### SURVEY OF

# CURRENT BUSINESS

ANNUAL REVIEW NUMBER



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### SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



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## Economic Progress and Adjustment

A Review of 1957

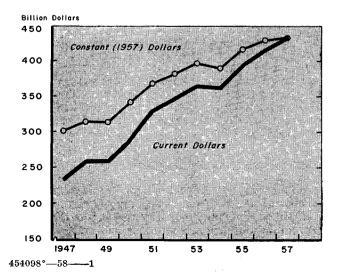
THE RISE in business activity which extended for three years carried the economy to a peak in the third quarter of 1957 and brought new records for the year as a whole in output, consumption, and employment. The decline in business in the final quarter canceled part of the earlier 1956-57 gain, but the year closed with the economy operating at a near-record level. Consumption and fixed invest-ment held close to the third quarter peak; production dropped moderately as sales were made from inventories while forward purchasing was curtailed.

The slackened expansion in 1957 as a top was reached, and the most recent shift in trend are evident from the chart below. This records on the left a rise of 1 percent in the volume of production in 1957, and of one-tenth in the period since 1954, and on the right the accompanying rise in personal income and employment. The 1957 advance in curent-dollar gross national product did not differ greatly from that of 1956, as both demand and cost pressures pushed

up the general price level.

Wholesale prices averaged about 3 percent above 1956, and consumer prices registered a slightly larger relative increase. While industrial raw materials prices trended downward in 1957—largely in response to easing of supply-demand relationships—agricultural and manufactured finished product prices were higher. At the consumer level, the price advance was general, led by higher prices for food and service items.

### NATIONAL OUTPUT In 1957 Was Up 1% in Volume and 5% in Value



While output and prices were higher in 1957, the supply of money was moderately reduced and there was a further increase in the rate of cash turnover. In the face of restricted supplies of new funds, business reduced liquidity, as it had done also in 1956. Interest rates last year moved steadily upward until the closing months, when the decline in activity coupled with easing actions on the part of the monetary authorities, led to lower borrowing costs and somewhat freer credit conditions.

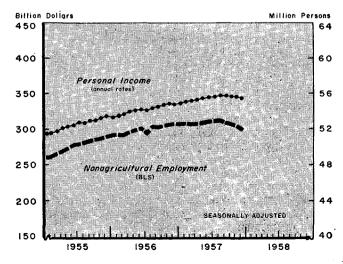
### The year's record: National output higher

Gross national product at \$434 billion in 1957 was 5 percent higher than in 1956. The flow of personal income was correspondingly larger in dollar terms, and this gain represented some advance also in the real purchasing power of individuals.

The rise in income was largely concentrated in wage and salary disbursements, which rose both absolutely and in relation to the total income flow. The share of corporate profits in national income declined as the volume of earnings in 1957 was off somewhat from 1956. In light of the rise in corporate sales, profit margins narrowed further.

The enlarged stream of income was channeled primarily into consumer markets. Total consumer expenditures were

### TREND OF BUSINESS Upward Through Third Quarter — Off in Final Quarter



at a new high of \$280 billion in 1957, 5 percent above 1956 in dollars and up almost 2 percent in real terms. Dollar outlays for automobiles, food, and services were all appreciably higher than in 1956, and other consumer spending was generally well sustained.

Private investment demand in 1957 was virtually maintained at the record \$67 billion for 1956. A further increase in business fixed investment, combined with larger foreign demands on domestic resources, approximately offset a reduction in residential building and the virtual cessation of

inventory accumulation by business.

Purchases of Government—Federal, State, and local—increased from \$80 billion in 1956 to \$86% billion in 1957. While there was little net expansion by the Federal Government within the year, spending had been on a rising scale during 1956 and the total for 1957 was higher than in the previous year. State and local government outlays were kept on the upward-sloping trend which has characterized

these demands over the postwar period.

The record output achieved in 1957 brought civilian employment to a new high average of 65 million in 1957, roughly one-half million more than in 1956. Though farm employment continued its long-term decline, there was a more than offsetting gain in nonfarm jobs. Unemployment, while rising in the latter half of the year, averaged about the same as in 1955 and 1956—around 4 percent of the civilian labor force. The workweek was further shortened in 1957. Taking into account the increase in employment and the reduction in hours worked, it would appear that the total of man-hours worked in 1957 was little changed from

### Adjustment of demands in 1957

Major influences which underlay the 1955-56 expansion of economic activity acted with diminished force during the progress of 1957. Among the realignment of demands was the change involved in inventories—a typically volatile factor in cyclical movements of business. During 1955 and 1956, demands for the Nation's output included new inventory requirements of \$4½ billion annually to meet the enlarged output and the shifts in the composition of the final

In 1957, such requirements were small, and one of the features of the year was the manner in which business moved to balance inventories with sales. Movement of goods into inventory was sharply curtailed in the first three quarters of the year and in general—with some exceptions—inventories were not permitted to get out of line with sales. However, with the change in the general pace of business in the final months of the year—stemming from current and prospective shifts in the demands for final products and industry's increasing capacity to produce—current demands were met in part from accumulated supplies, with a consequent effect on current production. Commitments were shortened, and greater efficiency of output and distribution was sought.

In early 1957, some basic commodities, such as steel, were still in heavy demand and forward commitments to buy were well sustained. However, capacity to produce these goods was being sharply raised while expansion of aggregate demands was slowing. Delivery schedules were considerably shortened and customers were able to provide for their own markets without additions to the stocks on hand.

Also, weaknesses were showing up in the prices of certain raw materials, such as steel scrap and nonferrous metals. These occasioned precautionary cutbacks in ordering by users of these materials.

Finally, the expansion of industrial capacity was proving to be less urgent in view of general market developments. In contrast to 1956, when pipelines were being enlarged to meet the needs of capacity expansion no further additions to inventories were required on this account in 1957.

### Record plant expansion

Rising expenditures for plant and equipment had provided a major stimulus to economic activity in 1956. Most of the expansion in outlays had been achieved by late 1956, when the annual rate of investment amounted to \$36½ billion. During 1957, the high rate of installation was maintained, with higher prices largely responsible for the rise in dollar Indications at year-end pointed to a lower level of fixed business investment in the period immediately ahead, as realization of some of the expansion goals and the overall dip in business activity brought a widening gap between capacity and the demands being placed upon it.

### Foreign demand parallels general pattern

Foreign markets were a major factor in the expansion of domestic business in 1957 as a whole compared with 1956. After allowance for price changes, the increased volume of exports (excluding military supplies and services transferred as grant aid) amounted to about \$2 billion, or 8 percent.

The high point in exports was reached during the first part of the year. While still continuing in large volume, exports declined moderately in the middle months. The rate of decrease accelerated toward the end of the year, thus con-

tributing to the downturn in business.

### Changed Government requirements

Actual and prospective changes in the demands of Government were also of special import in shaping the pace of general economic activity in 1957. Purchases by the Federal Government picked up in the latter part of 1956 and continued on an uptrend through last spring. Thereafter, budgetary pressures were in the direction of lowered outlays and new contracts placed last summer and early fall by the Government fell off sharply. Federal outlays underwent a slight reduction in the third and fourth quarters; and, combined with the cutbacks then in prospect, they had a dampening effect on business.

New international developments, particularly in the missiles field, brought a reappraisal of security requirements in late 1957 which changed this picture. The new budgets for fiscal 1958 and 1959 pointed to higher Federal spending in the period ahead. The change in program was reflected in a rise in Government orders in the final quarter of 1957—a rise scheduled to continue over the near-term.

A moderate increase over the fourth quarter 1957 rate of Federal Government expenditures on goods and services is now projected for the middle of 1958. According to present budget plans, purchases for the 1959 fiscal year are projected to run about \$2 billion higher than the total for the current fiscal year. The 1959 budget also calls for a further increase of \$1 billion for grants-in-aid to State and local governments in connection with accelerated road construction and for increased social security benefit payments.

### Consumption rise moderates

Consumer buying helped shape the expansionary economic picture in 1955 and 1956, and again in 1957, though some of the earlier buoyancy was lost in the latest period.

Automobile purchases in number held near those of 1956, but had a higher value. Purchases of other consumer durables were likewise moderately higher in dollar terms and about the same in physical volume. Purchasing of nondurable goods and for services was also higher in 1957, and here the increases were in both dollar and volume terms.

During the closing months of the year, consumers held their buying close to the high for the year. There was some evidence of a lessening tendency to acquire new debt. A more influential factor in the tapering of consumer spending was no doubt the decline in personal income coincident with the higher prevailing prices of goods and services which brought real purchasing power at year-end below a year earlier; this was in contrast to sizable year-to-year gains experienced in 1956 and early 1957.

### Differing industrial impact

The broad changes evident in economic developments in 1957 were bound to have a differential impact on industrial markets. Manufacturers were among the first to feel the pressures of readjustments, though output continued high during most of the year. However, the subsequent slide brought manufacturing output by year-end 7½ percent below a year earlier. Within manufacturing, production shifts varied widely. Output of steel was less than 60 percent of capacity in December, compared with virtually full utilization of facilities at the start of the year. On the other hand, production in some industries, notably non-durables, was sustained at year-earlier rates.

Activity changes had a particular impact on the railroad industry; freight carloadings at the end of 1957 were off by one-sixth from a year earlier. While electric power output was affected by the cutback in industrial activity, the underlying growth factors for this industry helped maintain an upward trend. The gain in electric output from 1956 to 1957 was close to 5 percent, but by December the year-to-

year gain was half this rate.

In contrast to the decline in industrial production, private construction activity was generally stable. The 2-year decline in residential construction was halted by mid-1957, and a higher rate of activity was in evidence during the second half of the year. Private housing starts for the year as a whole were down about 10 percent from 1956 and 25 percent from 1955.

In line with the record demands of business for fixed capital expansion, nonresidential building continued to rise at a tapered rate through the early summer and then leveled off over the remainder of the year. The dollar total for

1957 was about 7 percent above the previous year.

### Easing of money markets at year-end

The change in the general economy in the final months of last year led the Federal Reserve authorities to modify the policy designed earlier to restrain inflationary demands. Discount rates were lowered by one-half of a percentage point in early November. This action, combined with general capital market developments, resulted in noticeably easier credit conditions. By the end of December the decline in short-term interest rates had wiped out the previous year's advance, and long-term interest costs were also lower.

In part, these developments reflected a reversal of borrowing trends by business firms. With working capital needs reduced, business liquidated some of its bank debt, in contrast to the net borrowing which had been underway since mid-1954. While it was still too early to see the impact of these developments on mortgage financing, it seemed clear that for the first time in more than two years some of the influences which had been restricting the availability of residential financing, and perhaps also the financing of State and local government projects, were in the process of change late in the year by the easing of money markets.

Year-end position

Summing up, at the end of 1957 the business situation showed easing tendencies, with the following highlights evident:

1. Consumers in late 1957 were purchasing at a high rate—slightly below the peak reached in the summer of 1957. This reflected record high incomes over most of the year, and more recently a reduction as employment turned down.

Unemployment rose noticeably over the year-end. The impact of this development on incomes was partially offset by higher unemployment compensation. Incomes were also being sustained by somewhat higher basic wage rates, which served in the aggregate to compensate for reduced premiums

for overtime work.

2. Business sales were being maintained late in the year at a somewhat better pace than production as some demands were being met from inventories. There was no apparent pressure to liquidate inventories in any cumulative degree, although particular industries were evidently striving to lower stock-sales ratios. The firmness of prices throughout the year was undoubtedly a factor in the orderly adjustment of inventory under way at year-end. While some materials prices had been under a downward stress during 1957, price trends in general were stable or somewhat higher in most markets.

New orders placed with manufacturers fell short of shipments in 1957. Almost half of the consequent reduction in unfilled orders occurred in the transportation equipment industry, primarily in aircraft. However, in the closing months of 1957 the backlog downtrend for aircraft was reversed as defense ordering accelerated sharply from the

low rates prevailing in mid-year.

3. The rate of business capacity expansion—and its attendant demands on the Nation's resources—appeared to have reached its crest in late 1957. Forward programs indicated some reduction. There were a few industries in which capacity limitations were at year-end important in shaping output policy, but more typically excess capacity grew moderately with the fall-off in sales. However, the rate of technological progress was high and there were large capital needs to translate the results into business, Government, and consumer use as well as to broaden the fruits of earlier progress.

