Includes data not shown separately.

*Revised. *Preliminary. 9 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.

*Data 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.

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*The Included Adams of the October 1955 Survey; unpublished revisions for the districts are available upon request.

*The Included Adams of the October 1955 Survey; unpublished revisions for the districts are available upon request.

*The Included Adams of the October 1955 Survey; unpublished revisions for the districts are available upon request.

*The Included Adams of the October 1955 Survey; unpublished revisions for the December 1955 Survey; unpublished revisions for the districts are available upon request.

*The Included Adams of the October 1955 Survey; unpublished revisions for the districts are available upon request.

*The Included Adams of the October 1955 Survey; unpublished revisions for the districts are available upon request.

*The Included Adams of the October 1955 Survey; unpublished revisions for the districts are available upon request.

*The Included Adams of the October 1955 Survey; unpublished revisions for the October 1955 Survey; unpublished revisions for the districts are available upon request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955						19	56						1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
		DON	1EST1	C TR	ADE-	-Conti	nued	·!	''			<u>!</u>		<u> </u>
RETAIL TRADE—Continued														
Department stores—Continued Stocks, total U. S., end of month:‡ Unadjusted	119 - 135	123 137	131 138	139 135	142 136	139 134	131 137	130 138	138 141	145 139	159 142	161 - 142	» 126 » 143	
Mail-order and store sales: Total sales, 2 companies. thous, of dol. Montgomery Ward & Co. do. Sears, Roebuck & Co. do.	570, 407 146, 171 424, 236	r 286, 564 r 58, 479 228, 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, 570 150, 615 444, 955	310, 27 63, 36 246, 96
WHOLESALE TRADE										ĺ				
Sales, estimated (unadj.), total mil. of dol. Durable-goods establishments do. Nondurable-goods establishments do.	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	11, 690 3, 950 7, 740	3,670	10, 570 3, 410 7, 160	
Inventories, estimated (unadj.), totaldo Durable-goods establishmentsdo Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo	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	7 13, 640 7 6, 590 7, 050	13, 310 6, 540 6, 770	
		EMPL	OYMI	ENT A	ND P	OPUL	ATIO	N	r	!	<u>'</u>		1	
POPULATION														
Population, continental United States: Total, incl. Armed Forces overseas & thousands	166, 540	166, 766	166, 995	167, 211	167, 440	167, 649	167, 858	168, 091	168, 360	168, 638	168, 921	169, 177	r 169, 419	169, 66
EMPLOYMENT														
Noninstitutional population, estimated number 14 years of age and over, total — thousands	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, 481	119, 61
Total labor force, including Armed Forcesdo	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, 855	68, 6
Civilian labor force, total	66, 592 64, 165 5, 884 58, 281 2, 427	65, 775 62, 891 5, 635 57, 256 2, 885	65, 490 62, 576 5, 469 57, 107 2, 914	65, 913 63, 078 5, 678 57, 400 2, 834	66, 555 63, 990 6, 387 57, 603 2, 564	67, 846 65, 238 7, 146 58, 092 2, 608	69, 430 66, 503 7, 876 58, 627 2, 927	69, 489 66, 655 7, 700 58, 955 2, 833	68, 947 66, 752 7, 265 59, 487 2, 195	68, 069 66, 071 7, 388 58, 683 1, 998	68, 082 66, 174 7, 173 59, 000 1, 909	67, 732 65, 269 6, 192 59, 076 2, 463	67, 029 64, 550 5, 110 59, 440 2, 479	57, 9
Not in labor forcedodo	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, 626	50, 9
Employees in nonagricultural establishments:† Total, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)do Manufacturingdo. Durable-goods industriesdo. Nondurable-goods industriesdo.	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	52, 455 17, 222 9, 958 7, 264	r 52, 484 r 17, 151 r 10, 024 7, 127	7 53, 134 7 17, 129 7 10, 031 7 7, 098	p 51, 29 p 16, 90 p 9, 90 p 6, 99
Mining, total	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	812 111 33 232	7 110	7 811 109 34 233	p 80 p 10 p 23
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying do. Contract construction do. Transportation and public utilities \(\text{Q} \) do. Interstate railroads do. Local railways and bus lines do. Trucking and warehousing* do. Telephone do. Telegraph do. Gas and electric utilities do.	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	7 322 115 3, 301 4, 177 1, 189 107 7 821 7 769 43 573	113 7 3, 191 7 4, 170 1, 175 107 827 771 42	324 111 7 2, 998 7 4, 169 1, 167 107 828 770 42 573	
Wholesale and retail trade	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, 094 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 3, 021 8, 267 1, 479 1, 599 787	7 3, 047 7 8, 449 7 1, 604	7 12, 091 7 3, 070 7 9, 021 7 1, 981 7 1, 651 7 806	p 11, 18 p 3, 03 p 8, 14 p 1, 41 p 1, 61
Finance, insurance, and real estate do. Service and miscellaneous Q do. Hotels and lodging places do. Laundries do. Cleaning and dyeing plants do. Government do.	2, 243 5, 853 466 331 163 7, 324	2, 238 5, 803 458 331 162 7, 033	2, 250 5, 818 467 329 161 7, 084	2, 265 5, 859 468 330 163 7, 122	2, 278 5, 979 486 331 165 7, 130	2, 289 6, 041 492 335 169 7, 203	2, 320 6, 089 521 339 173 7, 150	2, 342 6, 137 580 342 167 6, 947	2, 355 6, 137 583 337 162 6, 960	2, 321 6, 105 512 334 165 7, 213	2, 312 6, 045 7 478 333 167 7, 298	7 2, 313 7 6, 010 472 332 165	7 2, 308 5, 972 462 330 165 7 7, 656	p 2, 29 p 5, 9
Total, seasonally adjusted † do		51, 080 16, 944 9, 833 7, 111	51, 127 16, 879 9, 766 7, 113	51, 057 16, 804 9, 703 7, 101	51, 327 16, 918 9, 799 7, 119	51, 454 16, 909 9, 766 7, 143	51, 600 16, 877 9, 752 7, 125	51, 003 16, 460 9, 392 7, 068	51, 702 16, 890 9, 784 7, 106	51, 676 16, 864 9, 779 7, 085	51, 902 17, 026 9, 919 7, 107	7 51, 950		p 52, 1 p 17, 03 p 9, 96 p 7, 03
Mining do Contract construction do Transportation and public utilities do Wholesale and retail trade do Finance, instrunce, and real estate do Service and miscellaneous do Government do	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, 678 4, 149 11, 164 2, 321 6, 015 7, 271	7 812 3, 085 4, 166 11, 217 2, 324 6, 015 7, 257	7 807 7 3, 083 7 4, 159 7 11, 230 7 2, 325 7 6, 040 7 7, 263	7 807 7 3, 075 7 4, 145 7 11, 248 7 2, 320 6, 063 7 7, 334	P 80 P 3, 00 P 4, 13 P 11, 3 P 2, 33 P 6, 00 P 7, 30
Production workers in manufacturing industries: Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)† thousands. Durable-goods industries do. Ordnance and accessories do.	13, 451 7, 838 87	13, 260 7, 751 87	13, 212 7, 692 86	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	13, 439 7, 751	7 13, 353 7 7, 802	7 13, 316 7 7, 798	P 13, 1

r Revised. Preliminary. ‡ See corresponding note on p. S-10. A Revised estimates for July 1953-December 1954 are available upon request. Q Includes data for industries not

^{**}New series. **Preliminary. \$\$ See corresponding note on p. 8-10. \$\$ Revised estimates for July 1955-December 1993 are avanage upon request. \$\$ 1. Analysis and a continuous series with the estimates beginning May 1956 are derived from an expanded sample of about 35,000 households in 330 areas. Data through April 1956 from the previous sample can be used as a continuous series with the estimates beginning May 1956 but some allowance should be made for the sample expansion in interpreting April-to-May net changes. Figures for May 1956 based on former sample, in order as shown above (thous.): 118,537; 70,604; 67,739; 65,159; 7,160; 75,999; 2,580; 47,933. Beginning July 1955, estimates relate to the calendar week which contains the 12th of the month (except December 1955 estimates which cover the week of Dec. 4-10); earlier data relate to the calendar week containing the 8th of the month.

† Data beginning 1954 for employment, hours, and earnings have been adjusted to the 1st quarter 1955 benchmark and are not comparable with previously published figures. Revised data for 1954-April 1955 may be obtained upon request to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics.

*New series. Figures relate to establishments primarily engaged in local or long-distance trucking, transfer, and draying services or in the storage of farm products and other goods.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955						19	56						1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	EMPL	OYMI	ENT A	ND P	OPUL	ATION	V—Co	ntinu	ed	!	<u> </u>	1		
EMPLOYMENT—Continued												<u> </u>		
Production workers in mfg. industries—Continued† Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)—Continued Durable-goods industries—Continued Lumber and wood products (except furniture)							200	200						
Sawmills and planing mills	654 353 325 474 1, 141	635 346 322 468 1, 141	635 348 322 466 1, 138	619 344 318 472 1,130	642 350 315 478 1,136	667 359 311 480 1,117	696 369 311 484 1,118	688 366 304 473 743	700 368 316 482 1,091	681 359 321 478 1, 126	664 7 351 322 484 1, 132	7 634 339 318 7 479 7 1, 132	604 326 7 318 7 473 7 1, 137	* 575 * 311 * 457 * 1, 137
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	567 54	567	54	563 55	568 55	557 55	564 56	211 57	552	572 59	569 58	567	567 59	
Machinery (except electrical) do. Electrical machinery do. Transportation equipment \(\rho \) 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.	928 1, 250 868 1, 471 796 516 105 46 231 408	913 1, 261 854 1, 449 772 517 106 46 230 392	899 1, 274 849 1, 392 713 519 106 46 231 400	893 1, 281 842 1, 354 678 512 110 47 231 398	895 1, 292 874 1, 332 655 512 110 48 231 394	881 1, 281 872 1, 295 613 513 113 48 231 395	870 1, 278 866 1, 269 574 523 116 47 231 395	825 1, 254 854 1, 250 561 523 114 44 229 381	864 1, 257 878 1, 235 541 535 107 43 233 404	885 1, 262 891 1, 205 504 545 107 41 235 415	911 1, 264 914 1, 319 7 604 7 554 109 7 43 237 424	7 911 7 1, 273 7 918 7 1, 402 669 569 114 42 237 415	910 r 1, 286 r 904 r 1, 449 699 578 119 46 236 r 398	# 901 # 1, 290 # 891 # 1, 441
Nondurable-goods industries do. Food and kindred products ♀ do. Meat products do. Dairy products do. Canning and preserving do. Bakery products do. Beverages do.	5, 613 1, 079 270 69 161 175	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	5, 688 1, 226 7 274 73 7 288 176 123	7 5, 551 7 1, 131 278 71 196 175 123	7 5, 518 7 1, 082 279 70 161 173 117	P 5, 403
Tobacco manufactures do. Textile-mill products Q do. Broad-woven fabric mills do. Knitting mills do. Apparel and other finished textile products	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	110 952 7 423 207	7 101 7 949 422 204	7 97 7 943 421 199	* 89 * 935
thousands	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	1, 091 468 7 236	r 1, 088 467 235	7 1, 090 7 469 238 7 568	P 1, 062
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.	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	539 549 217 178 135 211 90 338 219	553 215 176 133 215 92 329 212	564 554 7214 175 7132 220 92 328 210	564 r 550 214 r 175 133 r 199 75 r 327 211	508 552 215 7 174 133 7 216 90 7 328 214	p 561 p 548 p 173 p 217 p 329
Production workers in manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted: Total† thousands Durable-goods industries do Nondurable-goods industries do	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	13,248 7,714 5,534	r 13, 244 r 7, 752 r 5, 492	r 13, 266 r 7, 759 r 5, 507	r 13, 201 p 7, 720 p 5, 48
Production workers in manufacturing industries: Indexes of employment:† Unadjusted	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	r 108.0 r 107.1	7 107. 7 107. 3	p 106. 6
Miscellaneous employment data: Federal civilian employees (executive branch): United States, continentalthousands	1 2,410. 0 1 214. 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	12, 507. 7 1 218. 3 1, 055	1, 028
Unadjusted 1947-49=100- Seasonally adjusted do	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 82. 3	79. 7 81. 5	» 78. 9 » 80. 6	p 77. 5 p 76. 4
PAYROLLS Manufacturing production-worker payroll index, un-		! !			} 			:			}			
adjusted (U.S. Dept. of Labor)†1947-49=100 LABOR CONDITIONS	163. 7	159.1	157. 7	157. 9	158, 2	157.3	158. 2	151.0	161. 4	165. 8	168.7	167.7	7 170. 9	p 165.
Average weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor):† All manufacturing industries hours. Average overtime* do. A verage overtime* do. Ordnance and accessories do. Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	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 41, 8	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 42.1	40.7 3.1 41.4 3.3 42.3	7 40.5 3.0 41.2 7 3.3 7 42.0	41.0 r 3.1 41.9 r 3.4 42.7	7 40.: 7 2.: 7 41.: 7 2.: 9 42.:
Sawmills and planing mills	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. 2 41. 1 41. 3 39. 7	40. 9 40. 5 41. 3 41. 1 41. 2	40.8 40.5 41.6 741.3 40.8	7 40.0 39.9 7 40.6 7 41.1 7 40.6	7 40.0 39.6 7 41.4 7 41.1 7 41.3	p 39.
hours. Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	41.3 41.3 41.9 43.2	41. 5 40. 9	40. 4 40. 9 41. 1 42. 6	40. 3 41. 2 41. 0 42. 4	40. 4 41. 6 41. 1 42. 5	41.3 40.8	40.7 41.3 41.0 42.0	38.9 41.7 40.8 41.7	38. 7 40. 8 40. 7 41. 7	41. 2 41. 6 41. 7 42. 2	40.5 r 41.3 r 41.9 42.1	40.3 41.1 41.4 41.8	41.0 41.2 • 42.1 • 42.6	p 41.]

*Revised. *Preliminary. 1 Includes Post Office employees hired for Christmas season; there were about 280,000 such employees in continental U. S. in December 1955 and about 336,000 in December 1956.

1 See note marked """ on p. S-11. Q Includes data for industries not shown.

New series. Overtime hours (in excess of hours for either the straight-time workday or workweek) for which premiums were paid. Weekend and holiday hours are included only if preDigitized for mium wase rates were paid; hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other types of premiums were paid are excluded. Data prior to January 1956 are not available.

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nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955						19	56						1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu ary
]	EMPL	ОҮМІ	ENT A	ND P	OPUL	ATIO	V—Co	ntinue	ed		<u> </u>	•		
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued														
verage weekly hours per worker, etc.—Continued† All manufacturing industries—Continued Durable-goods industries—Continued Electrical machinery	41. 5 41. 9 42. 1 42. 2 39. 7 41. 2 41. 4	40. 9 40. 6 39. 9 42. 0 39. 0 40. 5 40. 8 40. 5	40. 6 39. 9 38. 4 42. 0 39. 3 40. 4 41. 0 40. 6	40. 7 40. 4 39. 5 41. 7 39. 4 41. 0 40. 8 40. 4	41. 0 40. 6 39. 9 41. 7 39. 8 40. 8 41. 1 40. 5	40. 7 39. 6 37. 6 41. 8 40. 4 40. 8 40. 2	40. 6 39. 9 38. 3 41. 7 40. 1 40. 2 40. 6 40. 1	40. 1 40. 8 39. 9 41. 9 40. 0 41. 0 40. 5 39. 6	40. 5 40. 8 39. 7 42. 2 39. 9 38. 5 40. 7 40. 2	41. 1 41. 3 40. 6 42. 3 39. 8 40. 7 41. 0 40. 3	41. 2 7 41. 8 7 41. 8 42. 3 7 39. 7 40. 5 41. 0 7 40. 7	41. 0 r 42. 2 42. 8 42. 4 38. 9 39. 5 40. 8 40. 3	7 41. 2 7 43. 4 44. 8 42. 8 40. 0 40. 7 7 41. 1	p 4(p 42 p 4(p 4(
Nondurable-goods industries do Average overtime* do Food and kindred products do Meat products do Dairy products do Canning and preserving do Bakery products do Beverages do do	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 2.7 741.3 741.8 742.5 741.0 740.6 39.7	39.6 72.7 41.3 43.4 42.5 37.2 40.5 39.8	39.8 72.6 741.0 41.8 42.2 38.1 40.4 40.2	p 3
Tobacco manufactures do Textile-mill products 9 do Broad-woven fabric mills do Knitting mills do	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 r 38. 4	7 38. 8 7 40. 2 40. 7 38. 3	7 39. 7 7 40. 2 40. 9 37. 7	
Apparel and other finished textile products hoursdo Paper and allied productsdo Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries	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	7 36. 4 7 42. 9 7 44. 0	36. 1 42. 8 43. 8	r 36. 3 r 43. 0 44. 2	p 3
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	39.6 41.8 41.4 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	7 39. 1 7 41. 3 7 41. 0 7 40. 8 7 40. 5 40. 8 7 40. 1 7 36. 9 7 35. 9	38.6 41.4 41.1 40.9 40.9 40.5 40.6 736.9 36.1	7 39. 1 41. 6 41. 2 7 41. 0 41. 2 7 41. 5 42. 1 7 37. 7 37. 2	p 3 p 4 p 4
Commanufacturing industries: Mining: Metal	43. 0 34. 6 39. 6 40. 4	43. 2 35. 1 38. 6 42. 0	42. 5 33. 3 38. 5 40. 3	41. 9 28. 3 38. 2 40. 4	42. 4 30. 9 37. 8 41. 3	43. 2 29. 2 38. 0 40. 3	42. 7 33. 7 38. 1 40. 0	42. 3 35. 6 36. 1 41. 9	40. 1 33. 3 37. 0 40. 6	42.6 33.8 37.9 42.4	7 41. 8 7 35. 4 37. 8 7 40. 6	41. 3 33. 9 36. 2 40. 6	43. 1 36. 5 38. 7 41. 6	
Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo. Contract constructiondo. Nonbuilding constructiondo. Building constructiondo. Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus linesdo.	44. 0 36. 7 39. 4 36. 1 43. 7	43. 0 35. 6 38. 5 35. 1 42. 5	43. 5 36. 0 38. 7 35. 5 42. 8	43. 0 35. 0 37. 5 34. 6 42. 9	44. 4 36. 5 39. 2 36. 0 42. 7	45. 1 37. 2 40. 7 36. 5	45. 9 38. 1 42. 3 37. 2 43. 8	45. 6 37. 9 42. 4 37. 0 43. 3	45. 2 38. 1 42. 4 37. 2 43. 3	45. 8 38. 4 42. 8 37. 4 43. 0	7 45. 6 38. 3 7 42. 4 37. 4	44. 5 36. 4 39. 7 35. 7 43. 2	43. 6 36. 7 39. 0 36. 2 43. 4	
Telephone. do Telegraph do Gas and electric utilities do Wholesale and retail trade: Wholesale trade do	39. 7 42. 0 41. 4 40. 8	39. 4 41. 7 41. 4 40. 6	39. 1 41. 6 41. 1 40. 3	39. 1 41. 7 41. 1 40. 2	39. 1 42. 0 41. 3 40. 2	39. 0 42. 6 41. 1 40. 3	39. 3 42. 3 41. 3 40. 3	39. 9 42. 2 41. 4 40. 5	39. 4 42. 5 41. 2 40. 3	39. 9 42. 0 41. 4 40. 6	7 39. 8 42. 0 7 41. 0 40. 5	41. 0 41. 6 41. 5 40. 4	39. 7 41. 6 41. 4 40. 9	
Retail trade (except eating and drinking places) 9 hours General-merchandise stores do Food and liquor stores do Automotive and accessories dealers do Service and miscellaneous;	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	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 7 43. 8	38.0 34.1 37.1 43.7	38. 5 36. 0 37. 0 43. 9	
Hotels, year-round do Laundries do Cleaning and dyeing plants do	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	7 40, 6 40, 2 39, 8	7 40. 7 40. 2 7 39. 7	40. 6 39. 9 39. 5	40. 9 40. 0 39. 0	1
strial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): ginning in month: Work stoppagesnumber Workers involvedthousands effect during month; Work stoppagesnumber	150 61 303	250 85 350	250 70 350	250 50 350	350 140 450	450 190 550	350 115 500	400 620 550	350 125 550	325 150 550	325 130 525	200 150 375	» 150 » 40 » 300	
Work stoppages. number Workers involved. thousands Man-days idle during month do 5. Employment Service placement activities:	178 2, 340	190 2, 000	190 2, 200	175 2, 000	210 1,500	280 2, 800	235 2, 100	710 13, 600	725 3, 200	215 1, 500	190 1,000	210 1,500	₽ 100 ₽ 800	
onagricultural placementsthousands mployment compensation, State and UCFE pro- grams (Burgan of Employment Security):	431 1, 193	432 1,349	1,049	450 936	504 984	567 993	558 863	519 1, 119	577 837	591 761	599 834	973	1, 229	
itial claims thousands sured unemployment, weekly average does need to payments. Beneficiaries, weekly average does do Amount of payments thous, of dol	1, 144 861 95, 153	1, 491 1, 202 135, 722	1, 535 1, 309 143, 923	1, 472 1, 313 151, 998	1, 359 1, 219 133, 926	1, 255 1, 064 125, 786	1, 178 1, 072 116, 040	1, 209 976 111, 708	1, 059 932 112, 207	988 889 94, 919	878 752 91, 476	1,013 796 91,700	1, 285 941 104, 245	<u> </u>
erans' unemployment allowances: Itial claims sured unemployment, weekly average do- eneficiaries, weekly average do- mount of payments thous, of dol.	32 47 51 5, 230	36 58 66 6, 726	29 61 73 7, 050	25 57 72 7, 274	20 44 59 5, 722	20 35 44 4, 694	29 37 46 4, 452	1 27 41 48 4, 970	1 27 42 52 5, 630	1 18 33 48 4, 499	1 18 24 30 3, 258	1 21 28 31 3, 168	1 23 35	
bor turnover in manufacturing establishments: .cecssion rate	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	3. 3 3. 2 .2 1. 2 1. 5	3.8 3.9 .3 1.2 2.2	4. 1 4. 4 . 3 1. 4 2. 6 . 2	4.0 3.5 .3 1.3 1.7	3.0 3.3 3.3 1.5 1.3	P 2. 2 P 2. 8 P . 2 P 1. 4 P 1. 0 P . 2	

^{&#}x27;Revised. * Preliminary. 'See note marked "\see":

the note marked "\see" on p. S-11.

log Includes data for industries not shown.

The New series. See note on p. S-12.

That 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.

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	1955				7		19	56						1957
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu ary
	EMPL	OYMI	ENT A	ND P	OPUL	ATION	V—Co	ntinu	ed		<u>'</u>		·	·
WAGES														
Average weekly gross earnings (U. S. Department of														
Labor):† All manufacturing industries dollars Durable-goods industries do Ordnance and accessories do Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	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 7 89. 01 7 95. 18	82, 42 88, 99 7 94, 50	84. 05 91. 34 96. 93	р 82. р 89. р 97.
Sawmills and planing mills dollars Furniture and fixtures do Stone, clay, and glass products do	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 7 81. 77	71. 20 71. 82 7 69. 43 7 81. 79	7 69, 60 69, 70 7 71, 62 7 82, 61	^p 67. ^p 68. ^p 81.
Primary metal industries Qdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	97. 21	97. 63	95, 35	95.12	96. 00	95, 53	95, 71	91. 48	93, 69	100.12	98. 74	r 99. 06	r 101. 19	° 100.
dollars Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous	101.60	103, 2 5	99, 38	99. 14	99. 79	100, 69	100.94	96. 47	97, 14	107. 53	⁷ 104. 90	105. 18	107, 42	
metals dollars Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma- chinery, and trans. equip.) dollars Machinery (except electrical) do Electrical machinery do	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	r 93. 75 r 89. 25 94. 73 83. 64	93. 30 88. 18 94. 05 83. 64	94. 35 r 90. 52 r 96. 28 r 84. 46	₽ 87. ₽ 94. ₽ 83
Transportation equipment Qdo. Automobilesdo. Aircraft and partsdo. Ship and boat building and repairsdo. Railroad equipmentdo.	95, 53 98, 09 93, 26 86, 15 96, 41	91. 35 90. 97 92. 82 84. 63 94. 77	89, 38 87, 55 92, 82 85, 28 94, 13	90, 90 89, 67 92, 57 86, 68 95, 53	91, 76 90, 97 93, 83 87, 16 95, 88	89, 89 85, 73 94, 47 88, 26 94, 54	91. 37 88. 47 94. 66 89. 02 95. 27	93. 84 92. 97 95. 95 88. 80 97. 17	94, 25 93, 30 97, 06 90, 17 89, 71	97. 88 99, 47 97. 71 90. 35 97. 68	r 99, 48 r 102, 83 97, 71 r 90, 12 r 97, 61	r 100. 86 106. 14 98. 37 89. 86 94. 01	7 105, 46 112, 45 100, 15 93, 60 99, 31	r100.
Instruments and related products do Miscellaneous mfg, industries do	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	7 83. 64 7 72. 04	7 83. 64 7 71. 33	7 84. 67 7 73. 21	p 82.
Nondurable-goods industries do Food and kindred products do Meat products do Dairy products do Canning and preserving do Bakery products do Beverages do Good Good Good Good Good Good Good	ļ	69, 83 76, 36 91, 54 73, 02 59, 36 71, 10 82, 18	69, 65 74, 48 85, 08 73, 62 58, 75 72, 09 82, 78	70, 49 75, 11 86, 11 73, 44 59, 63 71, 33 84, 59	70, 17 74, 37 83, 42 73, 18 59, 68 71, 73 84, 40	70, 38 75, 11 84, 46 73, 62 60, 67 73, 26 84, 82	70, 95 76, 22 86, 94 75, 86 60, 06 74, 03 87, 72	71, 71 76, 22 86, 32 75, 95 61, 54 74, 21 89, 62	71, 68 75, 35 84, 46 74, 30 65, 52 73, 71 88, 13	72. 44 76. 80 89. 45 75. 93 67. 35 74. 85 85. 39	72. 83 r 76. 41 r 88. 20 r 74. 80 r 65. 60 r 74. 30 r 84. 96	73. 26 78. 88 95. 91 75. 65 58. 03 74. 93 86. 37	74. 03 7 78. 72 91. 96 75. 54 61. 34 74. 34 87. 64	p 72.
Tobacco manufactures do Textile-mill products 9 do Broad-woven fabric mills do Knitting mills do Apparel and other finished textile products	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 r 59. 20 58. 46 r 54. 91	7 55, 87 7 60, 30 59, 02 55, 15	7 58. 76 7 60. 30 59. 31 54. 29	₽ 58 ₽ 58
Paper and allied products. do Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills do Printing, publishing, and allied industries	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	r 53, 87 r 84, 94 r 93, 28	53. 07 84. 74 92. 86	r 53, 72 r 85, 57 94, 15	p 52.
dollarsdo Chemicals and allied productsdo Industrial organic chemicalsdo	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	7 95, 80 7 87, 97 7 93, 48	94, 57 7 88, 18 94, 12	7 95, 80 89, 02 94, 76	» 93 » 88
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	98, 40 102, 09 89, 21 99, 50 55, 91 53, 16	99, 95 103, 66 87, 91 101, 60 56, 55 54, 21	99, 72 103, 68 85, 81 97, 71 57, 67 55, 98	103, 82 107, 18 81, 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	r 104, 45 r 108, 14 90, 17 r 102, 66 r 56, 09 r 52, 41	7 105. 11 109. 20 7 88. 29 103. 53 7 56. 09 52. 71	7 105. 78 110. 42 7 92. 96 109. 46 7 57. 30 54. 31	»103 » 92 » 57
Nonmanufacturing industries: Mining: Metal	98. 04 88. 23 105. 73	98, 93 91, 96 104, 22	96, 48 85, 58 103, 18	71. 32	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	7 97, 39 7 94, 87 110, 38	96, 23 91, 19 106, 79	100. 85 108. 04 115. 33	
Petroleum and natural-gas production dollars Nonmetallic mining and quarrying do Contract construction do Nonbuilding construction do Building construction do		99. 96 80. 41 95. 41 93. 17 96. 17	97. 93 81. 35 96. 84 94. 43 97. 27	81. 27 94. 50 91. 88	103, 25 83, 92 98, 19 94, 86 99, 00	99, 94 85, 69 100, 44 99, 31 100, 74	99, 60 88, 59 103, 25 104, 90 103, 42	106. 01 88. 01 103. 09 105. 15 103. 23	100. 28 87. 69 104. 78 106. 42 104. 53	107. 70 89. 77 106. 37 108. 28 106. 22	7 101, 09 7 89, 83 106, 86 7 108, 12 106, 59	101, 50 87, 22 102, 28 100, 84 102, 46	104. 83 85. 46 103. 49 98. 67 104. 26	
Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus lines	73. 84 78. 96 89. 01	81, 60 73, 28 78, 40 89, 42	82. 60 71. 94 78. 21 88. 37	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	7 85, 54 7 74, 03 85, 26 7 92, 66	85. 97 77. 08 84. 03 94. 21	86. 37 75. 83 84. 03 94. 39	
Wholesale trade do Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)	79. 56	79. 58	78. 99	80.00	80.80	81.00	81.41	82. 22	81.41	82. 82	r 82, 32	82. 82	83. 85	1
dollars General-merchandise storesdo Food and liquor storesdo Automotive and accessories dealersdo	58. 71 43. 04 62. 16 79. 64	59, 44 43, 05 61, 92 79, 10	59, 29 42, 58 61, 92 78, 92	42.11 61.92	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	60. 74 7 43. 60 7 63. 61 7 81. 03	60, 42 42, 63 63, 81 81, 72	59. 68 43. 92 63. 27 82. 09	
Finance, insurance, and real estate: Banks and trust companiesdodo	60.83	61. 72	61. 61	61. 75	61, 89	61. 51	61, 53	62. 11	61. 79	61 93	r 62. 55	62. 35	62. 96	
Service and miscellaneous: Hotels, year-round do- Laundries do Cleaning and dyeing plants do-	41.31	41, 61 41, 51 47, 34	41, 41 40, 90 47, 21	41.70	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	7 42, 74 42, 61 7 50, 82	42. 63 42. 29 50, 56	43. 35 42. 80 49. 92	

[†]See note marked "†" on p. S-11.