4. Foreign demands were high for 1957 as a whole, but tended downward over the latter half of the year. These tendencies in export markets contributed to the changed

pattern of domestic business activity.

5. Demands of individuals for new residential properties firmed in the latter half of 1957, though at a rate well below the peak reached in 1955. Housing finance in 1957 was undoubtedly affected in special degree by the tightness in credit terms; hence it is possible that the late 1957 easing in money markets could serve to make for greater availability of funds to stimulate effective demand for new housing.

6. Credit stringencies, which reached a peak in the fall of 1957, were greatly eased by the end of the year due in part to the fall-off in business demand for short-term credit and in part to the flexibility of Federal Reserve policies aimed at providing credit needs without permitting the resumption of inflationary pressures. Interest rates—particularly for short-term funds—were lowered sharply in the final months of the

vear.

7. On the side of expansion at year-end was the prospect of increased Government purchasing. As late as the third quarter of 1957, budgetary considerations were tending to restrict Federal outlays. The changed international situation caused a reappraisal of national security requirements, and the new budgets for the remainder of the current fiscal year and the year ended in June 1959 point to an expansion of Federal outlays.

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### National Income and Product in 1957

GROSS NATIONAL product totaled \$434½ billion for the year, advancing to a new high in both volume and value. The portion of the increase accounted for by prices was greater than the rise in physical output.

Successive quarterly increases carried the seasonally adjusted annual rate of GNP to a record \$440 billion in the third quarter. In the final quarter it dropped back to a rate

a little below the total for the year as a whole.

Personal income, showing a generally similar pattern of change within the year, was at a record \$343½ billion for 1957. Its 5 percent expansion, about paralleling that in gross national product, centered largely in labor income and transfer payments. Disposable income was up approximately in proportion, and its \$13½ billion advance was matched by a rise of almost the same amount in consumer spending.

The remainder of last year's \$20 billion increase in gross national product was accounted for by higher purchases by the Federal and State and local governments. Total investment was about the same as in 1956, with substantial increases in fixed capital outlays by business and in net foreign investment offset by a further decline in residential construction and by the disappearance of inventory accumulation as an expansionary factor.

In terms of the distribution of GNP by broad types of product, services showed the sharpest increase from 1956 and construction the least. The output of commodities—both durable and nondurable—was up about 5 percent in value.

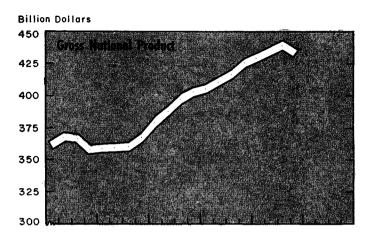
(See table 2.)

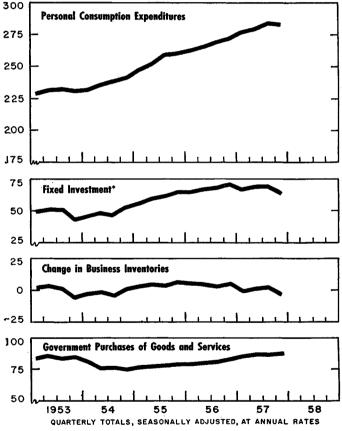
The industrial structure of production in 1957 featured a corresponding relative expansion in the service and utility industries, and certain lines were clearly affected by trends in construction activity. However, shifts within the year seem to have been much more marked than those which emerge from a comparison of the year as a whole with 1956. The industry changes which took place in the course of 1957 included, in particular, a softening which was widespread among manufacturing lines and extended to certain branches of transportation and mining as well.

### GNP down in final quarter

Recent quarterly changes in gross national product and in final purchases are presented in table 3. The total GNP is the more closely related to the current employment situation. The movement of final purchases is significant as abstracting from the volatile inventory-change item to uncover tendencies in the larger segments of the Nation's market.

### Gross National Product By Major Components





# Including net foreign investment

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

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The lowering of GNP in the fourth quarter of 1957 reflected a leveling off in final demand and limited but wide-spread liquidation of business inventories. Final purchases were affected by a continuation of earlier declines in outlays for national defense and in exports, as well as by a dip in consumer purchases as disposable income fell off slightly from the third-quarter rate. The principal offsets to these declines were in fixed investment—including residential building—and in purchases of State and local governments.

While the fourth-quarter reduction of final purchases was in itself relatively small, it contrasted with a long series of previous quarterly advances averaging \$5-\$6 billion. The reversal of direction thus represents a major shift in final demand.

### Changes in prices and real output

The volume of output rose about 1 percent above the previous alltime high reached in 1956. (See table 4.) Total man-hours worked evidently were about the same in the two years.

Within the year 1957, the physical volume of production held approximately stable during the first 3 quarters before receding from its high plateau. The rate of total output in the fourth quarter was off moderately from a year earlier, though the final purchases aggregate held about even.

Among the broad categories of gross national product, price advances from 1956 to 1957 were most pronounced in business plant and equipment and in Government purchases. Advances in these lines tapered last year, however, with the slowing expansion of real investment.

Consumer-goods prices rose on a broad front during most of the past 2 years, and for 1957 as a whole durables, non-durables, and services alike showed increases of 3 to 3½ percent. For the total GNP, the rise in the implicit price deflator last year exceeded by nearly a percentage point the 3-percent advance from 1955 to 1956.

### Rise in incomes

The national income at \$358 billion was up roughly \$14½ billion last year. The continued uptrend in employee compensation accounted for \$13 billion of the expansion. Most other types of income also registered increases.

Corporate profits through the third quarter showed little change from 1956, however, and a drop is indicated for the final quarter. The extent of the decline cannot be computed at this time, in the absence of the requisite basic data.

### Consumer Buying

Personal consumption expenditures of \$280½ billion were up 5 percent in 1957. The peak came in the third quarter, when the seasonally adjusted annual rate reached \$283½

Table 1.—Gross National Product
[Billions of dollars]

	Total Changes								
				1957	Do	llar	Percent		
	1955	1956	Year	Fourth quarter seasonally adjusted at annual rates	i	1956–57	1955–56	1956-57	
Gross national product	391.7	414.7	434. 4	432, 6	23.0	19.7	5. 9	4,8	
Personal consumption expenditures	254, 4	267, 2	280, 4	282, 4	12,8	13, 2	5.0	4,9	
Durable goods Nondurable goods Services	35. 6 126. 0 92. 8	33. 9 133. 3 99. 9	35, 1 139, 9 105, 4	34. 4 140. 8 107. 2	-1.7 7.3 7.1	1, 2 6, 6 5, 5	-4.8 5.8 7.6	3, 5 5, 0 5, 5	
Investment	60, 2	67.3	67.6	63, 3	7. 1	.3	11,8	.4	
Change in business inventories.  Residential construction Other	4. 2 16. 6 39. 4	4. 6 15. 3 47. 4	. 8 14. 2 52. 6	-2.7 14.5 51.5	-1.3 8.0	-3.8 -1.1 5.2	-7.8 20.3	-7. 2 11. 0	
Government purchases	77.1	80, 2	86, 4	87.0	3, 1	6. 2	4,0	7.7	
FederalState and local	46. 8 30. 3	47. 2 33. 0	50. 4 36. 0	49. 7 37. 3	. 4 2. 7	3. 2 3. 0	. 9 8. 9	6. 8 9. 1	

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

billion. Although a decrease was recorded in the final quarter of the year, consumer buying was still 4 percent higher than in the same quarter of 1956. Most of the 1956-57 rise reflected higher prices, with real volume having increased only moderately.

### More spent for autos

Consumer outlays for durable goods last year, at \$35 billion, were up moderately from 1956 as dollar auto sales recovered part of the decline which had been registered the year before. Purchases of other durables, chiefly furniture and household appliances, held about even.

and household appliances, held about even.

Consumers spent \$15½ billion for autos and parts, \$1
billion more than in 1956 but \$1½ billion below the record
set in 1955. Last year's rise reflected mainly higher prices,

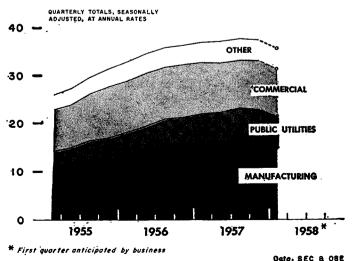
### Plant and Equipment Expenditures

Record addition to plant facilities in 1957

ANNUAL TOTALS

40 -
20 -
10 -
1952 53 54 55 56 57 58

### Expansion topped off late in year, with program cuts in view for 1958 first quarter



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partly offset by a small relative shift from medium- to lowpriced cars; the number of new autos purchased differed little from 1956.

### Outlays for nondurables, services up

Personal consumption expenditures for nondurable goods totaled \$140 billion last year, 5 percent more than in 1956. These outlays accounted for one-half of all consumer spending, their fraction of the total leveling off in 1957 after having declined in most other years of the postwar period.

The major part of the 1957 increase in nondurables was

The major part of the 1957 increase in nondurables was in food, where a marked price advance occurred. Outlays for oil and gas continued to rise sharply in 1957. In addition to the effect of higher prices, there was some increase in the physical volume of consumption in each of these categories.

Outlays for clothing and other nondurables increased moderately, though in most cases by lesser amounts than

in 1956 and with price rises a significant factor.

Expenditures for consumer services in 1957 advanced \$5½ billion above the \$100 billion total of the year before. The increase was widely distributed among the various types of services, and a significant part of it reflected a higher volume of consumption. Spending on housing and household operation, for example, rose with the increased number of dwellings and higher average real consumption of utility and other services, as well as with the advances in rentals and some other rates. Somewhat more than half of the total rise, however, seems to have been accounted for by an increase in service prices paralleling that in prices of consumer commodities.

### **Business Investment**

Gross investment in 1957 approximately matched the peak achieved for 1956. A number of important changes occurred in the composition of the total.

Table 2.—Gross National Product, by Major Type of Product
[Billions of dollars]

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Gross national product	363. 2	361. 2	391.7	414.7	434. 4
Goods	206. 9	197. 4	214. 4	226. 0	236. 6
Durable	79. 2	70. 7	81. 4	86. 2	90. 1
Nondurable	127. 7	126. 7	133. 0	139. 8	146. 5
Services	119. 1	124. 1	132. 7	142. 5	150. 7
Construction	37. 2	39. 7	44. 6	46. 1	47. 2

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

The total value of residential building was lower in 1957 for the second successive year. At its low last spring, the seasonally adjusted annual rate was down \$1½ billion, or one-tenth, from the final quarter of 1956. By the final quarter of 1957, about \$1 billion of this decline had been recovered.

The drop from 1956 to 1957 in the full-year totals for residential building involved contraction in new mortgage borrowing. The volume of borrowed funds available for residential financing was restricted by the generally tight credit conditions which prevailed over most of the year. In

particular, the continuing rise in interest rates for most forms of long-term investment tended to place Governmentunderwritten mortgages, with their interest-rate ceilings, at a comparative disadvantage. Conventional financing was generally available throughout the year, though at rising rates of interest.

While the rate of home-buying declined, individuals stepped up their accumulation of corporate securities and other financial earning assets. Persons' net purchases of corporate securities amounted to \$8 billion in 1957, compared to \$5½ billion in 1956 and less than \$1½ billion annually in the early postwar period. Savings accounts were likewise up substantially in 1957. Holdings of lower-yielding types of liquid assets, on the other hand, were generally even or down at year-end.

Table 3.—Gross National Product and Final Purchases (Seasonally adjusted annual rates in billions of dollars)

Year and quarter	Gross national product	Less: Inventory change	Equals: Final purchases	Change in final purchases
1956—I II III IV	405. 2 410. 8 416. 7 426. 0	5. 2 4. 6 3. 3 5. 1	400. 0 406. 2 413. 4 420. 9	6. 2 7. 2 7. 5
1957—I	429. 9 435. 5 440. 0 432. 6	$\begin{array}{c} .0 \\ 2.9 \\ 3.0 \\ -2.7 \end{array}$	429. 9 432. 6 437. 0 435. 3	9.0 $2.7$ $4.4$ $-1.7$

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

In the acquisition of assets in 1957, individuals again expanded their debt. The increase was, however, somewhat less than in 1955 and 1956, when the debt expansion was of record proportions.

### Further expansion in plant facilities

Most industry divisions contributed to the further rise in plant and equipment expenditures from 1956 to 1957. The largest relative increase occurred in the public utilities, where outlays jumped by more than one-fourth—double the 1955–56 rate of rise. The railroads raised their total expenditure by about one-eighth, as did the communications industry. Other industries generally reported investment up moderately, though in the commercial group it was off some 10 percent from the record 1956 figure. In terms of dollar magnitude, the principal increases were those recorded for manufacturing, the utilities, and the railroads.

### Manufacturing investment up

Manufacturers' outlays for new plant and equipment totaled \$16 billion in 1957, 7 percent more than in the previous year. Programs of durable- and especially nondurable-goods producers contributed to the rise.

In each branch the largest relative increases from 1956 were those reported by basic materials producers. Table 7 compares these increases with those for other manufacturers.

Durable-goods manufacturing industries outside the primary metals groups showed mixed trends, depending on the markets for their own products. A number of industries such as nonelectrical machinery, selling primarily to business on capital account and to government, raised their investment programs. Those producing consumer durable goods, residential construction materials, or related products, on the other hand, generally invested less in 1957 than in 1956.

The electric and gas utilities, which had been increasing their fixed investment virtually uninterruptedly during the postwar period, reported a further sharp expansion in 1957. Gas companies' spending rose the more rapidly in the first half, but turned down toward year-end, while expenditures by the electric utilities continued upward and are expected to rise still further in the initial quarter of 1958.

The substantial expansion in railroad outlays in the first three quarters of last year carried the 1957 total above 1956

despite a drop in the fourth quarter.

### Financing corporate investment

Last year's increase over 1956 in business fixed investment was essentially a reflection of the expanded outlays of corporations. These were financed without a repetition of the substantial 1956 rise in long-term bank borrowing, as flotations of new corporate bonds and other securities jumped from \$8 billion to \$11 billion, a postwar high. Nearly all major industry groups increased their calls on the capital markets in 1957.

Debt issues continued to account for by far the larger part of corporate security financing, and came to market in heavy volume throughout the year. Equity offerings, in contrast,

tapered somewhat in the latter half.

As the Corporate Financing chart makes clear, internal sources in 1957 were again the mainstay of corporate financing. For the second successive year, corporations supplemented their operating sources—retained earnings and depreciation allowances—by liquidating Federal securities. These three internal sources combined provided a total of \$28 billion in 1957—a little less than the year before, but well above any prior week.

above any prior year.

While the demand for long-term funds remained extremely high in 1957, corporations' use of new short-term financing was greatly reduced. In general, this reduction stemmed primarily from the adoption by business of a more conservative inventory policy, and was most pronounced in the latter part of the year. Accordingly, though the uptrend in short-term business debt to banks which had extended from mid-1954 through 1956 continued at a slower pace in early 1957, repayments matched new borrowing during the summer

and appear to have brought about some net liquidation in the final quarter. Virtually all major industry groups showed this slackening of demand for bank funds.

The increase in long- and short-term debt combined, though not so sharp as in 1956, involved further additions to fixed servicing charges; and the higher interest rates on funds borrowed last year also contributed to this effect. With profits somewhat below the previous year, these charges constituted a considerably larger share of corporate income. The ratio of interest payments to profits before taxes and interest was about 13 percent for 1957 as a whole and somewhat higher at year end, as against 11½ percent in 1956. This interest burden, however, was still relatively light by prewar standards; the comparable ratio in 1929 and 1939, for example, was 30 percent.

### More conservative inventory policy

A policy of restricting the growth of stocks was initiated early in 1957 in many lines of business. Since the autumn of 1954 a very substantial buildup of inventories had accompanied the widespread expansion of final-use demand, with the marked rise in new and unfilled orders for capital equipment and military hard goods having had an especially strong effect on inventory needs. While aggregate final demand remained high in 1957, its growth slowed; this, together with the continued high rate of fixed investment, contributed to a lessening of pressures on capacity, an easing in supply conditions, and a softening of prices in some market areas. New orders for industrial goods reached their peak late in 1956, and their subsequent decline with output high brought a steady reduction in backlogs of unfilled orders.

For these and other reasons, after the end of 1956 inventories in many lines appeared adequate for current operations, and nonfarm inventory building was reduced to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$1½ billion during the first 3 quarters of 1957. Even this limited expansion came to an end by September, and stocks were drawn down in the closing months of the year. For 1957 as a whole, apart from the effects of price advances there was virtually no change in total nonfarm inventories.

Table 4.—Gross National Product or Expenditure in Constant Dollars and Implicit Price Deflators for Gross National Product, 1953-57

Item		Gross national product in constant dollars (billions of 1947 dollars)  Implicit price deflators for gross national productindex numbers, 1947=100)								product
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Gross national product	305, 3	301.3	322, 8	332, 0	335, 2	119, 0	119.9	121, 3	124, 9	129, 6
Personal consumption expenditures Durable goods Nondurable goods. Services	197. 4 26. 7 105. 4 65. 3	200, 9 26, 9 106, 3 67, 6	215. 4 32. 2 111. 9 71. 3	222, 5 30, 5 117, 0 75, 0	226, 1 30, 5 119, 0 76, 7	116.8 111.7 112.9 125.0	117.7 109.0 113.4 128.1	118, 1 110, 7 112, 5 130, 1	120. 1 111. 3 113. 9 133. 2	124. 0 115. 0 117. 6 137. 5
Gross private domestic investment New construction Producers' durable equipment. Change in business inventories	38.5 19.8 19.0 3	37. 9 21. 4 17. 6 -1. 0	46.6 24.7 18.1 3.8	47.6 24.1 20.1 3.4	44, 4 23, 2 20, 7 . 6	130. I 127. 8	129. 7 128. 1	132. 2 130. 9	138. 0 139. 6	142. 9 147. 3
Net foreign investment	3	1.2	1.3	3, 0	4.0					
Government purchases of goods and services Federal State and local	69, 6 51, 1 18, 5	61, 2 41. 0 20. 2	59, 4 37, 8 21, 6	58, 9 36, 3 22, 5	60.7 37.3 23.4	121, 2 116, 3 134, 6	125, 2 119, 2 137, 3	129.7 123.6 140.3	136. 3 129. 9 146. 6	142, 4 ,135, 3 153, 7
Gross government product 1	24. 6	24. 0	23. 8	24.0	24. 3	128. 9	134. 1	142. 3	150. 2	158. 1
Other gross product <sup>2</sup>	280. 7	277. 3	299. 0	308. 0	310. 9	118. 1	118. 6	119.7	122. 9	127. 4

<sup>1.</sup> Compensation of general government employees.
2. Gross national product less compensation of general government employees, i. e., gross product accruing from domestic business, households, and institutions, and from the rest of the world.

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

Table 5.—Gross National Product, National Income, and Personal Income, 1955, 1956 and 1957

				[Bill	lions of d	ollars]									
					Unadj	justed			S	Seasonall	y adjuste	ed at ann	ual rates	;	
	1955	1956	1957		19	57			19	56				1957	
				I	II	ш	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	ш	IV
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT OR EXPENDITURE															
Gross national product	391.7	414.7	434, 4	104. 2	108, 1	108, 7	113, 3	405, 2	410.8	416.7	426, 0	429. 9	435, 5	440.0	432,1
Personal consumption expenditures	254, 4	267. 2	280.4	65.8	69.7	69, 3	75.6	262.8	265. 0	268, 6	272, 3	276.7	278.9	283, 6	282,
Durable goods Nondurable goods Services	35. 6 126. 0 92. 8	33. 9 133. 3 99. 9	35. 1 139. 9 105. 4	8. 1 31. 6 26. 1	8. 9 34. 4 26. 4	8. 4 34. 8 26. 2	9. 7 39. 2 26. 6	34. 6 130. 9 97. 2	33. 3 132. 7 99. 0	33. 0 134. 4 101. 1	34. 8 135. 3 102. 2	35. 9 137. 3 103. 4	35. 0 139. 1 104. 9	35. 0 142. 5 106. 1	34. 140. 1 107.
Gross private domestic investment	60.6	65. 9	64, 4	16, 7	15, 7	16.9	14.9	64.4	65, 3	65. 5	68, 5	63. 6	66, 2	66.5	61.
New construction	32.7	33. 3	33. 2	7.1	8. 2	9. 1	8.7	32. 9	33. 6	33. 2	33. 4	32.8	32. 7	33.0	34. 0
Residential nonfarmOther	16.6 16.1	15. 3 18. 0	14. 2 19. 0	2. 9 4. 2	3. 6 4. 7	4. 0 5. 2	3. 7 5. 0	15. 7 17. 3	15. 5 18. 1	15. 1 18. 1	15. 1 18. 4	14. 4 18. 5	13. 7 19. 0	14. 0 19. 0	14. 19.
Producers' durable equipment	1	28. 1	30. 4	7. 5	8. 0	7.4	7.4	26. 3	27. 2	29. 0	29.9	30.7	30. 5	30, 5	30, (
Change in business inventories, total Nonfarm only	4. 2 4. 0	4. 6 5. 0	.8 .2	2. 2 2. 1	6 7	.4 .2	-1. 2 -1. 4	5. 2 5. 4	4. 6 5. 0	3. 3 3. 9	5. 1 5. 7	.0 3	2. 9 2. 2	3. 0 2. 3	-2. 33.
Net foreign investment	4	1.4	3.2	1.0	.9	.4	.9	2	1, 2	2, 0	2, 4	4,1	3, 5	3.2	2.
Government purchases of goods and services	77.1	80.2	86.4	20, 7	21.8	22, 0	21.8	78.2	79.3	80.6	82, 8	85.6	86.9	86.7	87.0
Federal	46. 8	47. 2	50. 4	12. 6	12. 8	12. 7	12. 4	46. 2	46. 4	47. 3	49. 0	50. 3	51. 1	50. 6	49.
National security	41.3	42. 4	45. 7	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.3	41.1	41. 6	42. 7	44. 2	45. 5	46. 3	45. 8	45.1
National defense Other national security	39. 1 2. 2	40. 4 2. 0	43. 7 2. 0	10. 9 . 5	11. 1 . 5	11. 0 . 5	10.8	39. 1 2. 0	39. 5 2. 1	40. 9 1. 9	42. 0 2. 2	43. 6 1. 9	44. 2 2. 1	43. 8 2. 0	43. 2.
Other	5. 9	5. 2	5. 2	1.3	1. 3	1. 3	1.3	5. 5	5. 2	4. 9	5. 1	5. 2	5. 2	5. 2	5, 6
Less: Government sales	.4	. 4	.4	.1	.1	.1	. 1 9. 4	.4	. 4	. 4	. 4	. 4	. 4	. 4	
NATIONAL INCOME BY DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES	324, 1	343, 6	358, 0	87.8	89.9	91, 1		335, 8	340, 6	944 7	252.0	255 6	950 5	969.6	
National income	I	241, 4	254, 4	62,0	63, 3	65, 0	64, 1	234, 5	240. 0	344, 5 242, 7	353, 3 247, 9	355, 6 251, 1	358, 5 254, 0	362. 6 257. 0	255.
Wages and salaries	210.3	227. 2	238. 8	57. 9	59. 2	61. 1	60. 6	220. 9	226. 1	228. 3	233. 3	235. 9	238. 6	241. 3	239.
Private	174. 4 9. 8 26. 1	189. 4 9. 7 28. 2	199. 0 9. 7 30. 1	48. 1 2. 4 7. 4	49. 4 2. 4 7. 4	51. 3 2. 5 7. 4	50. 2 2. 4 8. 0	183. 9 9. 7 27. 3	188. 4 9. 7 27. 9	190. 1 9. 7 28. 5	194. 7 9. 7 28. 9	196. 8 9. 6 29. 4	199. 1 9. 7 29. 7	200. 9 9. 8 30. 6	199. 9. 30.
Supplements to wages and salaries		14. 1	15. 6	4. 1	4. 1	3. 9	3. 6	13. 7	13. 9	14. 4	14. 6	15.3	15.4	15. 7	15.
Proprietors' and rental income 1.	1	49. 9	51, 2	12.7	12, 8	12.9	12, 8	49.3	49.7	50, 0	50,7	50, 9	51, 2	51.7	51.
Business and professional	27. 3 11. 9 10. 2	28. 0 11. 6 10. 3	28. 7 12. 1 10. 4	7. 1 3. 0 2. 6	7. 2 3. 0 2. 6	7. 3 3. 0 2. 6	7. 2 3. 1 2. 6	27. 7 11. 4 10. 2	28. 0 11. 5 10. 3	28. 2 11. 5 10. 4	28. 3 12. 0 10. 4	28. 4 12. 0 10. 4	28. 7 12. 1 10. 4	29. 1 12. 2 10. 4	28, 6 12, 2 10, 4
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	40, 7	40, 4		10,0	10, 6	9.9		40.5	39. 1	39, 8	42, 4	41, 2	40,7	40.9	
Corporate profits before tax	42. 5	43. 0		10.8	10.8	10. 3		43. 3	42. 4	40.8	45. 6	43. 9	42.0	41.8	
Corporate profits tax liabilityCorporate profits after tax	21, 5 21, 0	22. 0 21. 0		5, 5 5, 3	5. 5 5. 3	5. 3 5. 0		22. 1 21. 2	21. 6 20. 7	20. 8 19. 9	23. 3 22. 3	22. 4 21. 5	21. 4 20. 5	21. 3 20. 4	
Inventory valuation adjustment	1	-2.6		7	3	3		-2.8	-3. 2	-1.0	-3. 2	-2.7	-1.3	9	
Net interest	10.9	11,9	12.8	3, 1	3, 2	3, 2	3.3	11,5	11,7	12, 0	12, 3	12.5	12,7	13.0	13.
ployees	33. 9	36. 1	38. 4	9. 4	9. 5	9. 5	9.9	35. 0	35. 8	36. 6	36. 9	37. 5	38. 0	39.0	39.
PERSONAL INCOME AND ITS DISPOSITION															
Personal income	305, 9	326.9	343, 4	83.0	85, 3	87.4	87.7	318, 5	325.3	328.7	334, 5	338, 3	343, 2	346.9	345.
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments	35. 8	39. 7	42.8	11.3	11.8	10. 6	9.1	38. 9	39. 5	39.8	40. 5	42. 2	42. 9	43. 6	43.
FederalState and local	31. 5 4. 2	35, 1 4, 6	37. 8 5. 0	10. 0 1. 3	10. 3 1. 4	9. 5 1. 1	8. 0 1. 1	34. 4 4. 5	35. 0 4. 5	35. 2 4. 6	35. 8 4. 7	37. 4 4. 9	38. 0 4. 9	38. 6 5. 0	
Equals: Disposable personal income	ŀ	287. 2	300.6	71.7	73, 5	76.8	78.6	279, 6	285, 8	288.8	294.0	296, 1	300.4	303.3	1
Less: Personal consumption expenditures	254.4	267, 2	280.4	65, 8	69,7	69.3	75.6	262.8	265, 0	268, 6	272, 3	276, 7	278.9	283, 6	282,
Equals: Personal saving	15,8	20.0	20, 2	5.9	3,8	7.5	3,0	16, 8	20.8	20, 3	21,7	19,5	21.4	19,7	19.