§ Includes data for industries not shown.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955						195	66						1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
The state of the s	EMPL	OYMI	ENT A	ND P	OPUL	ATION	V—Co	ntinue	ed	'	•		' <u> </u>	
WAGES-Continued .														
Average hourly gross earnings (U. S. Department of Labor):†														
All manufacturing industriesdollarsdo	1. 93 1. 85	1. 93 1. 87	1. 93 1. 86	1. 95 1. 88	1. 96 1. 90	1. 97 1. 90	1. 97 1. 91	1. 97 1. 90	1. 98 1. 91	2.00 1.93	2.02 1.94	2.03 1.96	2.05 1.97	p 2. 05
Durable-goods industriesdododo	2. 06 1. 97 2. 10	2.06 1.98 2.12	2, 05 1, 98 2, 12	2. 96 1. 99 2. 15	2. 08 2. 00 2. 16	2.08 2.01 2.17	2. 09 2. 02	2. 07 2. 01 2. 20	2. 10 2. 03 2. 20	2. 14 2. 06 2. 23	2. 15 2. 06 2. 25	2, 16 2, 08 2, 25	2. 18 2. 08 2. 27	p 2. 18
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1. 67	1.66	1.67	1.71	1. 76	1.78	2. 20 1. 82	1. 80	1.81	1.82	1.79	r 1. 78	1.74	2. 29 » 1. 72
Sawmilis and olaning mills do	1. 68 1. 64 1. 89	1. 67 1. 65 1. 91	1. 68 1. 65 1. 90	1. 74 1. 67 1. 91	1. 77 1. 67 1. 93	1. 80 1. 67	1. 84 1. 68	1. 83 1. 67 1. 96	1.84 1.70	1.84 1.71 1.97	1.82 1.72	1.80 1.71	1.76 1.73	v 1, 71
Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Primary metal industries 9do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	2. 32	2.33	2.32	2. 32	2. 33	1. 94 2. 33	1.95 2.34	2. 27	1. 96 2. 36	2.43	1. 98 2. 42	1, 99 2, 44	r 2. 01 r 2. 45	₽ 2. 02 ₽ 2. 47
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous	2.46	2.47	2, 46	2. 46	2. 47	2. 48	2.48	2. 48	2. 51	2.61	r 2. 59	2.61	2.62	
metals dollars. Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment). dollars.	2. 15	2. 16 2. 03	2. 16 2. 02	2. 16 2. 03	2. 16 2. 04	2. 17 2. 04	2. 19 2. 06	2. 24 2. 05	2. 24 2. 07	2. 28 2. 11	, 2, 27 2, 13	2. 27 2. 13	2. 29 2. 15	p 2, 14
Machinery (except electrical)dodododo		2. 17 1. 93	2, 17 1, 93	2. 17 1. 94	2. 18 1. 96	2. 18 1. 97	2. 19 1. 97	2. 20 1. 98	2. 21 1. 99	2, 25 2, 02	2. 25 2. 03	2, 25 2, 04	7 2. 26 2. 05	p 2, 26 p 2, 06
Transportation equipment Qdodo	2. 28 2. 33	2. 25 2. 28	2. 24 2. 28	2. 25 2. 27	2. 26 2. 28	2. 27 2. 28	2. 29 2. 31	2.30 2.33	2. 31 2. 35	2. 37 2. 45	2. 38 2. 46	2, 39 2, 48	7 2. 43 2. 51	p 2, 39
Aircraft and partsdo Ship and boat building and repairsdo	2. 21 2. 17	2. 21 2. 17	2. 21 2. 17	2. 22 2. 20	2. 25 2. 19	2. 26 2. 19	2. 27 2. 22	2. 29 2. 22	2.30 2.26	2.31 2.27	2, 31 7 2, 27	2. 32 2. 31	2. 34 2. 34	
Railroad equipmentdo Instruments and related productsdo Miscellaneous mfg. industriesdo	2. 34 1. 95 1. 70	2.34 1.96 1.72	2. 33 1. 96 1. 71	2. 33 1. 97 1. 73	2, 35 1, 98 1, 74	2. 34 1. 99 1. 74	2. 37 1. 99 1. 74	2. 37 2. 01 1. 74	2. 33 2. 02 1. 74	2.40 2.04 1.75	7 2. 41 7 2. 04 1. 77	2. 38 r 2. 05 r 1. 77	2.44 r 2.06 1.79	» 2.06 » 1.81
		1.75	1.75	1.78	1.79	1.80	1.81	1.82 1.77	1.81	1.82	1.83	1.85	1.86	₽ 1. 86
Nondurable-goods industries	1. 68 1. 81 2. 09	1. 70 1. 84 2. 09	1. 70 1. 83 2. 06	1. 73 1. 85 2. 07	1. 74 1. 85 2. 07	1. 75 1. 85 2. 07	1. 76 1. 85 2. 08	1. 85 2. 08	1. 75 1. 82 2. 06	1.76 1.82 2.09	1. 78 1. 85 7 2. 11	1. 79 1. 91 2. 21	1, 80 1, 92 2, 20	p 1. 94
Dairy productsdododododo	I. 70 1. 51	1. 71 1. 53	1, 72 1, 53	1. 72 1. 59	1. 73 1. 60	1. 72 1. 58	1. 74 1. 54	1. 75 1. 55	1.74 1.56	1.77 1.57	7 1.76 7 1.60	1.78 1.56	1, 79 1, 61	
Bakery products do Beverages do G	1. 75 2. 07	1. 76 2. 07	1. 78 2. 08	1. 77 2. 12	1. 78 2. 11	1.80 2.11	1. 81 2. 15	1. 81 2. 17	1. 82 2. 16	1.83 2.14	1.83 7 2.14	1, 85 2, 17	1.84 2.18	
Tobacco manufacturesdo Textile-mill products ♀do	1. 37 1. 42	1.39 1.42	1.39 1.42	1.47 1.43	1. 49 1. 43	1.50 1.44	1. 51 1. 44	1. 51 1. 44	1.41 1.44	1.37 1.45	1.37 1.48	1.44 1.50	1.48 1.50	» 1, 49 » 1, 50
Textile-mill products Q	1. 37 1. 35	1.37 1.37	1.37 1.37	1. 38 1. 41	1. 37 1. 42	1. 39 1. 42	1.38 1.41	1.38 1.41	1.38 1.41	1.38 1.42	1. 44 1. 43	1.45 1.44	1. 45 1. 44	
Paper and allied products do	1.37	1.38 1.89	1.38 1.87	1. 43 1. 89	1. 43 1. 90	1. 42 1. 91	1. 44 1. 93	1. 45 1. 96	1.46 1.97	1.47 1.97	1, 48 1, 98	1. 47 1. 98	r 1.48 r 1.99	⊅ 1.49 ⊅ 1.99
Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo Printing, publishing, and allied industriesdo Chemicals and allied productsdo	1.99 2.38 2.03	2. 00 2. 37 2. 05	1. 98 2. 38 2. 05	2.00 2.40 2.05	2. 00 2. 41 2. 07	2. 02 2. 42 2. 09	2. 05 2. 43 2. 11	2. 09 2. 43 2. 13	2. 10 2. 43 2. 13	2. 11 2. 46 2. 13	2. 12 2. 45 7 2. 13	2. 12 2. 45 2. 13	2. 13 7 2. 45 2. 14	p 2, 44 p 2, 15
Industrial organic chemicalsdo	2.18	2.19	2.19	2. 20	2. 23	2. 24	2. 26	2. 27	2. 27	2. 29	2.28	2. 29	2.30	
Products of petroleum and coaldo Petroleum refiningdo Rubber productsdo	2. 40 2. 49 2. 16	2. 42 2. 51 2. 16	2, 45 2, 56 2, 14	2. 52 2. 64 2. 15	2. 54 2. 67 2. 15	2. 53 2. 65 2. 16	2. 55 2. 67 2. 15	2. 56 2. 68 2. 17	2. 54 2. 66 2. 18	2. 59 2. 70 2. 21	r 2. 56 r 2. 67 2. 21	2. 57 2. 67 7 2. 18	2. 58 2. 68 r 2. 24	p 2. 56 p 2. 24
Tires and inner tubesdodo	2.50	2. 50 1. 45	2.48 1.46	2. 50 1. 49	2. 50 1. 50	2. 51 1. 50	2. 50 1. 50	2. 51 1. 50	2. 53 1. 50	2. 55 1. 51	2. 56 1. 52	2, 55 1, 52	2.60 1.52	» 1. 54
Footwear (except rubber)do Nonmanufacturing industries:	1. 37	1.39	1.41	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.46	1.46	1.46	1, 46	1.46	
Mining: Metaldo	2. 28	2. 29	2. 27	2. 27	2. 28	2. 28	2. 28	2. 27	2. 31	2.36	2. 33	2. 33	2. 34	
Anthracite do Bituminous coal Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:	2. 55 2. 67	2. 62 2. 70	2. 57 2. 68	2. 52 2. 68	2. 60 2. 79	2. 42 2. 79	2. 63 2. 83	2. 59 2. 83	2. 62 2. 77	2.60 2.80	2, 68 2, 92	2. 69 2. 95	2. 96 2. 98	
Petroleum and natural-gas proddollars.	1.84	2.38 1.87	2. 43 1. 87	2.46 1.89	2.50 1.89	2. 48 1. 90	2. 49 1. 93	2. 53 1. 93	2. 47 1. 94	2. 54 1. 96	2. 49 1. 97	2.50 1.96	2, 52 1, 96	
Contract construction	2. 67 2. 41 2. 72	2. 68 2. 42 2. 74	2. 69 2. 44 2. 74	2. 70 2. 45 2. 75	2. 69 2. 42 2. 75	2, 70 2, 44 2, 76	2. 71 2. 48 2. 78	2. 72 2. 48 2. 79	2. 75 2. 51 2. 81	2. 77 2. 53 2. 84	2. 79 2. 55 2. 85	2. 81 2. 54 2. 87	2. 82 2. 53 2. 88	
Transportation and public utilities:		l												
Local railways and bus lines doTelephone do	1.86	1. 92 1. 86 1. 88	1. 93 1. 84 1. 88	1.94 1.84 1.89	1.95 1.85 1.89	1, 95 1, 85 1, 90	1.96 1.86 2.03	1. 98 1. 86 2. 02	1. 97 1. 85 2. 03	1. 98 1. 86 2. 03	7 1. 98 1. 86 2. 03	1. 99 1. 88 2. 02	1. 99 1. 91 2. 02	*****
Telegraph do Gas and electric utilities do Wholesale and retail trade:	1	2.16	2.15	2.17	2.19	2. 20	2. 03 2. 22	2. 23	2. 23	2. 24	2, 26	2. 27	2.28	
Wholesale tradedo Retail trade (except eating and drinking places) Q dollars_	1. 95	1.96 1.54	1.96 1.54	1.99	2. 01 1. 56	2, 01 1, 56	2. 02 1. 58	2. 03 1. 59	2.02 1.58	2.04 1.59	r 2.04	2. 05 1. 59	1.55	
General-merchandise stores do	1.16 1.64	1. 23 1. 66	1. 22 1. 66	1. 21 1. 66	1. 24 1. 68	1. 24 1. 69	1. 26 1. 69	1. 26 1. 70	1. 25 1. 69	1. 26 1. 71	r 1. 26 r 1. 71	$1, 25 \\ 1, 72$	1. 22 1. 71	
Automotive and accessories dealersdo Service and miscellaneous: Hotels, year-rounddo	1.01	1. 81 1. 01	1.81	1. 83 1. 00	1. 85 1. 01	1. 86 1. 03	1. 90 1. 04	1. 90 1. 03	1.88 1.04	1. 88 1. 04	1.85	1, 87 1, 05	1.06	
Lanndriesdo Cleaning and dyeing plantsdo	1.02	1.03 1.22	1.02 1.22	1.04 1.23	1. 04 1. 25	1. 04 1. 26	1, 05 1, 27	1. 05 1. 26	1. 05 1. 27	1.06 1.28	1, 06 1, 28	1. 06 1. 28	1. 07 1. 28	••
Miscellaneous wage data: Construction wage rates (ENR):§														
Common labordol. per hr Skilled labordo	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, 433	2, 212 3, 458
Farm wage rates, without board or room (quarterly) dol. per hr. Railway wages (average, class I)do	2.061	. 91 2. 108	2. 127	2. 105	. 89 2. 115	2. 097	2. 115	. 91 2. 107	2.097	2. 143	. 82 2. 100	2. 191	•••••	. 95
Road-building wages, common labor (qtrly)do	-	1.72			1.70			1. 76			1.90			

Revised. *Preliminary. †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 February 1, 1957: Common labor, \$2.220; skilled labor, \$3.459.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955						19)56						1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
		,		FINA	NCE									
BANKING					-									
Acceptances and commercial paper outstanding: Bankers' acceptances mil. of dol Commercial paper do. Agricultural loans and discounts outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Adm.: Total mil. of dol Farm mortgage loans: Federal land banksdo	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	843 573 2, 966 1, 709	924 568 2, 960 1, 724	967 506 2, 971 1, 744	
Loans to cooperativesdo Other loans and discountsdo	374 721	374 727	370 759	355 804	348 851	334 897	352 934	356 943	375 937	397 893	441 816	462 774	457 770	
Bank debits, total (344 centers)do New York Citydo 6 other centers dodo	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, 223 66, 989 39, 425	7201, 876 77, 495 40, 912	204, 293 76, 460 42, 596
Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month: Assets, total 9	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, 270	51, 853 25, 195 668 23, 421 21, 562
Liabilities, total ♀ do. Deposits, total ♀ do. Member-bank reserve balances. do. Excess reserves (estimated). do. Federal Reserve notes in circulation. do.	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, 208 489 27, 064	52, 910 20, 249 19, 059 30 27, 476	51, 853 20, 203 18, 882 26, 698
Ratio of gold certificate reserves to deposit and FR note liabilities combinedpercent	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	46.0
Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month: Deposits: Demand, adjusted	58, 882	57, 607	56, 230	55, 733	55, 896	55, 521	56, 210	55, 556	55, 381	54, 915	56, 069	56, 632	r 57, 629	58, 076
mil. of dol_ States and political subdivisionsdo United States Governmentdo	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	59, 951 4, 211 790
Time, except interbank, total QdoIndividuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol States and political subdivisionsdodo	20, 527 19, 354 969	20, 416 19, 251 963	20, 525 19, 331 992	20, 633 19, 406 1, 032	20, 555 19, 304 1, 072	20, 596 19, 378 1, 041	20, 859 19, 652 1, 031	20, 780 19, 596 1, 004	20, 844 19, 661 1, 005	20, 921 19, 760 971	20, 912 19, 794 929	20, 640 19, 556 898	21, 017 19, 919 916	21, 336 20, 214 939
Interbank (demand and time)do Investments, totaldo U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, totalmil. of dol Billsdo	13, 882 38, 380 30, 122 1, 535	12, 917 36, 953 28, 822 1, 044	12, 526 36, 526 28, 272 910	12, 691 36, 258 27, 995 837	12, 964 35, 495 27, 357 753	12, 224 34, 824 26, 873 679	12, 966 34, 478 26, 582 683	13, 359 33, 684 25, 978 498	12, 909 34, 421 26, 576 548	13, 844 33, 857 25, 979 486	13, 653 33, 668 25, 961 818	13, 609 33, 746 26, 141 1, 260	7 15, 609 7 34, 259 26, 774 7 2, 093	12, 625 33, 521 26, 101 1, 681
Certificates	910 20, 680 6, 997 8, 258	698 20, 230 6, 850 8, 131	586 20, 103 6, 673 8, 254	708 19, 926 6, 524 8, 263	588 19, 758 6, 258 8, 138	544 19, 600 6, 050 7, 951	358 19, 505 6, 036 7, 896	350 19, 242 5, 888 7, 706	1, 187 19, 123 5, 718 7, 845	953 18, 943 5, 597 7, 878	790 18, 895 5, 458 7, 707	762 18, 840 5, 279 7, 605	703 718, 756 75, 222 77, 485	680 18, 658 5, 082 7, 420
Loans (adjusted), total	48, 356 26, 673 2, 852 1, 271	47, 741 26, 290 2, 625 1, 302	47, 694 26, 346 2, 422 1, 287	49, 373 27, 781 2, 436 1, 292	49, 953 28, 053 2, 412 1, 298	49, 900 27, 784 2, 435	51, 144 28, 845 2, 380 1, 271	50, 925 28, 734 2, 269 1, 255	51, 120 29, 168 1, 948	51, 798 29, 849 1, 930	51, 992 29, 931 1, 975 1, 208	52, 461 30, 407 1, 915 1, 205	7 53, 375 7 31, 137 7 2, 130 1, 208	51, 776 30, 260 1, 689 1, 182
Real-estate loansdododo	8, 147 10, 159	8, 154 10, 197	8, 224 10, 259	8, 341 10, 373	8, 430 10, 618	8, 503 10, 756	8, 606 10, 899	8, 671 10, 864	8, 738 10, 895	8, 794 10, 871	8, 857 10, 900	8, 855 10, 956	r 8, 839 r 11, 069	8, 790 10, 868
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			4. 38 4. 22 4. 40 4. 58	
Discount rate (N, Y, F, R, Bank)doFederal intermediate credit bank loansdoFederal land bank loansdodo	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	3. 00 3. 89 4. 63	
Acceptances, prime, bankers' 90 daysdoCommercial paper, prime, 4-6 monthsdoCall loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.)doYield on U. S. Govt, securities: 3-month billsdodo	2. 43 2. 99 3. 63 2. 564	2. 45 3. 00 3. 63 2. 456	2. 38 3. 00 3. 63 2. 372	2. 38 3. 00 3. 63 2. 310	2. 44 3. 14 3. 94 2. 613	2. 50 3. 27 4. 00 2. 650	2. 45 3. 38 4. 00 2. 527	2. 43 3. 27 4. 00 2. 334	2. 65 3. 28 4. 14 2. 606	2. 88 3. 50 4. 38 2. 850	2. 88 3. 63 4. 38 2. 961	3. 05 3. 63 4. 38 3. 000	3. 35 3. 63 4. 38 3. 230	3, 38 3, 63 4, 38 3, 210
3-5 year taxable issuesdo Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors: New York State savings banksil. of dol U. S. postal savingsdo	2. 83 16, 509 1, 891	2. 74 16, 584 1, 869	2. 65 16, 651 1, 849	2. 83 16, 795 1, 829	3. 11 16, 795 1, 808	3. 04 16, 900 1, 787	2, 87 17, 092 1, 765	2. 97 17, 098 1, 742	3. 36 17, 135 71, 720	3. 43 17, 227 1, 700	3. 29 17, 247 1, 682	3. 49 17, 372 1, 664	3. 65 17, 626 17, 648	3, 40 17, 611 p 1, 621
CONSUMER CREDIT ‡ (Short- and Intermediate-term)	1,001	1,000	1,010	1,023	1,000	1,101	1,100	1, 112	1,120	2,700	1,002	71,001	71,040	7 1,021
Total outstanding, end of mouthmil. of dol	38, 648	37, 848	37, 474	37, 761	38, 222	38, 919	39, 454	39, 478	39, 878	40, 074	40, 196	40, 631	41, 863	
Installment credit, totaldodo	29, 020	28, 886	28, 915	29, 112	29, 419	29, 763	30, 084	30, 297	30, 644	30, 707	30, 811	31, 024	31, 552	
Automobile paper	13, 468 7, 626 1, 670 6, 256	13, 481 7, 487 1, 638 6, 280	13, 574 7, 371 1, 628 6, 342	13, 743 7, 300 1, 631 6, 438	13, 892 7, 337 1, 643 6, 547	14, 059 7, 401 1, 677 6, 626	14, 255 7, 417 1, 700 6, 712	14, 381 7, 421 1, 710 6, 785	14, 530 7, 493 1, 734 6, 887	14, 533 7, 497 1, 758 6, 919	14, 478 7, 601 1, 781 6, 951	14, 449 7, 752 1, 797 7, 026	14, 436 8, 139 1, 793 7, 184	

^{&#}x27;Revised. * Preliminary.
of Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.
2 Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.
2 Includes data not shown separately.
3 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 loans 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	1955						19	56				·		1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	FINA	NCE-	-Cont	inued								
CONSUMER CREDIT;—Continued (Short- and Intermediate-term)														
Total outstanding, end of month—Continued Installment credit, total—Continued											ļ			
By type of holder: Financial institutions, total mil. of dol. Commercial banks do	24, 441 10, 601	24, 447 10, 618	24, 587 10, 668	24, 870 10, 796	25, 208 11, 009	25, 528 11, 170	25, 963 11, 394	26, 193 11, 476	26, 475 11, 548	26, 551 11, 548	26, 635 11, 606	r 26, 846 11, 634	27, 038 11, 682	
Sales-finance companies do Credit unions do	8, 443 1, 680	8, 436 1, 668	8, 460 1, 697	8, 526 1, 732	8, 575 1, 767	8, 641 1, 806	8, 765 1, 848	8, 849 1, 880	8, 953 1, 933	8, 989 1, 960	8, 973 1, 994	r 9, 075 2, 021	9, 100 2, 048	
Consumer finance companies do	2, 656 1, 061	2, 670 1, 055	2, 701 1, 061	2, 739 1, 077	2,773 1,084	2, 805 1, 106	2, 845 1, 111	2, 880 1, 108	2, 920 1, 121	2, 924 1, 130	2, 938 1, 124	2, 961 1, 155	3, 049 1, 159	
Retail outlets, total do Department stores do	4, 579 1, 511	4, 439 1, 471	4, 328 1, 436	4, 242 1, 377	4, 211 1, 380	4, 235 1, 389	4, 121 1, 247	4, 104 1, 239	4, 169 1, 286	4, 156 1, 269	4, 176 1, 269	7 4, 178 7 1, 230	4, 514 1, 407	
Furniture stores doAutomobile dealers do	1,052 535	1,018 535	1,001 538	984 544	974 548	971 554	973 562	967 568	973 575	970 576	974 574	988 573	1,020 572	
Other do do Noninstallment credit, total do do	1, 481 9, 628	1, 415 8, 962	1, 353 8, 559	1, 337 8, 649	1,309 8,803	1,321 9,156	1, 339 9, 370	1, 330 9, 181	1, 335 9, 234	9, 367	1, 359 9, 385	1, 387 9, 607	1, 515	
Single-payment loans do Charge accounts do	2, 992	2, 920	2, 932	3, 050	3, 094	3, 258	3, 335	3, 261	3, 295	3, 361	3, 310	3, 401	3, 421	
Charge accounts do Service credit do By type of holder:	4, 544 2, 092	3, 961 2, 081	3, 530 2, 097	3, 469 2, 130	3, 531 2, 178	3, 701 2, 197	3, 804 2, 231	3, 674 2, 246	3, 696 2, 243	3, 780 2, 226	3, 875 2, 200	4, 029 2, 177	4, 702 2, 188	
Financial institutions do Retail outlets do	2, 992 4, 544	2, 920 3, 961	2, 932 3, 530	3, 050 3, 469	3, 094 3, 531	3, 258 3, 701	3, 335 3, 804	3, 261 3, 674	3, 295 3, 696	3, 361 3, 780	3, 310 3, 875	3, 401 4, 029	3, 421 4, 702	
Service creditdodo	2,092	2, 081	2, 097	2, 130	2, 178	2, 197	2, 231	2, 246	2, 243	2, 226	2, 200	2, 177	2, 188	
Unadjusted: Extended, totaldodo	3, 785	2, 885	2, 918	3, 305	3, 329	3, 470	3, 390	3, 316	3, 504	2, 981	3, 382	3, 387	3, 735	
Automobile paperdodododo	1, 303 1, 282 1, 200	1, 192 760 933	1, 236 731 951	1,378 821 1,106	1,345 894 1,090	1, 407 949 1, 114	1, 391 883 1, 116	1, 337 872 1, 107	1,393 952 1,159	1, 150 840 991	1, 284 1, 010 1, 083	1, 225 1, 037 1, 125	1, 195 1, 266 1, 274	
Repaid, totaldo	3, 034	3, 019	2, 889	3, 108	3,022	3, 126	3, 069	3, 103	3, 157	2, 918	3, 278	3, 174	3, 207	
Automobile paperdo. Other consumer-goods paperdo: All otherdo	1, 161 825 1, 048	1, 179 899 941	1, 143 847 899	1, 209 892 1, 007	1, 196 857 969	1, 240 885 1, 001	1, 195 867 1, 007	1, 211 868 1, 024	1, 244 880 1, 033	1, 147 836 935	1, 339 906 1, 033	1, 254 886 1, 034	1, 208 879 1, 016	
Adjusted: Extended, totaldodo	3, 315	3, 441	3, 324	3, 174	3, 409	3, 264	3, 058	3, 302	3,358	3, 160	3, 370	7 3, 453	3, 368	
Automobile paperdo. Other consumer-goods paperdo. All otherdo	1,389 904 1,022	1,456 927 1,058	1,396 883 1,045	1, 284 859 1, 031	1,330 968 1,111	1, 256 932 1, 076	1, 181 841 1, 036	1, 252 927 1, 123	1, 264 952 1, 142	1, 198 883 1, 079	1, 315 942 1, 113	7 1, 354 973 7 1, 126	1, 311 939 1, 118	
Repaid, totaldodo	2, 918	3, 109	2, 948	2, 888	3, 145	3, 063	3,009	3, 160	3, 147	3, 087	3, 183	73, 160	3, 185	
Automobile paperdo Other consumer-goods paperdo All otherdo	1, 143 833 942	1, 245 887 977	1, 184 821 943	1, 130 822 936	1, 258 870 1, 017	1, 226 858 979	1, 158 869 982	1, 229 890 1, 041	1, 214 891 1, 042	1, 185 893 1, 009	1, 284 883 1, 016	r 1, 231 r 904 r 1, 025	1, 236 918 1, 031	
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE									-, -, -, -	1,000	1,020	1,020		
Budget receipts and expenditures: Receipts, totalmil. of dol	5, 337	4, 915	7, 158	12, 499	5, 562	7, 107	12, 598	3, 927	5, 959	6, 897	3, 660	5, 705	5, 898	
Receipts, net do	4, 889 56	4, 684 59	6, 195 57	11, 313 59	4, 082 59	5, 050 63	11, 601 57	3, 485 63	4, 954 64	6, 218 60	3, 184 75	4, 818 63	5, 412 59	
Income and employment taxes	3, 962 879 440	3, 727 853 275	5, 959 944 198	11, 344 963 133	4, 461 894 147	5, 780 1, 014 251	11, 255 967 319	2, 601 970 292	4,772 1,030 93	5, 846 869 122	2, 185 1, 149 250	4, 478 1, 014 150	4, 570 894 374	
Expenditures, totaldo	5, 651	5, 274	4, 950	5, 399	5, 387	5, 467	6, 937	5, 542	5, 902	4, 918	5, 995	5, 726	5, 718	
Interest on public debt	595 406 3, 451	625 401 3, 005	553 398 3, 214	559 400 3, 284	565 406 3, 232	561 432 3, 433	602 P 405 P 4, 455	627 9 368 9 2, 951	567 2 383 2 3 580	570 • 345 • 3, 153	582 • 401 • 3. 778	580 • 412 • 3, 536	631 • 410 • 3, 571	
All other expenditures do	1, 199	1, 243	786	1, 156	1, 185	1, 040	₽ 1, 475	p 1, 595	p 1, 371	» 850	p 1, 234	p 1, 199	₽ 1, 106	
Public debt and guaranteed obligations: Gross debt (direct), end of month, totaldodododo	280, 769 277, 799	280, 049 277, 170	280, 108 277, 295	276, 345 273, 481	275, 789 273, 078	276, 729 273, 977	272, 751 269, 883	272, 645 269, 972	275, 565 272, 959	274, 261 271, 660	275, 283 272, 720	277, 017 274, 471	276, 628 274, 219	276, 22 5 273, 695
Public issues do do	233, 873 43, 926	233, 584 43, 585	233, 607 43, 688	229, 746 43, 736	229, 689 43, 389	229, 637 44, 339	224, 769 45, 114	224, 618 45, 353	226, 905 46, 054	225, 827 45, 834	227, 238 45, 482	228, 749 45, 722	228, 581 45, 639	228, 36 45, 33
Noninterest bearing do. Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government, end of month mil. of dol.	2, 970	2, 879 53	2, 814 58	2, 863 59	2, 711	2, 752 62	2, 868 74	2, 674	2,606	2, 601	2, 563	2, 546 94	2, 408	2, 53
U. S. Savings bonds: Amount outstanding, end of month	58, 548	58, 193	58, 166	58, 169	58, 137	58, 110	57,857	57, 717	57, 661	57, 583	57, 439	57, 231	57, 018	56, 570
Sales, series E through K do	466 545	1, 126	544 660	518 604	453 571	451 571	437 815	484 749	436 582	355 523	414 644	389 692	390 728	1, 076
Federal business-type activities, end of quarter:† Assets, except interagency, totalmil. of dol	45, 303			1 58, 485			1 78, 677							
Loans receivable, total (less reserves) do To aid agriculture do To aid homeowners do	20, 238 6, 715 3, 205			20, 580 7, 377 3, 230			19, 871 6, 756 3, 333		1					
Foreign loans	7, 988 2, 598			8, 106 2, 131			8, 172 2, 208							
Commodities, supplies, and materialsdo U. S. Government securitiesdo	4, 356 3, 236			14, 119 3, 677			21, 812 3, 719							
Other securities and investmentsdododododo	3, 414 7, 822			3, 637 8, 056			3, 695 17, 463							
All other assetsdo Liabilities, except interagency, totaldo	6, 238 5, 125	1		8, 417										
Bonds, notes, and debentures do Other liat ilities do	2, 423 2, 703			2, 470 3, 729			2, 656 3, 584							
Privately owned interest do U. S. Government interest do	596	l		1 651	1		1 1980				1	l		

^{*}Revised. **Preliminary. 1 See note market "†".

† 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. Moreover, the 1956 data for the 1st and 2d quarters are not directly comparable, since those for the 2d quarter cover additional activities. 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.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955						19	56				,		195
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Jan ar
	·	············	FINA	NCE-	-Cont	inued	-	•				<u></u>	·	
LIFE INSURANCE														
nstitute of Life Insurance: Assets, total, all U. S. life insurance companies				i								<u> </u>		
mil. of dol_ Bonds (book value), domestic and foreign, total		90, 842	91, 240	91, 543	92, 025	92, 478	92, 876	93, 580	93, 992	94, 411	94, 869	95, 274		
U. S. Governmentdodo	8, 546	47, 967 8, 393	48, 036 8, 236	48, 008 8, 045	48, 164 8, 085	48, 212 7, 986	48, 279 7, 921	48, 594 7, 886	48, 665 7, 778	48, 799 7, 805	48, 970 7, 850	7 740		1
State, county, municipal (U. S.) do Public utility (U. S.) do Railroad (U. S.) do do	. • 13, 533 :	2, 125 13, 579 3, 840	2, 144 13, 614 3, 849	2, 153 13, 618 3, 873	2, 153 13, 653 3, 852	2, 140 13, 707 3, 850	2, 148 13, 762 3, 854	2, 191 13, 835 3, 853	2, 206 13, 903 3, 853	2, 213 13, 905 3, 850	2, 218 13, 914 3, 845	1.3.903		
Industrial and miscellaneous (U. S.)do	17, 292	17, 522	17, 680	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_Preferred (U. S.)do	a 2, 923 a 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 1, 727	2, 998 1, 724	2, 968 1, 700	2, 962 1, 700	2, 970 1, 701		
Common (U. S.)	a 1, 192 a 29, 433	1, 199 29, 800	1, 210 30, 102	1, 729 1, 237 30, 383	1, 729 1, 239 30, 651	1, 723 1, 237 30, 991	1, 726 1, 226 31, 284	1, 254 1, 254 31, 612	1, 260 31, 897	1, 700 1, 253 32, 111	1, 700 1, 247 32, 399	1, 701 1, 254 32, 709		1
Nonfarm do Real estate do	_ 4 27, 166	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 notesdodo	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 assetsdo lie Insurance Agency Management Association:	3 , 069	3, 103	3, 187	3, 181	3, 174	3, 184	3, 189	3, 175	3, 221	3, 268	3, 206	3, 207		
Insurance written (new paid-for insurance): Value, estimated total mil. of dol. Group and wholesale do dol.	5, 833 2, 265	3, 726 850	3, 686 596	4, 589 1, 025	4, 188 847	4, 543 1, 014	4, 344 915	4, 251 931	4, 544 1, 160	4, 140 981	4, 792 963	4, 742 863	7, 062 2, 726	
Industrial do Ordinary total⊕ do	489	437 2, 439	510 2, 580	571 2, 993	512 2, 829	581 2, 948	538 2,891	503 2, 817	526 2, 858	525 2, 634	549 3, 280	512 3, 367	536 3, 800	
New England do do do	192	168 586	179 607	196 698	176 630	195 646	189 673	184 637	182 618	171 598	213 789	215 838	224 919	
East North Central do West North Central do	665	535 194	562 200	651 235	608 216	628 226	600 225	599 221	622 235	572 209	701 258	732 260	816 310	
South Atlantic do East South Central do	363 129 292	285 104 222	314 111	366 132 274	365 132	363 126 295	361 124	349 122	353 125	321 119 241	403 139	412 145	152	
West South Central do Mountain do Pacific do	136	89 262	238 92 285	113 339	274 106 330	119 351	275 111 334	256 107 341	263 113 347	105 299	290 119 369	281 114 370	332 160 445	
stitute of Life Insurance: Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, esti-	-		200		330	001	001	011	011	200	000		449	
mated total mil. of dol. Death benefits do	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		1
Matured endowmentsdodododo	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 9. 3	45. 9 8. 8	57. 7 9. 9	56, 3		
Disability payments do Annuity payments do Surrender values do	38. 2 78. 8 163. 0	54. 4 76. 9 117. 1	40. 7 76. 8 80. 0	40. 0 83. 7 112. 3	41. 6 85. 2 83. 9	41. 7 86. 4 99. 6	41. 5 81. 0	43.8 79.1	41. 9 84. 1	38. 8 73. 1	45, 5 95, 8	86.0		1 .
Policy dividends do de la Policy dividends do de la Policy dividends de la Policy dividends de la Policy de l	1	i '	50.0	2, 284. 5		99. 6	96. 2 2, 243. 3	81,7	89. 6	86. 6 2, 259. 6	84. 5	1		1
Accident and health do Annuities do	348.0			328. 9 277. 7			357.3 247.5							
Group do Industrial do	253. 2 277. 2			253. 1 245. 9			238. 5 213. 9			249. 7 209. 2				l
MONETARY STATISTICS	1, 246. 2			1, 178. 8			1, 186. 1			1, 175. 1				
old and silver:														
Gold: Monetary stock, U. S. (end of mo.)mil. of dol. Net release from earmark§dodo	21, 690 —23, 8	21, 693 —8, 2	21, 695 15, 7	21, 716 -2. 9	21, 743 16, 9	21, 772 1. 8	21, 799 29. 9	21, 830 43. 9	21, 858 43. 2	21, 884 86. 9	21, 910 -34. 3	21, 910 105, 7	21, 949	
Exports thous of dol. Imports do	591	307 11,743	108 18, 704	843 12, 282	491 10, 390	611 25, 949	360 18, 767	421 5, 262	94 4, 804	22, 096 4, 0 91	250 4,845	238 12, 740	51, 2 353 3, 090	
Production, reported monthly total Qdodo	70, 500 45, 500	71, 200 46, 300	68, 900 45, 600	74, 900 49, 900	73, 900 49, 900	52, 100	52, 200	52, 800	53, 400	52, 200		12, 110	0,000	
United Statesdodo	13, 300 5, 000	13,000 4,800	12, 400 4, 600	13, 500 5, 000	12, 900 4, 700	13, 100 5, 400	13, 400 5, 100	12, 300 5, 900	12, 300 6, 300	12, 400 6, 000	12, 900	12, 900 5, 600		
Silver: Exportsdodo	721 6, 736	354 4, 208	130 5, 325	216 8, 970	422 13, 388	429 13, 985	281 10, 695	272 11, 647	215 11, 723	600 16, 743	968 14, 081	1, 329 9, 435	272 8, 869	
Imports do Price at New York dol, per fine oz Production:	. 905	. 904	. 909	. 911	. 909	. 908	. 905	. 901	. 906	. 908	. 912	. 914	. 914	
Canada⊙thous, of fine oz.	4,347	2, 281 3, 718	2, 094 3, 701	2, 297 3, 241	1, 759 3, 446	2, 463 3, 977	2. 494 3, 032	2, 267 3, 632	2, 315 4, 124	2, 518 3, 520	2,379 3,906	2, 430		
United States do oney supply (end of month): Currency in given letter mil of del	3, 180	3, 249	3, 615 30, 163	3, 790	2, 898 30, 210	2, 905 30, 513	2, 501 30, 715	3, 828 30, 604	3, 035 30, 757	2, 828 30, 768	3, 454	2, 886 31, 424	3, 168 31, 790	1
Currency in circulation mil. of dol. Deposits and currency, total do Foreign banks deposits, net do	3, 167	221,000 3, 100	219,900 3,000	221,600 3,000	221,200 3,000	221, 200 3, 000	223,585 3, 115	p 221,400 p 3, 100	#223, 000 # 3, 100	P224, 000 P 3, 200	p 224, 800	p226, 900 p 3, 400	#229, 800 #3, 400	
U. S. Government balancesdo	5, 199	3, 600	5, 400	7,800	5, 800	7,000	6, 827	₽ 5, 000	₽ 7, 100	p 6, 800	₽ 5, 100	» 6, 500	₽ 5, 500	
Deposits (adjusted) and currency, total do Demand deposits, adjusted do do Demand deposits adjusted do	109, 914	214, 400 108, 900	211,600 105,600	210,800 104,400 70,200	212,400 106,100	211, 200 104, 200	104,744	P 213,300 P 105,200	p 104, 500		p107, 400	p108, 200		
Time deposits, adjusted	. 28, 285	78, 400 - 27, 100	78, 800 27, 200	79, 300 27, 200	79, 300 27, 000	79, 600 27, 400	80, 615 28, 284	p 80, 700 p 27, 400	№ 80, 900 № 27, 500	№ 81, 300 № 27, 400	^p 81, 500 ^p 27, 700	≥ 80, 900 ≥ 28, 000	₽ 81, 900 ₽ 28, 400	
U. S. Government, annual rate: New York City ratio of debits to denosits	51.3	45.7	41.1	47. 2	45, 4	46.0	47.0	45.9	44. 4	44.8	45. 2	48. 3	51, 8	
other centers 4 do 337 other reporting centers 4 do	28. 1 21. 6	29. 5 21. 7	27. 5 21. 0	29. 7 20. 8	30. 1 21. 5	28.7 21.7	28. 9 21. 6	29. 6 22. 4	27. 4 21. 3	27. 4 22. 0		31.0		
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY)														
anufacturing corporations (Fed. Trade and SEC). Net profit after taxes, all industries mil. of dol.	4, 151			3, 850			14 175			19 640				
Not profit after taxes, all industries fill, of dot. Food and kindred products do. Textile mill products do.	_ 240			3, 850 234 110			1 4, 175 293 71			13, 646 313 82		.		1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture mil. of dol.	49								}	1	1	i	i	1
Paper and allied products do Revised. Preliminary. See note marked	166	I	l			1				157				l