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

### Rise slows in manufacturing

The machinery, aircraft, and fabricated metals industries, which under the impetus of the continued upswing in demand for producers' durables and for defense equipment had accounted for a major part of the 1956 increase in all durables manufacturers' inventories, last year reported comparatively little change. Sales being fairly well maintained, the stock-sales ratio for these industries at the end of 1957 was about the same as a year earlier. In primary metal manufacturing, however, the total value of ferrous producers' stocks in particular continued to rise almost to the end of 1957; and, with sales declining, the inventory ratio increased bibstantially.

In the nondurable-goods industries, accumulation tapered during the first half, and liquidation developed thereafter. For the year as a whole, increases were smaller than those of 1956 in most of the lines for which separate data are available. In general, stock-sales ratios showed moderate increases.

The limited rise in book value of manufacturers' inventories during 1957 centered in finished goods. Among non-durables producers, apart from a rise in the petroleum groups such stocks were generally stable in 1957. Most durable-goods industries, by contrast, reported increases in holdings of finished stocks; in the aggregate, these rose almost as much last year as during 1956, and fully accounted for the 1957 growth of inventory book values in these industries.

### Trade inventories cut

After rough adjustment for the price factor, the tendency to liquidation appears to have been general both in wholesale and in retail trade, although automotive stocks and the holdings of food retailers may be noted as exceptions. Letail sales of nondurables rose through the greater part of the year, and the stock-sales ratio for these stores was considerably lower at the end of 1957 than a year earlier, with most lines of trade contributing to the reduction. Among major hard-goods retailers, the principal change in such ratios was a substantial rise for auto dealers.

Both durable- and nondurable-goods wholesalers' stocks showed substantial net liquidation last year, if allowance is made for the higher average unit prices reflected in the book values at year-end

values at year-end.

The adjustment in business inventories which featured the final quarter of the year reduced stocks in manufacturing and trade overall by less than \$1 billion, or roundly 1 percent.

The pattern was broadly consistent with the tendencies apparent for the year as a whole in contrast to 1956. In manufacturing, the drop centered in durables lines, as had much of the earlier tapering in inventory growth. In the fourth quarter the primary nonferrous metals group joined the general trend to liquidation. By stage of fabrication, the cuts were mainly in goods in process of durables producers and in holdings of purchased materials.

In trade, inventories were reported up in the fourth quarter by durable-goods retailers—nonauto as well as auto—while the overall liquidation of nondurables was accelerated.

### Government Purchases

Government purchases of goods and services were up \$6 billion in 1957, with the Federal Government accounting for half the advance and for nearly three fifths of the year's \$86½ billion total. Rising prices contributed in large measure to the expansion in dollar outlays. The rate of expenditure leveled off in the latter half of 1957, as increases in State and local purchases were offset by reductions in Federal defense spending (table 8).

The advance in Federal Government purchases centered in national security outlays. These outlays—which include purchases for the military assistance program, the development of atomic energy, and the stockpiling of strategic and critical materials—reached an annual rate of \$46½ billion in the April–June quarter, and then tapered off somewhat in the latter part of the year. Expenditures for major military

Table 6.—Relation of Gross National Product, National Income, and Personal Income, 1955, 1956 and 1957

[Billions of dollars] Unadjusted Seasonally adjusted at annual rates 1955 1956 1957 1957 1956 ΙV 1  $\mathbf{II}$ Ш IV 1  $\mathbf{II}$ Ш 1 Π Ш IVGross national product\_\_\_\_\_ 391. 7 414.7 434. 4 104. 2 108, 1 108.7 113.3 405. 2 410.8 416, 7 426.0 429.9 435.5 440, 0 432, 6 Less: Capital consumption allowances.
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.
Business transfer payments.
Statistical discrepancy. 36. 1 36. 4 1. 3 1. 8 33. 9 34. 7 1. 3 1. 3 31. 6 32. 9 34. 3 35. 0 9. 2 9. 2 9. 6 9. 6 . 3 33. 3 34. 1 1. 3 1. 5 36. 6 36. 6 1. 3 4. 1 37. 1 9. 3 9. 4 38. 2 36. 9 1. 3 1. 3 3. 4 1. 3 1. 6 1.3 2.3 1.3 1.6 . 3 —1. 6 ...3 --..1 .3 --1.1 Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises. . 2 1.1 1.3 . 2 .4 .8 1.0 1.1 1,6 1.4 1.6 1.7 1.4 Equals: National income.... 324, 1 343,6 358.0 87.8 89,9 91, 1 335.8 340, 6 344, 5 353.3 355, 6 358, 5 362, 6 Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.

Contributions for social insurance

Excess of wage accruals over disbursements..... 9.9 3.4 .0 10,6 4.1 4.1 14. 4 2.8 14. 5 .0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 .0 .0 Plus: Government transfer payments...

Net interest paid by government...

Dividends... 17. 2 5. 7 11. 9 1. 3 19. 9 6. 0 12. 1 1, 3 16. 6 5. 5 11. 7 1. 3 21. 2 6. 1 11. 7 1. 3 4.8 1.3 3.0 5. 1 1. 8 2. 9 4. 9 1. 5 2. 9 5. 2 1. 4 3. 4 . 3 17. 1 17.4 17.7 20.0 6. 0 12. 5 6. 0 12. 6 5. 2 11. 0 5. 7 12. 0 1. 3 11. 5 1. 3 Dividends
Business transfer payments 12, 1 12. 4 1. 3 1.3 1.3 1.3 326.9 343, 4 85.3 325, 3 328.7 343, 2 345.5 Equals: Personal income.... 83.0 87.4 87.7 318.5 334, 5 338, 3 346. 9

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

procurement items were one-eighth above the 1956 total, reflecting stepped up procurement of aircraft and guided missiles. Expenditures for the testing and evaluation of newly developed weapons and other military items also increased during the year.

Nonsecurity purchases, including the price-support operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation, showed little

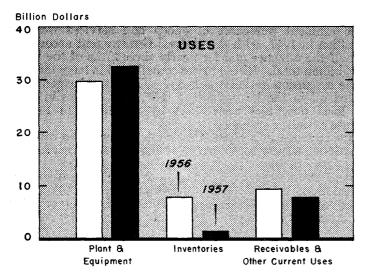
overall change from 1956.

State and local government outlays for goods and services, which have increased each year in the postwar period, advanced 9 percent last year to a total of \$36 billion. Com-

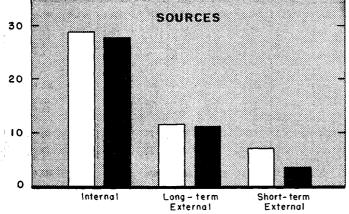
### CORPORATE FINANCING

### New Capital Requirements In 1957 Featured:

- ► Further expansion of fixed capital outlays
- Sharply reduced inventory accumulation



- Curtailed short-term borrowing
- Same relative use of internal resources and long-term external financing



Data: Based on SEC & other financial data

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

58-2-3

Table 7.—Plant and Equipment Expenditures

	1956 (Billi	1957 ions of dolla	Change ars)	Percent change
Durable-goods manufacturers	<b>7</b> . 6	8. 0	0. 4	6
Primary iron and steel Primary nonferrous metals Other	1. 3 . 4 5. 9	1. 7 . 8 5. 5	.4 4 4	$^{34}_{106}$ $^{-8}$
Nondurable-goods manufacturers	<b>7</b> . 3	8. 0	. 7	9
Chemicals Petroleum Other Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Of	1. 5 3. 1 2. 7 ffice of Busin	1. 8 3. 5 2. 7	.3 .4 .0	$^{20}_{12}_{0}$

pensation of employees, outlays for construction, and purchases of other commodities and services from business were all at peak yearly totals.

As shown in table 8, total Government expenditures include not only purchases of goods and services but also transfers, interest payments, subsidies, and, in the case of the Federal Government, grants-in-aid to the State and

local governments.

As measured in national income accounts, Federal expenditures totaled more than \$79 billion last year as compared with \$72 billion the year before. As already noted, \$3 billion of this increase reflected expanded purchases. Transfers were also higher, a \$2½ billion advance covering increased benefit payments under the social security program as well as higher compensation and pension payments to veterans. Grants to State and local governments were up from 1956, primarily because of the highway program. An increase in subsidy payments reflected the first full year of operation of the soil bank program, together with the greater losses incurred last year in connection with the export of agricultural commodities for foreign currencies.

Federal revenues increased \$4½ billion in total, as personal taxes rose with the expansion in income and contributions for social insurance also advanced. With expenditures rising \$2½ billion more than receipts, however, the surplus on income and product account was reduced from \$6 billion

in 1956 to \$3½ billion last year.

State and local governments expended a total of \$40½ billion last year, \$3½ billion more than in 1956. Practically all of this increase was for goods and services. Though it was accompanied by increased property and sales taxes and larger grants-in-aid from the Federal Government, the deficit on income and product account rose \$½ billion in 1957 to \$2 billion.