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

ORevisions for insurance written for January-August 1954 are shown in the December 1955 Survey; those for January-August 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 (—).
If 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 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.
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The term "adjusted" denotes exclusion of eash items reporte

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955						19	56						1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	<u> </u>	·'	FINA	NCE-	-Cont	inued				<u></u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS—Continued														
Manufacturing corporations†—Continued Net profit after taxes—Continued Chemicals and allied products	459 788 138 213 386 142 305 190			442 639 135 241 376 146 321 163 96 400 334			456 657 195 245 392 170 425 190 125 313 400			414 669 185 194 156 167 365 187 105 166 427				
Dividends paid (cash), all industriesdo Electric utilities, net profit after taxes (Fed. Res.) mil. of dol Railways and telephone cos. (see pp. S-23 and S-24).	2, 389 326			1, 667 374			1, 733 321			1, 676 302			}	
Commercial and Financial Chronicle: Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding) mil. of dol. New capital and refunding) mil. of dol. Refunding, total dol. Refunding, State, etc. dol. Refunding, total dol. Rederal agencies. dol. Municipal, State, etc. dol. By type of security: Bonds and notes, total dol. Common stock dol. Proferred stock dol. Proferred stock dol. Refunding total dol. Refunding total dol. Refunding total dol. Refunding total dol. R	1, 331 1, 202 1, 143 719 0 424 459 129 113 45 64 4 1, 913 1, 767 39 980 347 52 275 52 39 103 980 466 415 964 415 964	1, 300 1, 013 1, 001 456 146 398 12 287 287 49 234 4 1, 710 1, 619 73 19 621 210 13 66 61 19 3 2267 1, 089 645 407 611 496 178 83 317 32 32 49 645 407	1, 330 1, 194 1, 180 532 32 30 6118 14 136 28 90 18 1, 731 478 139 128 744 226 23 200 31 37 196 6 1, 253 200 730 6 1, 253 200 31 37 730 47 88 82 84 74 74 74 74 74 74 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75						1, 508 1, 365 565 92 50 708 220 81 1157 222 84 110 800 436 213 695 563 386 177 25 107					
Short-term do SECURITY MARKETS	148, 913	196, 298	357, 195	248, 649	124, 807	252, 071	175, 825	194, 625		178, 780	293, 244			
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts)														
Cash on hand and in banks mil, of dol Customers' debit balances (net) do Customers' free credit balances do Money borrowed do Bonds	331 2, 830 889 2, 345	2, 822 905 2, 170	2, 774 913 2, 189	2, 817 960 2, 177	2, 821 896 2, 189	2, 847 870 2, 228	322 2, 811 837 2, 266	2, 843 858 2, 242	2, 819 872 2, 086	2, 816 866 2, 113	2, 784 835 , 2, 131	2, 817 822 2, 114	2, 856 880 2, 178	1
Prices: Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.), totals	97. 08 97. 37 78. 91 112. 4 119. 8 95. 07	98. 00 98. 31 78. 79 113. 3 121. 3 95. 40	97. 82 98. 08 79. 52 113. 9 122. 4 95. 94	96. 32 96. 56 79. 36 113. 2 120. 3 94. 88	95, 50 95, 74 79, 14 111, 2 116, 9 92, 86	96. 48 96. 75 78. 23 110. 6 117. 3 94. 40	96. 39 96. 65 78. 79 110. 5 119. 2 95. 03	95. 22 95. 46 78 92 110. 2 118. 6 93. 94	93, 86 94, 10 77, 61 108, 4 116, 0 91, 81	93, 52 93, 76 77, 46 105, 8 113, 8 91, 43	93. 09 93. 33 77. 35 105. 2 112. 8 91. 53	92. 14 92. 42 75. 09 103. 7 109. 0 90. 22	91, 59 91, 91 71, 94 102, 8 108, 1 88, 74	1
Sales: Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds: All registered exchanges: Market valuethous, of dol. Face valuedo. New York Stock Exchange: Market valuedo. Face valuedo.	95, 283 95, 692 93, 795 93, 748	104, 729 105, 143 103, 410 103, 482	109, 660 105, 230 108, 284 103, 480	120, 682 121, 514 119, 104 117, 469	110, 399 114, 574 109, 126 112, 538	107, 082 101, 703	81, 717 84, 454 80, 522 83, 100	82, 893 83, 216 81, 261 81, 480	99, 228	86, 568 86, 673 85, 561 85, 454	83, 606 89, 818 82, 292 88, 320	96, 407 101, 520 95, 082 100, 010	144, 608 152, 555 143, 305 150, 956	

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.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955						. 1	956						190
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Jan ar
	<u>' </u>		FINA	ANCE-	-Cont	inued	<u></u>	!	!	<u>'</u>	! <u>.</u>			<u>.</u>
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued														Ī
Bonds—Continued												1		1
Sales—Continued New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped														
sales, face value, totals thous. of dol. U. S. Government do	80, 651	94, 044 0	82, 279	99, 987 15	98, 379 200	91, 8 34	68, 081 0	73, 126 0	79, 790	73, 740 0	76, 880 6	105, 810 29	124, 985 103	
Other than U. S. Government, totals do Domestic do	80, 651 75, 662	94, 044 89, 448	82, 279 78, 371	99, 972 94, 882	98, 179 93, 046	91, 834 87, 154	68, 081 63, 020	73, 126	79, 790 75, 647	73, 740 70, 081	76, 874 72, 011	105, 781 100, 601	124, 882 120, 353	
Foreign do Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.: Market value, total, all issues mil. of dol.	4, 986	4, 560	3, 886	5, 051	5, 134	4, 676	5, 061	68, 090 5, 036	4, 133	3, 659	4, 863	5, 180	4, 525	
Market value, total, all issuesmil. of doldo	104, 750 102, 701	105, 598 103, 572	105, 444 103, 510	103, 832 101, 920	102, 899 100, 995	104, 115 102, 227	104, 289 102, 394	103, 137 101, 239	101, 566 99, 703	100, 588 98, 728	100, 291 98, 510	99, 382 97, 663	99, 022 97, 358	
Foreigndododo	1,399 107,898	1,371 107,752	1, 286 107, 799	1, 275 107, 800	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	1, 159 108, 109	
Domestic do Foreign do	105, 471 1, 772	105, 357 1, 740	105, 536 1, 618	105, 548 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	105, 929 1, 611	
Zields: Domestic corporate (Moody's)percent	3. 33	3.30	3. 28	3.30	3. 41	3. 46	3. 46	3. 50	3. 62	3.75	3.82	3.90	3.99	
By ratings:	3.15	3.11	3.08	3.10	3.24	3. 28	3. 26	3. 28	3.43	3. 56	3. 59	3, 69	3.75	
Aaa	3. 22 3. 33	3. 19 3. 30	3. 16 3. 28	3. 18 3. 30	3.30 3.41	3. 34 3. 47	3. 35 3. 48	3. 39 3. 52	3. 50 3. 63	3. 63 3. 73	3. 69 3. 81	3.76 3.90	3.85 3.98	ŀ
Baadodo	3.62	3, 60	3, 58	3.60	3.68	3.73	3. 76	3.80	3.93	4. 07	4. 17	4. 24	4.37	
Industrial do Public utility do	3. 26 3. 31	3. 23 3. 28	3. 20 3. 26	3. 24 3. 27	3. 37 3. 38	3.40 3.44	3. 39 3. 44	3. 42 3. 48	3. 55 3. 60	3. 68 3. 73	3. 75 3. 82	3. 82 3. 86	3, 95 3, 93	
Railroad do Domestic municipal:	3. 42 2. 58	3. 40 2. 48	3. 37 2. 49	3. 37 2. 64	3. 47 2. 76	3. 53 2, 62	3. 56 2. 56	3. 59 2. 71	3. 72	3.83	3.89	4.01	4.08	l
Bond Buyer (20 bonds) do. Standard and Poor's Corp. (15 bonds) do. U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable do.	2. 38 2. 71 2. 88	2. 48 2. 64 2. 86	2. 49 2. 58 2. 82	2. 69 2. 90	2. 76 2. 88 3. 05	2, 62 2, 86 2, 93	2. 56 2. 75 2. 89	2. 71 2. 78 2. 97	2. 90 2. 94 3. 15	2, 90 3, 07 3, 19	3. 08 3. 14 3. 18	3.38	3, 44 3, 43	
Stocks	2.00	2.00	2.02	2. 90	3.00	2.90	2.00	2. 31	3. 15	5. 19	3. 18	· 3.30	3, 43	
Cash dividend payments publicly reported:	1		ļ											
Total dividend paymentsmil. of dol.	2, 418. 7 265. 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, 7	
Finance do Manufacturing do Mining do	1, 547. 0 230. 5	269. 5 9. 7	98.1 3.6	1,088.5 115.0	248. 3 9. 2	130. 1 2. 1	1, 078. 3 128. 7	254.1 8.0	122. 9 3. 3	1, 080. 9 117. 9	269, 6 9, 5	127. 6 6. 4	1, 372. 9 217. 0	
Public utilities:	42. 1	136.5	1.5	41.1	138.8	1. 2	41.0	140. 5	1.2	40. 9	140.5	1.2	45, 3	
Communications do Electric and gas do Railroad do Trade do	126. 4 117. 4	87.0 40.1	75. 2 12. 4	120.3 68.5	92. 9 23. 6	75. 8 7. 2	122. 8 66. 0	94. 7 16. 6	76. 3 6. 5	120. 3 59. 9	96. 1 19. 3	78.0 3.4	130. 3 91. 5	
Miscellaneous	51.3 38.2	91. 5 9. 9	18.1 4.4	42.3 28.7	61. 3 7. 4	9. 4 6. 2	50.4 27.0	61. 7 8. 3	10.3 8.0	42. 3 23. 9	61. 9 10. 3	10. 7 7. 4	55. 8 36. 9	
Dividend rates, prices, yields, and earnings, common stocks (Moody's):														
Dividends per share, annual rate (200 stocks). dollars Industrial (125 stocks)	5. 21 5. 71	5. 22 5. 72	5. 24 5. 72	5, 25 5, 73	5. 27 5. 76	5. 28 5. 77	5. 29 5. 77	5. 35 5. 85 2. 32	5, 35 5, 85	5. 36 5. 86	5. 39 5. 89	5. 38 5. 88	5. 39 5. 88	
Railroad (25 Stocks)	2. 27 3. 79	2. 27 3. 86	2, 28 3, 86	2. 32 3. 86	2. 32 3. 89	2. 32 3. 93	2, 32 3, 93	3.93	2. 32 3. 97	2. 32 3. 97	2. 33 3. 98	2. 37 4. 05	2.37 4.06	
Bank (15 stocks)dodododo	3. 34 3. 63	3. 34 3. 65	3. 34 3. 87	3. 36 3. 87	3. 36 3. 87	3. 36 3. 87	3. 36 4. 01	3. 36 4. 01	3. 39 4. 01	3. 39 4. 01	3. 45 4. 01	3. 45 4. 01	3. 54 3. 99	
Price per share, end of month (200 stocks) 9do	128, 03 145, 67	123, 96 140, 11	128, 19 145, 53	136, 18 155, 90	136, 10 156, 14	127. 77 145. 40	131, 94 151, 11	138. 29 158. 98	133, 20 152, 72	126, 56 145, 06	127.34	126. 44	130, 66 150, 74	1
Price per share, end of month (200 stocks) 9do Industrial (125 stocks)do Public utility (24 stocks)dododododododododododododododododo	49. 35 72. 29	49. 10 70. 76	49. 66 71. 45	51.38 76.94	49. 74 78. 32	49. 10 72. 61	49.55	51. 98 74. 92	50. 36 70. 22	48. 42 66. 92	146, 17 48, 46 68, 22	145. 04 48. 72 67. 24	48. 96 67. 59	'
	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	İ
Yield (200 stocks) percent Industrial (125 stocks) do Public utility (24 stocks) do	3. 92 4. 60	4.08 4.62	3.93 4.59	3. 68 4. 52	3.69 4.66	3. 97 4. 73	3.82 4.68	3.68 4.46	3. 83 4. 61	4. 04 4. 79	4. 03 4. 81	4. 05 4. 86	3, 90 4, 84	
Public utility (24 stocks)do	5. 24 4. 23	5. 46 4. 40	5. 40 4. 41	5. 02 4. 36	4. 97 4. 35 2. 89	5.41 4.52	5. 35 4. 41	5. 25 4. 25 3. 05	5. 65 4. 24	5. 93 4. 17	5. 83 4. 23	6. 02 4. 37	6.01	
Bank (15 stocks) dododo	2. 69	2.84	2.87	2. 72	2, 89	3.07	3. 19	3.05	3. 20	3. 34	3. 22	3.30	3.28	
Earnings per share (at annual rate), quarterly: Industrial (125 stocks)dollars	11.60			10.90			10.65			p 8. 80				١
Public utility (24 stocks) do Railroad (25 stocks) do	3. 21 9. 06			3. 27 6. 27			3. 32 9. 03			р 3. 37 р 8. 03				1.
Railroad (25 stocks) do_ Dividend yields, preferred stocks, 14 high-grade (Standard and Poor's Corp.) percent_ Prices:	4.05	4.03	3, 99	4.01	4.15	4. 22	4. 17	4.16	4. 24	4. 39	4. 42	4. 56	4. 63	1
Dow-Jones & Co., Inc. (65 stocks)dol. per sharedododo	172.36 484.58	168. 18 474. 75	168. 93 475. 52	176, 71 502, 67	180. 80 511. 04	177. 74 495. 20	173, 76 485, 33	180. 77 509. 76	180.38 511.69	173. 96 495. 01	171. 12 483. 80	169. 73 479. 34	172. 41 492. 01	1
Public utility (15 stocks) do		63. 60 157. 94	65.00 157.96	67. 05 167. 71	66. 20 172. 87	65, 69 173, 33	66. 24 165. 97	69. 70 168. 35	70.00 165.00	67. 67 157. 98	66. 08 158. 96	66. 71 155. 81	67. 61 154. 41	,
Railroad (20 stocks)doStandard and Poor's Corporation: Industrial, public utility, and railroad:											10	100.01		
Industrial total (420 stocks) Q do	327. 0 376. 8	322. 9 371. 7	324. 4 372. 8	346. 7 401. 3	351, I 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. 6 397. 6	
Capital goods (128 stocks) do	379. 0 284. 2	373. 0 275. 8	372. 7 272. 6	403.8 286.5	406. 2 280. 9	394. I 271. 1	390. 9 271. 5	414. 8 283. 7	419.4 284.1	404.3 278.6	396. 5 275. 2	393. 6 268. 7	404. 3 266. 9	
Public utility (40 stocks)dodo	153, 2 257, 7	152. 9 249. 4	155.4 249.6	158. 6 264. 9	156. 2 270. 5	154.5 269.1	154. 4 257. 2	157. 4 259. 9	159. 0 253. 9	154.7 240.1	151.0 241.2	152.1 237.7	151. 2 236. 2	1
Banks, N. Y. C. (12 stocks)do Fire insurance (16 stocks)do Bales (Securities and Exchange Commission):	162. 5 315. 0	160. 9 308. 1	155, 5 307, 4	159, 5 332, 5	160. 4 321. 0	156. 3 300. 6	158.3 294.8	161. 8 298. 0	164. 3 297. 4	168. 7 279. 8	170. 6 280. 4	167. 2 280. 2	165. 7 271. 7	
Total on all registered exchanges:	}			0.202	0	0.015		0.000						
Market valuemil. of dol_ Shares soldthousands_	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, 642 96, 107	
On New York Stock Exchange: Market valuemil. of dol	2, 512	2, 463	2, 181	3, 247	2, 913	2,820	2, 140	2, 434	2, 670	2, 064	2, 247	2, 404	2, 272	
Shares soldthousands_ Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y.	69, 211	62, 227	53, 134	87, 135	73, 888	73, 774	60, 213	68, 752	61, 630	54, 661	62, 299	61, 537	64, 816	1
Times)thousandsthousands		47, 197	46, 401	60, 363	54, 106	53, 230	37, 201	45, 712	44, 532	37, 227	40, 342	43, 550	46, 422	
Market value, all listed sharesmil. of dol_ Number of shares listedmillions_	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 4, 314	221, 160 4, 333	210, 015 4, 380	211,627 4,402	211, 412 4, 420	219, 176 4, 462	

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

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. S-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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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955						1	956						1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Jan- uary
INTERN	ATIO	NAL T	RANS	SACTI	ons (OF TI	HE UI	NITEL	STA	TES				
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (QUARTERLY)‡				1										1
Exports of goods and services, totalmil. of dol.	5, 864			5, 969			7, 023			6, 108				
Military transfers under grants, netdo Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military trans- ectionsOmil, of dol.	ļ			3, 936			1, 093 4, 406	1		4,075			i	ļ -
Income on investments abroad do Other services and military transactions do	789	ļ		598 781		l	633 891			681 905				
Imports of goods and services, totaldodo	4, 658			4, 844		 	5, 053			5, 034				ļ
Merchandise, adjusted Oo do Income on foreign investments in U. S. do Military expenditures do Other services do	145 691			732				1		3, 142 142 640 1, 110				
Balance on goods and servicesdo	1.	Į.		+1, 125	1		+1,970	1		+1,074	1		1	1
Unilateral transfers (net), total	-997 -126			-1, 200 -118 -1, 082			-1,711 -119			-965 -135 -830				
U. S. long- and short-term capital (net), total doPrivatedododododododo	-516 -502			-546 -427 -119			-868 -661 -207			-1,009 -824 -185				
Foreign long- and short-term capital (net)do Gold sales [purchases (-)]do	+223			+610 -12 +23			+553 -103			+798 -163				
FOREIGN TRADE	1 702			7-20			+159			+265				
Indexes														
Exports of U. S. merchandise:‡ Quantity1936-38=100.	273	246	259	304	290	328	325	312	297	295	, 320	292		
Valuedo	572	520 211	552 213	642 212	614 212	692 211	687 211	657 210	618 208	618	674 211	618 212		
Unit value do Imports for consumption: Quantity do	_ 171	179	176	181	165	181	174	177	178	169	192	169		
Value do Unit value do Agricultural products, quantity:	487 284	511 285	505 287	523 289	476 289	522 288	501 287	509 288	508 286	485 288	551 288	487 289		
Exports, U. S. merchandise, total:	(1)													
Unadjusted 1924-29=100 Seasonally adjusted do- Total, excluding cotton:									1	1		-		
Unadjusteddo Seasonally adjusteddo	(1)													
Imports for consumption: Unadjusteddo Seasonally adjusteddo	94 94	115 112	110 109	117 105	97 92	98 101	100 106	110 119	98 104	7 99 7 101	96 96	84 87		
Shipping Weight							100	1.00	101	101	00	01		
Water-borne trade:	8, 489	7, 413	7, 083	7, 835	9, 678	11, 241	11 010	11 105	. 10. 070	0 11 700				
Exports, incl. reexports \$thous. of long tons. General importsdo		10, 830	10, 116	10, 377	10, 658	13, 177	11, 919 12, 813	11, 185 12, 436	13, 866	² 11, 738 ² 12, 383				
Value;														
Exports (mdse.), including reexports, total¶_mil. of dol_ By geographic regions:△		1, 279. 8	1, 358. 6	1, 578. 3	1, 509. 9	1, 699. 9	1, 687. 4	1, 612. 8		1	1	1, 516. 7		
Africa thous, of dol. Asia and Oceania do Europe do	44, 301 219, 081 387, 765	51, 011 179, 316 376, 214	66, 698 187, 970 351, 660	80, 029 239, 232 387, 801	56, 912 229, 938 399, 872	64, 397 254, 032 444, 831	54, 040 247, 888 433, 200	48, 917 235, 461 330, 835	46, 959 230, 911 401, 564	46, 623 224, 719 461, 101	44, 535 276, 778 458, 429	33, 484 230, 302 410, 464		
Northern North Americado	277, 443	264, 528	304, 243	348, 980	352, 808	375, 145	1	306, 108	1	311, 860	368, 217	355, 424		
Southern North Americado South Americado By leading countries:∆ Africa:	162, 955 170, 690	142, 175 132, 842	152, 727 150, 971	174, 236 180, 294	160, 202 142, 414	163, 335 149, 863	169, 658 171, 726	145, 690 151, 974	156, 235 167, 468	148, 297 160, 805	171, 619 168, 852	172, 274		1
Egyptdo Union of South Africado	6, 089 17, 308	5, 770 24, 519	20, 097 23, 186	18, 672 31, 975	10, 230 20, 409	11, 486 22, 552	7, 912 23, 180	6. 513 18, 454	3, 304 19, 785	4, 759 19, 313	2,603 18,798	1, 017 14, 773		
Asia and Oceania: Australia, including New Guineado	16, 833 3, 306	12, 375	14, 511	16, 583	12,079	12,603	13, 395	13, 082	11, 375	19, 173	18, 525	15, 188		
British Malaya	30, 106	3, 191 0 20, 685	4, 035 0 22, 254	4, 744 0 42, 449	4, 122 0 30, 149	4, 936 0 30, 739	3, 841 0 34, 082	2, 761 0 33, 743	3, 717 0 36, 167	4, 169 0 26, 016	3, 548 0 34, 212	2, 663 0 30, 354		1
Japan do Indonesia do Republic of the Philippines do	.) 69, 371	44, 073 7, 826	51, 698 6, 958	59, 535 9, 059	67, 696 8, 907	78, 266 10, 834	72, 530 8, 457	63, 487 11, 173	68, 016 14, 173	64, 728 14, 931	97, 638 15, 820	90, 477 12, 503		
Europe:	į.	22, 172	26, 035	27, 114	26, 401	27, 090	28, 075	24, 594	24, 983	27, 046	28, 931	24, 363		
France do East Germany do West Germany do	. 0	33, 614 14 51, 153	39, 512 0 49, 231	43, 130 18 62, 033	39, 157 51 54, 814	52, 426 39 70, 409	52, 905 47 63, 429	44, 665 113 49, 871	47, 914 0 62, 648	49, 072 0 67, 619	47, 686 64 71, 593	39, 957 96 65, 879		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo	35, 441	40, 439 4	41, 303 1, 243	40, 170 123	37, 120 347	41, 035	38, 524 601	33, 480 285	38, 191	62, 667	51, 444 66	34, 404		
United Kingdomdo North and South America:	81,801	74, 184	59, 219	67, 570	67, 940	65, 989	64, 182	50, 372	62, 413	88, 488	92, 421	87, 484		
Canadado Latin American Republics, total Qdo	277, 430	264, 499 259, 056	287, 793	348, 962 334, 491	352, 785 287, 041	375, 140 295, 516	348, 003 324, 022	306, 103 280, 979	308, 421	311,859	368, 215	355, 418	4	
Argentina do	11,362	8, 070 21, 339	16, 433 25, 475	21, 316 27, 952	14, 475 18, 420	14, 142 19, 860	19, 613 24, 037	19, 251 25, 033	306, 687 21, 451 27, 951	291, 550 16, 712 25, 678	322, 373 16, 747 25, 208	302, 756 17, 138 21, 338		
Chiledo	11,044	7, 966	7, 253	11, 247	9, 371	10, 407	12, 087	13, 633	13, 966	18, 320	16, 487	15, 105		-
Colombia do Cuba do Mexico do	35, 691 43, 886 66, 929	25, 389 37, 560 57, 210	28, 305 39, 463 66, 821	35, 936 51, 988 67, 645	26, 649 38, 995	31, 638 40, 128	33, 217 40, 956	25, 823 33, 439	26, 587 41, 548	25, 999 41, 101	24, 850 47, 649	15, 408 42, 492		
Venezuelado		57, 219 45, 410	66, 821 50, 345	67, 645 57, 860	71, 414 50, 602	71, 183 51, 731	76, 992 54, 955	66, 089 45, 613 ng tons):		58, 754 50, 055	72, 920 58, 365	80, 619 55, 166		[

^{*}Revised. **Preliminary. 1 Revised indexes will be published later. 2 Revisions for September 1985 (thous long tons): Exports, 9,804; imports, 11,057. 1 Revisions for 1 Revis

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955						19	56						1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu
INTERNATION	AL T	RANS	ACTIO	ONS ()F TF	IE UN	HTED	STA'	TES—	Conti	nued	1		1
III III III III III III III III III II		i i							1	OUITE	1	i	<u> </u>	i
FOREIGN TRADE—Continued Value‡—Continued														
xports of U. S. merchandise, totalmil. of dol	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	r 1, 490. 9	1,981.0	
By economic classes:d Crude materials thous, of dol- Crude foodstuffs do	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	261, 477 107, 761		
Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages \(\text{Q} \) do—Semimanufactures \(\text{Q} \) do—Finished manufactures \(\text{Q} \) do—	108, 069 217, 014	89, 135 197, 527	96, 185 215, 776	115, 094 228, 462	87, 086 218, 113	109, 941 231, 922	116, 717 235, 918	97. 572 196, 674	105, 805 199, 218	104, 922 230, 572	120, 614 239, 297	89, 768 219, 074		
Finished inanufactures ♀do By principal commodities: Agricultural products, total⊕do	809, 861 309, 513	757, 564 256, 806	831,690 242,950	957, 062 330, 192	900, 261 313, 341	1,014,977 361, 061	1,003,844 356, 742	1,048,061 277, 148	876, 376 334, 455	819, 849 366, 385	885, 474 426, 398	812, 780		}
Cotton, unmanufactureddodo	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	83, 019		١.,
Grains and preparations do— Packing-house products do— Tobacco and manufactures do—	80, 269 27, 219	76, 310 26, 791 33, 837	74, 129 24, 648 22, 169	116, 003 25, 901 22, 677	103, 308 27, 900 24, 325	122, 539 26, 504 27, 659	127, 985 23, 352	112, 041 22, 392 21, 519	124, 900 21, 661 29, 454	98, 055 23, 386 61, 753	121, 889 25, 162 52, 646	103, 175 20, 747		
	34, 560 1, 084. 2	1,010.1	1, 102, 2	1, 235. 9	1, 183. 7	1, 324. 6	25, 430 1, 316. 9	1, 324. 5	1, 172, 2	1, 139. 7	1, 217. 6			1
Nonagricultural products, total —mil. of dol Automobiles, parts, and accessories thous. of dol	126, 749 97, 116	113, 592 89, 838	136, 255 96, 816	168, 743	132, 338 104, 985	134, 304 106, 751	124, 880 114, 482	127, 193 103, 409	109, 986 105, 319	96, 430 108, 603	104, 193 99, 818	1		1
Chemicals and related products do do Goal and related fuels do Iron and steel-mill products do	46, 207 83, 438	89, 838 46, 510 77, 110	42, 329 83, 924	112, 779 41, 818 91, 120	54, 236 92, 439	60, 749 95, 892	69, 420 89, 213	68, 303 65, 016	80, 566 56, 260	73, 710 85, 797	74, 961 104, 114	69, 761 92, 948		
-	289, 015 9, 424	271, 360 9, 213	294, 198 10, 895	327, 243 13, 730	320, 123 12, 690	353, 182 12, 808	340, 817 12, 089	360, 003 11, 564	298, 951 10, 065	288, 236 8, 623	325, 368 10, 616	272, 571 6, 750		
Machinery, total§⊕ do Agricultural do Tractors, parts, and accessories do Electrical do Metalworking§ do Other industrial do	34, 456 73, 694	30, 671 71, 300	33, 567 74, 179	37, 748 76, 456	37, 884 79, 442	40, 709 92, 039	33, 014 90, 494	28, 745 133, 764	31, 169 78, 110	26, 929 74, 516	32, 745 80, 130	25, 118 70, 485		
Metalworking§dodododododo	20, 269 138, 801	18, 829 129, 241	17, 060 145, 806	19, 791 165, 001	19, 530 157, 667	22, 426 171, 832	20, 517 170, 883	17, 096 156, 717	16, 043 153, 045	18, 558 148, 037	19, 474 170, 285	20, 471		1
Petroleum and productsdo Textiles and manufacturesdo	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	90, 705 48, 658		
eneral imports, totalmil. of dol.	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	r 982. 5	1, 023. 0	
By geographic regions: Africathous. of dol	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	38, 033 152, 781		1
Sin and Oceania	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, 312 110, 883	223, 296 232, 693	288, 417 276, 776	263, 251 250, 091		
South America do South America do By leading countries:	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	198, 779	95, 963 231, 531	104, 445 198, 145	183, 745		
Africa: Egyptdododododododododododododo	3, 348	1,411	3, 551	1,699	842	1,068	919	414	729	449	425	438		
Asia and Oceania: Australia including New Guinea do	10, 993 7, 169	8, 365 15, 128	11, 120 12, 002	8, 944 5, 953	6, 402 3, 751	11, 441	7, 982 12, 626	7, 962 14, 470	12, 929 7, 103	8, 442 11, 047	7, 068 13, 826	6, 841		l
British MalayadoChina, including ManchuriadoIndia and Pakistandodo	18, 155 664	23, 781 1, 006	22, 919 874	23, 225 454	17, 520 193	14, 755	14, 264 104	16, 346 604 18, 050	16, 921	13, 592 599	21, 277 1, 132	138		
Japan dodo	20, 411 38, 156 20, 393	25, 443 50, 305 22, 491	22, 505 36, 718 17, 200	20, 310 39, 628 19, 407	21, 096 44, 223 15, 004	21,002 48,224 14,308	18, 837 43, 685 13, 895	46, 617 11, 311	21, 802 58, 624 12, 186	17, 360 44, 343 13, 237	23, 720 56, 005 15, 782	12, 959 45, 055 17, 439		
Indonesia do Republic of the Philippines do Europe:	11, 345	24, 483	21, 097	25, 756	19,829	23, 895	28, 757	21, 493	23, 917	19,061	19, 281	16, 254		
France do East Germany do West Germany do Go	19, 256 519 33, 569	20, 921 775 38, 909	19,047 742 34,514	19, 548 590 39, 894	19, 409 203 39, 550	18, 827 255 41, 977	17, 638 174 34, 098	20, 096 548 40, 493	20, 914 373 41, 993	14, 984 631 37, 706	22, 901 419 51, 463	21,082 429 44,169		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo	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	18, 344 1, 921	16, 703 855	24, 966 3, 751	19, 434 2, 018		
United Kingdom do North and South America: Canada do	52, 167 226, 908	49, 886 221, 750	57, 140 218, 043	58, 230 222, 179	51, 430 224, 127	67, 887 255, 940	64, 316	58, 732 243, 319	57, 508 267, 212	58, 803 232, 693	72, 018 276, 508	1		1
Latin American Republics, total⊕do	294, 259	314, 594	334,006	355, 597	285, 742	309,073	306, 698	316, 144	1	304, 434 7, 717	272, 221 9, 070			1
Argentina	7, 925 54, 698 20, 509	17, 232 59, 618 10, 663	14, 945 66, 267 14, 765	15, 412 78, 931 23, 151	12, 364 42, 171 24, 084	9, 625 64, 674 21, 806	9, 730 58, 425 23, 632	9, 321 75, 032 16, 943	59,090 16,865	79, 241 19, 253	59, 701 21, 515	47, 909 15, 536		1
Colombia do	43, 653 27, 877 33, 025	33, 852 35, 128	42, 582 44, 215 41, 499	41, 384 45, 470 43, 408	26, 713 44, 565 34, 556	32, 379 48, 519 35, 950	44, 649 43, 439 30, 469	36, 173 40, 646 32, 535	32,066 46,995 25,944	40, 412 36, 493 28, 576	31, 328	18, 664		. 1 :
Mexico do	55, 957	38, 377 56, 506	55, 827	52, 527	54, 114	35, 950 57, 637	56, 497	59, 832	55, 267	56, 704	59, 564	67, 170		
nports for consumption, total mil. of dol. By economic classes: Crude materials thous. of dol.	999. 1 260, 968	1, 048. 6 269, 457	1, 034. 9 263, 127	1, 071. 9 263, 955	976. 9 244, 998	1,069.9 264,084	1, 027. 4 245, 665	1, 044. 9 248, 233	1, 041. 4 262, 083	995. 7 243, 982	1, 130. 5 279, 726	999. 2 235, 524		1
Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo	172, 368 78, 589	181, 590 95, 817	195, 589 96, 021	215, 189 100, 913	144, 605 101, 954	162,001 105,701	174, 997 105, 562	190, 023 100, 038	146, 392 107, 096	181, 028 91, 735	143, 384 100, 869	131, 537 79, 536		
Semimanufactures do By principal commodities:	255, 240 231, 929	254, 004 247, 709	245, 766 234, 365	239, 988 251, 866	237, 042 249, 179	256, 604 281, 531	243, 596 257, 571	236, 081 270, 568	247, 630 278, 191	229, 207 249, 739	285, 899 320, 662	258, 943 293, 655		
Agricultural products, total do	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	304, 311 8, 153	320, 512 6, 748	6, 414	256, 906 6, 103		
Coffeedododododododo	123, 464 3, 907 41, 559	122, 152 5, 269	141, 484 5, 793	159, 628 7, 192	92, 306 6, 708	107, 882 7, 760 27, 363	125, 656 6, 729 23, 108	140, 530 4, 928 24, 704	99, 729 6, 494 22, 981	139, 282 3, 308 25, 661	98, 906 4, 356	93, 869		
Sugar do Wool and mohair, unmanufactured do	18, 919 17, 677	49, 140 39, 082 28, 486	44, 250 42, 789 27, 095	42, 746 44, 523 26, 903	38, 196 39, 020 21, 410	40, 156 22, 829	23, 108 44, 179 16, 960	42, 695 18, 174	46, 321	37, 461 14, 398	32, 835 26, 694 17, 328	14, 861		
onagricultural products, total	678, 747	669,030	655, 173	668, 808	659, 745	737, 258	701, 286	705, 155	737, 079	675, 180	841, 313	742, 289		
Furs and manufacturesdo Nonferrous ores, metals, and manufactures, total thous of dol	15, 145 127, 639	9, 224	9, 067 118, 762	8, 914 112, 670	7, 651 121, 103	7, 547 124, 638	7, 170 121, 883	5, 694 107, 544	4, 939 119, 944	4, 553 113, 206	6, 527 139, 923	115, 183		
Copper include and manufactures do	50 158	28, 393 16, 350	41, 930 18, 459	42, 457 14, 273	48, 276 13, 043	47, 007 12, 456	51, 805 10, 783	39, 480 11, 635	41, 498 13, 121	36, 074 13, 065	51, 117 16, 800	31, 061 15, 568		
Tin, including ore	24, 595 57, 282 107, 461	29, 361 55, 838 105, 804	28, 628 52, 629 97, 225	25, 673 54, 376 105, 516	24, 214 53, 804 95, 855	29, 087 61, 660 106, 894	29, 024 57, 165 102, 406	29, 995 59, 962 110, 425		27, 759 52, 400 104, 179	32, 221 62, 913 121, 702	59, 852		.
Newsprintdo	57, 282 107, 461		52, 629 97, 225	54, 376 105, 516	95, 855	61, 660 106, 894	102, 406	110, 425	60, 289 104, 039	52, 400 104, 179	62, 913 121, 702	59, 852 104, 719		-

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^{*}Revised. *Preliminary. ‡ Revisions for January 1954-July 1955 will be shown later. ¶ See similar note on p. S-21.

**Obata for January-June 1956 are based on classifications in Schedule G and are not entirely comparable with other months.

**Data for semimanufactures reported as "special category, type 1" are included with finished manufactures. Effective with the October 1956 Survey, private relief shipments of food products are included under manufactured foodstuffs rather than under finished manufactures, where they had been reported through 1955.

Excludes data not shown separately.

Excludes data category, type 1" exports.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955						19	56						1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	Aprii	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	TRAN	SPOR	TATI	ON AI	ND CO	MMU	INICA	TION	S		<u> </u>			
TRANSPORTATION														
Airlines														
Operations on scheduled airlines: Miles flown, revenue	48, 500 21, 510 10, 077	47, 988 16, 756 7, 145	44, 500 16, 108 7, 181	49, 081 18, 766 6, 739	50, 204 16, 702 7, 216	52, 625 18, 560 7, 742	52, 823 19, 083 7, 179	54, 891 18, 069 6, 810	55, 582 22, 256 7, 408	53, 368 22, 747 7, 018	55, 165 25, 111 7, 892	51, 671 22, 803 7, 522		
Passengers carried, revenue do Passenger-miles flown, revenue millions	2,724 1,578	2, 810 1, 653	2, 645 1, 507	3, 034 1, 743	3, 172 1, 787	3, 230 1, 782	3, 536 2, 085	3, 097 1, 878	3, 392 2, 007	3, 301 1, 902	3, 421 1, 879	3, 040 1, 656		
Express Operations	40, 978	29, 516	29, 441	33, 471	31,657	32, 137	32, 425	30, 094	22 124	20.020	97 707	0.1.10		
Transportation revenuesthous. of dol	14, 304	8, 322	8,836	12,388	11,742	11, 756	12,360	10, 664	33, 134 13, 508	32, 038 11, 354	37, 797 16, 415	34, 427 12, 262		
Local Transit Lines Fares, average cash rate Ocents	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.1	15. 1	15, 2	15. 2	15. 4	
Passengers carried, revenuemillions_ Operating revenuesmil. of dol mil. of dolmil.	803 131, 5	740 119, 4	712 115. 2	783 124. 4	737 119. 5	776 124. 0	708 114. 9	654 111. 0	680 115. 0	685 106. 4	771 123, 3	735 120. 6	739	
Large Motor Carriers (Intercity) Carriers of property (quarterly totals): ¶														
Number of reporting carriers. Operating revenues, total thous, of dol- Expenses, total do Expenses, total thous, of tons.	783 865, 023 851, 862 58, 566			900 860, 387 832, 029 60, 038						887 888, 184 848, 788 57, 084				
Carriers of passengers, class I (quarterly totals): Number of reporting carriers	153			152			151			147				
Operating revenues, total thous. of dol- Expenses, total do Revenue passengers carried thousands. Class I Steam Railways	89, 499 86, 371 80, 198			78, 348 81, 080 67, 635			95, 227 86, 566 71, 404			115, 901 93, 661 74, 588				
Freight carloadings (A. A. R.):♂⊕ Total carsthousands	3, 392	2, 713	2,751	3, 517	2, 969	3, 115	3, 862	2,397	2, 916	3, 938	3, 284	2, 988	3, 392	2, 5
Coal do Coke do Forest products do	710 68 210	573 55 173	563 55 173	662 67 226	536 52 179	551 53 184	646 62 236	396 17 178	546 34 198	700 59 228	584 49 181	563 50 166	684 65 194	5
Grain and grain productsdododododo	220 46	185 34	182 26	239 35	196 29	202 26	293 30	245 27	225 37	228 262 60	227 59	203 44	246 33	2
Ore do do Merchandise, l. c. l do do Miscellaneous do	101 284 1, 754	74 225 1, 394	80 238 1,433	110 312 1,866	202 245 1, 529	331 242 1,526	432 290 1,873	85 218 1, 230	234 241 1, 402	418 304 1,908	349 249 1, 584	265 230 1, 468	168 263 1, 741	2 1, 3
reight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes):⊕ Total, unadjusted	124	124 123	121 115	123 109	128 111	132 114	131 107	110 87	126 113	138 120	138 120	132	121	1 1
Cokedo	181	181 145	171 141	168 146	164 145	168 151	155 155	55 151	118 159	156 151	155 146	122 166 140	114 170 127	1
Grain and grain productsdo Livestockdo Oredo	127 66 73	135 62 67	129 47 71	135 50 78	138 52 180	143 47 298	170 44 304	179 51 78	155 67 224	154 91 313	159 103 304	147 77 224	143 46 110] 1
Merchandise, l. c. ldododododododododododododo	37 137	37 137	38 136	39 140	39 144	38 145	37 143	36 121	38 135	40 150	39 149	37 144	34 135	1
Total, seasonally adjusteddodododo	134 124 172	137 123 172	132 115 161	133 109 167	131 111 167	130 114 170	126 107 158	107 87 57	123 113	127 120 157	128 120	128 122	133 114	1
Cokedo Forest productsdo Grain and grain productsdo		161 135	147 131	146 146	145 157	145 163	149 167	151 149	123 152 143	140 138	158 138 159	166 143 150	162 142 152	1 1
Livestockdododo	68 235 39	65 268 39	59 285 39	63 268 39	59 208 38	52 208 38	58 196 38	58 49 36	71 149 38	69 208 38	67 215 38	61 215	48 354	2
Miscellaneousdododododododo_	145	149	145	148	146	143	138	120	134	139	137	37 138	35 143	1
Car surplus, total Qnumber_ Boxcarsdododododo	598 870	5,757 1,451 761	5, 121 979 448	3, 854 777 444	4, 477 366 165	6, 910 2, 172 27	7, 663 3, 767 40	24, 806 2, 577 17, 683	7 14, 386 3, 218 7, 519	4, 715 446 148	3, 763 27 0	4, 228 1, 104 24	6, 637 1, 052 191	13, 3 5, 7
Car shortage, total Q doBoxcars doGondolas and open hoppers do	3, 673 1, 484 2, 005	2, 945 1, 503 1, 298	3, 355 2, 366 870	4, 802 3, 844 740	5, 674 3, 797 1, 430	6, 999 3, 557 2, 929	6, 686 2, 642 3, 490	4, 014 2, 966 735	6, 882 2, 905 3, 561	12, 371 4, 316 7, 604	15, 883 6, 085 9, 174	7, 844 2, 355 5, 345	3, 507 1, 024 2, 408	1, 6 5
Financial operations:⊕ Operating revenues, total ♀mil, of doldodo	858. 2 706. 4	831. 6 703. 9	814. 2 695. 1	889. 0 759. 7	877. 9 749. 2	925. 4 795. 0	900. 5 759. 8	807. 6 670. 7	907.3	874. 9 745. 2	963. 2 828. 0	887. 6		
Passenger do Operating expenses do Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents	69. 9	65. 1 661. 4	57. 3 641. 1	59. 7 678. 4	60. 1 671. 0	57. 8 701. 6	69. 1 686. 4	72. 2 654. 4	70. 9 679. 7	59. 3 657. 9	56. 5 699. 4	57. 4		
mil. of dol. Net railway operating incomedo. Net income‡do.	85.3 77.8	107. 3 62. 9 46. 4	106. 1 67. 0 47. 1	121. 6 89. 0 70. 1	112. 7 94. 2 73. 7	121. 3 102. 5 85. 8	119. 1 95. 0 77. 2	91. 8 61. 4 43. 3	124. 0 103. 6 86. 7	119. 5 97. 4 77. 6	142. 1 121. 7 103. 1	112. 7 87. 8		
Operating results: Freight carried 1 milemil, of ton-miles. Revenue per ton-milecents.	53, 722 1, 366	54, 350 1. 339	53, 044 1. 354	56, 802 1, 385	55, 414 1. 400	58, 648 1, 404	56, 373 1. 392	48, 304 1. 439	57, 359 1. 380	57, 606 1. 342	60, 730 1, 396	55, 291		
Passengers carried 1 mile, revenuemillions_	2, 646	2, 449	2, 101	2, 200	2, 215	2, 121	2, 584	2,792	2,745	2, 241	2, 094			
Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: Total U. S. portsthous. of net tons Foreign vesselsdo	10, 729 8, 122	9, 961 7, 823	9, 584 7, 458	10, 815 7, 989	11, 453 8, 403	13, 388 9, 767	13, 347 9, 922	13, 288 9, 644	14, 476 10, 788	13, 030 9, 989	13, 826 10, 552			
United States vessels do_ Panama Canal: thous, of long tons_	2,607	2, 139 3, 508	2, 126 3, 819	2,826	3, 050 3, 874	3, 621 4, 045	3, 425 3, 814	3,644	3, 688	3, 041 3, 559	3, 274			
In United States vesselsdo	1, 051	968	3, 819	1,026		1,089	3, 814 1, 027	3, 871 1, 022	3, 576 1, 048	3, 559 891	3, 878 1, 055	3, 743 905	4, 608 1, 200	

r Revised. \$Beginning January 1955, data include local service operations of one carrier. ○ Revisions for January-December 1954 are available upon request. \$Beginning January 1955, data include local service operations of one carrier. ○ Revisions for January-December 1954 are available upon request. \$Pata beginning 1st 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 railroads; i. e., carriers having annual operating revenues of \$3,000,000 or more (old basis, \$1,000,000 or more). ♂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 November 1955: \$79,500,000.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955						19	56						1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ·ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS—Continued

														l
TRANSPORTATION—Continued														
Travel													,	I
Hotels: Average sale per occupied roomdollars. Rooms occupiedpercent of total. Restaurant sales indexsame month 1929=100. Foreign travel:	7. 10 58 236	7. 53 71 257	7. 47 75 257	7.30 72 239	8. 03 76 282	7. 33 74 294	7. 99 74 286	7. 48 64 240	8. 37 71 273	8. 17 74 268	8. 58 81 278	8. 39 69 257	7. 53 57 241	7. 91 72 262
U. S. citizens: Arrivals number Departures do	83, 769 77, 843 58, 763 49, 371	84, 006 88, 208 56, 135 34, 274	87, 568 96, 072 50, 935 35, 978	100, 607 113, 450 66, 198 41, 439	95, 512 115, 267 70, 050 43, 420	97, 163 116, 504 71, 572 45, 758	116, 598 169, 866 74, 695 53, 235	144, 294 157, 539 82, 192 52, 603	168, 916 133, 981 86, 161 55, 472	144, 661 101, 622 96, 130 52, 428	110, 808 90, 223 80, 991 47, 484			
Passports issued and renewed do National parks, visitors thousands Pullman Co.:	28, 310 310	36, 660 345	44, 658 356	61, 160 451	70, 533 695	79, 022 1, 141	7 60, 712 3, 008	54, 512 4, 755	41, 001 4, 660	31, 930 2, 214	31,578 1,151	24, 299 461	23, 001 290	39, 245 304
Revenue passenger-miles millions. Passenger revenues thous of dol.	599 7, 827	701 9, 181	606 7, 938	587 7, 693	553 7, 239	491 6, 919	583 8, 243	551 7, 807	561 7, 941	506 7, 159	508 7, 238			
COMMUNICATIONS													ļ	1
Telephone carriers: Operating revenues \$\square\$ thous. of dol. Station revenues do. Tolls, message do. Operating expenses, before taxes do. Net operating income do. Phones in service, end of month thousands.	171, 100 339, 907	487, 210 281, 381 164, 415 322, 446 66, 367 49, 216	481, 642 279, 770 160, 248 317, 403 65, 936 49, 488	500, 384 284, 427 174, 199 335, 426 65, 934 49, 790	497, 170 285, 273 169, 239 327, 381 68, 677 50, 056	508, 204 287, 980 177, 309 341, 681 67, 478 50, 346	506, 108 288, 724 173, 635 334, 396 70, 217 50, 568	504, 721 286, 352 174, 157 339, 207 67, 683 50, 819	519, 153 289, 298 184, 899 345, 077 71, 485 51, 097	503, 100 290, 175 167, 680 328, 318 71, 627 51, 392	528, 393 298, 202 184, 414 352, 786 72, 536 51, 722	520, 872 297, 972 176, 933 352, 456 68, 729 52, 034		
Telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: Wire-telegraph: Operating revenuesthous. of dol. Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo Net operating revenuesdo Ocean-cable:	17, 209 2, 770	18, 720 16, 658 1, 155	18, 395 15, 985 1, 522	20, 058 16, 920 2, 220	18, 842 16, 345 1, 602	20, 288 17, 284 2, 086	20, 020 17, 766 1, 334	19, 013 18, 019 90	20, 544 18, 542 1, 114	19, 565 17, 550 1, 354	21, 839 18, 372 2, 676	20, 250 17, 879 1, 713		
Operating revenues do Operating expenses, incl. depreciation do Net operating revenues do Radiotelegraph:	3, 040 1, 966 798	2, 903 2, 145 482	2, 692 2, 066 369	2, 832 2, 105 458	2, 725 2, 134 334	2, 816 2, 292 255	2, 854 2, 102 487	2,839 2,140 434	2, 826 2, 143 440	2, 760 2, 106 408	2, 952 2, 164 520	3, 078 2, 205 626		
Operating revenues do Operating expenses, incl. depreciation do Net operating revenues do	2, 557	3, 083 2, 453 512	2, 961 2, 390 465	3, 174 2, 442 620	3, 123 2, 459 549	3, 269 2, 509 637	3, 237 2, 430 688	3, 177 2, 440 628	3, 307 2, 484 705	3, 044 2, 384 580	3, 407 2, 519 823	2, 519		

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

Calcium carbide (commercial)															
Admionia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial) Admionia, synthetic an	CHEMICALS														
Calcium carbide (commercial)	Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial)			200 -											
Hydrechloric acid (100% HCQ)	Calcium carbide (commercial) do Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid do Charine gas	85, 611 49, 467	83, 335 49, 087	91, 550 46, 714 303, 052	87, 155 54, 249	83, 128 58, 382 322, 428	82, 776 74, 169 326, 726	83, 824 92, 425 308, 928	74, 490 95, 002 255, 541	76, 718 94, 183 298, 799	81, 693 77, 232	94, 472 70, 367	92, 637 59, 904	92, 793 59, 596 340, 179	l. .
Oxygen (high purity) — mil. of cu. ft. 2, 734	Hydrochloric acid (100% HCl)do	78, 154	81,021	74, 897	81, 245	78, 467	77, 365	74, 168	57, 777	68, 513	77, 549	r 80, 799	7 80, 754	78, 875	
Sodium bichromate and chromate Short Ions. 402, 413, 428, 430, 491, 492, 493, 493, 494, 477, 794, 491, 491, 491, 491, 491, 491, 491, 4	Oxygen (high purity) mil. of cu. ft.—Phosphoric acid (50% H ₂ PO ₄) short tons	2, 734 304, 081	2, 732 329, 101	2, 642 313, 691	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	2, 809 279, 192	2, 893 275, 711	
Solium sulfate (Glauber's salt and crude salt cask) Solium sulfate (Glauber's salt and cask) Solium sulfate (Glauber's salt and crude salt cask) Solium sulfate (Glauber's salt and cask) Solium sulfate (Glauber's salt and cask) Solium sulfate (Glauber's salt and cask) Solium sul	Sodium bichromate and chromate do Sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH) do do Sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH)	10, 398	11, 383	10, 347	10, 910	9, 939	9,954	9,444	7, 779	10,344	10, 263	10, 657	10, 115	9,649	
Sulfuric acid: Production (100% HsSO4) thous of short tons	short tons.	53, 826	55, 209	57, 706	52, 261	54, 728	55, 292	46, 827	45, 569	51,929	47, 597	60, 779	65, 837	50, 677	
Production (100% HsSO ₄) thous, of short tons.	short tons	70, 329	76, 575	68, 390	70, 333	71, 445	72, 678	63, 421	61, 926	66, 657	72, 434	75, 977	74, 634	74, 929	
Organic chemicals: 27 Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production thous, of lb. 47, 771	Production (100% H ₂ SO ₄)thous, of short tons- Price, wholesale, 66°, tanks, at works	,	i '	'	<i>'</i>	ĺ	1		i '	i '	1			'	
Acetic and natural), production thous of lb. 47, 771 by 619 42, 662 41, 851 45, 006 44, 221 46, 410 44, 480 47, 922 45, 662 49, 343 46, 853 46, Acetykalicylla caid (aspirin), production do 1, 606 1, 225 1, 911 1, 728 1, 122 77, 102 74, 232 73, 797 72, 202 74, 808 70, 277 75, 122 74, Acetykalicylla caid (aspirin), production do 1, 606 1, 225 1, 911 1, 728 1, 121 1, 145 1, 731 1, 271 1, 046 1, 003 1, 356 1, 488		22. 35	22. 35	22.35	22. 35	22. 35	22. 35	22.35	22.35	22.35	22. 35	22. 35	22. 35	» 22.35	ļ -
Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), production do 1, 606	Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production thous, of lb	47, 771 80, 027					44, 221 77, 102	46, 410 74, 232	44, 480 73, 797				46, 853 75, 199		
Stocks, end of month, total	Alcohol, ethyl:	1	1, 225	1, 931	1,728	1, 412	1, 453	1, 731	1, 271	1,046	1,003	1, 356	1, 488		ļ
Used for denaturation. do. 49,178 38,770 42,492 49,506 39,506 45,529 41,375 38,960 36,692 40,054 38,498 30,240 30,509 30,	Production thous of proof gal. Stocks, end of month, total thousesdo In industrial alcohol bonded warehousesdo	41, 172 40, 479 30, 726	41, 989	36, 999	35, 728	33, 178	35, 364 25, 638	38, 165 25, 853	40, 613 28, 898	43, 576 30, 807	40,078	37, 290	33, 844 25, 403	33,858 25,533	
Production thous of wine gal 26, 421 20, 378 22, 666 26, 629 21, 280 24, 464 22, 346 20, 932 19, 770 21, 487 20, 769 19, 588 18, 899 Consumption (withdrawals) do 7, 701 6, 487 6, 699 9, 551 9, 371 8, 880 6, 855 8, 678 7, 356 9, 904 10, 588 11, 178 10, 421	Used for denaturation do	49, 178	8, 744 38, 770	8, 928 42, 042	7,045 49,506	6, 703 39, 506	45, 529	41, 375	38, 960	36, 692	9, 591 40, 054	10, 132 38, 498	36, 240	8, 325 35, 059	
Creosote oil, production thous of gal a 9, 633 9, 539 8, 787 1 10, 166 1 9, 162 10, 165 11, 400 15, 370 9, 160 10, 130 7 11, 707 12, 201 DDT, production thous of lb 10, 991 11, 592 10, 742 11, 083 10, 967 13, 712 12, 100 11, 927 12, 138 11, 912 10, 949 10, 641 Ethyl acetate (85%), production do 7, 636 9, 360 7, 702 6, 791 6, 820 7, 204 5, 388 6, 736 8, 111 6, 969 10, 171 8, 285 Ethylene glycol, production do 82, 875 90, 684 81, 911 81, 632 88, 315 80, 050 88, 686 72, 263 84, 495 89, 261 95, 494 90, 119 Department of the second o	Production thous, of wine gal- Consumption (withdrawals) do	25,005	21,748	22, 464	23, 687	21, 501	24, 854	24, 388	19, 050	20, 930	19, 115	20, 106	18, 881	19,865	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Stocks, end of monthdo	7, 701	6, 487	6, 699	9, 551	9, 371	8, 880	6,855	8, 678	7, 356	9,964	10, 588	11, 178		Į.
Production	DDT production thous of the	10 991	11, 592	10,742	11,083	10, 967	13, 712	12, 100	11, 927	12, 138	11, 912 6, 969	10, 949	10, 641 8, 285		
Production	Ethylene glycol, production do Formaldehyde (37% HCHO), production do Olycerin, refined, all grades:	82, 575 107, 479		81, 911		112, 692			72, 263 86, 139	84, 495 108, 512	89, 261 114, 430		116, 914		
Methanol, production: Natural thous, of gal 196 206 178 189 204 199 194 200 196 198 189 156 172 Synthetic do 19,675 19,020 17,070 20,703 19,078 17,814 19,386 19,054 19,720 17,488 20,004 19,408	Production do	22, 943 15, 719	16, 297	15, 686	16,608	16, 940	16, 874	16, 254	14, 142	15, 785	15, 523	16, 928	16, 103	15, 276	
	Methanol, production: Naturalthous, of gal	196	206	178	189	204			200	196					
* Davided - a Decliminary - 1 Incomplete, compare ble emount for Polymany, 1056 is 2 047 000 gallone and for Type 1056 0 022 000 gallone	Phthalic anhydride, productionthous. of lb.	29, 749	30, 522	28, 714	29,625	28, 271	24, 507	22, 919	24, 965	24, 143	22,690				

Revised. Preliminary. Incomplete; comparable amount for February 1956 is 8,047,000 gallons, and for June 1956, 9,983,000 gallons. Includes data not shown separately. Data (except for alcohol) are reported on basis of 100-percent content of the specified material unless otherwise indicated. Revisions for January-November 1955 (thous. gal.): 9,428; 8,775; 10,939; 10,044; 10,591; 12,903; 8,470; 11,477; 9,683; 10,239; 10,608.

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955						19	56						1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
CF	IEMIC	CALS	AND A	ALLIE	ED PR	ODUC	TS—C	Contin	ued					
FERTILIZERS														
Consumption (10 States) thous. of short tons. Exports, total? short tons. Nitrogenous materials do. Phosphate materials do. Potash materials do.	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	461 380, 619 52, 707 279, 727 39, 574		
Imports, total? do Nitrogenous materials, total do Nitrate of soda do Phosphate materials do Potash materials do Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars, port warehouses dol. per short ton	198, 728 126, 789 53, 060 19, 962 40, 156	268, 693 200, 595 51, 124 10, 200 38, 378	246, 446 173, 386 25, 109 7, 920 32, 974	293, 081 187, 857 63, 410 11, 474 51, 501	266, 838 195, 624 80, 688 8, 538 19, 991	181, 943 110, 427 48, 581 12, 436 7, 344	132, 153 84, 171 53, 620 15, 564 3, 893	70, 690 42, 309 6, 212 7, 369 6, 099	129, 891 67, 116 0 14, 522 24, 081	143, 824 70, 070 0 18, 311 32, 946	139, 962 80, 493 2, 755 12, 769 23, 233	239, 116 184, 817 83, 707 3, 080 37, 214		
port warehousesdol. per short ton Potash deliveries	51. 25 153, 431 230, 776 376, 099	51. 25 198, 820 1253, 904 1418, 373	51, 25 223, 621 243, 934 432, 524	51. 25 210, 257 246, 634 371, 161	51. 25 257, 348 241, 236 292, 981	51. 25 144, 256 222, 820 320, 768	51. 25 60, 904 169, 418 388, 630	51. 25 92, 399 136, 584 405, 765	51. 25 124, 323 143, 146 407, 485	51. 25 139, 283 170, 533 393, 805	49. 50 147, 407 207, 107 392, 967	49, 50 160, 260 r 208, 612 r 400, 995	207, 777 412, 942	
MISCELLANEOUS		İ												
Explosives (industrial), shipments: Black blasting powderthous. of lb. High explosivesdo Sulfur (native): Productionthous. of long tons Stocks (producers'), end of monthdo	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, 063 515 3, 852		
FATS, OILS, OILSEEDS, AND BYPRODUCTS														
Animal fats and greases: d Tallow, edible: Production thous. of lb. Consumption, factory d Stock (incl. refined grades), end of month. do Tallow and grease (except wool), inedible: Production do Consumption, factory d Stocks (excl. refined grades), end of month. do.	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	20, 257 15, 612 18, 986 225, 051 126, 883 342, 194	
Fish and marine mammal oils:△ Production!	5, 235 13, 796	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, 748 114, 465	14, 722 12, 059 115, 838	7, 964 711, 302 7115, 366	12, 004 14, 720 102, 496	
Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts: Vegetable oils, total: Production, crudet mill, of 1b. Consumption, crude, factoryt do Stocks, end of month: Crudet do Refined do do	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	649 580 584 384	614 553 627 409	
Exports thous, of lb. Imports, total do Paint oils do All other vegetable oils do	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	105, 891 39, 040 6, 616 32, 424	98, 029 41, 247 3, 263 37, 983		
Copra: Short tons Consumption, factory short tons Stocks, end of month do Imports do Coconut or copra oil: Production:		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		25, 879 13, 350 27, 474	25, 171 16, 690 26, 523	35, 504 12, 967 31, 265	27, 230 36, 783		
Crude thous, of Ib. Refined do Consumption, factory: do Crude‡ do Refined do Stocks, end of month: do	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 32, 175	34, 510 31, 081 47, 123 27, 982	35, 097 28, 776 45, 760 27, 961	
Crude	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	58, 391 11, 483 11, 392	59, 516 15, 917 23, 557	70, 274 15, 739	
Cottonseed:‡ Receipts at mills	570 672 2, 421	169 692 1, 898 320, 731	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	340 570 2, 123 274, 304	
Cottonseed oil, crude:‡ Production	226, 931 192, 182 185, 720	191, 461 231, 041 192, 547 174, 915	220, 215 211, 401 180, 058 182, 780	250, 690 170, 524 155, 007 180, 538	258, 381 136, 275 123, 785 148, 190	245, 736 91, 144 74, 437 112, 797	214, 803 54, 412 38, 162 73, 667	164, 187 43, 472 40, 375 34, 607	120, 288 58, 108 52, 108 47, 268	140, 916 165, 478 96, 275 69, 432	170, 814 241, 749 147, 953 161, 282	186, 106 229, 605 173, 802 159, 780	187, 819 192, 572 178, 477 146, 516	
Consumption, factory	117, 038 26, 834 378 . 188	123, 015 31, 208 417 . 192	147, 672 30, 949 417 204	148, 382 32, 223 397 223	116, 480 19, 034 416 . 224	125, 619 21, 706 384 . 225	105, 688 17, 125 328 . 210	84, 298 13, 986 244 . 190	104, 902 17, 671 180 , 190	96, 977 19, 353 158 . 190	124, 424 23, 681 197 200	127, 954 24, 474 227 208	122, 138 28, 825 237 p, 208	

Stocks, end of month \$t. mil. of lb. 378 417 417 397 416 384 328 244 180 158 197 227 237 Price, wholesale, drums (N. Y.) dol. per lb. . 188 192 204 .223 .224 .225 .210 .190 190 .190 .190 200 208 p. 208 ...

*Revised. **Preliminary. 1 Beginning 1956, "other phosphatic fertilizers" are included. Such data for January 1956 are as follows: Production, 17,340 tons; stocks, 20,843 ons.

**British States represented are: North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma. According to quarterly reports from Virginia, consumption in that State is as follows (thous. short tons): 1955—January—March, 287; April—June, 349; July—September, 71; October—December, 92; 1956—January—March, 270; April—June, 325; July—September, 76.

Pincludes data not shown separately. O'For data on lard, see p. 8-29. Figures prior to 1955 for tallow (not shown in the 1955 Business Statistics) will appear later.

**Consumption figures for edible tallow exclude quantities used in refining; those for inedible tallow, etc., include such quantities.

**Deginning 1955, data may include some refined oils (not formerly included); consumption figures exclude data for cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils, and stocks include only the quantities of these oils held by producing firms.