### Implications of new budget

Federal purchases moved up in each quarter of 1956 and continued to rise through the second quarter of 1957, when defense outlays began to taper off. However, in light of the latest budgetary estimates of Federal expenditures for the fiscal years 1958 and 1959, these expenditures are expected to strengthen in the next several quarters.

Table 9 summarizes Federal receipts and expenditures as shown in the Budget, and presents a translation of these estimates to the income and product account basis. A moderate increase over the October-December 1957 rate of purchases is projected by the middle of 1958; and for fiscal year 1959 as a whole the Budget implies a purchases total up about \$2 billion from fiscal year 1958. Around three-fourths of this increase is programmed for defense outlays—covering larger expenditures for guided missiles, nuclear ships, research and development, and newly developed weapons and materials.

The Budget also indicates a further increase of \$1 billion in fiscal 1959 for the non-purchase items: Grants-in-aid to State and local governments will be greater in 1959, re-

flecting accelerated road construction under the interstate highway program; and social security benefit payments will continue to advance.

Even prior to the time when the purchases are paid for, the letting of Federal contracts has an important impact on economic activity. In the last half of calendar 1957, obligations covering new contracts for major procurement, construction and other defense items dropped to \$8 billion. In the first half of calendar 1958, however, this total is scheduled to rise above \$13 billion.

### Income Expansion

The 1956-57 rise in the value of gross national product was mirrored in national and personal income. Industrially, the advance in national income was most pronounced in public utilities, trade, service, and finance, and least in manufacturing, mining, and transportation, which usually are much the more sensitive to changes in overall demand. A related pattern appears when last year's rise is analyzed in terms of income types: the typically less sensitive or trend-

Table 8.—Government Receipts and Expenditures on Income and Product Account, 1953-57

[Billions of dollars]

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Federal					
Total receipts	70. 4	64. 0	72. 5	78. 2	82. 6
Personal tax and nontax receipts	32. 4 19. 5	29. 2 16. 7	31. 5 20. 6	35. 1 21. 0	<b>37</b> . 8
tax accrualsContributions for social insur-	11. 2	10. 1	11. 0	11. 6	12. 3
ance	7. 4	8. 1	9. 3	10. 5	12. 5
Total expenditures Purchases of goods and serv-	77. 5	69. 4	68. 9	72. 0	79. 1
ices Transfer payments Grants-in-aid to State and	59. 5 9. 7	48. 9 11. 6	46. 8 12. 5	47. 2 13. 5	50. 4 15. 9
local governments Net interest paid Subsidies less current surplus	2. 8 4. 7	2. 9 4. 8	3. 0 4. 7	3. 3 5. 2	4. 1 5. 4
of government enterprises	. 8	1. 2	1. 8	2. 8	3. 3
Surplus on income and product transactions	-7.1	-5.4	3. 6	6. 2	3. 5
State and local					
Total receipts Personal tax and nontax re-	28. 7	30. 5	33. 3	35. 8	38, 5
ceipts	3. 4 . 8	3. 8	4. 2 1. 0	4. 6 1. 0	5. 0 1. 0
tax accrualsContributions for social insur-	19. 0	20. 1	21. 8	23. 4	24. 6
anceFederal grants-in-aid Current surplus of government	1. 4 2. 8	1. 6 2. 9	1. 7 3. 0	1. 8 3. 3	2. 0 4. 1
enterprises	1. 3	1. 4	1. 6	1. 7	1. 9
Total expenditures Purchases of goods and serv-	28. 4	31. 5	34. 3	37. 2	40. 6
ices Transfer payments Net interest paid	24. 9 3. 2 . 3	27. 7 3. 4 . 4	30. 3 3. 5 . 5	33. 0 3. 7 . 5	36. 0 4. 0 . 6
Surplus on income and product transactions	. 2	-1.0	-1.0	-1.4	-2.0

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

dominated components, including employee compensation and interest and dividends, rose the most; proprietors' earn-

Table 9.—Federal Government Receipts and Expenditures: Administrative Budget, Cash Budget, and National Income and Product Account [Billions of dollars]

	Estimates yea	
	1958	1959
Administrative budget:  Receipts Expenditures Surplus or deficit (—)	72.8	74. 4 73. 9 . 5
Cash budget: ReceiptsExpendituresSurplus	84.9	87. 3 86. 7 . 6
National income and product account:  Receipts	50. 0 31. 0	86. 5 84. 0 52. 0 32. 0 2. 5

Sources: Administrative and cash budgets, Bureau of the Budget; national income and product account data, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based on estimates in the *Budget* for the fiscal year 1959.

ings showed a relatively limited advance; and the corporate profits share actually declined. In part, each of these related patterns is traceable to the decline in economic activity which marked the closing months of last year.

### Industry shift

In table 11, the major industry divisions are grouped according to the relative responsiveness or resistance they have shown to the broad movements of national demand since 1953. While there has of course been some diversity of experience among the industries within each group, on the whole the individual industry divisions have conformed rather closely to the group patterns in the four-year period ending in 1957.

The first group includes those lines—manufacturing, mining, and transportation—in which the 1953-54 down-swing of national income mainly centered. The subsequent recovery was reflected in a sharp advance in these industries a year later; this increase slowed markedly in 1956, particularly in the case of manufacturing. It tapered still further in 1957, as all three industries reached peaks in

the first half of the year and turned down in the latter half.

The second group of industry divisions includes trade, service, finance and public utilities; as noted, these were the industries which registered the strongest relative advances last year. Though the table shows clearly that the course of income in these lines was influenced to some extent by the same broad movements of overall demand which are reflected in the first group, this cyclical influence has been comparatively moderate. Holding closer to an upward trend line, the group showed strength in 1954, a relatively limited spurt in 1955, and a similarly limited tapering of expansion since them. Most of these industries apparently continued to expand throughout 1957.

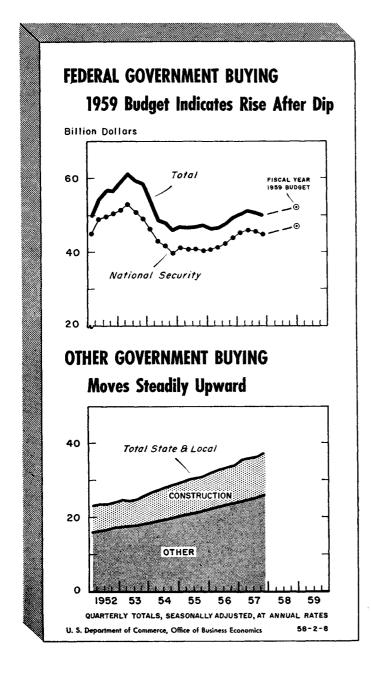
Recent changes in income from agriculture, contract construction, and government do not fit well into either of the foregoing patterns. The flow of income from government has generally varied like that from the relatively stable industries included in the second group, but with less expansion in 1954 and no tapering of annual growth since.

The contract construction industry likewise conformed throughout most of the period to the pattern shown for the second group, but advanced relatively little in 1957. Income originating in agriculture ended a 4-year decline in 1956 and moved up somewhat last year.

### Types of income

The \$14½ billion rise in national income from 1956 to 1957 reflected an expansion of \$11½ billion in wages and salaries, an increase of \$1½ billion in supplements to wages and salaries, and moderate increases in proprietors' income and net interest. Rental income held almost even, and corporate profits were off somewhat.

Payrolls in 1957, at \$239 billion, were 5 percent higher than the year before. This relative increase was about equal to that in average hourly earnings. Total man-hours were



little changed from 1956, as employment was up about 1 percent and average hours per week were down by about the same fraction.

Employment declined in manufacturing, but advanced in most other areas of the private economy as well as in government. There were marked payroll gains in wholesale trade, services, finance, and State and local governments.

The rise in supplements to wages and salaries reflected the higher social security contribution rate which went into

Table 10.—National Income by Major Industrial Division, 1953-57

[Billions of dollars]									
Item	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957				
All industries, total	302. 1	299. 0	324. 1	343. 6	358. 0				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	17. 5 5. 5 15. 1	16. 9 4. 9 15. 5	16. 2 5. 4 16. 6	16. 1 6. 0 17. 7	16. 8 6. 2 18. 2				
Manufacturing Wholesale and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate	96. 4 50. 5 26. 2	90. 0 51. 1 28. 1	102. 4 54. 8 29. 3	108. 1 57. 9 30. 9	110. 2 60. 8 32. 4				
TransportationCommunications and public	15. 8 10. 0	14. 5 10. 7	15. 7	16. 7	17. 2				
utilitiesServicesGovernment and govern-	28. 5	29. 7	11. 5 32. 5	12. 5 35. 6	13. 3 38. 0				
ment enterprisesRest of the world	35. 2 1. 5	35. 8 1. 8	37. 7 2. 0	40. 1 2. 1	42. 6 2. 4				

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

effect at the beginning of the year, as well as increases in employer contributions under pension, health, and welfare plans.

Most of the remainder of last year's national income expansion came in earnings of proprietors, where it reflected a continuing rise in trade and service activity, in particular. Net interest moved up, as in other recent years, with the expansion in the outstanding total of home mortgages and other private debt.

Corporation profits continued during the first three quarters of 1957 at an annual rate not much changed from 1955–56, but a pronounced decline appears to have occurred in the final quarter of last year. The progressive narrowing of percentage margins which has been noted in recent reports on the national income and product was intensified by the year-end drop.

As detailed in the January Survey, the industry pattern of 1956-57 changes in profits was broadly consistent with that of total national income.

### Individuals' Purchasing Power

Personal income rose steadily during the early part of last year to an August-September peak of \$347½ billion, \$12½ billion above the year-end 1956 rate. The ensuing decline was moderate enough to leave two-thirds of this gain intact, and the total income flow for 1957 as a whole set a new annual record, 5 percent above 1956. With consumer prices up about 3½ percent over this period, real incomes in 1957 were also higher than in the preceding year.

Table 11.—Changes in National Income, by Broad Industry Groups

		Total in- come, 1957			
	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	(billions of dollars)
All industries, total	-1.1	8. 4	6. 0	4. 2	358. 0
Manufacturing, transportation, and mining	<b>-7.</b> 0	12. 9	6. 0	2. 0	133. 5
Trade, finance, utilities, and services	4. 1	7. 2	6. 7	5. 8	146. 9
Other (agriculture, contract construction, and government)	. 5	3. 3	4. 9	5. 0	<b>77.</b> 6

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

The decline in aggregate individual incomes which began early last fall, like the expansion preceding it, centered largely in wage and salary disbursements. By December these disbursements were off 1 percent from their August high. This contraction was cushioned in part by unemployment benefits and other government transfers.

### Wages and salaries turn down

The reversal of wage trends which began last September reflected developments in employment, for the most part. There was little change in trend for the other principal factors affecting payrolls, as the downward drift of average hours worked and the upward movement of wage rates continued throughout the year. During the first part of 1957, the moderate reduction in the workweek was offset by increased employment so that the uptrend in total wages and salaries stemmed, on balance, from rising pay scales. To-ward year-end, however, the combined effect of declines in employment and hours more than offset the continuing rise in average hourly earnings.

Three-fourths of the decline in total payrolls from their summer high occurred in durable-goods manufacturing. During the first 8 months of 1957, wage and salary disbursements in this important segment of industry had fluctuated little in the aggregate. After August, however, all but one of the durable goods groups registered a reduction in payrolls. (Payments in automobile manufacturing, the exception, were temporarily bolstered in November and December by production of new model cars.)

In nondurable goods manufacturing, total payrolls edged upward in the early part of 1957 as the individual industry groups exhibited stable or moderately rising trends. In the latter part of the year there was some tapering in this area, with activity holding even in some industries and tilting

downward in others.

The principal lift to wage and salary income earned in private industry in 1957 came from nonmanufacturing divisions. Payrolls increased more or less steadily throughout the year in the service, finance, and public utility groups. Other major industries also showed increases through the summer, but by year-end disbursements were off moderately in retail trade, mining, transportation, and contract construction.

### Other incomes

Income of nonfarm proprietors, like wages and salaries, reached a peak in the summer and has since declined somewhat. Farm proprietors' income exhibited little fluctuation, and the \$12 billion rate for the fourth quarter was the same as the total for the year.