**Revisions for January—July 1954 (August 1953—July 1954 for cottonseed and products) will be shown later.

**Includes stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955						195	6						1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
CF	IEMIC	ALS	AND A	ALLIE	D PR	ODUC	TS—(Contin	ued			,		
FATS, OILS, ETC.—Continued														
Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts—Con. Flaxseed:														1
Production (crop estimate) thous, of bu	1 41, 243												2 48, 712	
Consumption do Stocks, end of month do Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minneapolis) dol. per bu	3, 263 6, 695 3, 21	3, 268 5, 573 3, 35	2, 978 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	2, 308 2, 271 3. 25	4, 020 4, 945 3, 27	3, 295 4, 557 3, 41	2, 925 4, 010 3, 44	3.
Linseed oil, raw:	64, 470	64, 490	59, 172	63, 428	43, 243	59, 614	38,448	19, 196	18, 575	46, 931	81, 565	66, 563	59, 004	3.
Production thous, of lb. Consumption, factory do. Stocks at factory, end of month do.	43, 583 136, 013	42, 102 135, 331	43, 716 130, 393	45, 266 134, 959	37, 723 125, 738	43, 515 136, 682	40, 275 113, 017	34, 815 95, 665	43, 420 71, 051	41, 844 75, 388	65, 278 86, 694	40, 884 111, 301	38, 212 126, 560	
Soybeans:	. 128 1 373, 522	. 133	.146	. 156	. 159	.159	.142	. 134	. 130	. 127	. 131	. 136	▶ . 137 2 455, 869	
Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu- Consumption, factory do- Stocks, end of month do-	23, 869 81, 784	24, 445 73, 783	24, 528 70, 861	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	26, 988 70, 354	
Soybean oil:		,									,			
Crude thous of lb Refined do Consumption, factory, refined do	261, 550 232, 155 234, 323	270, 046 239, 846 238, 205	271, 253 249, 371 249, 526	281, 442 251, 048 250, 241	280, 688 218, 831 192, 705	273, 348 249, 054 229, 034	248, 636 205, 257 211, 447	228, 348 193, 610	249, 027 223, 378 241, 688	221, 302 203, 733 221, 794	301, 802 252, 552 258, 763	284, 820 244, 824 237, 131	289, 736 233, 159 224, 344	
Stocks, end of month:	138, 232	137, 246	128, 177	132, 552	176, 400	172, 649	179, 630	196, 948 174, 970	154, 421	139, 671	132, 946	125, 466	140, 996	
Price, wholesale, refined (N. Y.)dol. per lb_	79, 686 . 173	81, 682 . 182	81,159 196	80, 018 . 214	104, 987 . 215	123, 747 . 224	116, 853 . 200	112, 828 . 175	100, 148 . 175	86, 865 . 163	77, 178	83, 974 . 195	92, 130 p . 190	
Margarine: Productionthous. of lbstocks (factory and warehouse), end of mod.do	115, 218 23, 703	133, 853 22, 611	135, 905 25, 924	127, 166 26, 317	83, 514 26, 853	107, 940 27, 134	85, 242 24, 698	81, 436 20, 276	106, 727 22, 356	114, 970 22, 236	134, 584 21, 556	132, 545 25, 292	124, 951 27, 584	
Price, wholesale, colored, delivered (eastern U. S.)	. 273	. 273	. 273	. 293	. 293	. 296	. 273	. 273	. 273	. 273	. 273	. 282	P. 292	1
## Production thous. of lb thous. of lb do do do do		150 136	183, 015	170, 845	144, 623	165, 445	127, 868	100, 700	150, 554	133, 396	178, 089	179, 909	157. 141	ŀ
PAINTS, VARNISH, AND LACQUER	142, 961	125, 447	120, 587	120, 101	146, 485	156,066	168, 524	154, 761	141, 573	129, 175	119, 437	105, 477	122,047	
Factory shipments, total thous. of dol.	104, 144	129, 261	122, 361	131, 518	136, 228	146, 811	146, 149	133, 828	146, 788	128, 411	140, 309	121, 488	97, 308	
Industrial sales do Trade sales do	48, 235 55, 909	129, 261 52, 522 76, 739	50, 770 71, 591	56, 329 75, 189	57, 449 78, 779	146, 811 57, 932 88, 879	54, 749 91, 400	50, 236 83, 592	56, 346 90, 442	48, 930 79, 481	58, 374 81, 935	55, 280 66, 208	45, 645 51, 663	1
SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS														
Production: Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics:														
Sheets, rods, and tubes thous. of lb-Molding and extrusion materials do	4, 041 7, 705	3, 508 6, 492	3, 426 7, 178	4, 296 8, 007	3, 606 7, 376	3, 481 7, 458	4, 055 7, 254	2, 355 5, 872	3, 815 7, 395	3, 945 8, 579	3, 837 9, 390	3, 374 9, 291		
Nitrocellulose sheets, rods, and tubesdo Other cellulose plasticsdo	428 433	519 450	497 501	501 585	513 429	569 489	487 407	344 370	443 554	324 279	396 564	365 551		
Phenolic and other tar acid resinsdo Polystyrenedo	43, 044 47, 434	43, 407 47, 002	42, 799 40, 401	43, 935 43, 272	42, 807 48, 812	41,746 50,480	40, 607 44, 023	31, 207 41, 277	37, 826 44, 288	37, 598 44, 314	43, 493 48, 789	40, 145 44, 467		
Urea and melamine resins do Vinyl resins do Alkyd resins do-	24, 206 61, 285	26, 411 66, 890	26, 507 61, 607	25, 161 66, 675	23, 360 65, 487	23, 455 63, 977	25, 083 54, 796	15, 901 49, 751	21, 171 57, 121	21,759 60,237	25, 691 67, 176	24, 269 65, 900		
	}	32, 409 10, 823	32, 392 12, 055	33, 482 11, 468	31, 566 11, 819	31, 968 11, 493	29, 643 10, 544	25, 730 8, 729	30, 421	27, 652 9, 377	35, 383 10, 908	34, 509 11, 553		i
Rosin modifications	58, 247	$ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 10,020 \\ 5,510 \\ 42,721 \end{array} \right. $	5, 366 41, 416	5, 986 40, 567	5, 855 42, 205	77, 289 47, 010	6, 212 45, 634	5, 641 45, 998	6, 634 49, 790	5, 369 51, 089	6, 473 49, 110	6, 542 51, 421		
Miscellaneousdo	J	14, 121	12, 898	13, 829	13, 902	14, 512	13, 170	11, 740	13, 140	13, 298	13, 363	13, 977		<u> </u>
		EL	ECTR	IC PO	WER	AND	GAS					·!****		
ELECTRIC POWER			1											
Production (utility and industrial), total; mil. of kwhr-	57, 986	58, 092	54, 630	57, 404	54, 300	56,041	56, 254	55, 229	58, 576	55, 649		57, 820	60, 055	
Electric utilities, total do- By fuels do- By waterpower do-	50, 815 41, 470 9, 345	51, 120 41, 764 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	52, 875 42, 878 9, 998	
Privately and municipally owned utilitiesdo	41, 533	41, 769	38, 671	40, 509	38, 363	39, 738	40, 270	39, 701	42, 302	39, 503	41,800	41, 230	43, 098	1
Other producers (publicly owned)do	9, 282	9, 351	9, 316	9,835	9, 126	9, 348	9, 181 6, 804	9,750	9,892	9, 316	1	9, 416	9,777	1
Industrial establishments, total do- By fuels do- By waterpower do-	6,946	6, 972 6, 741 231	6, 642 6, 368 274	7, 060 6, 757 303	6, 812 6, 499 313	6, 955 6, 632 323	6, 804 6, 518 286	5,778 5,520 258	6, 382 6, 158 224	6, 830 6, 604 226	7, 316 7, 074 242	7, 175 6, 920 254	7, 180 6, 903 276	1
Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric In-		44.772	49.00.	10 700		40.750	40 000		44 800	44.500	1	ŀ		
stitute)†mil. of kwhr. Commercial and industrial: Small light and powerdo	43,654	44, 752 7, 054	43, 994 6, 924	43, 738 6, 862	43, 097 6, 776	42, 758 6, 785	43, 075 7, 316	43, 010 7, 801	44, 503 8, 095	44, 786 7, 951	44, 613 7, 457	44, 492 7, 276		İ
Large light and powerdo	22, 703	22, 680	22, 441	22, 775	22, 649	23, 089	22, 941	21, 858	22, 853	23, 147	23, 914	23, 594		
Railways and railroadsdo Residential or domesticdo	_ 11, 495	427 12, 529	398 12, 200	405 11, 562	380 11, 038	359 10, 361	342 10, 198	328 10, 495	340 10, 679	330 10, 785	353 10, 530	363 11, 047		
Rural (distinct rural rates) do— Street and highway lighting do— Other public authorities do—	452	683 455 877	684 414 891	778 400 906	955 362 888	876 341 899	975 322 929	1, 201 335 936	1, 278 358 932	1, 200 392 926	936 427 945	768 454 943		-
Interdepartmental do do	- 50	48	42	51	49	49	52 52	57	57	926 55		943 47		
Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison		I				607 745	710, 990	710 700						1

r Revised. → Preliminary. URevised estimate of 1955 crop. December 1 estimate of 1956 crop.

‡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.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	19	56					, <u>- </u>	1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu ary
	ELI	ECTRI	C PO	WER .	AND (GAS-	Conti	nued			<u>' </u>			
GAS	1										1			<u> </u>
Aanufactured and mixed gas (quarterly):♂														
Customers, end of quarter, total thousands- Residential (incl. house-heating)	5, 122 4, 758			5, 023 4, 670			4, 909 4, 583			3, 797 3, 541				
Industrial and commercial do Sales to consumers, total mil. of therms	362 891			350 1,348			324 949			204				
Residential (incl. house-heating) do	580 302			997					<u>-</u>	202				
Revenue from sales to consumers, total_thous. of dol	118, 375			170, 126 130, 997			120, 754	1		57, 075 40, 127				I
Residential (incl. house-heating) do Industrial and commercial do	31, 126			38, 427			30, 605			16, 552				
Tatural gas (quarterly): of Customers, end of quarter, total thousands. Residential (incl. house-heating) do	23, 824			24, 223			24, 246			25, 394			\	
Industrial and commercial do	21, 933 1, 866			22, 290 1, 907			1,864			1, 905		l		1
Sales to consumers, total mil. of therms Residential (incl. house-heating) do	16,679 5,562			21,578			16, 203 4, 945			13, 276				
Industrial and commercial do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, of dol.	10, 321 816, 082			11, 188			10, 762			10,638		-		1
Residential (incl. house-heating)do	463, 254			761, 627			432, 203			234, 715			1	1
Industrial and commercial dodo	331, 773			390, 309			338, 900			312, 040				
		FO	ODST	UFFS	AND	TOBA	CCO	1	<u> </u>				·	ī
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES														
Production thous. of bbl. Taxable withdrawals	6, 296	6, 406 5, 625	6, 629 5, 803	7, 855 6, 790	7, 927 6, 751	8, 733 8, 182	9, 394 8, 673	9, 590 8, 777	8, 734 9, 015	6, 497 6, 424	6,500	5, 947 6, 171	6, 123 6, 129	i
Stocks, end of month tdodo	8,896	9, 291	9, 734	10, 290	11, 097	11, 128	11, 264	11, 515	10, 677	10, 344	9, 753	9, 135	8, 768	
Production t	23, 033	17, 458	16, 888	19, 181	17, 652	18, 617	15, 862	8, 531	12, 178	20, 386	34, 134	23, 065		
thous, of wine gal	23, 847 10, 486	13, 371	14, 616 11, 523	11, 400 13, 528	16, 257	17, 628 13, 252	16, 403	14, 893	16, 784	16, 572	22, 321	20, 865		
thous, of wine gal Tax-paid withdrawalst thous, of tax gal Stocks, end of month do	840, 638	9, 279 846, 286	847, 965	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	19, 331 830, 129		
Importsthous, of proof gai-	2, 504	1, 521	1, 762	1,868	1,840	2,022	2,086	1,748	1, 927	2,414	3, 580	3, 632		
Production t thous, of tax gal. Tax-paid withdrawalst do Stocks, end of month do	12, 716 5, 671	10, 682 4, 899	10, 614 6, 130	12, 268 7, 051	11, 42 6 6, 910	11, 592 6, 280	10, 082 6, 277	5, 799 4, 554	7, 191 5, 470	7, 847 7, 469	10, 971 11, 120	10, 734 10, 325		
Stocks, end of month t do Imports thous, of proof gal	724, 706 2, 253	728, 418 1, 346	729, 962 1, 562	731, 805 1, 685	733, 530 1, 646	736, 196 1, 840	737, 709 1, 915	737, 445 1, 619	736, 573 1, 721	734, 041 2, 166	729, 660 3, 258	725, 572 3, 288		
ectified spirits and wines, production, total 2 thous. of proof gal.	5,800	4, 799	6, 223	6, 921	7, 219	6,848	6, 677	5, 331	6, 052	7,871	13, 497	12, 549		1
Whiskytdodo	4, 906	3, 918	5, 476	6, 015	6, 230	5, 722	5, 515	4, 442	4, 885	6, 792	12, 019	11, 275		
Effervescent wines:					200	200								
Production thous, of wine gal. Taxable withdrawals do- Stocks, end of month do-	200 279	139 131	286 96	184 136	273 123	238 147	237 155	125 93	220 137	168 200	205 276	188 272		
Stocks, end of month t do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1, 257 116	1, 246 46	1, 419 34	1, 453 38	1, 590 52	1, 662 62	1,720	1, 738 35	1, 801 44	1,751 62	1,648	1, 547 115		
Still wines:	10, 105	3, 196	1, 994	1,856	1, 656	1, 420	1, 375	1, 237	2, 531	30, 528	71, 849	24,070		1
Production t do Taxable withdrawals t do Stocks, end of month t do	12,867	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, 688 144, 102	14, 615 202, 848	13, 879		
importsdo	207, 560 756 27, 478	563 6, 602	524 2, 185	544 741	561 617	629 782	483	456	412	580	680	874		.
Distilling materials produced at wineriesdo DAIRY PRODUCTS	21,418	0,002	2, 189	741	017	182	355	1, 163	8, 067	76, 378	142, 607	41, 839		
Butter, creamery: Production (factory) ‡thous, of lb_	105, 842	114, 235	113, 030	129, 300	136, 010	150, 480	148, 155	128, 155	110, 200	93, 125	92, 960	90, 605	102, 810	ļ
Stocks, cold storage, end of month Price, wholesale, 92-score (New York) dol. per lb.	. 163, 136	131, 664 580	97, 907	87, 840 580	78, 882 587	82, 685 594	113, 318	133, 918	118, 217	90, 252 613	62, 261 . 620		. 614	
heese:	91, 828	96, 775	97, 025	1	1	154, 465	158, 420	134, 090	116, 970	i			ŀ	1
Production (factory), total thous, of lb. American, whole milk thousand	59, 490 518, 885	65, 085	65, 815	83, 000	95, 035	117, 645	122, 440	102, 410	87, 220	102, 445 74, 135	98, 010 68, 100	90, 700 61, 400	96, 240 64, 280]
Stocks, cold storage, end of month, totaldodododo	492, 124	496, 746 469, 336	464, 397 438, 209	460, 421 433, 358	456, 279 426, 887	484, 154 451, 571	524, 505 486, 883	551, 334 512, 474	554, 518 513, 625	533, 107 493, 648	489, 385 448, 857	7 454, 729 7 414, 606		
Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chi-	5, 795	3, 294	3, 488	5, 114	4,603	4, 298	3, 762	3, 168	3, 862	5, 589	5, 609	5, 332		
cago)dol. per lb_	. 378	. 375	. 369	. 369	. 372	. 382	. 384	. 381	. 382	. 384	. 390	. 390	. 390	.
Production sees made: +	3, 881	3, 150	4, 300	3, 410	4, 650	5, 140	6, 140	6, 290	6, 640	5, 520	5, 670	6, 370	7, 110	
Condensed (sweetened) thous of lb Evaporated (unsweetened) do Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: Condensed (sweetened) thous of lb Evaporated (unsweetened) do	152, 479	164, 500	170, 900	208, 950	240, 100	300, 700	304, 100	266, 700	232, 600	189, 100	164, 200	146, 500	152, 200	
Constant determined (sweetened) thous. of lb.	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	8, 192	8, 761	9, 265	10, 391	9,376	
EXPORTS:	1	l		1		1	l	401, 894	434, 536	425, 545	383, 451	l i	223, 910	
Condensed (sweetened) do Evaporated (unsweetened) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	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	3, 385 14, 172		
Price, wholesale, U. S. average: Evaporated (unsweetened)dol. per case	i	5, 71	5, 69	5. 68	5, 68	5.75	5. 88	5. 92	5. 93	5. 93	5.93	5. 93	5, 93	
Muid mills	4	9, 604	9, 582	11,024	11,512	12, 974	12,656	11,697	10, 794	9, 660	9, 450	8, 757	9, 278	9,
Production † mil. of lb. Utilization in mfd. dairy products. do Price, wholesale, U. S. average* dol. per 100 lb.	3, 453 4, 36	3, 679 4. 24	3, 680 4. 14	4, 282 3, 98	4, 592 3, 84	5, 309 3. 86	5, 345 3, 85	4, 637 3. 98	3, 993 4. 11	3, 387 4. 30	3, 285 4. 48	3, 120 , 4, 61	3, 450 7 4. 53	4
Dry milk: Production: ‡]	2.55	, ,,,,,	5.03		1.00	1. 10	1, 01	1.00	'
Dry whole milkthous, of lb_ Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do	9, 118	7, 975	8, 800	9, 425	9, 450	11, 275	10, 850	10, 600	9, 150	8, 000	7, 350	6, 400	8, 250	
Stocks, manufacturers', end of month:	1	120, 100	123, 800	147, 700	162, 700	176, 500	176, 300	131, 400	98, 000	79, 500	79, 800	83, 300	104, 800	ı
Ory whole milkdo Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do	8, 587 80, 763	8, 883 83, 883	8, 914 81, 719	8, 304 91, 928	8, 522 100, 980	11, 397 120, 430	12,004 147,591	15, 192 140, 920	14, 274 118, 582	13, 118 98, 903	11, 725 76, 559	11, 390 67, 121	10, 757 69, 388	
Exports:	1 .	2, 015	4,710	4, 340	3, 661	3, 951	3, 880	2, 854	3, 774	3, 820	2,692	2,010	00,000	ł
Dry whole milkdo Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do Price, wholesale, nonfat dry milk solids (human	4, 701	22, 925	26, 720	17, 236	11, 929	26, 127	29, 336	34, 993	16, 898	19, 274	42, 371	14,054		•
food), U. S. averagedol. per lb	. 154	. 154	. 154	. 154	. 154	. 153	. 152	. 151	. 151	. 152	. 152	. 152	.152	1

Revised. 67Revisions for 1953 and for the 1st and 2d quarters of 1954 and 1955 are available upon request. Totals include data not shown separately. 1821 (1821 and 1955) 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 1954.

Q Data beginning July 1955 exclude production of wines and vermouth; for July 1954-June 1955, such production totaled 79,000 gallons.

S 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.

	1955	<u> </u>					10	56						1957
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem-	Decem-	Janu ary
	FOO	DSTU	JFFS	AND	TOBA	CCO-	-Conti	nued	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	'		<u> </u>
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES		1												
Apples: Production (crop estimate)thous, of bu	1 106, 357												2 97, 077	
Shipments, carlotno. of carloads_ Stocks, cold storage, end of monththous. of bu	2,864 27,321	2, 342 20, 618	2, 511 13, 931	3, 105 8, 137	2, 929 3, 863	2, 035 1, 302	639 389	265 134	57 267	554 6, 317	2, 357 38, 090	2, 036 r 33, 933	7 1, 849	1, 59
Citrus fruits, carlot shipmentsno. of carloads_ Prozen fruits, juices, and vegetables:	10, 928	8, 398	8, 907	11, 436	10, 457	12, 249	9, 469	5, 855	5, 401	4, 342	4, 017	r 6, 294	r 9, 672	7, 4
Stocks cold storage and of month.	420, 092	389, 245	341, 964	300, 058	256, 029	279, 723	368, 954	447, 013	476, 719	489, 423	483, 068	r 467,046		l
Fruits thous, of lb. Fruit juices do. Vegetables do.	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			
otatoe urbite.	1 227, 046						::						2 243, 238	
Production (crop estimate) \(\) thous. of cwt. Shipments, carlot	15, 578 2. 881	18, 558 4. 175	18, 039 4, 070	23, 446 4. 795	19, 633 5. 695	19, 049 6. 542	18,705 6,600	11, 173 5. 925	10, 164 4. 635	10, 171 3. 515	12, 505 3, 394	r 13, 468	r 12, 123	15,
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS	2.001	4.175	4.070	4. 790	3.095	0.014	0.000	0. 920	4.000	3. 515	3. 394	3.500	20.013	
exports (barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat)thous. of bu	44, 355	42, 159	38, 4 80	58, 386	60, 227	71,850	71, 976	60, 162	61, 558	52, 937	64, 899	58, 895		
arlev.					1									
Production (crop estimate)do	1401, 225 13, 975	13, 013	8, 913	15, 721	16, 485	22, 829	20, 327	20, 435	35, 041	14, 212	9, 956	11, 821	2 372, 495 12, 562	10, 3
		25, 275	24, 980	21, 747 r 116,489	23, 834	28, 720	7 37, 588 7 3 39,439	45, 145	52, 566	51, 447 r 229,774	47, 127	43, 798	40, 122 159, 561	37, (
On farms	7,848	4, 661	4, 549	8, 418	11,750	10, 384	10, 637	9, 039	6, 751	7, 286	6, 238	3, 981		
No. 2, maltingdol. per bu No. 3, straightdo	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, 298 1, 258	1.
John.	1.0.000												40.454	
Production (crop estimate) mil. of bu Grindings, wet process thous. of bu Receipts, principal markets do Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial do	1 3, 230 11, 188	11, 686	12,036	11, 963	11, 142	12, 329 26, 672	11,099	11, 391	12, 694	11, 473	13, 050	11, 819	2 3, 451 10, 690	
Stocks, domestic, end of month:	22,843	22, 993 73, 496	23, 305 76, 559	26, 727	27, 442	7 87, 954	16,899 r 79,665	17, 556 r 68, 466	17, 663 - 64, 332	16, 527 64, 134	46, 379 79, 865	47, 353	23, 272	89,
On farms mil, of bu Exports, including meal thous, of bu	2,214. 7 12, 344	8, 554	7, 149	7,494.1	10, 344	11, 751	7 988. 8 9, 316	6, 608	5, 944	7 3 300.1 6, 313	11, 302	17, 243	2, 330. 9	
Prices, wholesale: No. 3. vellow (Chicago)dol. per bu	1. 250	1. 245	1. 259.	1. 321	1. 452	1. 523	1. 531	1, 525	1. 571	1. 596	1. 296	1.339	1.357	1.
Weighted average, 5 markets, all gradesdo	1. 269	1. 268	1. 285	1. 327	1.497	1. 521	1. 524	1.548	1. 542	1. 484	1.320	1. 331	1.300	1. 3
Dats: Production (crop estimate) mil. of bu- Receipts, principal markets§ thous, of bu-	1 1, 503 8, 887	11, 313	6,855	5, 432	5, 404	9, 350	10, 757	21,062	22, 108	8, 508	4, 737	4, 052	2 1, 153 5, 304	
Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial do On farms do	26, 575	27, 733	27, 333	24, 760	21, 916	21, 697	7 27, 596	34, 655	41, 287	38, 424	31, 285	25, 223	, 20, 920	19,
Exports, including oatmealdo	7 941,749 2, 765	2, 947	1, 186	7 567,357 893	4, 037	3, 386	³ 272,127 2, 072	2,823	3, 675	r 923,394 4, 191	3, 836	3, 535	696, 376	
Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago)_dol. per bu	. 694	. 668	. 655	. 661	.682	.708	. 724	. 736	. 733	. 715	. 733	. 824	. 829	
Rice: Production (crop estimate) thous, of bags Q	1 55, 941												2 47, 402	
California: Receipts, domestic, rough thous. of lb. Shipments from mills, milled ricedo Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end	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, 993 56, 065	132, 302 94, 494	r 172,326 79, 243	99, 461 73, 695	75, 193 35, 564	
Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month. thous, of lb.	101, 792	106, 170	100, 920	103, 365	106, 868	99, 246	65, 541	72, 683	75, 444	64,750	94, 041	85, 123	97, 309	
Southern States (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.):	1	29, 721	40, 692	33, 313	25, 092	8, 680	11, 394	18, 196	232, 494	919, 691	851, 623	159, 556	38, 683	1
Receipts, rough, at mills do Shipments from mills, milled rice do Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned			103, 244	114, 555	72, 920	119, 497	105, 550	84, 522	l	164, 181		126, 296	115, 078	
basis), end of month mil. of lb. Exports thous. of lb. Price, wholesale, head, clean (N. O.) dol. per lb.	70, 735	956. 6 32, 417	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. 9 153, 605 . 083	1, 221. 1 247, 066 . 085	1, 192. 3 123, 318 . 085	1,026.2 p.085	
Frice, wholesale, head, clean (N. O.)doi. per lo Rye:	. 098	. 091	.089	.080	.080	.000	. 004	.000	.000	.000	. 088	. 000	7.000	
Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu- Receipts. principal markets do	1 29, 055 1, 553	820	440	552	1, 666	4, 401 5, 737	5, 428	4,038	2, 780 11, 175	1,074	1,118	680	² 21, 558 1, 063	
Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month. do Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis)dol. per bu	. 8,369	6, 731 1. 160	5, 280 1, 216	4, 296 1. 222	4, 080 1. 241	5, 737 1. 164	9, 503 1. 151	10, 058 1. 329	11, 175 1. 374	10, 517 1. 435	9, 143 1. 465	8, 109 1. 471	8, 294 1, 459	6, 1.
Wheat: Production (crop estimate), totalmil. of bu	1 934. 7												2 997. 2	
Spring wheat do. Winter wheat do.	1 229. 9												2 262. 2 2 735. 0	
Receipts, principal marketssthous. of bu Disppearancedo	21,007	28, 577	26, 046	23, 929 r 248,237	29, 874	26, 851	54, 981 r 291,907	106, 118	64, 697	39, 257 r 234,077	31, 241	28, 212	34, 865 311, 400	
Stocks, end of month: Canada (Canadian wheat) United States, domestic, totalomil. of bu	1	358, 515	349, 280	339, 863	330, 693	327, 943	336, 269	359, 861	351, 092	341, 218	348, 506	352, 461	356, 920	
Commercial thous, of bu	1,567. 0 403, 181	390, 669	381, 756	7 1,351. 2 7 396,361	7 386,806	371,777	³ 1,100. 5 r 399,459	452,385	r 467,954	7 1,797. 3 7 467,254	r 446,621	429,322	1, 487. 5 7 410,347	403,
Interior mills, elevators, and warehouse thous. of bu	577,101 126, 878			503, 572 102, 455			3 443, 643 3 64, 741			r 636,280 r 142,165			532, 081 126, 218	
On farms do	318,734			r 216,741			3 67, 246			r 417,276			292, 804	
Exports, total, including flourdodo		25, 093 21, 161	24, 949 21, 374	40, 361 35, 834	33, 701 28, 877	45, 873 41, 658	49, 546 44, 378	40, 876 37, 138	43, 503 39, 326	33, 984 28, 834	7 42,029 36,212	33, 604 29, 728		
Prices, wholesale:				/								,		
No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) dol. per bu. No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City)do	2. 487	2. 447	2. 429	2. 475	2. 481	2. 481	2. 457	2. 488	2. 381	2. 393	2, 428	2. 495	2. 426	2.4
No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City) do No. 2, red winter (St. Louis) do	2. 253 2. 153	2. 242 2. 156	2. 216 2. 225	2. 285 2. 206	2. 333 2. 327	2. 242 2. 176	2. 100 1. 992	2. 087 2. 020	2. 190 2. 125	2. 282 2. 221	2. 310 2. 185	2. 358 2. 358	2. 343 2. 405	2. 3 2. 4

Revised. ** 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).
5 Toledo included beginning with June 1955.
2 Bags of 100 lb.
3 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.

9 Prior to the August 1956 Survey, data were reported in thousands of 60-lb. bushels.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955						19	56						1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
,	FOC	DSTU	JFFS	AND	ТОВА	cco	-Conti	nued			<u>'</u>		•	
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS—Continued													}	
Wheat flour: Production: Flour1 thous, of sacks (100 lb.) Operations, percent of capacity short tons.	19, 318 86. 3 376, 700	19, 490 87, 1 379, 505	17, 861 79, 5 347, 255	19, 226 81, 7 369, 080	17, 378 77, 4 334, 955	18, 639 79. 2 362, 902	17, 648 78. 4 341, 813	17, 697 78, 6 347, 871	20, 420 82. 8 393, 879	19, 889 97, 3 377, 812	21, 898 88. 9 416, 796	20, 054 89, 1 377, 713	19, 274 89. 6 365, 415	
Grindings of wheat‡thous. of bu Stocks held by mills, end of quarter	44, 468	44, 818	41,055	44, 044	39, 945	42, 878	40, 563	41, 266	46, 875	45, 540	50, 182	45, 845	45, 159	
Exports do Prices, wholesale: Spring, short patents (Minneapolis)	5, 078 1, 940	1, 688	1, 534	5, 213 1, 943	2, 070	1, 809	4, 715 2, 218	1,604	1, 793	5, 292 2, 210	r 2, 497	1,663	5, 572	
dol. per sack (100 lb.) Winter, hard, short patents (Kansas City)do	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	6. 050 5. 655	5. 950 5. 710	6. 180 5. 785	p 6. 030 p 5. 720	
LIVESTOCK Cattle and calves:													ļ	
Slaughter (federally inspected): Calvesthous, of animals. Cattledo. Receipts, principal marketsdo.	633 1, 617 2, 091	602 1, 697 2, 354	586 1, 484 1, 870	647 1, 566 1, 905	604 1, 545 2, 046	606 1, 646 2, 124	596 1, 679 2, 146	610 1, 728 2, 543	691 1, 774 2, 686	661 1, 617 2, 721	872 1, 959 3, 554	763 1, 807 2, 689	605 1, 686 2, 121	657 1, 851
Shipments, feeder, to 9 corn-belt Statesdo Prices, wholesale: Beef steers (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb. Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City)do	20. 30 15. 89 24. 00	249 20. 01 17. 13	183 18. 85 17. 04	18. 89 17. 44 24. 50	19.87 17.81 24.50	196 20. 12 17. 68 25. 25	201 20. 79 17. 02	226 22. 28 17. 36	580 25, 61 17, 88 23, 50	27. 31 17. 22	1, 081 26, 00 17, 31	794 23. 97 17. 29 22. 50	363 21. 65 16. 67 21. 50	20. 94 17. 68
Calves, vealers (Chicago)do Hogs: Slaughter (federally inspected)thous. of animals. Receipts, principal marketsdo Prices:	7, 324 4, 056	28. 00 6, 705 3, 908	28.00 5,922 3,262	6, 327 3, 294	5, 252 2, 895	4, 875 2, 749	22. 50 4, 326 2, 480	22. 50 4, 199 2, 485	4, 559 2, 499	21.00 4,979 2,676	22. 50 6, 347 3, 511	6, 559 3, 483	5, 698 3, 037	5, 655
Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb Hog-corn price ratio	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	17. 55
bu. of corn equal in value to 100 lb. of live hog Sheep and lambs: Slaughter (federally inspected)thous. of animals Receipts, principal marketsdo	9. 2 1, 155 1, 091	9. 4 1, 329 1, 248	10. 2 1, 163 994	10. 2 1, 216 1, 087	10.8 1,129 1,146	11. 2 1, 063 1, 054	11. 0 1, 084 1, 047	10. 6 1, 168 1, 184	11. 2 1, 268 1, 403	10. 8 1, 167 1, 770	13. 0 1, 439 1, 948	11. 7 1, 139 1, 085	13. 3 1, 062 1, 023	14, 3
Shipments, feeder, to 9 corn-belt Statesdo Prices, wholesale: Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha)do	18. 25 16. 68	160 19. 00 16. 96	20.00 18.60	20. 12 1 18. 18	20. 75 (2)	26.00 1 20.00	23. 75 19. 55	22. 75 18. 12	361 22.00 18.41	20. 50 19. 00	20. 00 18. 71	266 19. 25 18. 12	19. 38 17. 84	20. 1: 18. 5:
MEATS Total meats:														
Production (carcass weight, leaf lard out), inspected slaughter mil. of lb Stocks (excluding lard), cold storage, end of month mil. of lb	2, 340 777	2, 312 858	2, 018 884	2, 128 879	1, 930 861	1, 942 781	1, 865 694	1, 853 593	1, 883 461	1,832 412	2, 282 449	2, 256 r 591	2,064	
Exports (including lard) do Beef and yeal:	98 21	95 25	21	90 21	82 25	93 24	69 23	66 24	63 29	67	81 20	74 22		
Production, inspected slaughter	961. 5 224, 391 3, 743 6, 913	1, 034. 8 230, 316 6, 339 7, 708	909. 9 212, 794 9, 353 7, 169	958. 9 205, 748 7, 262 8, 528	945. 0 187, 985 3, 744 8, 998	1, 006. 2 168, 995 2, 178 6, 428	1, 001. 8 149, 260 6, 089 8, 618	1, 020. 8 140, 703 6, 500 9, 920	1, 026. 0 131, 379 3, 023 15, 192	931. 1 128, 430 7, 172 7, 816	1, 128. 4 163, 026 11, 929 9, 486	1,041.7 r 220,008 2,692 10,853	987. 0	
(600-700 lbs.) (New York) dol. per lb_lamb and mutton: Production, inspected slaughter thous. of lb_lamb.	. 362 53, 849	. 368 64, 032	. 347 56, 948	. 336	. 354 53, 754	. 358 47, 254	. 367 46, 211	. 388 50, 571	. 443 55, 246	. 486 50, 991	. 452 63, 531	. 417 52, 150	. 390 50, 262	. 371
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Pork (including lard), production, inspected slaughter mil. of lb	10, 630 1, 324. 9	10, 566 1, 212. 8	10,060	9, 875 1, 109. 4	8, 976 931. 3	8, 481 888. 7	8, 620 817. 5	7, 975 781. 6	9, 002 801. 5	9, 703 849. 6	11, 203	, 11, 016 1, 162. 5	1, 026, 6	
Pork (excluding lard): Production, inspected slaughterthous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo Importsdo	967, 766 420, 816 6, 358 11, 782	883, 358 481, 602 8, 386 15, 309	772, 981 517, 991 7, 609 11, 594	803, 772 514, 124 6, 197 11, 276	681, 626 510, 230 5, 804 14, 029	650, 629 457, 395 6, 807 15, 885	599, 853 393, 538 5, 277 13, 099	577, 249 306, 727 4, 602 12, 626	596, 294 203, 596 4, 499 11, 363	638, 107 165, 514 5, 078 6, 935	817, 159 167, 955 5, 897 8, 436	862, 470 r 248, 637 6, 275 8, 247	754, 561	
Prices, wholesale: Hams, smoked, compositedol. per lb Fresh loins, 8-12 lb. average (New York)do	. 448	. 446	. 459	. 486	. 503	. 501	. 534	. 526 . 502	. 515	. 486	. 466 . 444	. 471	p. 510 . 421	l .
Lard: Production, inspected slaughterthous. of lb Stocks, dry and cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdodo Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago)dol. per lb	261, 249 146, 985 69, 813 . 125	240, 907 183, 615 3 65, 355 . 123	203, 189 209, 930 48, 327 . 138	224, 101 232, 719 62, 228 . 135	182, 846 226, 017 59, 328 . 145	174, 120 210, 864 68, 955 . 153	159, 086 203, 206 44, 762 . 138	149, 603 178, 461 42, 213 . 138	150, 261 141, 056 40, 893 . 155	154, 242 123, 398 38, 075 , 155	199, 618 106, 352 46, 813 . 158	218, 913 103, 484 47, 272 . 158	198, 576 111, 637 p. 175	
POULTRY AND EGGS														İ
Poultry: Receipts, 5 markets	74, 756 228, 378	47, 239 214, 723	43, 725 188, 351	48, 423 155, 096	47, 203 132, 812	55, 444 120, 001	55, 987 119, 649	57, 090 126, 769	67, 334 164, 422	69, 299 235, 159	90, 080 361, 756	90, 347 7 368, 378	75, 226	
(Chicago) dol. per lb. Eggs: Production, farm‡ millions. Dried egg production thous of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of month:	. 235 4, 976 489	5, 161 660	5, 152 1, 459	5, 768 2, 612	5, 591 2, 870	. 250 5, 557 3, 308	. 225 4, 961 2, 464	4, 752 1, 644	4, 559 1, 435	165 4, 435 1, 315	4, 818 1, 205	7, 148 4, 842 1, 010	5, 241 1, 592	5, 369
Shell thous of cases. Frozen thous of lb. Price, wholesale, extras, large (Chicago) dol. per doz.	111 74, 354 . 514	299 50, 525 . 447	306 42,473 .398	309 61, 604 . 406	638 94, 569	1, 200 140, 048	1, 453 172, 366	1, 259 177, 427 . 414	1, 020 167, 943	727 152, 015 . 459	616 131, 547 . 437	7 525 7 108, 684 . 400	87, 766	.308
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS														
Confectionery, manufacturers' sales — thous. of dol. Cocoa or cacao beans: Imports (inct. shells) — long tons. Price, wholesale, Acera (New York) — dol. per lb.	100, 000 18, 462 . 324	90, 983 31, 955 . 293	92, 710 26, 204 . 275	86, 087 27, 154 . 265	73, 121 21, 195 . 263	72, 415 28, 798 , 260	59, 964 22, 318 . 261	54, 961 20, 575 . 290	73, 362 14, 916 . 283	109, 212 12, 429 . 278	120, 685 11, 845 . 255	118, 243 11, 549 . 266	96, 321 	

r Revised.
Preliminary. ¹ Average for 2 weeks. ² No quotation.

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	1955						195	56						1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO—Continued

MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con.		ì												
Coffee: Clearances from Brazil, totalthous, of bagsol_	1, 126 657	1, 228 821	1, 978 1, 307	1, 201 711	1, 204 728	1, 562 988	1, 464 940	1, 379 804	1, 397 868	1, 415 899	1, 449 885	1, 326 700	1,584 898	
To United States do Visible supply, United States do Imports do Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York)	831 1, 892	704 1, 885	793 2, 182	770 2, 394	753 1, 388	772 1, 616	872 1, 803	981 2, 071	891 1, 446	1, 063 1, 993	1, 030 1, 466	1, 111 1, 377	965	
Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) dol. per lb Fish:	. 530	. 535	. 575	. 560	. 565	. 573	. 580	. 588	. 603	. 615	. 603	r. 600	. 602	. 610
Stocks, cold storage, end of monththous. of lb Sugar: Cuban stocks, raw, end of month	175, 297	163, 178	140, 878	127, 459	122, 741	124, 218	144, 144	163, 506	178, 785	195, 648	200, 838	r 200,403	195, 640	
thous, of Spanish tons. United States: Deliveries and supply (raw basis): Production and receipts:	r 1, 575	1, 457	2, 482	3, 707	4, 257	4, 022	3, 581	3, 181	2, 432	1, 523	1, 148	973	873	
Production short tons Entries from off-shore do Hawaii and Puerto Rico do	528, 238 164, 908 88, 590	116, 347 547, 340 115, 080	39, 789 521, 462 149, 339	38, 740 608, 051 146, 223	22, 411 584, 640 181, 119	37, 008 635, 828 238, 419	50, 750 601, 064 219, 224	20, 060 666, 510 187, 036	14, 675 741, 221 246, 680	113, 448 593, 213 184, 476	591, 151 456, 306 282, 385	794, 615 282, 508 189, 762	202, 748 86, 742	
Deliveries, total do For domestic consumption do For export do Stocks, raw and refined, end of month	571, 554 569, 169 2, 385	675, 455 633, 079 42, 376	619, 401 613, 522 5, 879	716, 555 699, 165 17, 390	746, 474 711, 784 34, 690	732, 440 720, 001 12, 439	803, 328 781, 578 21, 750	869, 070 865, 344 3, 726	916, 359 910,060 6, 299	815, 887 811, 798 4, 089	835, 506 830, 168 5, 238	669, 715 666, 768 2, 947	650, 931	
thous, of short tons Exports	1, 918 1, 003	1, 881 9, 721	1, 861 11, 961	1, 761 400	1,618 17,082	1, 587 33, 920	1, 427 29, 261	1, 231 456	1,000 519	888 625	1, 101 928	7 1, 614 624	1, 914	
Raw sugar, total do From Cuba do From Philippine Islands do Refined sugar, total do From Cuba do	185, 267 177, 067 4, 480 698 416	347, 346 238, 517 106, 024 36, 394 20, 526	355,572 263, 097 92, 452 45, 627 34, 474	348, 430 237, 057 111, 368 68, 556 60, 368	317, 420 222, 285 92, 371 55, 122 49, 664	345, 178 247, 928 97, 232 41, 288 40, 775	376, 216 233, 526 142, 688 40, 099 36, 120	353, 752 260, 125 87, 803 51, 124 49, 871	392, 328 288, 159 84, 648 42, 391 41, 060	353, 122 272, 280 69, 743 3, 687 765	246, 276 202, 930 35, 775 5, 722 3, 466	138, 548 98, 873 28, 897 2, 541 1, 451		
Prices (New York): Raw, wholesale	. 058	. 059	. 059	. 060	. 061	. 061	. 060	. 061	. 061	. 061	. 063	. 063	≥. 064	
Retail§ dol. per 5 lb. Wholesale dol. per lb. Tea, imports thous. of lb.	. 501 . 085 6, 718	. 500 . 085 9, 381	. 499 . 085 8. 174	. 499 . 085 10, 498	. 499 . 085 7, 786	. 500 . 086 6, 964	. 500 . 086 9. 728	. 500 . 086 7, 564	. 500 . 086 7, 560	. 500 . 086 9, 605	. 507 . 087 7, 696	. 512 P. 088 4, 777	. 518 2. 088	
TOBACCO	1		,	20, 200	.,	,,,,,	1,12	.,	',	,,,,,	1, 505	",		
Leaf: Production (crop estimate)mil. of lb	1 2, 193												2 2, 145	
Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quarter total mil. of lb. Domestic:	5, 175			5, 030			4, 587			4, 783			5, 356	
Cigar leafdoAir-cured, fire-cured, flue-cured, and miscel-	310			376			352	-		317			292	
laneous domestic mil, of lb Foreign grown: Cigar leaf do do	4, 671 19			4, 420 21			4, 019 21			4, 270			4, 873 22	
Cigarette tobacco	175 44, 678 7, 660	46, 228 10, 795	29, 151 9, 415	213 27, 760 9, 534	30, 295 9, 741	35, 489 11, 096	195 30, 505 9, 304	23, 094 10, 193	36, 108 11, 206	174 80, 588 9, 603	70, 201 11, 506	42, 763 9, 940	170	
Production, manufactured tobacco, total do. Chewing, plug, and twist do. Smoking do. Snuff do. Consumption (withdrawals):	13, 194 5, 347 4, 747 3, 100	15, 567 6, 509 5, 704 3, 354	15, 021 6, 227 5, 499 3, 295	16, 041 6, 361 6, 497 3, 184	16, 029 6, 185 6, 582 3, 262	16, 737 6, 723 6, 641 3, 373	15, 457 6, 787 5, 415 3, 254	12, 467 5, 567 4, 770 2, 131	17, 247 7, 020 6, 707 3, 520	15, 088 6, 021 6, 189 2, 879	17, 801 6, 964 7, 205 3, 632	15, 346 6, 331 5, 970 3, 045	11, 558 4, 864 4, 246 2, 448	
Cigarettes (small): Tax-free millions Tax-paid do Cigars (large), tax-paid thousands Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid	2, 570 27, 357 432, 028	2, 091 32, 871 453, 272	2, 132 30, 733 463, 104	2, 523 32, 471 501, 912	2, 430 30, 185 501, 228	2, 751 36, 164 553, 654	2, 941 34, 303 477, 276	2, 497 31, 032 428, 309	2,881 37,560 514,905	2, 954 30, 403 456, 019	2, 674 37, 193 549, 541	2, 585 33, 585 632, 063	2, 572 25, 070 364, 509	
Manuactured tobacco and snull, tax-paid thous, of lb Exports, cigarettes	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, 949 908	11, 709	
dol. per thous.	3.938	3. 938	3. 938	3.938	3. 938	3.938	3. 938	3. 938	3. 938	3. 938	3. 938	3. 938	3. 938	

LEATHER AND PRODUCTS

HIDES AND SKINS														
Imports, total hides and skins ?thous. of lb.	8, 357	12,088	13, 147	15, 337	15, 445	18, 316	14, 833	11, 421	14, 545	7, 761	9, 772	7,898		
Cattle hides do	61	237 19	88 15	47 25	86 42	132 42	83 21	135 30	74	69 34	57 24	43 21		
Cattle hides do Goat and kid skins do	2,904	2,749	2,674	2,074	2,611	2,666	2, 256	2,623	2,534	1, 798	1.759	1, 325		
Sheep and lamb skinsdo	529	1, 326	2, 306	4, 473	3, 494	3, 594	4,012	1,454	3, 451	882	2,046	1,429		
Prices, wholesale (Chicago): Calfskins, packer, heavy, 9½/15 lbdol, per lb	. 500	. 500	, 500	. 513	, 525	. 500	. 500	. 500	. 500	. 525	. 450	. 488	₽.475	ļ
Hides, steer, heavy, native, over 53 lbdodo	. 133	. 103	. 110	. 105	. 123	. 123	.128	. 133	. 138	. 148	. 128	. 128	».108	
LEATHER														
Production:														
Calf and whole kip thous, of skins	807	874	802	819	759	701	644	496	668	586	738	734		
Cattle hide and side kipthous. of hides and kips.	2, 255	2, 202	2, 305	2, 262	2, 165	2, 364	2,076	1,731	2, 224	1,970	2, 275	2, 191		
Goat and kid thous, of skins. Sheep and lamb do	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	1, 706 2, 140	7 2, 198 2, 202	1,841		
Exports:	2,020	2, 212	2, 000	2, 510	2, 210	2, 100	2, 109	1, 777	2,010	2, 140	2, 202	2, 100		
Sole leather:														
Bends, backs, and sidesthous. of lb_Offal, including welting and belting offaldo	47 65	(3)	(3) (3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	51 31	46 36	39 17	46	84		
Upper leather thous, of sq. ft.	3, 099	4 2, 565	4 2, 507	4 2, 615	4 2, 466	4 2, 978	4 2, 439	2, 891	3,633	3.053	13 3, 054	22 2,000		
Prices, wholesale:					· ·	,		,	'			, ,		
Sole, bends, light, f. o. b. tannery dol. per lb Upper, chrome calf, B and C grades, f. o. b. tan-	. 605	. 610	. 610	. 610	. 620	. 630	. 630	. 630	. 630	. 625	. 625	. 625	P.625	
nerydol. per sq. ft	1.022	1.013	1.030	1.030	1, 125	1.078	1, 118	1, 118	1. 123	1. 123	1.118	r 1. 145	21.145	••••

Revised. → Preliminary.

Revised. → Preliminary.

Revised estimate of 1955 crop. → December 1 estimate of 1956 crop. → Not separately available. → Excludes small quantities combined with other types. → Bags of 132 lb. — SData represent price for New York and Northeastern New Jersey. → Includes data for types not shown separately.

representative teach	ы	OICVI	T OI	. COI	PETOTOTA	1 1)(OINE	OO						5-31
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955						19	56						1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	LF	EATHI	ER AN	D PR	ODUC	TSC	Contin	ued						-
LEATHER MANUFACTURES									ĺ					
Shoes and slippers: Production, total thous, of pairs. Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, total thous, of pairs. By kinds:	45, 551 40, 834	53, 139 49, 668	56, 230 51, 863	55, 134 50, 077	48, 822 43, 727	47, 963 42, 314	44, 416 38, 751	42, 158 36, 856	54, 647 46, 469	44, 569 37, 189	51, 065 42, 183	46, 039 38, 407	41, 475 37, 192	
Men's	8, 711 1, 586 21, 674 5, 705 3, 158	9, 681 1, 841 27, 484 7, 185 3, 477	10, 304 1, 945 28, 176 7, 722 3, 716	10, 018 1, 915 27, 731 6, 663 3, 750	9, 883 1, 695 23, 721 5, 286 3, 142	10, 032 1, 858 21, 977 5, 345 3, 102	8, 091 1, 561 21, 495 5, 056 2, 548	7, 518 1, 567 20, 889 4, 700 2, 182	9, 819 1, 968 25, 600 6, 130 2, 952	8, 169 1, 622 19, 731 5, 029 2, 638	9, 515 1, 715 21, 950 5, 910 3, 093	8, 697 1, 435 19, 805 5, 473 2, 997	7, 938 1, 592 19, 217 5, 557 2, 888	
Slippers for housewear	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, 772 557 303 264	3, 690 466 127	
Men's and boys' oxfords, dress, cattle hide upper, Goodyear welt	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	124. 1 131. 3 117. 4	» 124, 1 » 131, 3 » 117, 4	
	1	LUME	ER A	ND M	ANUI	ACTU	JRES	1	1	1	1	1	1	!
LUMBER-ALL TYPES	<u> </u>							1		1	1	<u> </u>		I
National Lumber Manufacturers Association: Production, total mil. bd. ft Hardwoods do Softwoods do	2, 889 608 2, 281	2, 940 627 2, 313	2, 922 625 2, 297	3, 092 601 2, 491	3, 145 597 2, 548	3, 431 627 2, 804	3, 312 640 2, 672	3, 067 633 2, 434	3, 538 658 2, 880	3, 147 658 2, 489	3, 403 654 2, 749	2, 975 607 2, 368	2, 554 550 2, 003	
Shipments, total do Hardwoods do Softwoods do Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of	2, 794 672 2, 122	2, 908 676 2, 232	2, 970 678 2, 292	3, 265 669 2, 596	3, 268 639 2, 629	3, 381 593 2, 788	3, 167 557 2, 610	2, 949 511 2, 438	3, 262 556 2, 706	2, 871 571 2, 300	3, 156 584 2, 572	2, 804 556 2, 248	2, 390 507 1, 883	
month, total mil. bd. ft. Hardwoods do Softwoods do	8, 684 3, 300 5, 384	8, 737 3, 251 5, 486	8, 689 3, 198 5, 491	8, 522 3, 131 5, 391	8, 399 3, 089 5, 310	8, 450 3, 123 5, 327	8, 598 3, 206 5, 392	8,716 3,328 5,388	8, 991 3, 430 5, 561	9, 247 3, 517 5, 730	9, 496 3, 586 5, 910	9, 660 3, 637 6, 023	9, 824 3, 681 6, 143	
Exports, total sawmill products	64, 125 237, 090	46, 867 255, 873	59, 280 259, 714	62, 767 292, 078	61, 350 265, 140	59, 656 272, 300	68, 151 290, 466	70, 485 327, 728	64, 036 332, 975	61, 639 294, 502	70, 035 314, 368	55, 235 279, 133		
Douglas fir: 1	765 671 679 629 990	776 705 767 742 1,060	742 705 759 743 1,076	872 758 776 820 1,033	804 734 783 828 988	798 668 843 864 968	697 583 767 781 954	712 589 655 706 902	752 566 830 775 956	652 554 717 664 1,010	798 578 825 774 1,068	683 537 761 725 1,097	679 608 633 607 1,122	
Exports, total sawmill products M bd. ft. Sawed timber do Boards, planks, scantlings, etc do. Prices, wholesale: Construction, No. 1, dried, 2" x 4", R. L.	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, 913 21, 310 12, 703	23, 669 12, 882 10, 787	27, 664 16, 699 10, 965	33, 500 19, 286 14, 214	24, 269 14, 117 10, 152		
dol. per M bd. ft. Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R. L. dol. per M bd. ft. Southern pine:	88. 102 134. 138	89. 180 134. 138	89, 180 134, 603	89. 320 134. 603	89, 915 3 135, 001	89, 786 3 135, 234	89. 174 8134. 989	88. 206 \$132. 570	86. 773 3131. 247	85. 089 3130.879	1	į.	№ 81. 440 №3130.097	
Orders, newmil. bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo. Productiondo. Shipmentsdo. Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of	601 217 688 613	723 275 733 665	671 275 687 671	733 270 729 738	727 287 714 710	723 261 760 749	664 240 691 685	675 221 690 694	730 215 729 736	641 211 650 645	711 198 744 724	619 174 690 643	516 158 615 532	
month	1, 731 7, 213 1, 971 5, 242	1, 799 6, 123 (2) (2)	1, 815 6, 958 (2) (2)	1, 806 6, 540 (2) (2)	1, 810 5, 639 (2) (2)	1, 821 7, 567 (2) (2)	1, 827 7, 208 (2) (2)	1, 823 7, 983 2, 010 5, 973	1, 816 8, 614 1, 740 6, 874	1, 821 5, 966 1, 918 4, 048	1,841 6,100 1,454 4,646	1, 888 6, 979 1, 841 5, 138	1, 971	
dol. per M bd. ft Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", S. L. dol. per M bd. ft	80. 679 149. 916	80, 588 152, 206	81, 294 152, 206	84. 079 155. 159	83. 826 154. 179	83. 035 154. 546	81.891 153.934	82. 425 154. 154	81, 884 154, 338	81.884 154.154	81. 794 154. 154	l	₽ 82.064 ₽154.109	
Western pine: mil. bd. ft. 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. M. January	628 418 592 577 1,801	605 457 510 566 1,745	580 459 531 578 1,698	678 498 610 639 1, 673	681 489 671 690 1,654	714 441 788 762 1,680	733 424 818 749 1,750	685 415 746 694 1,803	730 347 912 799 1, 917	681 359 769 668 2,017	733 361 808 731 2, 094	626 319 600 584 2, 110	554 365 501 508 2, 103	
1" x 8"	78.83	79. 43	81. 30	82. 31	83. 50	83. 67	82. 21	79. 80	77. 39	73. 53	70. 83	r 70,00	p 70. 10	
Maple, beech, and birch: Orders, new M bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of month. do. Production. do. Shipments. do. Stocks, gross, mill, end of month. do.	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	4, 000 13, 250 3, 700 3, 350 7, 300	3, 950 13, 350 3, 600 3, 375 7, 500	
Oak: do Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, gross, mill, end of month do	93, 665 82, 732	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	74, \$43 32, 296 86, 462 80, 601 101, 492	62, 525 29, 630 70, 985 65, 903 106, 574	

r Revised. Preliminary. Preliminary. Excludes exports of infants' and children's shoes. Not available. For C and better, flat or mixed grain; not entirely comparable with data prior to April 1956.

1 Revisions for January 1954-March 1955 for all types and for January 1953-October 1955 for Douglas fir will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955						19	56						1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	A prii	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem-	Janu- ary
				IANU	FACT	URES	Con	tinue	! }		l i			
PLYWOOD	Ī							1						
Hardwood (except container and packaging):														
Shipments (market), quarterly total M sq. ft., surface measure	231, 969			236, 405			212, 892			187, 589				
Inventories (for sale), end of quarterdo Softwood (Douglas fir only), production M sq. ft., %" equivalent	32, 359 413, 501	448, 127		36, 938 469, 751	446, 925	431, 560	39, 183 372, 282	355, 424	475, 763	39, 364 411, 981	493, 563	444, 773	506, 066	
22 64, 10, 70 (44) (40)	113,001	l			IANU			1 500, 121	210,100	117,001	100,000	111,110	000,000	
	1	MIET	ALS F	77,17	TAITU	FACI	ORES				Ι	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
IRON AND STEEL Foreign trade: Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.):														
Exports, totalo short tons.	904, 080 481, 070	789, 500 416, 614	905, 604 529, 847	906, 220 479, 517	918, 899 481, 566	934, 168 500, 966	903, 649 520, 391	676, 112 413, 952	621, 587 383, 481	907, 275 543, 789	1,106,495 651,063	899, 32 0 466, 880		
Imports, total do	166, 401 15, 268	144, 677 16, 410	130, 872 13, 980	134, 967 13, 263	141, 592 11, 576	177, 902 13, 914	162, 642 14, 492	168, 776 13, 102	225, 355 26, 907	178, 674 25, 024	254, 249 24, 788	296, 647 25, 607		
Iron and Steel Scrap														
Production and receipts, total thous. of short tons. Home scrap produced do Purchased scrap received (net) do	7, 096 4, 034	7, 419 4, 071	7, 135 3, 882	7, 238 4, 087	7, 145 3, 934	7, 586 3, 947	6, 595 3, 677	2, 304 989	6, 127 3, 270	6, 733 3, 755	r 7, 664 r 4, 162	7, 108 73, 941	r 7, 487 r 3, 972	
Purchased scrap received (net) do. Consumption, total do. Stocks, consumers', end of month do.	3, 062 7, 276 7, 210	3, 348 7, 492 7, 141	3, 253 7, 107 7, 168	3, 151 7, 541 6, 863	3, 210 7, 270 6, 737	3, 639 7, 271 7, 054	2, 918 6, 714 6, 934	1,315 2,225 7,013	2, 857 6, 108 7, 027	2, 978 6, 979 6, 786	7 3, 502 7 7, 529 7 6, 923	7 3, 167 7 7, 063 7 6, 958	p 3, 516 p 7, 020	
Ore	7, 210	7, 141	7,100	0, 303	0, 737	1,001	0,001	1,013	1,021	0, 700	0, 923	10, 800	p 7, 407	
Iron ore: All districts: Mine productionthous. of long tons	3, 502	3, 279	3, 592	3, 649	8, 084	12, 970	13, 233	1,490	9, 962	13, 404	13, 852	8, 351		
Stocks at mines end of month do	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	14, 305 7, 263	10, 288 5, 327		
Lake Superior district (U. S. and Canadian ores):	184	0	0	0	5, 674	12, 554	12, 939 7, 194	2, 666	8, 045	12, 745	12, 628	8, 801	1,580 7,840	
Consumption by furnaces do do Stocks, end of month, total do At furnaces do	7, 663 44, 359 37, 539	² 47, 305 ² 42, 386		1 23, 370 23, 020 20, 365	7, 457 19, 373 17, 184	7, 916 24, 010 21, 449	30, 835 27, 468		3 6, 858 35, 475 31, 901	7, 217 41, 213 37, 376	7, 556 47, 483 43, 235	7, 485 50, 537 45, 947	7, 840 45, 508 41, 231	
At furnaces§ do On Lake Erie docks§ do	6,820	2 4, 918		2, 655	2, 189	2, 562	3, 367		3, 574	3, 837	4, 248	4, 591	4, 277	
Imports of do Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) of do	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	2, 589 64		
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures														
Castings, gray iron: Orders, unfilled, for salethous. of short tonsdodo	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	917 1, 176		
For sale do do Castings, malleable iron:	664	677	680	715	702	737	687	488	672	649	734	635		
Orders, unfilled, for sale short tons. Shipments, total do	123, 107 99, 946 60, 409	93, 562	113, 616 93, 533	106, 491 86, 941	99, 573 83, 320	93, 677 80, 138 51, 053	86, 247 75, 635 45, 022	92, 078 54, 340 31, 300	91, 883	92, 553 69, 380	92, 734 81, 528	89, 977 82, 717		
For saledo Pig iron:thous. of short tons.	6, 954	54, 618 7, 050	54, 466 6, 603	46, 266 7, 149	47, 064 6, 925	6, 921	6, 435	1, 107	43, 479 5, 142	41, 902 6, 933	50, 219 7, 316	47, 979 7, 036	7, 335	j
Consumption do	6, 867	7, 028	6, 576	7,075	6, 806	6, 792	6,319	1,079	5, 173	6,780	7, 316 7, 224	r 6, 986	p 7, 170	
Prices, wholesale: Compositedol. per long ton	2, 289 58. 45	2, 253 58, 45	2, 212 58. 45	2, 167 58, 59	2, 186 59. 65	2, 292 59, 65	2, 315 59. 65	2, 419 61. 08	2, 326 62, 35	2, 396 62, 45	r 2, 380 62, 45	7 2, 308 62. 45	p 2, 354 62, 45	62. 4
Basic (furnace) do Foundry, No. 2, Northern do	58. 50 59. 00	58. 50 59. 00	58. 50 59. 00	58. 50 59. 00	60. 00 60. 50	60. 00 60. 50	60. 00 60. 50	60.00 63.00	62. 50 63. 00	62. 50 63. 00	62. 50 63. 00	62. 50 63. 00	₽ 62.50 ₽ 63.00	
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures														
Steel castings: Shipments, total short tons	158, 982	158, 618	165, 398	170, 045	163, 708	178, 227	164, 661	117, 984		155, 046		164, 114		
For sale, total do Railway specialties do Steel forgings (for sale):	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		126, 900 28, 284		
Orders, unfilledthous. of short tons.	1 150 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	148.3	553. 4 134. 5		
Drop and upset. do Press and open hammer. do Steel ingots and steel for castings:	120. 1 38. 0	124. 7 35. 5	118. 1 33. 6	122. 2 36. 8	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 37. 5	100.3 34.2		
Production do Percent of capacity!	10, 504	10, 828 99	10, 119 99	10, 925 100	10, 524 100	10, 490 96	9, 721 92	1, 622 15	8, 123 75	10, 423 99	11, 049 101	10, 556 100	7 10, 838 99	
Prices, wholesale: Composite, finished steeldol. per lb. Steel billets receiling corkers f.c. b. mill	. 0581	. 0581	. 0581	. 0581	. 0581	. 0583	. 0583	. 0583	. 0620	. 0627	. 0627	. 0626	. 0628	. 062
Steel billets, rerolling, carbon, f. o. b. mill dol. per short ton. Structural shapes (carbon), f. o. b. milldol. per lb.	. 78. 50 . 0487	78. 50 . 0487	78. 50 . 0487	78. 50 . 0487	78. 50 . 0487	78, 50 , 0487	78. 50 . 0487	78. 50 . 0487	84.00 .0527	84.00 .0527	84.00 .0527	84. 00 . 0527	₽ 84.00 ₽.0527	
Steel scrap, No. 1, heavy melting (Pittsburgh) dol. per long ton.	1	54. 50	49.00	48. 50	54, 50	49. 50	44. 50	44. 50	54.00	58. 50	ļ.	62. 50	p 66, 50	1
Steel, Manufactured Products														
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types (for sale): Orders, unfilled, end of monththousands.	1, 840	2, 377	2, 146	2, 278	2, 322	2, 334	2, 502		2, 266	2, 126		1, 895		
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Cans, metal, shipments (in terms of steel consumed),	2, 185	1, 940 69	1, 983 69	2, 251 61	2, 294 59	2, 469 69	2, 659 65	2, 379 57	2, 035 65	1,731 68				
total for sale and own useshort tons_ Fooddo	. 156, 539	289, 577 171, 309		338, 536 193, 360	480, 301 321, 524	335, 538 182, 338		448,559 266,366	594, 771 419, 818	533, 264 392, 161	516, 542 352, 675	, 265, 169 , 154, 249	267, 144 153, 092	
Nonfood do do Shipments for sale do	114, 212 230, 631	118, 268 243, 842	120, 878 250, 723	145, 176 288, 099	158, 777 422, 924	153, 200 278, 287	180, 786 345, 429	182,193 396,181	174, 953 531, 895	141, 103 458, 042	163, 867 453, 972	r 110, 920 r 219, 267	114, 052 221, 290	
Closures (for glass containers), production millions. Crowns, production thousand gross.	1, 347 24, 192	1, 357 29, 405	1, 421 29, 328	1, 533 34, 369	1, 495 37, 619	1, 591 23, 862	1, 493 20, 566	1, 390 24, 548	1, 594 24, 870	1, 368 18, 883	1, 685 21, 289	1, 436 16, 706		

^{*}Revised. **Preliminary. 1 Total for January-March. 2 As of Jan. 1, 1956. 3 Total for July-August. \$ 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 data, are now more accurately represented. Comparable figures for earlier periods are not available. 3 Revisions for 1954 appear in the June 1956 Survey and for 1955 in the October 1956 issue, p. S-35. ‡ For 1957, percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of January 1, 1955 (125,828,310 tons); December 1955, 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.