Monthly dividend payments were approximately stable through 1957, except for a drop in December which reflected a smaller-than-usual volume of year-end extra and special payments.

Transfer payments increased sharply last spring, as several newly eligible categories of claimants began receiving old-age benefits. Another substantial rise occurred in the fall and early winter. Unemployment benefits accounted for close to three-fifths of this advance, which by December had carried the annual rate of transfers \$2 billion above the August figure of \$21 billion. Old-age and veterans' benefits also expanded.

Table 12.—Employment, Payrolls, and Average Annual Earnings by Major Industrial Division, 1955-57

	Number	of full-time e employees <sup>1</sup>	quivalent	W <sub>2</sub>	ages and sala	ries	Average annual earnings per full-time employee						
Item	Da	ta in thousa	nds	М	illions of doll	ars		Dollars	Percent changes				
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957	1955–56	1956-57		
All industries, total	54, 902	56, 512	56, 998	210, 339	227, 237	238,847	3,831	4, 021	4, 190	5, 0	4.2		
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1, 952	1, 917	1, 908	3, 115	3, 212	3, 318	1, 596	1, 676	1, 739	5.0	3.8		
	779	817	833	3, 656	4, 088	4, 345	4, 693	5, 004	5, 216	6.6	4.2		
	2, 727	2, 870	2, 870	11, 962	13, 326	13, 837	4, 387	4, 643	4, 821	5.8	3.8		
Manufacturing Wholesale and retail trade. Finance, insurance, and real estate	16, 579	16, 944	16, 844	72, 132	77, 629	80, 529	4, 351	4, 582	4, 781	5.3	4.3		
	10, 056	10, 501	10, 742	36, 759	39, 937	42, 623	3, 655	3, 803	3, 968	4.0	4.3		
	2, 185	2, 283	2, 340	8, 811	9, 648	10, 335	4, 032	4, 226	4, 417	4.8	4.5		
Transportation Communications and public utilities Services	2, 607	2, 652	2, 624	12, 374	13, 344	13, 860	4, 746	5, 032	5, 282	6.0	5. 0		
	1, 409	1, 470	1, 497	6, 246	6, 782	7, 204	4, 433	4, 614	4, 812	4.1	4. 3		
	6, 936	7, 318	<b>7,</b> 480	19, 391	21, 417	22, 989	2, 796	2, 927	3, 073	4.7	5. 6		
Government <sup>3</sup>	9, 672	9, 740	9, 860	35, 893	37, 854	39, 807	3, 711	3, 886	4, 037	4. 6	3. 9		
	45, 230	46, 772	47, 138	174, 446	189, 383	199, 040	3, 857	4, 049	4, 222	5. 0	4. 3		
	43, 422	45, 007	45, 382	171, 739	186, 622	196, 196	3, 955	4, 147	4, 323	4. 9	4. 2		

<sup>1.</sup> 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.

## Production Distribution and Prices

PRODUCTION and distribution displayed varying trends among the component parts, but the 1957 aggregates of production and sales matched or bettered the 1956 volume. The generally higher prices at which goods were produced and sold were reflected in larger dollar totals than those recorded in 1956.

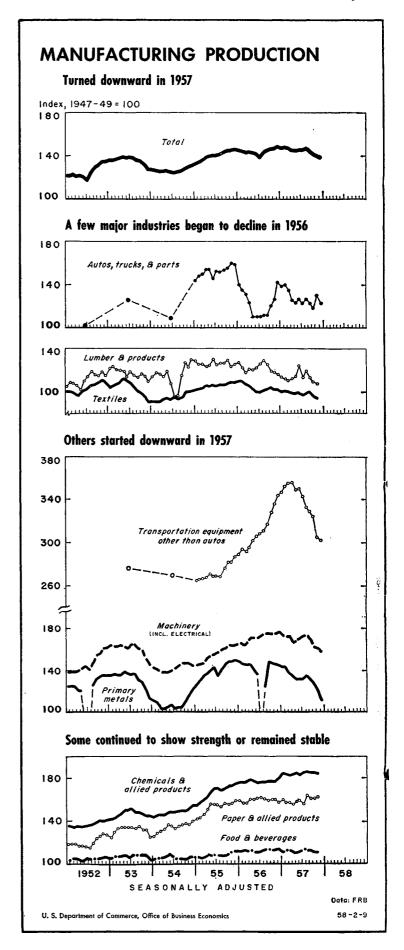
Retail sales in dollars were up 5 percent from 1956 to 1957, while the increase in volume was about 3 percent. The value of manufacturing production increased 2 percent while the physical volume of factory output was unchanged. The value of construction was up by more than 2½ percent whereas the volume was down somewhat.

As the year progressed, sales and production tended to slide—earlier in manufacturing and later in retail trade. Industrial production showed no change from 1956 to 1957 as a whole, but the year-end rate was off considerably. Most of the decline was in durable goods. The physical volume of retail trade reached a peak during the summer of 1957 (seasonally adjusted) and subsequently dropped, with only a modest fillip occurring in December from the Christmas trade.

In residential construction a limited improvement was evident in the latter half of 1957 following a period of almost uninterrupted decline beginning in the summer months of 1955. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of new housing starts slightly exceeded 1 million in the July-December period as compared with 960,000 in the first half of the year.

The developments in production reflected the trend of order placement during the year. The easing in output of the durable goods group was foreshadowed by the reduced flow of new business with its accompanying decline in order backlogs. Outstanding orders of the metal fabricating industries declined steadily to a year-end total of \$40 billion, a cut of \$10 billion. Of this amount, approximately one-half occurred in the nonautomotive transportation equipment sector, chiefly aircraft manufacturing which was most affected by the readjustment of defense programs.

New orders placed for machinery and equipment reflect the tapering off in the capital expansion programs of industry, and the deferment of orders for certain military end-items.



The accompanying table shows the 1955-57 comparisons for the major categories of production and trade.

### Industrial Production

The downturn in industrial output in the closing months of 1957 followed a 2-year period of high operations. The extent of change in output, as the production chart makes clear, varied widely among the major manufacturing industries. In general, output in some industries in the fourth quarter was maintained at or close to peak rates; for a large group the decreases from earlier highs were moderate, generally under 5 percent. Decreases were more pronounced for the durable goods group as demands for producers', military, and consumer durable goods abated.

### Record output of producers' goods

Activity in the metal fabricating industries, supported by especially large backlogs at the beginning of the year, averaged higher in 1957 than in 1956. Output of transportation equipment, including motor vehicles, instruments, and abricated metal parts increased while machinery production showed little change.

Operations in some defense lines were affected by the cancellation of defense orders and the slowdown in the procurement of certain military end-items. Others—such as those working on missiles and other products of advanced

technology—increased sharply.

The direct effect of the drop in new order placement is evident from the production curve of the nonautomotive transportation equipment industry. The reduction was centered almost wholly in plants producing military type aircraft for government account. Output of commercial planes for the year as a whole expanded sharply, up roughly one-fourth, though shipments in the October-December period were below earlier highs. Moreover, the development of and work on missiles and rocketry, the bulk of which is performed in aircraft plants, was not only more active than in 1956 but was also speeded up particularly in the closing months of the year. Unfilled orders held by the aircraft manufacturing industry at the end of 1957 were as high as at the end of 1954 when they totaled \$15 billion.

Production of other major lines of transportation equipment generally expanded in 1957. Shippards were especially active throughout the year for both government and commercial account and backlogs in this industry continue

large.

Builders of freight cars kept plant operations at an exceptionally high level by turning out 100,000 cars in 1957, the highest total since 1948. Monthly shipments during the year exceeded incoming business by a considerable margin as the railroads felt the impact of declining traffic and earnings. From 117,000 cars at the beginning of 1957 unfilled orders went to 56,000 cars at the year end. Locomotive shops on the other hand delivered somewhat fewer diesel-electric locomotives than in 1956 when 1,445 units were shipped.

### Machinery: A good year

Activity in the machinery industry, as the chart shows, was well maintained at a high rate through the third quarter of 1957 and then declined with December output 8 percent below the average of the first 9 months but still slightly above the average of 1955.

Production of most machinery products for the year as a whole equaled or exceeded the previous year's volume, with some lines—generating and transmission equipment for the electric utility industry, electronic components and equipment for both military and commercial use, and certain types of industrial machinery—showing greater than average strength.

In some lines—metalworking machines, wheel-type and track laying tractors, typewriters, and certain types of industrial machinery, for example—the drop from the top rates of output has been large.

Table 13.—Changes in the Physical Volume of Production and Trade

	Percent change							
Durables Nondurables Minerals Volume of construction Residential	1955 to 1956	1956 to 1957	4th quarter 1956 to 4th quarter 1957					
Industrial production Durables Nondurables Minerals	+3	$\begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ +1 \\ -1 \end{vmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} -5 \\ -8 \\ -2 \\ -5 \end{array} $					
Volume of constructionResidential	$-2 \\ -10$	$-1 \\ -8$	+1 -4					
Farm production	+1	0	 					
Volume of retail trade	+2	+3	+2					

Sources of basic data: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; U. S. Departments of Commerce, Labor, and Agriculture.

Shipments of machine tools for the year were close to the high 1956 results, but on a monthly basis dropped from an average of \$82 million in the first half of 1957 to \$55 million in December, a decline of one-third. The flow of new business began to decline from an exceptionally high rate early in 1956 and continued down through 1957. In the fourth quarter, new orders for machine tools amounted to \$75 million, a drop of three-fifths from the first quarter rate of 1957 and three-fourths from the same quarter of 1956. Backlogs at the 1957 year end represented 3 months' shipments as compared with 6 months at the beginning of the year.

### Passenger cars up, household goods down

Aggregate production of consumer durable goods, as measured by the Federal Reserve index (1947–49=100), was about the same in 1957 as in 1956 which in turn was 11 percent below the peak year, 1955. An increase in assemblies of passenger cars, reflecting a build-up in dealers' inventories rather than any particular change in retail sales, offset the decline in major household goods—chiefly appliances and television sets.

The auto industry bettered its 1956 production performance by 300,000 units, all passenger cars, though total assemblies continued below the record total of 1955. The year's production consisted of 6.1 million passenger cars and 1.1 million trucks, a total of 7.2 million. Within the year,

output of passenger cars ran well above the 1956 volume until the final quarter of 1957 when assemblies were cut back sharply in line with the reduced rate of consumer purchases of the new 1958 models. This curtailment continued in January and February of 1958.

Table 14.—Industrial Production

[Index (1947-49=100); seasonally adjusted]

		Manuf	acturers	
	Total	Durables	Nondura- bles	Minerals
1956 1st quarter 2d quarter 3d quarter 4th quarter	146	158 158 156 165	129 129 129 130	129 129 128 130
Year	143	159	129	129
1st quarter 2d quarter 3d quarter 4th quarter	146 143 144 139	163 160 161 152	131 130 131 128	132 129 128 124
Year Percent change	143	159	130	128
3d quarter 1957 to 4th quarter 1957	<b>−3.</b> 5	-5. 6	-2.3	-3.2

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Production of electrical household appliances in 1957 was approximately 10 percent below 1956 output. Most of the major lines—the relatively new as well as the old-established products—were affected, with decreases in output from the 1956 peak ranging from 3 percent for dishwashers to 15 percent for washing machines. Moreover, output of such relatively new products as room air conditioners and clothes dryers—which had registered continuous year-to-year production gains throughout the postwar period—showed decreases exceeding 10 percent. An exception to the general downtrend occurred in washer-dryer combinations where output almost doubled.

Black and white television receiver production of 6.4 million sets was 14 percent below 1956, but the output of hometype and auto radios increased for the second successive year and crossed the 15 million mark for the first time since 1948. Equally impressive were the record sales of more than 5 million phonographs of all types and 500,000 tape recording machines for home use—both substantially above 1956 totals. The market for color television receivers improved but the volume is still low.

### Pressure on basic metals eases

Aggregate supplies of industrial raw and semifinished materials in 1957 were somewhat below the record volume of 1956. Overall consumption of materials for the year, however, showed little change from 1956 as fabricators in many cases used up inventories of materials on hand. This was especially true in the case of metals.

The sharp expansion in steelmaking facilities underway since 1950 continued in 1957. More than 7 million tons

were added to the Nation's steel capacity, raising the total on January 1, 1958 to a record 140.7 million tons.