Juless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955						19	56						1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu ary
	MET	ALS A	ND N	IANU:	FACT	URES-	—Con	tinued	l		·			
IRON AND STEEL—Continued Steel, Manufactured Products—Continued					_	- 1								
teel products, net shipments:\$ Total (all grades)thous. of short tons. Semifinished productsdo. Structural shapes (heavy), steel pilingdo. Platesdo. Rails and accessoriesdo. Bars and tool steel, totaldo.	7, 581 429 485 678 180 1, 215	7, 588 417 467 650 223 1, 189	7, 468 416 479 641 202 1, 165	8, 256 447 525 707 238 1, 284	7, 784 387 478 712 233 1, 209	7, 765 393 516 695 206 1, 267	8, 078 417 538 754 203 1, 288	1, 289	5, 540 3 291 3 472 3 631 3 152 3 1, 052	7, 058 367 543 747 211 1, 124	7, 931 400 600 796 215 1, 262	7, 431 390 569 775 197 1, 218		7, 00 39 56 60 21
Bars: Hot rolled (incl. light shapes) do Reinforcing do Cold finished do Pipe and tubing do Wire and wire products do Tin mill products (incl. black plate) do	834 194 176 885 332 390	818 182 178 879 353 555	809 174 171 872 364 553	877 217 178 952 395 798	801 228 167 914 375 787	853 230 171 1, 055 408 485	826 275 174 1,000 457 625		3 645 3 238 3 152 3 857 3 339 3 544	756 234 125 831 342 539	849 250 152 990 348 588	820 250 139 931 298 451		7 2 1 9 2 4
Sheets and strip (incl. electrical), total	2, 988 887 1, 395	2, 855 844 1, 310	2, 777 800 1, 271	2, 910 853 1, 327	2, 655 798 1, 191	2, 739 794 1, 268	2, 796 816 1, 277		³ 2, 492 ³ 709 ³ 1, 100	2, 353 705 1, 046	2, 733 840 1, 211	2, 602 802 1, 189		2, 5 8 1, 1
Production, primary, domestic	140, 748 32, 283 10, 247 2, 900 . 2440	140, 394 32, 261 16, 796 2, 765 . 2440	132, 763 31, 468 12, 697 2, 313 . 2440	145, 895 31, 117 13, 496 2, 425 . 2458	144, 726 29, 154 13, 572 1, 898 . 2590	150, 800 30, 389 19, 217 2, 185 . 2590	145, 726 26, 740 15, 423 1, 501 . 2590	151, 624 26, 258 25, 924 1, 657 . 2590	92, 406 28, 576 18, 810 1, 731 . 2671	132, 316 28, 131 17, 244 1, 265 . 2710	149, 125 34, 997 23, 097 1, 798 . 2710	145, 081 32, 571 18, 648 1, 682 . 2710	148, 391	
luminum shipments: Mill products and pig and ingot (net)mil. of lb Mill products, total	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 • 252. 3 136. 5 • 74. 2	315. 6 216. 9 114. 6 69. 7		
Production: Mine, recoverable copper Δ	92, 444 135, 675 99, 349 36, 326 21, 063	r 95, 114 117, 631 93, 252 24, 379 14, 349	7 89, 371 121, 916 91, 071 30, 845 21, 827	r 98, 104 125, 032 97, 040 27, 992 25, 932	7 95, 608 123, 344 94, 943 28, 401 24, 491	r 99, 682 133, 135 98, 008 35, 127 24, 318	7 94, 942 125, 760 90, 051 35, 709 25, 780	7 80, 600 107, 565 81, 814 25, 751 19, 224	* 92, 067 109, 726 83, 583 26, 143 19, 088	7 85, 292 108, 789 82, 727 26, 062 17, 383	7 93, 690 125, 204 93, 542 31, 662 15, 808	7 88, 632 121, 334 89, 277 32, 057 16, 597	87, 205 123, 197 84, 899 38, 298 22, 171	
$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	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	7 63, 685 15, 016	41, 652 14, 345		
Exports: Refined, scrap, brass and bronze ingots odo Refined Consumption, refined (by mills, etc.) do Stocks, refined, end of month, total do Fabricators' do Price, bars, electrolytic (N. Y.) dol, per lb opper-base mill and foundry products, shipments	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 **131, 763 **221, 970 **121, 846 . 3862	25, 165 17, 836 2116, 290 239, 840 2128, 483 . 3570	49, 243 39, 620 P112, 527 P239, 047 P123, 732 . 3565	
(quarterly): Brass mill products, totalmil. of lb. Copper wire mill products⊕do Brass and bronze foundry productsdo ad: Production:	669 417 268			688 428 274			570 433 263			r 462 363 p 216			p 504 p 405 p 225	
Mine, recoverable lead△short tons_ Secondary, estimated recoverable⊕do Imports (general), ore⊕, metal⊙do Consumption, totaldo Stocks, end of month: Producers'. ore, base bullion, and in process⊕	7 27, 443 38, 967 50, 217 104, 000	7 26, 822 37, 629 43, 950 107, 800	7 28, 250 37, 894 31, 811 98, 000	7 30, 950 37, 047 29, 695 96, 600	7 29, 705 38, 434 42, 635 96, 400	r 29, 975 40, 429 43, 016 101, 200	7 29, 481 37, 049 29, 982 98, 600	7 27, 969 33, 094 28, 961 85, 900	7 30, 630 33, 536 36, 265 105, 900	r 27, 415 35, 356 42, 145 95, 000	7 31, 520 38, 650 32, 804 110, 100	28, 503 34, 391 4!, 294 101, 000	27, 109	
(ABMS) short tons. Refiners' (primary), ref. and antimonial⊕ do. Consumers', total¶ do. Scrap (lead-base, purchased), all consumers.do. Price, pig, desilverized (N. Y.) dol. per lb. in:	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	50, 371 128, 246 51, 949 . 1600	52, 188 131, 162 51, 903 . 1600	123, 621 48, 843 131, 243 53, 116 . 1600	49, 956 . 1600	126, 960 47, 628 123, 695 50, 798 . 1600	133, 028 37, 706 114, 066 53, 339 . 1600	38, 650 119,773 52, 129 . 1600	40, 398 r 112, 753 58, 991 . 1600	121, 051 35, 196 102, 860 59, 111 . 1600	. 1600	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2, 705 1, 163 5, 298 7, 500 4, 770	1, 943 2, 416 5, 224 8, 135 5, 330	1, 935 2, 746 5, 466 8, 115 5, 250	2, 012 1, 761 4, 679 8, 300 5, 405	2, 075 1, 890 4, 338 7, 965 5, 380	2, 250 1, 053 4, 801 7, 615 5, 230	1, 211 679 4, 482 7, 415 5, 045	1, 182 4, 577 4, 415 2, 455	1, 694 918 5, 367 7, 390 4, 915	1, 587 1, 462 4, 844 7, 410 5, 305	1, 993 1, 230 6, 625 8, 420 5, 775	1, 929 1, 224 5, 915 8, 000 5, 550		
Exports, incl. reexports (metal) \bigcirc	70 21, 114 18, 830 1. 0776 41, 963	19, 484 18, 300 1, 0482	18, 384 17, 845 1, 0053 7 42, 717	433 18, 421 16, 930 1, 0057	88 16, 182 14, 900 . 9917 r 44, 888	15, 411 14, 785 . 9688 r 47, 232	97 15, 222 15, 195 . 9448 - 45, 093	20 16, 787 16, 760 . 9616 , 42, 963	19 19, 050 17, 570 . 9896 7 45, 437	16 20, 589 18, 670 1, 0357 r 41, 980	90 18, 353 17, 640 1, 0572 7 48, 861	112 19, 272 18, 390 1, 1026 45, 449	1. 0401	
Imports (general): Ores and concentrates⊕⊙ do. Metal (slab, blocks)⊙ do. Slab zine: Production (primary smelter), from domestic and	49, 249 17, 967	44, 749 18, 651	55, 729 17, 238	41, 300 12, 178	43, 453 14, 081	39, 688 14, 124	38, 093 10, 691	41, 955 12, 631	50, 462 14, 179	37, 960 26, 094	47, 182 31, 079	39, 803 27, 580		
foreign ores short tons Secondary (redistilled) production, total do Consumption, fabricators', total do Exports do Stocks, end of month:	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	,		
Producers', smelter (AZI)			39, 833 125, 171 . 1350 9, 469	40, 038 127, 236 . 1350 8, 536	47, 907 128, 050 . 1350 7, 534	59, 577 119, 275 . 1350 5, 761	69, 226 108, 557 . 1350 5, 827	102, 775 103, 988 . 1350 7, 685	104, 307 98, 642 . 1350 7, 794	102, 165 95, 269 . 1350 8, 017	88, 810 7 92, 896 . 1350 8, 478	97, 580 . 1350 8, 136	, 1350	

Digitized for FRASER

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955						19	56			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 .		195
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Jan ar
	MET	ALS A	AND N	IANU	FACT	URES-	-Cont	tinued	l					
HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC														
Addiators and convectors, cast iron: Shipmentsthous. of sq. ft. of radiation Stocks, end of monthdodo	1, 773 4, 834	2, 018 4, 866	2, 236 5, 013	1,802 5,814	1,900 6,082	1, 577 6, 912	1, 618 7, 519	1, 959 6, 626	2, 996 5, 977	3, 089 5, 277	3,719 4,263			
bil burners: Shipmentsnumber_ Stocks, end of monthdo	43, 308 49, 628	49, 759 55, 144	44, 697 63, 952	47, 890 73, 835	50, 798 77, 713	51, 650 80, 563	66, 498 75, 128	57, 752 74, 320	85, 278 64, 527	97, 746 51, 778	r 94, 910 r 48, 903	64, 881		
toves and ranges, domestic cooking, excl. electric:	167, 452	167, 435	192, 953	194, 454	174, 627	178, 069	179, 899	155, 725	206, 506	204, 446	217, 898	161,070	 -	
Coal and wooddodo Gas (incl. bungalow and combination)⊙do Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oildo	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	5, 537 149, 675 5, 858		
toves, domestic heating, shipments, totaldododo	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	242, 322 30, 905		
Gasdo Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oildo	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	160, 611 50, 806		
Varm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity air-flow), shipments, totalnumber	79, 728 52, 734	87, 497 56, 782	78, 906 51, 025	84, 882 56, 527	84, 992 57, 390	93, 590 63, 751	104, 167 70, 204	111, 614 71, 962	159, 704 99, 712	154, 509 94, 845	133, 321 81, 462	99, 543		
Gas	23, 623 3, 371	27, 859 2, 856	25, 417 2, 464	26, 280 2, 075	25, 311 2, 291	26, 585 3, 254	30, 434 3, 529	34, 770 4, 882	52,873 7,119	51, 638 8, 026	45, 118 6, 741	32, 303 4, 253		
Vater heaters, gas, shipmentsdo MACHINERY AND APPARATUS	175, 173	224, 004	246, 098	254, 786	230, 056	231, 388	236, 758	226, 532	237, 962	217, 277	225, 632	182, 266		
Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly totals: Blowers and fans, new ordersthous, of dol	47, 139			64, 785			75, 099			52, 275				
Unit heater group, new ordersdodo	19, 485		100.0	16, 954	135. 2		20, 117		188. 3	20, 297	122. 2	101.0		
mo. avg. shipments, 1947–49=100. Furnaces, industrial, new orders, net: Electric processing thous. of dol.	183. 9 2, 188	195. 6 2, 102	169. 0 1, 768	152. 7 2, 221	1, 924	2, 035	156. 7 2, 555	1,089	3, 263	114. 7 1, 410	2, 131	121.0 1,587	2, 095	
Fuel-fired (except for hot rolling steel)do ndustrial trucks (electric), shipments:	8, 191	6, 189	9, 770	3, 526	6, 182	1, 178	1, 432	2,726	2, 988	1,007	5, 447	1, 767	2, 943	
Hand (motorized)* number. Rider-type do- ndustrial trucks and tractors (gasoline-powered), ship-	638 520	570 409	603 491	671 503	624 503	719 520	702 533	682 512	554 374	577 442	682 491	565 501	521 442	
ments*number. Machine tools (metal-cutting types): $\oplus \triangle$	2, 333	1,777	1, 765	2, 170	2, 232	2, 254	2, 141	2, 725	2, 137	2, 141	2, 191	2, 206	1, 977	
New orders (net), total mil. of dol. Domestic do Shipments, total do	151, 30 137, 40 70, 30	109, 55 96, 70 54, 60	81. 30 72. 35 64. 60	89. 50 80. 05 74. 15	79. 30 74. 00 71. 80	87. 10 79. 45 76. 80	61, 85 55, 65 76, 25	61. 90 55. 25 65. 15	87, 50 78, 25 75, 10	78. 45 68. 80 71. 10	66. 10 57. 55 89. 75	7 64, 25 7 58, 70 7 81, 70	p 57. 10 p 51. 80 p 85. 35	
Domestic do— Estimated backlog months—	64, 40 7. 6	49, 40 8, 4	58, 70 8, 5	67. 85 8. 6	65. 00 8. 4	70. 50 8. 2	69. 55 7. 8	60. 70 7. 8	69. 00 7. 7	65. 40 7. 7	79. 85 7. 2	73.60 76.7	75.25 76.2	
Pumps (steam, power, centrifugal and rotary), new orders———————————————————————————————————	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	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	63, 656 29, 689 33, 967	
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT														
Batteries (automotive replacement only), shipmentst thousands	2, 625	2, 058	1, 340	1,348	1, 368	1, 761	1, 807	2, 178	2, 571	2, 711	3, 015	7 2, 592	2, 266	
Household electrical appliances: Refrigeration, output (seas. adj.)*1947-49=100 Vacuum cleaners (standard type), sales billed	151	140	145	153	160	153	148	167	148	168	135	r 134	149	
Washers, domestic sales billed do	243. 5 357. 5 11, 694. 7	302. 2 393. 7 1, 078. 6	405.6	395.7 405.7 $11,360.1$	352. 9 324. 2 993. 0	326. 0 315. 2 1. 060. 2	248.3 340.2 11,073.8	259. 8 380. 2 566. 7	276, 9 373, 9 990, 8	320. 3 402. 6 11,319.2	372.0 449.4 1,348.9	300. 4 357. 9 1 381.8	281. 0 298. 4 (11,715.2	P1. (
Felevision sets (incl. combination), productions thousands	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	r 1 627. 0	r 4
Insulating materials and related products: Insulating materials, sales billed, index 1947–49=100	160. 2	159.0	163. 0	168.0	163. 0	158.0	156.0	117.0	153.0	147. 0				
Vulcanized fiber products: Consumption of fiber paperthous, of lb- Shipments of vulcanized products of thous, of dol	4, 651 1, 847	4, 678 2, 248	4, 567 2, 136	4, 981 2, 234	4, 792 2, 338	4, 900 2, 050	4, 804 1, 903	3, 540 1, 450	4, 829 1, 930	4, 158 1, 694	4, 674 1, 956	4, 240 1, 812	² 4, 464 ² 1, 784	
Steel conduit (rigid), shipmentsthous, of ft Motors and generators, quarterly:	31,052	27, 432	32, 877	34, 743	37, 840	43, 495	54, 144	42, 513	30, 344	28, 700	31, 596	31, 156	33, 318	
New orders, index 1947-49=100. Polyphase induction motors, 1-200 hp: ¶ New orders thous, of dol.	201.6		-	224. 0 53, 266			253. 0 61, 186	-		228. 0 55, 187	3 16, 777	³ 15, 373		
Billingsdodo Direct current motors and generators, 1-200 hp:	41,659			46, 766			51, 572			57, 156				
New ordersthous, of doldo				11, 509 8, 883			12, 528 11, 321			12, 136 10, 815	8 4, 009	3 2, 987		
	Pl	ETRO	LEUM	i, COA	L, Al	D PR	ODUC	TS						
COAL Anthracite:														
Production:thous. of short tons. Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of month	2, 522	2, 712	1	2,029	2, 233	1, 925	2, 442	1,869	2, 699	2, 481	2, 938	2,600	2,316	2
Exports thous. of short tons	720 374	555 390	433 331	425 231	431 244	371 334	282 405	331 359	529 465	519 680	388 659	364 488	342	
Prices: Retail, compositedol. per short ton Wholesale, chestnut, f. o. b. car at minedo	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 13. 755	27.87	28.99 p 15. 572	

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. Alifers 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 Gevernors of the Federal Reserve System, reflects changes in total output of refrigerators, freezers, room at conditioners, and dehumidifiers; data are available beginning January 1947.

*Unpublished revisions (January 1954-October 1955), reflecting adjustments to the 1954 Census of Manufactures, 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.

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

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

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955						19	56						1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu ary
Pì	ETROI	EUM,	, COA	L, AN	D PR	ODUC	TS-C	Contin	ued					
COAL—Continued														
ituminous: Production thous of short tons thouse of short tons	45, 749	45, 505	42, 575	43, 150	40,040	44, 010	39, 440	30, 375	44, 050	40, 220	47,860	r 44, 430	r 38, 850	43, 70
Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total‡ thous. of short tonsdodo	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	r 37, 110 r 33, 462	38, 985 35, 012	
Electric-power utilities do Coke ovens de	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 9, 266	13, 751 7 8, 979	14, 431 9, 382	
Beehive coke ovensdo Steel and rolling millsdo	373 575	409 565	396 520	437 533	413 465	420 400	354 376	93 142	189 333	248 358	304 437	7 337 457	361 523	
Cement mills do Other industrials do Other industrials	871 10, 265	848 10, 019	753 9, 358	789 9, 629	737 8, 377	768 7, 866	748 6, 906	764 6,004	766 6, 652	809 6,645	753 7, 695	786 8, 072	791 8, 427	
Railroads (class I)do Bunker fuel (foreign trade)do	1,486	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 * 61	1, 037 60	
Retail-dealer deliveriesdo	7, 897	7,881	6, 990	5, 997	4, 186	2, 976	2,005	1,951	2, 802	3, 195	3, 521	3, 648	3, 973	
Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month, total thous, of short tons.	68, 423	65, 797	65, 261	65, 847	67, 237	71, 796	73, 678	71, 489	74, 312	76, 026	78, 897	78, 976	78,008	ļ
Industrial, total dododo	67, 425 38, 228	64, 852 36, 442	64, 394 36, 171	65, 194 36, 633	66, 536 37, 870	70, 965 40, 223	72, 695 41, 236	70, 411 41, 186	73, 152 43, 011	74, 954 44, 564	77, 706 46, 434	77, 806 46, 726	76, 886 45, 946	1
Coke ovensdo Steel and rolling millsdo	13, 342 576	12, 562 579	12, 342 551	12, 840 534	12, 865 548	13, 606 569	14, 005 556	13, 101 553	13, 369 538	13, 522 524	14, 006 609	r 14, 093 580	13, 900	
Cement millsdo Other industrialsdo	1, 270 12, 922	1, 132 13, 064	1,050 13,286	986 13, 259	1, 007 13, 339	1, 100 14, 573	1, 185 14, 733	1, 267 13, 343	1, 362 13, 943	1,406 14,022	1, 549 14, 190	1, 612 13, 963	1,570 14,061	
Railroads (class I)do	1,087	1,073	994	942	907	894	980	961	929	916	918	832	860	1
Retail dealersdo	4, 340	945 4, 189	867 3, 825	653 3, 935	701 5, 366	831 5, 898	983 6, 570	1, 078 6, 567	1, 160 7, 656	1, 072 6, 453	1, 191 6, 650	1, 170 6, 312	1, 122	1
Prices: Retail, compositedol. per short ton	15. 46	15. 55	15. 56	15. 57	15. 57	15. 25	15. 2 6	15.31	15. 45	15. 74	16.04	16. 27	16. 26	1
Wholesale: Screenings, indust, use, f. o. b. car at minedo	4. 727	4.732	4. 731	4.779	5. 045	5. 056	5. 057	5. 051	5.083	5. 091	5. 426	r 5, 432	p 5. 437	1
Large domestic sizes, f. o. b. car at mine_do	7. 204	7. 233	7, 229	7.071	6. 576	6.620	6. 735	6. 795	6. 987	7. 120	7.546	7.604	p 7. 635	
roduction: Rechive thous of short tons	ar 231	260	248	273	251	259	216	52	119	154	186	207		
Beehive thous, of short tons. Oven (byproduct) do Petroleum coke ♀ do	4 r 6, 651 536	6, 661 531	6, 235 499	6, 625 523	6, 380 454	6, 467 495	6, 020 538	52 2, 253 552	5, 496 535	6, 299 519	6, 556 505	6, 328 519		
tocks, end of month: Oven-coke plants, totaldodo	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 plants do do do do do do do do do do do do do	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	2, 107 477	2, 003 436		
Petroleum coke do aports do do	305 53	321 63	333 45	344 52	347 40	344 52	342 63	355 36	341 69	336 68	308 49	312 63		
rice, beehive, Connellsville (furnace) dol. per short ton	13.88	14. 13	14. 13	14, 13	14. 13	14. 13	14. 13	14. 13	14. 35	14. 50	14.50	14. 50	* 15.00	15.
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS														
rude petroleum: Wells completednumber_ Productiono*thous, of bbl	2, 512 r 221, 863	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	2, 417 214, 174		.]
Refinery operations percent of capacity Consumption (runs to stills) thous, of bbl	93 240, 634	95 248, 721	95 233, 374	93 245, 340	88 224, 623	93	95 242, 119	94 248, 439	94 247, 851	94 240, 708	87 235, 842	93 240, 944		
Stocks, end of month: Gasoline-bearing in U. S., totaldo	265, 610	261, 592	259, 504	265, 683	277, 121	277, 497	274, 491	277, 008	279, 944	278, 791	286, 560	275, 995		
At refineries do At tank farms and in pipelines do do do do do do do do do do do do do	66, 852 178, 771	67, 940 173, 383	68, 516 171, 050	70, 152 175, 704	72, 209 184, 807	70, 706 186, 113	67, 805 185, 882	70, 297 185, 831	71, 995 187, 123	72, 749 184, 895	75, 178 190, 081	70, 416 184, 477		
On leases do	19, 987	20, 269	19, 938	19, 827	20, 105	20, 678	20,804	20, 880	20, 826	21, 147	21, 301	21, 102		
Exports do Imports do Price (Oklahoma-Kansas) at wells dol, per bbl	1, 040 27, 891 2, 82	994 25, 732 2, 82	501 24, 906 2. 82	1, 155 28, 737 2, 82	26, 244 2. 82	1, 236 30, 325 2, 82	30, 045 2. 82	34, 041 2. 82	31, 602 2. 82	805 29, 420 2. 82	1, 444 33, 976 2. 82	8, 332 28, 350 2, 82	p 2. 82	
tefined potroleum products: Fuel oil:								}						
Production: Distillate fuel oilthous, of bbl		59, 617	55, 622	56, 045	51, 387	51, 665	52, 640	54, 775	57,007	55, 354	54, 917	55, 245		
Residual fuel oildodo	39, 879	41,674	37, 291	37, 618	33, 892	35, 609	32, 951	33, 037	33, 823	31,868	33, 543	35, 471		
Distillate fuel oildoResidual fuel oildododo	7 83, 919	83, 741 59, 673	69, 165 54, 412	65, 631 52, 493	46, 588 46, 470	38, 300 43, 505	33, 469 39, 889	31, 490 36, 144	33, 033 39, 422	41, 088 39, 452	44, 254 45, 461	57, 808 50, 389		
Electric-power plantsdodo	. 8, 554	8, 221 8, 798	7, 095 8, 231	6, 224 8, 424	5, 758 8, 118	4, 468 8, 126	4, 615 7, 857	4, 323 7, 842	5, 177 8, 326	5, 202 7, 552	6, 266 8, 687	7, 130 8, 323	8, 224	
Vessels (bunker oil)do Stocks, end of month:	6, 777	6, 292	5, 611	6, 642	6, 408	6, 940	7, 034	6, 957	7, 319	6, 596	7, 480	7, 031	7, 916	
Distillate fuel oildo Residual fuel oildo	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	151, 517 44, 590		
Exports: Distillate fuel oildododo	1, 559 2, 088	1, 516 1, 146	1, 770 1, 264	1, 574 1, 346	2, 395 1, 685	1, 312 1, 819	1, 544 2, 108	1,720 2,155	2, 094 2, 170	2, 170 1, 734	2, 622 1, 343	5, 119 2, 282		
Prices, wholesale: Distillate (New York Harbor, No. 2 fuel)													- 100	ŀ
Residual (Okla., No. 6 fuel) dol. per bbl.	. 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	. 109 2. 25	p . 109 p 2. 25	
Kerosene: Production thous, of bbl. Domestic demande do	12,028	11, 940	11, 165 13, 830	10, 590 12, 140	8, 978 7, 960	9, 058 5, 170	8, 704 4, 364	9, 170 6, 213	9, 716 6, 850	9,872	11, 044 8, 714	11, 508 12, 434		
Stocks, end of month do Exports do Price, wholesale, bulk lots (New York Harbor)	26, 770	17, 426 21, 310 176	13, 830 18, 712 53	12, 140 17, 215 83	18, 227 134	21, 883 325	26, 111 209	28, 990 180	31, 826 90	8, 151 33, 588 58	35, 667 330	12, 434 34, 329 562		
		. 1/0									. 200			

Revised. Preliminary.

Revised (effective with the October 1955 SURVEY) to include bunker fuel.

Includes nonmarketable catalyst coke.

Revisions for 1955 will be published later.

Revisions for 1955 (thous. short tons): Beehive, January-June—62; 65; 106; 123; 138; 154; oven coke, January-May—5,757; 5,338; 6,143; 6,026; 6,300.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955						19	56						1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
PI	TROI	EUM,	COA	L, AN	D PR	ODUC	TS—C	ontin	ued		<u>'</u>	·		
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued									<u></u>			-		
Refined petroleum products—Continued Lubricants:														
Production thous, of bbl Domestic demand 9 do Stocks, refinery, end of month do	4, 693 r 3, 149	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	4, 970 3, 506		
Exportsdo	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	10, 060 891		
Price, wholesale, bright stock (midcontinent, f. o. b. Tulsa)dol. per galMotor fuel:	. 200	. 200	. 210	. 220	. 220	. 220	. 220	. 220	1.240	1.240	1.240	1. 240	p 1. 240	
Gasoline (including aviation): Production, total 9thous. of bbl. Gasoline and naphtha from crude oildo	r 122, 606 107, 750	121, 733 108, 247	111, 754 99, 106	118, 699 105, 518	109, 365 96, 627	119, 640 106, 115	119, 267 106, 118	123, 229 109, 338	125, 142 110, 474	119, 721 105, 676	7116, 953 102, 079	r 117, 398 102, 635		
Natural-gas liquids; Used at refineries (incl. benzol)do Used in other gasoline blends, etc 9do	11, 479 r 3, 377	10, 883 2, 603	9, 507 3 , 141	10, 240 2, 941	10, 092 2, 646	10, 323 3, 202	10, 273 2, 876	10, 863 3, 028	11, 118 3, 550	11, 399 2, 646	13, 455 1, 419	13, 145 1, 618		
Domestic demand Q do	112, 238	100, 642	98, 088	113, 128	113, 034	124, 114	127, 413	121, 243	126, 207	112, 691	120, 133	112, 553		l .
Stocks, end of month: Finished gasoline do At refineries do	156, 047	172, 865	184, 554 109, 772	187, 981 110, 001	182, 564	174, 494 95, 479	164, 826	164, 590	161, 142 84, 036	167, 032 86, 313	161, 308	163, 086		
Unfinished gasoline do Natural gasoline and allied products do	85, 585 9, 386 13, 564	101, 160 11, 040 11, 605	11, 538 11, 392	11, 717 12, 642	103, 410 10, 735 14, 356	12, 179 16, 717	88, 640 12, 250 19, 586	86, 118 11, 946 21, 595	11, 797 22, 307	10, 942 23, 653	82, 994 11, 490 24, 178	85, 720 11, 722 22, 934		-
Exports (motor fuel, gasoline, jet fuel)do Prices, gasoline: Wholesale, refinery (Oklahoma, group 3)	1	2, 129	1, 194	2, 247	1, 995	1, 968	1, 812	2, 387	1, 999	2, 510	2, 181	2, 469		- .
dol. per gal. Wholesale, regular grade (N. Y.)do Retail, service stations, 50 citiesdo	.110 .130	. 110 . 130	. 110 . 130	. 110 . 125	. 113 . 125	. 118 . 125	. 118 . 125	. 118 . 125	. 118 . 125	. 118 . 125	. 115	. 115	₽. 115	
Retail, service stations, 50 citiesdo A viation gasoline: Production, totalthous, of bbl.	9, 129	. 214 8, 876	. 213 8, 017	. 214 8, 879	. 215 9, 204	. 218 9, 367	2 . 218 9, 536	² . 220 9, 535	9,837	2.217 9,335	2. 216 9, 413	2 . 215 9, 218	2.215	
100-octane and abovedo Stocks, end of month, totaldo	7, 447 9, 540	6, 624 10, 408	6, 245 11, 496	7, 056 11, 438	7, 455 11, 799	7, 123 11, 581	7, 151 11, 959	7, 290 12, 086	7,784 11,919	7, 263 11, 681	7, 630 11, 625	7, 269 11, 781		
Jet fuel:*	6, 108	6, 439	7, 304	7, 185	7, 706	7, 347	7, 268	7, 239	7, 108	6, 880	7,010	7, 362		1
Productiondodo	4, 464 4, 204 3, 457	4, 494 3, 870 4, 081	5, 053 4, 986 4, 148	5, 752 5, 564 4, 336	4, 961 5, 117 4, 178	6, 183 5, 682 4, 664	5, 615 5, 907 4, 372	5, 668 5, 950 4, 09 0	5,890 5,405 4,574	5, 861 5, 732 4, 637	5, 619 5, 832 4, 424	5, 316 5, 162 4, 576		ļ
Asphalt:0		4, 433	4, 733	5, 948	6, 636	8, 072	9, 434	10, 025	10, 571	9, 805	9, 502	6, 572		
ProductiondoStocks, refinery, end of monthdoWax:⊙ Productiondo	1	9, 051 444	10, 608 444	12, 067 479	13, 187 388	12, 954 485	11, 423 448	9, 635	7,680	6, 832 441	6,601	7, 755 446		i
Production do Stocks, refinery, end of month do	551	538	566	517	502	550	566	566	577	608	605	611		
Asphalt products, shipments; Asphalt roofing, totalthous, of squares Roll roofing and cap sheet;	2, 986	3, 188	4, 624	6, 157	3, 951	5, 499	5, 757	5, 800	6, 166	5, 724	6, 161	4,011	2, 227	
Smooth surfaceddododo	573 692	626 630	958 902	1, 199 1, 230	679 829	895 1, 189	982 1, 110	974 1, 201	1, 117 1, 419	1,033 1,464	1, 145 1, 543	758 927	406 515	
Asphalt sidingsdodo	1,721 78	1, 932 83	2, 765 112	3, 728 120	2, 443 64	3, 415 78	3, 664 95	3, 625 101	3, 630 117	3, 227 125	3, 473 148	2, 326 124	1,306 68	1
Saturated felts short tons.	82, 610	53, 945	83, 527	98, 828	52, 267	77, 295	84, 895	85, 332	84, 120	78, 237	85, 158	69, 463	51, 520	
		PULP.	, PAP	ER, A	ND PI	RINTI	NG	1					1	1
PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER														
Pulpwood: Receiptsthous, of cords (128 cu, ft,)_ Consumption	3, 048 2, 762	3, 234 3, 039	3, 076 2, 924	3, 147 3, 106	2, 707 3, 010	2, 838 3, 147	2, 989 3, 012	3, 161 2, 826	3, 619 3, 098	3, 166 2, 815	7 3, 299 7 3, 136	3, 094 3, 001	2, 844 2, 643	
Consumption do Stocks, end of month do Waste paper:		5, 027	2, 924 5, 165	5, 203	4, 899	4, 586	4, 567	4,894	5, 418	5, 767	7 5, 929	6,030	6, 228	
Receipts short tons Consumption do Stocks, end of month do	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	691, 112 691, 688	788, 644 772, 217	726, 934 718, 128	660, 938 645, 179	
Stocks, end of monthdodo	7456, 212	445, 724	445, 456	446, 947	467, 945	482, 817	480, 174	514, 619	498, 997	503, 018	r 514, 999	523, 759	540, 585	
Production: σ^1 Total, all gradesthous, of short tons	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, 908, 3	1, 728. 7	, 1, 940. 7	1, 856. 5	1, 675. 9	
Dissolving and special alphadoSulfatedo	85. 3 924. 1	82. 8 1, 019. 7	88. 4 989. 2	93. 5 1, 031. 1	65. 8 1, 016. 1	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 71, 071. 5	81.7 1,032.0	72.8 920.3	
Sulfitedodo	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	197. 8 243. 3	238. 0 r 262. 8	215. 9 255. 4	201. 7 231. 7	
Defibrated or explodeddodo Soda, semichem., screenings, damaged, etc_do	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, 4 164, 9	100. 3 188. 2	89. 4 182. 1	78. 5 171. 0	
Stocks, end of month: of Total, all millsdo	7 795.3	775.1	785. 9	777. 0	780. 8	797. 6	813. 2	849.0	872.9	885, 4	7 909. 0	934.4	911.5	
Pulp mills do Paper and board mills do Avenuer mills	7 131. 7 7 559. 6	156. 1 518. 3	165. 2 520. 5	169. 2 502. 4	181. 6 493. 3	190. 5 504. 9 102. 2	200. 4 518. 2	200. 3 548. 6	200. 5 577. 5 102. 1	196. 4 584. 2 104. 9	7 199. 3 7 603. 4	219. 5 610. 6 104. 3	189.3 616.8 105.4	1
Nonpaper millsdo Exports, all grades, total Qdo	103. 9	100. 7 38. 8	100. 2 47. 2	105. 4 49. 7	105. 8	46. 2	100. 6 46. 3	100. 0 39. 4	50. 2	37. 5	106.3	1	105.4	ļ
Dissolving and special alpha do All other do	22. 6 35. 7	15. 0 23. 9	15. 9 31. 3	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	10. 4		
mports, all grades, total \(\text{\text{\$\color{blue}}} \) do do do	185. 6 18. 5	201. 2 14. 1	191. 1 14. 8	168. 7 19. 4	171. 9 18. 9	211. 9 17. 9	201. 6 17. 9	210. 3 13. 8	211.3 12.0	183. 7 11. 0	213. 1 10. 1	190. 4 13. 3		
All otherdo	167. 0	1 187. 1	176. 3	149. 4	152. 9	194.0	183.7	196. 5	199.3	172.7	203. 0			

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

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

2 Revisions for petroleum products (domestic demand, gasoline production, and natural gus liquids used in blends) for 1954, and 1955, 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 "i" on p. S-35 of the September 1955 Survey and earlier issues.

②Asphalt—5.5 bbl.=1 short ton; wax—1 bbl.=280 lb.

3 Effective 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 descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem-	Janu-	Febru-	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-	October	Novem-	Decem-	1957 Janu-
BUSINESS STATISTICS	ber	ary	ary	ļ					l ragabl	ber	300000	ber	ber	ary
	PUL	P, PA	PER,	AND :	PRINT	ring-	-Cont	inued						
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS														
All paper and board mills, production:† Paper and board, totalthous, of short tons. Paperdo Paperboarddo. Wet-machine boarddo. Construction paper and boarddo.	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	2, 466 1, 108 1, 103 12 243	2,746 1,227 1,248 13 257	2, 591 1, 174 1, 179 14 223	2, 362 1, 091 1, 074 12 185	
Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paperboard (American Paper and Pulp Association): Orders, new thous, of short tons. Orders, unfilled, end of month. do. Production do. Shipments do. Stocks, end of month do. Fine paper:	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 3 401. 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. 2 1 977. 0 1 833. 2 1 410. 8	r1 871. 8 r1 805. 4 r1, 082. 3 r1 912. 9 r1 411. 5	1 790. 0 1 726. 0 1, 028. 0 1 847. 0 1 426. 0		
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Printing baser: do	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	7 116. 4 7 126. 8 7 130. 8 7 135. 5 7 96. 3	r 121. 4 r 104. 3 r 141. 7 r 137. 1 r 96. 4	117. 0 96. 0 131. 0 127. 0 99. 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	361.7 465.3 330.2 329.5 152.3	390. 5 502. 9 348. 8 346. I 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 r 485. 0 r 375. 4 r 378. 1 r 160. 6	315. 0 430. 0 360. 0 356. 0 165. 0		
Coarse paper: Orders, new	14. 85 316. 9 214. 4 309. 4 316. 1 88. 5	15. 05 325. 7 210. 1 332. 3 322. 5 93. 7	15. 05 342. 2 229. 2 334. 9 331. 8 97. 8	365. 7 222. 1 345. 6 346. 7 89. 5	15. 05 324. 5 215. 8 334. 1 334. 3 91. 2	15. 05 338. 0 213. 3 343. 6 342. 4 89. 2	15. 27 309. 7 181. 9 336. 1 332. 7 90. 9	15. 38 300. 4 181. 4 295. 0 293. 5 88. 3	15. 38 335. 7 179. 6 344. 3 344. 1 99. 1	15. 38 7 301. 6 7 169. 5 7 307. 0 7 303. 4 7 94. 5	15. 38 7 332. 8 7 168. 2 7 333. 1 7 334. 8 7 94. 0	307. 0 154. 0 319. 0 311. 0 102. 0	» 15, 38	
Newsprint: Canada (incl. Newfoundland): Production. do. Shipments from mills. do. Stocks, at mills, end of month. do. United States: Consumption by publishers. do.	520. 0 554. 1 80. 1 419. 2	523. 3 502. 3 101. 1 402. 3	514.7 501.6 114.1 397.8	552. 9 534. 8 132. 2 446. 1	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. 3 402. 5	514. 0 528. 7 118. 5 434. 9	582. 1 578. 4 122. 2 476. 9	559. 5 543. 5 138. 2 467. 7	100.1	
Constitution by publishers	131. 9 131. 0 8. 3 361. 0	139. 5 140. 5 7. 3 360. 0	130. 5 132. 0 5. 8 366. 1	7.4 366.3	138. 3 136. 3 9. 4 342. 3	149. 0 149. 6 8. 9 348. 7	141. 9 144. 4 6. 4 376. 1	7. 7 449. 8	154. 3 153. 5 8. 5 518. 5	140.6 141.1 8.0 513.0	154. 0 153. 4 8. 7 516. 4	142. 5 142. 4 8. 8 510. 0	443. 6 139. 2 137. 7 10. 2 523. 5	
In fransit to publishersdo Importso ³ do Price, rolls, contract, delivered to principal ports dol. per short ton	97. 4 483. 2 127. 00	112.0 459.3 129.00	107. 2 430. 2 130. 25	103. 9 442. 4 2130. 10	93. 8 431. 5 2130. 10	98. 5 489. 8 2130. 10	112. 2 464. 7 2130. 10	102. 5 480. 3 2 130. 10	114. 0 485. 4 2 130. 10	111. 8 425. 2	114. 8 507. 0 130. 10	112.3 487.3	112. 2	
Paperboard (National Paperboard Association): Orders, new thous. of short tons. Orders, unfilled, end of month. do. Production, total do. Percent of activity aper products:	1, 203. 7 577. 2 1, 223. 7 90	1, 195. 4 539. 5 1, 165. 4 100	1, 155. 3 584. 2 1, 209. 1 100	1, 303. 0 547. 0 1, 291. 1 100	1, 210. 7 535. 0 1, 184. 8 98	1, 282. 4 557. 9 1, 289. 5 97	1, 120. 9 418. 2 1, 233. 5 98	1, 076. 5 464. 5 992. 3 77	1, 176. 4 418. 0 1, 232. 8 95	1, 077. 6 410. 2 1, 073. 1 89	1, 312. 4 490. 5 1, 256. 5 96	1, 136. 4 407. 8 1, 174. 1 91	1, 135. 6 419. 4 1, 101. 2 85	1
Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments\(\) mil. sq. ft. surface area. Folding paper boxes, index of value: New orders	7, 797 185. 2 180. 7	7, 588 195. 7 164. 9	7, 758 189. 4 189. 0	8, 686 232. 0 186. 1	7, 979 206. 8 166. 4	8, 287 197. 8 185. 5	8, 315 202. 8 180. 0	7, 196 190. 2 171. 4	8, 950 202. 8 192. 0	8, 124 191. 5 181. 3	9, 234 233. 1 206. 9	8, 311 176. 9 193. 4	7, 240 194. 6 181. 3	8, 2 193 173
PRINTING Book publication, totalnumber of editions	1, 216 969 247	717 570 147	851 615 236	1, 334 1, 066 268	1, 125 912 213	982 798 184	956 773 183	1, 053 814 239	749 569 180	988 733 255	1, 417 1, 166 251	1, 308 1, 135 173	1,058 856 202	4 3 1
]	RUBB	ER A	VD RU	JBBEI	RPRO	DUCT	rs						
RUBBER Natural rubber: Consumption long tons Stocks, end of month do	48, 377 109, 530	53, 751 111, 943	50, 285 111, 832	50, 040 109, 974	47, 446 109, 822	48, 342 107, 324	43, 638 101, 748	38, 353 103, 301	46, 700 99, 668	44, 179 98, 069	52, 188 94, 508	r 106, 316	45, 227 115, 949	
Imports, including latex and grayuledo Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (New York) dol. per lb synthetic rubber: long tons Consumption do	48, 409 . 470 90, 319 76, 026	59, 393 . 408 93, 522 78, 480	53, 862 . 373 90, 488 75, 240	52, 749 . 345 94, 389 77, 888	51, 394 . 323 91, 602 74, 682	39, 789 . 304 93, 740 76, 396	36, 694 . 308 85, 296 67, 816	41, 195 . 335 88, 031 58, 196	40, 367 . 365 86, 468 72, 537	42, 974 . 325 90, 602 69, 205	52, 638 . 321 88, 158 82, 023	49, 757 . 345 83, 514 71, 526	. 365 93, 764 73, 278	
Stocks, end of month	136, 319 11, 450 28, 102 24, 515 31, 058	141, 732 10, 723 26, 205 25, 827 31, 640	145, 906 12, 958 27, 108 25, 571 31, 875	150, 995 13, 670 28, 468 26, 176 33, 326	155, 410 13, 261 26, 848 23, 999 34, 360	162, 682 14, 226 25, 485 23, 560 34, 863	171, 196 12, 841 22, 103 20, 560 35, 647	188, 813 12, 197 19, 776 18, 099 35, 703	21, 593 21, 498 35, 512	200,793 12,600 22,368 20,242 36,527	197, 788 8, 954 26, 293 23, 946	7 199, 334 6, 726 7 20, 009 7 20, 832 7 36, 063	202, 518 20, 566 20, 728 34, 878	

r Revisions for January 1956 March 1956 Survey.

*Revisions for January 1958—March 1956 Survey.

*Revisions for January 1958—March 1956 survey.

*Revisions for January 1958—March 1955 survey.

*Revisions for January 1958—March 1955 survey.

*Revisions for January 1958—March 1956 survey.

*Revisions for January 1958—March 1955 will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955	ļ	,				19	56			ì			1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
F	RUBBI	ER AN	D RU	BBER	PRO	DUCT	S—Co	ntinu	ed					
TIRES AND TUBES														<u> </u>
Pneumatic casings:♂ Productionthousands	8, 478	8, 979	8, 897	9, 193	8, 834	8, 986	7, 930	6, 741	8, 050	7, 800	8, 799	7, 641	8, 556	
Shipments, total	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	7, 518 3, 516 3, 881 121	7, 548 3, 579 3, 803 166	
Stocks, end of monthdo Exportsdo	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	18, 803 148	19, 872	
nner tubes:♂ Productiondo	2, 719	2, 917	2, 969	3, 347	3, 094	3, 093	2, 837	2,300	2, 795	2, 773	3, 025		2, 670	
Shipments do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2, 686 6, 833	3, 608 6, 294	2, 921 6, 547	2, 962 6, 848	2, 797 7, 312	2, 878 7, 657	3, 370 7, 349	3, 384 6, 418	3, 295 5, 962	2, 777 6, 056	2, 877 6, 469	2, 585 2, 792 6, 250	2, 837 6, 109	
Exportsdo	83	1 31	1 42	1 39	1 47	1 38	1 41	84	76	96	73	53		<u> </u>
	ST	ONE,	CLAY	, ANI	GLA	SS PI	RODU	CTS						
PORTLAND CEMENT														
Productionthous, of bbl. Percent of capacitythous, of bbl. Shipmentsthous, of bbl.	23, 075 91 17, 203	21, 440 80 13, 500	19, 578 78 16, 093	23, 386 87 22, 471	26, 134 100 27, 324	29, 606 110 32, 087	28, 771 110 32, 296	29, 498 109 31, 598	30, 055 111 33, 607	28, 643 109 30, 173	29, 051 107 31, 585	25, 874 98 22, 906		
Stocks, end of month: Finisheddodo	17, 516	25, 454	28, 939	29, 868	28, 679	26, 204	22, 685	20, 598	17, 068	15, 532	13,007	15, 975		
CLAY PRODUCTS	7, 001	10, 460	13, 873	16, 151	15, 951	14, 222	12, 537	11.059	9, 264	7, 969	- 6, 874	7, 346		
Brick, unglazed: Production thous, of standard brick. Shipments do. Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant dol. per thous.	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 30. 718	586, 713 516, 852 30, 718	491, 766 397, 230 230, 764	
Clay sewer pipe, vitrified: Productionshort tonsshipmentsdo	163, 161	155, 334	157, 162	173, 193	117, 225	126, 753	164, 378	168, 228	190, 528	173, 770	192, 139	180, 184	163, 739	
Structural tile, unglazed: Productiondodo	117, 863 69, 078	120, 988 69, 419	155, 027 63, 373	159, 463 68, 058	127, 755 65, 901	137, 290 64, 762	183, 461 60, 162	178, 007 65, 113	187, 421 69, 260	169, 118 64, 598	186, 756 64, 079	143, 149 63, 917	109, 313 55, 497	
Shipmentsdodo	59, 681	54, 220	51, 331	54, 655	58, 666	61, 273	59, 471	56, 753	63, 405	55, 507	60, 910	52,006	46,069	
Glass containers: Production thous, of gross	10, 354	11, 097	11, 128	11, 865	11, 985	12, 393	12, 606	12, 203	13, 290	10,032	13, 435	11, 934	10, 411	
Shipments, domestic, total	11, 576 1, 062 3, 431	9, 578 853 2, 717	9, 952 993 2, 663	11, 956 1, 025 2, 843	10, 590 1, 019 2, 798	11, 887 1, 155 3, 496	11, 971 1, 254 3, 340	11, 150 1, 246 3, 236	15, 759 2, 236 5, 138	10, 331 1, 890 2, 893	14, 515 1, 708 4, 154	10, 009 853 3, 083	· ·	
Beverage do Beer bottles do Liquor and wine do Medicinal and toilet do Chemical, household and industrial do Dairy products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	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	510 528 1,530 2,469 825 211	721 667 1,095 2,584 793 201	
Stocks, end of monthdo	12, 700	13, 995	14, 882	14, 516	15, 549	15, 673	15, 917	16, 518	13, 685	13, 162	11, 741	13, 384	13, 924	
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS											1			
Crude gypsum, quarterly total: Imports thous. of short tons. do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1, 212 2, 780			804 2, 591			1, 248 2, 846			1, 206 2, 569				<u></u>
Calcined, production, quarterly totaldo	2, 238			2, 208			2, 367			2, 110				
Typsum 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-coat do All other (incl. Keene's cement) do	416, 164 317, 381			354, 421 271, 691			428, 129 356, 196			433, 807 381, 095				
Lath mil. of sq. ft. Wallboard do All other ⊙ do	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.
⊙ 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.

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.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955				ī		19	56	,					1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
			TEX'	TILE	PROD	UCTS						•		
APPAREL												i		
Hosiery, shipmentsthous, of dozen pairs Men's apparel, cuttings:¶ Tailored garments:	12, 228	12, 713	13, 291	12, 713	10, 828	11, 094	11, 895	10, 024	12, 996	12, 496	14, 189	14,006	10, 815	
Suits thous of units Overcoats and topcoats do Trousers (separate), dress and sport do Shirts (woven fabrics), dress and sport	1 1, 945 1 335 1 5, 160	1, 876 272 5, 280	1, 860 288 5, 664	1 2, 285 1 410 1 5, 940	1, 796 452 5, 328	1, 804 540 5, 328	1 1, 925 1 570 1 5, 760	984 308 3, 792	1,860 540 4,992	1 1, 935 1 550 1 5, 040	1, 816 444 4, 800	1 2, 090 1 350 1 4, 500	1, 688 260 4, 224	
Work clothing:	1 1,890	1, 924	2,060	1 2, 285	1,812	1,836	1 1, 775	1, 280	1,852	1 1, 905	1, 948	r 1 1, 950	1,600	
Dungarees and waistband overalls do Shirts do	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 1 345	244 364	1 200 1 305	168 228	
Vomen's, misses', juniors' outerwear, cuttings: Coats thous, of units Dresses do Suits do	1, 985 18, 589 1, 640	2, 384 22, 230 1, 916	2, 521 24, 189 1, 663	2, 527 26, 203 1, 165	1, 264 26, 001 599	1, 323 25, 229 556	2, 054 21, 236 864	2, 398 16, 828 1, 107	2, 948 20, 807 1, 150	2, 527 17, 044 813	2, 998 21, 543 913	r 2, 236 20, 147 1, 101	1, 631 17, 306 917	
Waists, blouses, and shirtsthous. of doz	789	1,663	1,115	1, 167	1,004	1, 016	983	1,033	1, 318	983	1, 366	1, 108	846	-
COTTON Cotton (exclusive of linters):														
Production: Ginnings§thous. of running bales Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales		3 14, 373						410	1, 513	5, 535	9, 709	12, 385	2 12, 789	3 13, 0
Consumption Line United States, end of month,	1852,135	746, 996	760, 590	4 14, 721 916, 396	721, 577	713, 940	1812, 330	549, 520	686, 275	1822, 180	732, 319	1880, 549	631, 507	§ 13, 3
total¶thous, of bales	20, 938 20, 878	20, 131 20, 070	19, 293 19, 232	18, 102 18, 046	17, 029 16, 983	15, 981 15, 940	14, 975 14, 936	14, 540 14, 501	26, 256 26, 222	24, 983 24, 954	23, 602 23, 569	22, 224 22, 193		
On farms and in transit	1, 646 17, 576 1, 666	1, 129 17, 263 1, 678	1,009 16,498 1,725	910 15, 439 1, 697	762 14, 664 1, 557	652 13, 895 1, 393	609 13, 203 1, 124	791 12, 835 875	13, 146 12, 303 773	9, 804 14, 272 878	6, 269 16, 169 1, 131	3, 845 16, 935 1, 413	16, 442 1, 547	
Exportst bales	65 158, 741	61 77, 805	99, 392	56 294, 657	361, 939	41 343, 750	38 237, 722	39 134, 625	34 423, 297	505, 019	33 596, 685	31 535, 692	30	
Imports‡ do Prices (farm), American upland eents per lb Prices, wholesale, middling, 1", average 14 mar- kets△ cents per lb	18, 295 31, 2 34, 8	12,896 30,7 35,2	18, 131 31. 0 36. 2	8, 618 31. 6 36. 4	6, 071 32, 5 36, 4	5, 907 32, 0 36, 4	4, 452 32. 3 36. 4	1, 987 32, 4 35, 3	3, 555 31. 1 33. 0	22, 278 32. 5 33. 1	1, 514 31, 9 33, 2	844 31. 9	31.0	30
otton linters: Consumption thous, of bales	142	156	153	152	153	157	138	134	155	130	155	33. 2 129	33. 2	00
Production doStocks, end of month do	⁷ 1, 433	207 1, 434	187 1,500	149 1, 459	111 1. 371	76 1, 260	1, 095	36 999	53 855	157 872	216 935	202 969	171 979	
COTTON MANUFACTURES														
otton cloth: Cotten broad-woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterlymil. of linear yd Exportsthous. of sq, yd	2, 637 38, 430	43, 328	45, 106	2, 734 51, 124	45, 535	42, 507	2, 621 40, 429	29, 189	37, 625	2, 356 39, 912	45, 778	43, 800		
Imports‡do Prices, wholesale: Mill marginscents per lb	15, 871 31, 08	24, 367 31. 26	21, 371 30, 68	17, 739 29, 88	18, 734 29, 59	18, 944 29, 25	15, 508 28, 54	13, 615 28, 92	13, 884 30, 18	10, 552	11, 903 30, 75	30. 37	29, 80	29
Denim, white back, 28-inch, 8 oz/yd_cents per yd_Print cloth, 39-inch, 68 x 72	36. 4 18. 0 18. 1	36, 4 18, 0 18, 3	36. 4 18. 0 18. 3	36. 4 17. 0 18. 3	36. 4 16. 4 18. 0	36. 4 16. 1 18. 0	36. 4 16. 0 17. 8	36. 4 15. 9 17. 4	36. 4 15. 8 17. 0	36. 4 15. 7 16. 8	36. 4 16. 3 17. 3	36. 4 7 16. 1 17. 3	P 36, 4 P 15, 9 P 17, 3	
Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. mill: 20/2, carded, weaving dol. per lb. 36/2, combed, knitting do	. 708 . 988	. 708 . 996	. 713 1. 000	. 713 . 998	. 708 . 992	. 698 . 976	. 693 . 965	. 686 . 958	. 684 . 958	. 680 . 953	. 691 . 971	. 691 . 971	p. 687 p. 967	
pindle activity (cotton system spindles):¶ Active spindles, last working day, totalthous	[,] 20, 991	20, 990	20, 983	20, 888	20, 827	20, 796	20, 492	20, 552	20, 465	20, 308	20, 343	20, 289	20, 237	
Consuming 100 percent cottondo. Spindle hours operated, all fibers, totalmil. of hr. Average per working daydo	19, 440 11, 820 7 473	19, 399 10, 315 516	19, 428 10, 347 517	19, 350 1 12, 562 503	19. 290 9, 991 500		18, 954 1 11, 459 458	19, 022 7, 713 386	18, 912 9, 544 477	18, 780 111, 436 457	18, 839 9, 847 492	18, 786 111, 952 478	18, 736 8, 681 434	
Consuming 100 percent cotton do Operations as percent of capacity	¹ 10, 992 ¹ 133. 3	9, 577 146, 6	9, 633 147. 2	1 11, 740 1 142. 8	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	8,062	
MANMADE FIBERS AND MANUFACTURES														
Tiber production, quarterly total* ? mil. of lb	447. 3 219. 7			7 439. 3 216. 2			397. 6 183. 3			384. 6 166. 2			423. 2 183. 9	
Staple plus towdo Noncellulosic (nylon, acrylic, protein, etc.)do	106. 8 99. 9			110.3 790.4			97. 8 94. 0			87. 5 106. 3			102. 7 109. 2	
xports: Yarns and monofilaments*thous. of lb_ Staple, tow, and tops*do nports: Yarns and monofilaments*do	1, 911 996 235	6 1, 566 6 1, 244 95	61,817 61,472 101	6 1, 615 6 1, 048 96	6 1, 546 6 967 84	6 1, 569 6 1, 197 660	6 1, 727 6 1, 392 329	1, 456 1, 483 90	1, 614 1, 969 74	1, 566 1, 710 101	1, 599 2, 602 196	1, 264 1, 360		
Staple, tow, and tops*dodo	9, 190	9, 057	11,042	8, 478	7, 467	8, 196	6, 926	6, 636	5, 939	6, 269	6,826	103 5, 745		
Stocks, producers', end of month, total_mil. of lb_Filament yarndodododo	86. 4 52. 2 34. 2	83. 2 49. 0 34. 2	82. 3 46. 1 36. 2	89. 6 49. 5 40. 1	102. 5 55. 0 47. 5	110. 6 61. 0 49. 6	118.9 64.0 54.9	123.3 67.5 55.8	120. 8 67. 0 53. 8	115.8 63.7 52.1	109. 2 61. 1 48. 1	7 106. 3 7 62. 2	107. 5 62. 2 45. 3	
Prices, rayon, viscose: Yarn, filament, 150 denierdol. per lb	. 830	. 830	. 863	. 863	. 863	. 863	. 863	. 863	. 863	. 863	. 863	. 863	45. 3 p. 880	
Staple, 1.5 denierOdodo Manmade broad woven fabrics: Production, quarterly total*Qthous, of linear yd	. 326	. 326	. 326	.316	. 316	. 316	. 316	. 316	. 316	.316	. 316	. 316	p. 316	- -
Rayon and acetate (excl. tire fabric) do Nylon and chiefly nylon mixtures do Exports, piece goods*thous, of sq. yd	98, 384 13, 804	14, 243	16, 543	457, 996 84, 398 19, 535	16, 335	17, 834	557, 080 409, 468 70, 418 17, 696	12, 633	15, 522	353, 277 60, 849 15, 385	16, 136	13, 404		
mports, raw thous, of lb.	1, 098 4, 42	1,747	489	1,046	1,094	1.129	1, 059	874	1, 188	778	1,180	1, 193		
rice, raw, AA, 20–22 denierdol. per lb_roduction, fabric, qtrly. total*thous. of linear yd_	9, 235	4.41	4. 36	4, 36 9, 451	4. 45	4. 65	4. 63 8, 359	4. 49	4. 44	4. 41 8, 490	4. 57	4. 53	p 4. 54	

Price, raw, AA, 20-22 denier dol. per lb. 4, 42 | 4.41 | 4.36 | 4.36 | 4.45 | 4.65 | 4.63 | 4.49 | 4.44 | 4.41 | 4.57 | 4.53 | p.4.54 |

*Revised. p Preliminary. Data cover a 5-week period. Ginnings to December 13. Ginnings to January 16. Total ginnings of 1955 crop. December 1 crop estimate. 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 very and roving which averaged 33,000 lbs. per month in 1955; (staple, etc.) excludes very and roving which averaged 33,000 lbs. per month in 1955; (staple, etc.) excludes very 1955 and March, June, September, and November 1956 cover 5-week periods and for other months. 4 weeks; cotton stocks and number of active spindles are for end of period covered. Stotal ginnings to end of month indicated, except as noted. Scattered revisions for 1954-July 1955 will be shown later.

AEffective August 1, 1956, middling 1" became the base quality for spot cotton quotations, replacing middling 15/6". 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. Q Includes data not shown separately.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and	1955						198	56						1957
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
		TEXT	TILE	PROD	UCTS	-Con	tinued	l			·			
WOOL AND MANUFACTURES													,	
Wool consumption, mill (clean basis):¶ Apparel class	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	11, 533 14, 417 5, 324 1. 525 1. 168 1. 450 1. 997	21, 219 10, 706 1, 625 1, 195 1, 525 p 2, 045	1. 625 1. 195 1. 525
Woolen and worsted woven goods, except woven felts: Production, quarterly, totalthous. of lin. yd. Apparel fabrics, totaldo. Other than Government orders, totaldo. Men's and boys'do. Women's and children'sdo. Nonapparel fabrics, totaldo. Prices, wholesale, suiting, f, o. b. mill: Flannel, men's and boys'	76, 662 72, 829 71, 682 33, 595 38, 087 3, 833 112, 9 97, 3		112.1	82, 738 79, 261 78, 465 39, 345 39, 120 3, 477 112, 1 97, 3	112.1 97.3		87, 894 85, 147 84, 713 42, 822 41, 891 2, 747 113, 2 97, 3		112.9 97.3	79, 572 77, 053 76, 431 37, 572 38, 859 2, 519 112, 9 97, 3		114. 0 97. 3	114. 0	
Gabartine, women's and conditions	51.0				i 			<u> </u>	7	37.0	31.0	1	91.3	
		TRAI	NSPOI	RTATI	ON E	QUIP	VIENT			1	1	1	1	· · ·
AIRCRAFT Civil aircraft (complete), shipmentsnumber Airframe weightthous, of lb Exportsonumber	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	508 1,568.6 185	472 1, 520. 7 138	563 1, 391. 2	
MOTOR VEHICLES														
Factory sales, total number Coaches, total do Domestic do Passenger cars, total do Domestic do Trucks, total do Domestic do	799, 109 410 406 695, 096 667, 974 103, 603 r 86, 938	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	667, 187 233 186 576, 708 556, 931 90, 246 74, 870	228 103 617, 599 598, 394	p ² 819, 400 p ² 300 p ² 715, 700 p ² 103, 400
Exports, total⊕ do. Passenger cars do. Trucks and buses⊕ do.	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	23, 423 13, 139 10, 284		
Truck trailers, production, total do Complete trailers do Vans do Trailer chassis do	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	4, 396 4, 233 2, 320 163	
Registrations: New passenger carsdo New commercial carsdo	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	514,061 65,698	
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT American Railway Car Institute:														
Freight cars: Shipments, total	3, 814 2, 714 2, 696 1, 100 860 851 39 39	4, 199 2, 981 2, 981 1, 218 903 884 42 42	7 4, 995 7 3, 266 7 3, 264 1, 729 858 837 53 53	7 5, 995 7 4, 372 7 4, 332 1, 623 812 784 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	7, 260 4, 272 4, 272 2, 988 842 724 9 5	
Association of American Railroads: Freight cars (class I), end of month: \$ Number owned O thousands. Undergoing or awaiting classified repairsdo Percent of total owned mumber. Orders, unfilled O do Railroad shops	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	1, 708 68 4, 0 103, 535 46, 982 56, 553	
Percent of total on line Diesel-electric and electric: Orders, unfilled number of power units	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	i	
Exports of locomotives, totalnumber_	i	53	41	85	88	42	52	73	57	52	63	97		
	<u></u>	<u> </u>	·	·	·	·			<u> </u>	<u>' </u>	1	<u> </u>	1	

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.

r Revised. p Preliminary. 1 Data cover a 5-week period. 2 Preliminary estimate 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, 38,743; 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.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE DIVISION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS First-Class Mail

Statistical Summary for 1956

MAJOR BUSINESS INDICATORS, 1951-56

<u></u>		VIL	DU	OET.		2 1	ADICATURS, 18	OI-	oo				
Item	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 1	Item	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	19
National Income and Product Gross national product, total (bil. of dol. Personal consumption expenditures Gross private domestic investment Net foreign investment Government purchases of goods and	208.3	345. 4 218. 3 49. 8 2	363, 2 230, 5 50, 3 -2, 0	360. 7 236. 5 48. 0 —, 4	390. 9 254. 0 60. 6 5	412. 4 265. 7 65. 4 1. 4	Production Farm marketings, physical volume, total (1947-49=100) Crops Livestock and products	. 107	105 100 109	110 107 113	111 102 117	115 106 121	
National income (bil. of dol.)	62.8	77. 5 290. 2	84. 4 302. 1	76. 5 298. 3	76. 8 324. 0	79. 8 342. 4	Industrial prod., total (1947-49=100) Manufactures Durable manufactures Nondurable manufactures Minerals	121 128 114	124 125 136 114 114	134 136 153 118 116	125 127 137 116 111	139 140 155 126 122	
Total (bil. of dol.) Wage and salary disbursements, total Commodity-producing industries Distributive industries	170.8 74.9 45.8	271. 8 184. 9 80. 4 48. 7	286.0 197.4 87.7 51.3	287. 3 195. 5 83. 6 51. 8	306. 1 210. 4 90. 9 55. 4	325. 2 225. 1 97. 7 59. 5	Selected commodities, production: Coal, bituminous (thous. of short tons). Crude petroleum (mil. of bbl.)				ŀ	470, 000 2, 484	5
Service industries	28.8 4.8 49.9	23. 0 32. 9 5. 3 50. 8	24. 5 33. 9 6. 0 49. 3	25. 8 34. 3 6. 3 48. 9	28. 2 35. 9 7. 0 49. 1	30. 3 37. 6 7. 3 50. 5	Electric power, industrial and utility (mil. of kw-hr.) Lumber (mill. of board feet) Steel ingots and steel for castings (thous, of short tons)	105, 200	463, 055 37, 462 93, 168	514, 169 36, 742 111, 610	1	629, 010 39, 107 117, 036	1
Personal interest income and dividend Transfer payments. Less personal contributions for socia insurance.	20. 7 12. 6	21. 3 13. 2 3. 8	23. 0 14. 3 3. 9	24. 9 16. 4 4. 6	27. 3 17. 6 5. 2	29. 4 18. 7 5. 8	Motor vehicles, factory sales, total (thous.). Passenger cars. Trucks and coaches.	6, 765 5, 338	5, 539 4, 321 1, 218	1	6, 601 5, 559 1, 042	9, 169 7, 920	
Total nonagricultural income (bil, of dol. New Plant and Equipment Expenditure All industries, total (mil. of dol.)	235. 7	253. 1 26, 493	269. 2	271. 4 26, 827	290.9	310. 0 34, 917	Construction New construction, total (mil. of dol.) Private, total Residential (nonfarm)	31, 182 21, 764 10, 973	33, 008 22, 107 11, 100	35, 271 23, 877 11, 930	37, 782 25, 853 13, 496	42, 991 30, 572 16, 595	
Manufacturing Manufacturing Durable-goods industries Nondurable-goods industries Mining Railroads Transportation, other than rail	10, 852 5, 168 5, 684 929	11, 632 5, 614 6, 018 985 1, 396	28, 322 11, 908 5, 648 6, 260 986 1, 311	11, 038 5, 091 5, 948 975 854	28, 701 11, 439 5, 436 6, 003 957 923	14, 934 7, 573 7, 361 1, 231 1, 263	Nonresidential, except farm and pub- lic utility Public, total Nonresidential building Highway	5, 152 9, 418 3, 497	5, 014 10, 901 4, 136	5, 680 11, 394 4, 346 3, 160	6, 250 11, 929 4, 641 3, 870	1	
Transportation, other than rail Public utilities	3, 664	1, 500 3, 887 7, 094	1, 565 4, 552 8, 000	1, 512 4, 219 8, 230	1, 602 4, 309 9, 471	1, 753 4, 817 10, 919	Employment Status of the Nonin- stitutional Population Total 14 years old and over, monthly average (thous, of persons) ?	112, 075		115, 095	116, 219	117, 388	
Inventories, and Orders Sales, total (bil. of dol.)	. 267. 7 . 124. 5	550. 6 274. 2 131. 2 143. 0	581. 1 298. 4 149. 6 148. 8	560. 7 280. 8 133. 6 147. 2	620. 1 317. 0 158. 0 159. 0	647. 7 331. 0 164. 6 166. 4	Labor force, incl. Armed Forces, total Q. Civilian labor force Q. Employed, total Q. Agricultural employment Q. Nonagricultural employment Q.	65, 983 62, 884 61, 005 7, 054 53, 951	66, 560 62, 966	67, 362 63, 815 62, 213	67, 818 64, 468 61, 238 6, 504 54, 734 3, 230	68, 896	
Wholesale trade, total Durable-goods establishments Nondurable-goods establishments Retail trade, total Durable-goods stores Nondurable-goods stores	75. 5 158. 2 54. 5	112.3 36.0 76.4 164.1 55.3 108.8	111. 9 37. 1 74. 8 170. 7 60. 4 110. 4	109. 3 34. 8 74. 5 170. 7 58. 2 112. 5	117. 6 39. 6 78. 0 185. 5 67. 0 118. 5	125. 2 42. 9 82. 3 191. 5 65. 8 125. 7	Unemployed Not in labor force 9 Employment and Payrolls Employees in nonagricultural establishments, mo. avg., total (thous.) Manufacturing	47, 347	48, 303	47, 732 49, 681 17, 238	48, 401	48, 492	
Inventories, book value, end of year unadjusted, total (bil. of dol.)	74. 0 43. 0 22. 8	75. 6 44. 0 24. 4 19. 6	79. 1 46. 2 26. 4 19. 8	75. 7 43. 5 24. 0 19. 5	80. 9 46. 1 26. 2 19. 9	87. 3 51. 6 29. 9 21. 7	Mining Contract construction Transportation and public utilities Wholesale and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate. Service and miscellaneous	2, 603 4, 166 10, 012 1, 892	885 2, 634 4, 185 10, 281 1, 967	852 2, 622 4, 221 10, 527 2, 038 5, 538	2, 593 4, 009 10, 520	2, 780 4, 056 10, 803	
Wholesale trade, total Durable-goods establishments Nondurable-goods establishments Retail trade, total Durable-goods stores	19.9	11. 3 5. 5 5. 8 20. 2 9. 2	11. 7 5. 7 6. 0 21. 2 9. 9	11. 6 5. 5 6. 1 20. 7 9. 2	12.3 6.1 6.2 22.4 10.4	13. 3 6. 5 6. 8 22. 4 9. 9	Government Production and related workers, all mfg.: Employment index (1947-49=100) Payroll index (1947-49=100) Finance	6, 389	6,609	6, 645	6, 751 101. 8	6, 915 105. 5	
Nondurable-goods stores	10. 9 	11. 1 282, 987 140, 250	11. 3 281, 067 133, 075	268, 297 120, 702	12. 0 325, 877 166, 233	12. 5 337, 578 171, 671	Consumer credit (short- and intermediate-term), outstanding, end of year: Total (mil. of dol.) Installment (mil. of dol.)	_ 22, 617		31, 243 23, 005	32, 292 23, 568	38, 648 29, 020	
Nondurable-goods industries Unfilled, end of year, unadjusted Durable-goods industries Nondurable-goods industries	142,037 67,553 64,141	142, 737 76, 343 73, 176	147, 992 58, 987 56, 673 2, 314	147, 595 46, 529 43, 790 2, 739	159, 644 55, 491 52, 119 3, 372	165, 907 62, 037 59, 144 2, 893	Federal finance (mil. of dol.): Gross debt (direct), Dec. 31	259, 419 52, 979	267, 391 64, 840	275, 168 63, 841	278, 750	280, 769 63, 358	-
Prices Prices received by farmers (1910-14=100 Prices paid by farmers, all commoditie and services, interest, taxes, and wa	8	288	258	249	236	236	Income and employment taxes Expenditures, total. Major national security! Money supply, Dec. 31 (mil. of dol.): Currency in circulation.	- 56, 337 - 30, 275	70, 682 43, 176	72, 997 44, 465	64,854	66, 129 40, 851	
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All commodities, combined index Farm products. Foods, processed. d for FR All other. seer. stlouisfed.org/	1 114 N	111. 6 107. 0 108. 8 113. 2	110. 1 97. 0 104. 6 114. 0	110. 3 95, 6 105. 3 114. 5	110. 7 89. 6 101. 7 117. 0	² 88. 4	Foreign Trade Export, incl. reexports (mil. of dol.) General imports (mil. of dol.)	15, 032	15, 201	15, 774	15, 106	15, 541	l

Federal Reserve Pata for most items are preliminary.

²Calculated by the Office of Business Economics. ² For 11 months, January-November. Q Data for 1954-56 not strictly comparable with