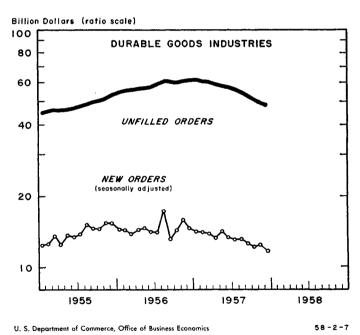
The industry turned out 112.7 million tons of steel ingots and castings in 1957, a total exceeded only in the two previous years. The record rate of steel operations in the fourth quarter of 1956, a period when steel users were rebuilding strike-depleted inventories, was approximately maintained in the first 3 months of 1957. Thereafter, output moved lower.

In the final quarter of 1957, output at 25 million tons was down one-fifth from the near record volume of the first quarter, with December tonnage at 7.4 million tons, the lowest except for strike affected periods since September 1954. In January and early February the downdrift in steel mill operations was extended.

Nonferrous metal supplies as a whole in 1957 were little changed from the high volume of 1956 as domestic production, despite some cutbacks in the latter part of the year, augmented by a large and steady flow of imports, continued in substantial volume. Output of aluminum declined less than 35,000 tons, the first year-to-year reduction for this metal in nearly a decade.

### Manufacturers' Backlogs

### Reduced as orders fell below shipments after 1957 first quarter



Production cutbacks of nonferrous metals lagged well behind the drop in shipments to fabricators and, notwithstanding larger sales of copper, zinc, and aluminum to the Government under contract agreements, refiners' stocks of these metals expanded during the year. In the case of aluminum, stocks now stand around 175,000 tons as compared with 102,000 a year ago. An even higher relative buildup occurred in zinc while the quantity of copper and lead held by producers increased by sizable amounts.

Since the turn of the year additional curtailments in the output of nonferrous metals have been put into effect. The high supplies and less aggressive bidding by consumers of

these 3 metals contributed to production cutbacks, and to price declines from earlier highs when copper, for example, temporarily reached 47 cents a pound in March 1956 before dropping back to 36 cents in January 1957 and to 26 cents in December.

In general, the reductions from 1956 output of materials other than metals were moderate, except in the case of a number of building materials and equipment. Production of chemical products, and in particular the inorganic and organic lines, reached a new peak in 1957. Bituminous coal production turned downward after having expanded the previous year.

Crude oil operations reflected the fluctuating demand caused largely by the blockade of the Suez Canal which extended well into 1957. Daily average crude oil output dropped from a high of 7.8 million barrels in March, just prior to the reopening of the Canal, to an average of 6.8 million barrels in the fourth quarter of 1957, a decline of 13 percent.

Table 15.—Value of Manufacturers' Sales

[Billions of dollars]

		<del></del>		
Industry	1954	1955	1956	1957
All manufacturing	282, 4	316. 1	332, 5	340.
Durable-goods industries, total	134.8	156, 9	165, 7	169.
Primary metals Fabricated metals Machinery (incl. electrical) Transportation equipment (incl. motor vehicles) Lumber and furniture Stone, clay, and glass Other durable-goods industries	31, 6 11, 4 7, 2 11, 3	26. 5 16. 3 41. 4 38. 4 13. 2 8. 7 12. 5	28. 3 17. 7 47. 9 36. 0 13. 4 9. 0 13. 4	27. 18. 51. 40. 11. 8. 12.
Nondurable-goods industries, total	147.5	159, 1	166, 9	170.
Food and beverages Tobacco. Textiles Paper Chemicals Petroleum and coal Rubber Other nondurable-goods industries	3. 7 12. 2 8. 6 19. 1 27. 6 4. 6	48. 3 3. 9 13. 6 9. 9 21. 4 30. 2 5. 7 26. 1	49. 7 4. 1 13. 9 10. 7 22. 8 32. 2 5. 6 28. 0	52. 4. 13. 10. 23. 34. 5. 26.

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

### Production of nondurables high

Record output of nondurable goods featured most of the year, but an edging off was apparent towards the year end. For some industries, such as chemicals, paper, and printing and publishing which have shown strong growth trends in the post decade, output in the 1957 final quarter held steady at or near peak rates and for the year as a whole generally registered new records.

Production of cigarettes expanded for the third consecutive year, reaching a new top in 1957, and production of manufactured foods and shoes held at a high pace through-

Clothing production held relatively steady until the late fall months of 1957, while output of textile mill products continued its irregular downdrift.

### Summary of manufacturers' sales

Manufacturers' sales in dollars are given, by major industries, in the accompanying table. These figures include some interindustry transactions and so do not represent the value of sales to final users. However, they do reflect the shifting pattern of the past 3 years.

### Construction Activity

Construction expenditures were at a record in 1957, as public construction outlays increased. Total private building was about unchanged, with an increase in nonresidential offsetting a decline in residential activity. Costs of construction again moved upward, and accounted for the higher dollar figures reported for the year.

A feature of the year was the halt in the declining trend of residential units around midyear. As a result starts were raised above the rate of the first 6 months, though for the year 1957 the 990,000 of privately financed housing units undertaken were less than for any year since 1949.

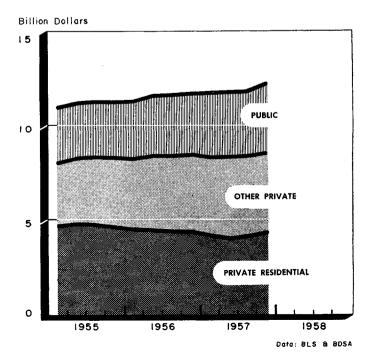
Starts reached their low point in the recent decline in the first quarter of 1957 with a seasonally adjusted annual rate of about 940,000 units, a decrease of almost one-third from the previous peak reached in the second quarter of 1955. By late spring they had risen to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of about 1 million units, remaining close to this rate for the remainder of the year.

### More apartment houses

Private apartment house construction ran counter to the movement in single family units for the year as a whole. In the first 9 months of 1957 the number of multifamily units put under way was running 50 percent above the corresponding 1956 figure, a year in which 82,000 units were started. The continuation of low vacancy rates, the continued rise in residential rents and urban redevelopment work have been some of the factors favoring the expansion of new apartment house construction in the recent period.

### Construction Outlays Rose in 1957

- Advances in public and private nonresidential construction offset fall in residential
- © Residential made some recovery in second half



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

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http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis In the field of single family housing comparative changes in average unit costs and prices suggest a continuation of the trend towards somewhat larger houses. But this differential in 1957 was somewhat smaller than in other recent years and is probably affected by the fact that housing starts in the South, where average unit costs are lower, held up better than in other parts of the country.

### Sharp decline in VA housing starts

Money market developments were an important factor affecting the course of home building in 1957, though others were clearly operating. With interest rates in 1957 at postwar peaks and demand for capital funds in other parts of the economy high, lenders found the fixed-interest rate, long-maturity government-insured home mortgages somewhat less attractive. The differential movements of various types of financing is set forth in the accompanying chart. Units started with VA guarantees, with a fixed 4½ percent rate, declined by more than 50 percent. The decline in the 5 to 5½ percent FHA-insured units was much more moderate, 10 percent, although if single houses only are considered the decrease was approximately 20 percent. Conventionally financed starts, with mortgage terms tending to fluctuate more in line with market conditions, rose 10 percent to the highest point in the postwar period.

Table 16.—Public Construction Expenditures, by Ownership and Source of Funds, 1949-57

[Billions of dollars] State and locally owned Federally owned total Total public All other State and local Federal State and Total grants-in-aid matched-funds 1949\_\_\_\_\_ 0. 5 4.9 0. 5  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  $\frac{1}{0}$ 1950\_\_\_\_ 1. 6 5. 4 5 3. 0 4. 2 1951\_\_\_\_\_ 6. 4 1952\_\_\_\_\_ 10.9 6. 7 . 6 . 6 4. 2 3. 4 2. 8 2. 8 7. 2 8. 5 9. 2 . 7 . 7 1953 1954\_\_\_\_\_ 11. 9 . 8 12. 0 1955 10.  $\bar{0}$ 12.8  $1956_{-}$ 9

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Source: Basic data compiled by U. S. Department of Labor.

13. 9

 $1957_{-}$ 

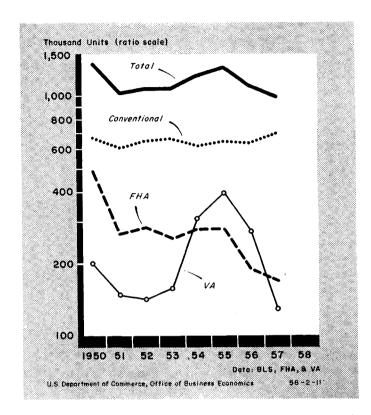
The new housing legislation passed in August of last year was designed to stimulate FHA activity. Maximum permissible interest rates were raised to 5¼ percent—following a rise from 4½ to 5 percent in December 1956—and down-payment requirements were reduced a second time.

Applications for new FHA home construction showed a marked increase in the second half of 1957 over the corresponding period in 1956, in contrast to the decline evident in the first half year comparisons; by October 1957 actual starts of single-family units were running above 1956 levels. However, in the VA sector, both starts and appraisal requests declined throughout the year, with the latter down considerably more from 1956.

The new legislation also made available increased funds for purchases of home mortgages in the secondary market by the Federal National Mortgage Association. These purchases were stepped up from \$0.6 billion in 1956 to \$1 billion in 1957. This shift from government to conventional

### **Shift in Financing of Housing Starts**

- **¥** VA-financed starts dropped sharply
- \* \* FHA starts also dropped for second successive year
- \* \* \* Conventionally-financed starts made better showing



financing by house purchasers that were able and willing to finance at the market rate suggests that on balance the financing terms that prevailed during the year reduced housing demand.

### Nonresidential construction levels off

Nonresidential construction rose in 1957, for the eighth consecutive year. Except for declines in store and private school construction, all segments registered gains over the previous year. Some of the dollar increases were less than the rise in prices, and as the year progressed, it was clear that expenditures for some types of construction which had figured prominently in the 1955–57 investment advance were in a declining phase.

With many industries approaching the completion of earlier expansion programs, expenditures for industrial construction were up only 2½ percent over the previous year. Facility additions in 1957 were particularly pronounced in steel, nonferrous metals, chemicals, and machinery

The seasonally adjusted data indicate a peak in industrial outlays in the spring, with a fairly steady decline thereafter. On this basis fourth-quarter outlays were 6 percent below the average for the full year 1957.

### Store construction down-office building booms

With the slowing down in shopping-center construction, outlays for store construction in 1957 declined by about 10 percent from 1956. This may be attributed in part to the

decrease in residential construction in the past 2 years. Notwithstanding the high interest rates that prevailed in 1957, office building and warehouse construction established new records. It is of interest to note that while the physical volume of store construction has still fallen somewhat short of the peak that was reached in the midtwenties, the annual volume of office building and warehouse comstruction in both 1956 and 1957 were 10-20 percent higher than in the peak year of 1929.

Expenditures by the public utilities increased 14 percent over 1956 chiefly as a result of the large expansion programs of electric and gas utilities. Railroad outlays were 5 percent higher, while the communications companies held to the

high rate of 1956.

Institutional construction showed another large advance in 1957, paced by the expansion in hospital and related construction. Outlays for religious building were also higher, but those for private educational facilities were down by 3 percent.

### Public construction higher

Public construction outlays rose more than \$1 billion in 1957 to almost \$14 billion, with most categories showing increases over 1956. The greater part of the increase was attributable to work financed under Federal grant-in-aid

programs, chiefly highways.

Table 16 shows the trend in public construction expenditures, by ownership and source of funds, over the past several years. Federal funds accounted for about 30 percent of total public construction last year, about one-third of this representing Federal grants-in-aid. If the value of Stateowned construction put in place with State matching grants is added to this total, the importance of all Federal programs is increased to 37 percent.

Street and highway expenditures, the most important single category of public construction, accounting for some three-eighths of the public total, rose by about \$0.4 billion or 8 percent, in 1957. Although last year marked the first full calendar year of operations under the new Interstate Highway System program, the current dollar increase for streets and highways was somewhat less than the rise in such outlays between 1955 and 1956. This was attributable to the fact that the new program was still largely in preliminary stages last year, and the increase in actual outlays on interstate roads was offset in large part by decreases in toll road construction and other non-Federally subsidized State highway work. Outlay by local government in this field, however, showed a sizable advance.

A considerable increase in highway construction is expected in 1958 as the work on the new programs accelerates and the offsets from lower independent State highway expenditures are reduced. At the end of 1957, projects with a total cost of \$1.7 billion were committed for construction work or actually under way. Projects estimated at \$1.2 billion were in, or had passed through, the phase of preliminary engineneering and right-of-way acquisition, and another \$1 billion of projects were in a very preliminary program stage. These data refer to all costs (including right-of-way) on all interstate highway projects, regardless of source of funds, authorized since mid-1956, when the new legislation was passed. Completions through the end of last year were less than \$100 million.

There was a sizable increase in the number of new public housing units started in 1957, from 24,000 to over 50,000, with a corresponding increase in expenditures from \$0.3 to \$0.5 billion. The 1957 starts figure is still well below the 87,000 units begun in 1941 and the postwar high of 71,000 units started in 1951.

Advances of 10 percent or more were registered in outlays for educational facilities, hospital and institutional construction, and conservation and development. Expenditures for military facilities declined following a 2-year rise, while Federal industrial expenditures were about unchanged from 1956 though down substantially from the high levels reached in 1952-54.

### Farm Developments

Farm production in 1957 continued at the record high established in 1956. Marketings were a little lower than a year earlier, however, so that even with higher prices, cash receipts from marketings at \$30 billion were off a bit from the year before. Total cash receipts were maintained by a rise in Government payments.

With production expenses edging upward, net income of farm proprietors was little changed. Preliminary estimates show a slight increase from 1956 after adjustment for inventory change, and a slight decrease on an unadjusted

or realized basis.

The strength in meat animal prices was particularly important in the late months of the year when the heavy seasonal movement of livestock to market occurs. A combination of good forage conditions and a bumper feed grain crop—much of which was too wet to store well or to meet CCC standards for loans—resulted in what at first appeared to be delayed seasonal marketings but which turned out to be lighter marketings than expected for the season including the opening weeks of 1958.

Table 17.—Farm Gross National Product

[Billions of dollars] Current dollars Constant 1947-49 dollars 1954 1955 1956 1957 1954 1955 1956 1957 38.7 34.0 33.3 33. 3 34.0 37. 1 38. 2 38. 2 1. Total value of farm output .... 2. Less: Value of intermediate products consumed, total\_\_\_\_\_ 13. 4 13.3 13.8 14. 2 13.0 13. 2 14.0 13.8 3. Equals: Farm gross national prod-19.9 19.6 19.8 25, 0 24.7 24. 4

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

For the year 1957, inspected meat production was about 5 percent below 1956, with nearly half of the decline occurring in the final quarter. The decline in meat production in 1957 followed several years of expanding supply during which the number of beef cattle had expanded and marketings had continued to increase for a time after the top of the cattle cycle was reached. The principal reduction in meat production in 1957, however, was in pork, reflecting both reduced farrowing of pigs in the fall of 1956 and some increased holding back of gilts during 1957 for breeding. A record feed supply for the 1957-58 feeding season and a favorable hog-feed price ratio in the latter part of 1957 brought an expansion in farrowing plans for the spring pig crop of 1958.

Cash receipts from meat animals for 1957 at \$9.2 billion were about \$1 billion higher than in 1956—the principal change in livestock and product receipts as shown in the middle panel of the accompanying chart. Dairy products receipts were up slightly in 1957 from 1956 with marketings and prices both a little higher. Supplies continued to be in excess of consumer demands, however, and a slightly larger volume of manufactured products went to the CCC for price support purposes—equivalent to 4.7 percent of production during the year. A moderate reduction in the support price of dairy products has been announced for the marketing year beginning April 1, 1958.

Poultry and egg cash receipts were a little lower in 1957 than in 1956. Broiler production increased during the year. There was a decline in the number of pullets raised for laying flocks, however, and egg production fell below a year earlier during the latter part of the year. The decline in egg output was accompanied by a substantial price advance.

### Crop yields high

Crop production in 1957 was again at the record high attained in 1956 and in one earlier year, and prices drifted downward. The reduction in marketings, shown in the bottom panel of the accompanying chart, was accompanied by an increase in farm inventories during the year in contrast to a moderate decline in farm stocks in the preceding year. With reduced marketings and lower prices, cash receipts from crop marketings at \$12.9 billion were down \$1.2 billion from 1956. This was partly offset by increased soil bank payments which reached \$1 billion in 1957, about twice as much as in 1956.

Total croρ acreage planted or grown in 1957 was lower than in 1956 by 11 million acres. Reduced acreage allotments and increased acreage placed in the soil bank brought substantial reductions in wheat, corn, and cotton plantings. Oats, flaxseed, tobacco, and rice acreage were also lower than in 1956. Partially offsetting increases occurred principally in feed crops other than corn and oats.

For the country as a whole, weather conditions were generally favorable for the 1957 crop season. The outstanding development was more rain in the plains. Crop acreage losses—i. e., fields planted but not harvested—were reduced sharply in 1957 so that the acreage harvested was as large as in 1956. With good weather conditions, the strong secular rise in yields continued, bringing a new record in 1957 for the all-crop yield index based upon a fixed acreage pattern. If allowance is made for some diversion of acreage to less intensive crops, then the total outturn was about the same in 1957 as in 1956 from roughly the same total acreage harvested. Freakish weather beginning in December 1957 and recurring in early 1958 brought a series of freezes to the winter vegetable and citrus fruit regions in the southeast which resulted in widespread losses of these crops and accompanying price advances.

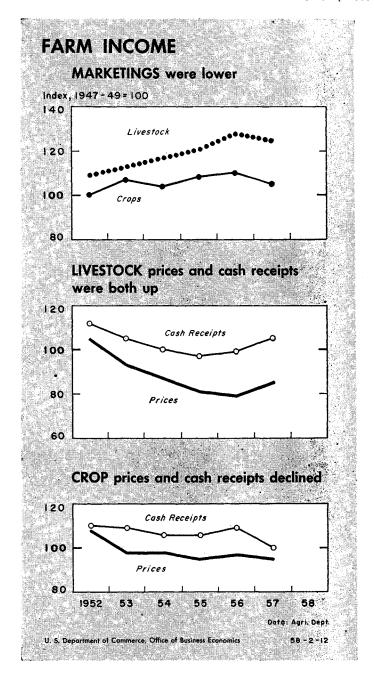
Table 18.—Farm Production

[1947-49=100]

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 ₽
Farm output	100	103	107	108	108	112	113	113
All livestock and products	107	112	112	114	117	120	122	121
Meat animals	109	117	117	116	121	127	123	121
Dairy products Poultry and eggs	$\begin{array}{c} 101 \\ 111 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 100 \\ 116 \end{array}$	100 117	$\begin{array}{c} 105 \\ 120 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 107 \\ 125 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 108 \\ 123 \end{array}$	110 136	111 135
All crops	97	99	103	103	101	105	106	106

Preliminary.

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



### Carryovers reduced

A combination of control measures limiting production and stepped-up surplus disposal programs resulted in substantial reductions in stocks of food grains and cotton. Reductions in plantings of these crops were obtained by means of acreage controls and the placing of land in the soil bank. Food grain production showed only a moderate decline, however, as good moisture conditions in the principal wheat growing areas resulted in record wheat yields per acre. Acreage losses, which had been extensive in other recent years, were quite low in 1957. Total wheat production was just under 1 billion bushels, down 6 percent from 1956. Rice production was 13 percent lower in 1957 than the year before.

Exports of these commodities were at high rates as special factors abroad facilitated the U. S. export drive. The European wheat crop in 1956 had been an unusually small one and accumulated stocks of rice in the Orient had been reduced. On January 1, 1958, CCC holdings of wheat in inventory or

under loan totaled 940 million bushels. This was 100 million less than a year earlier and nearly 200 million under the

total held 2 years before.

The U. S. cotton supply situation has shown a striking change since the beginning of the export payment program in the summer of 1956. Exports had fallen to 2.2 million bales in the crop year ending in July 1956 as foreign stocks were run down in anticipation of lower U. S. prices under the export sales program. They rose to 7½ million bales in the following year. The 1957 crop in the U. S. was 11 million bales, down 2.3 million bales from the preceding year. There was a slight offset on the domestic demand side, as cotton consumption was reduced in 1957. In any case, CCC holdings of stocks and cotton pledged for loans at the beginning of 1958 were 5.6 million bales as compared with 10.3 million bales a year earlier and 13.3 million 2 years before.

The improvement in the long-term supply position for these commodities was accompanied by reduced cash receipts in 1957, however, as current prices received were little affected by the disposition of surplus stocks. Lower average quality of the cotton crop reduced the average sale price.

### Mounting feed stocks

The contrasting supply situation for feed grains has already been mentioned. For a number of years feed grain production has exceeded total utilization and stocks have risen steadily. Increased acreage in 1957 and excellent yields brought a bumper crop and another large increase in carryover is anticipated despite some expected increase in livestock feeding. The generally low quality corn sold from the fall crop brought the lowest price in several years.

4 Other crop changes in 1957 included reductions in tobacco,

Other crop changes in 1957 included reductions in tobacco, potatoes, and peanuts and an increase in the soybean crop. In the fall of 1957 an increased (winter) wheat acreage was seeded. Moisture conditions continued favorable in the plains and crop prospects at the year-end were for a large

1958 winter wheat crop.

### Farm GNP

Farm gross national product in constant dollars was about the same in 1957 as in 1956. On the basis of preliminary estimates, the total at \$24½ billion in constant 1947-49 dollars was 15 percent above the 1947-49 average. Farm gross national product is a value-added concept obtained by subtracting the value of (intermediate) materials used up in the production process from the total value of farm output. It measures production occurring on farms, without duplication, and is "gross" only in the sense that depreciation and other capital consumption allowances are not deducted. It is computed both in current dollars and in constant (1947-49) dollars; only the latter is discussed ere.

For the past 2 or 3 years, changes in total farm output and farm GNP have been small in comparison with the strong secular rise which has been in evidence for many years. Over the longer period, total output has risen more rapidly than farm GNP. This differential rate of growth was pronounced during the war years and immediately afterward when the ratio of prices of farm products to prices of intermediate products consumed was especially favorable. For a number of years, however, total farm output and farm GNP have risen at about the same rate, as the relation-

ship between prices received by farmers and prices paid for intermediate products has been less favorable.

For the period from 1941 to date, the total output per person employed in farming has increased around 4 percent per year and farm GNP per person has risen an average of 3½ percent. These rates of increase are substantially larger than those prevailing over longer periods of time.

### Retail Trade

Retail store sales in 1957 continued the advances shown in recent years, in response to expanding consumer income. The sales increase over 1956 was 5 percent. As prices of goods sold at retail stores were up, on the average, about 2½ percent from 1956 to 1957, the physical volume of retail trade activity for the year 1957 also registered a new high.

Three-fourths of the 1957 sales rise occurred at stores selling principally nondurable goods, with all the nondurable subgroups sharing in the advance. In the durable-goods trades, however, increases in sales above a year ago by automotive and farm equipment dealers, and by the "other durable goods" group were offset in part by declines of the lumber, building, hardware group and of appliance and radio stores.

The year 1957 represented a period of shifting patterns in retail trade. Following a rise through the first half of the year, sales stabilized in July and August, after accounting for seasonal influences. Sales fell 3 percent by November with a modest recovery in the year-end holiday period, especially at apparel and general merchandise stores.

### Nondurables lead advance

All the major nondurable-goods groups registered sales gains during the year with drug stores, gasoline service stations, and food stores leading the advance. The 10 percent increases by the first two groups were repetitions of the 1955 and 1956 experiences; over the past 3 years sales at these establishments have risen about 30 percent.

New product development in the drug field has played an important role in the increasing sales trend in these stores. Antibiotics, antihistamines and tranquilizers represent but

Table 19.—Sales of Retail Stores by Kinds of Business Related to Disposable Personal Income, 1954–57

[Ratio of Sales to Income—Percent]

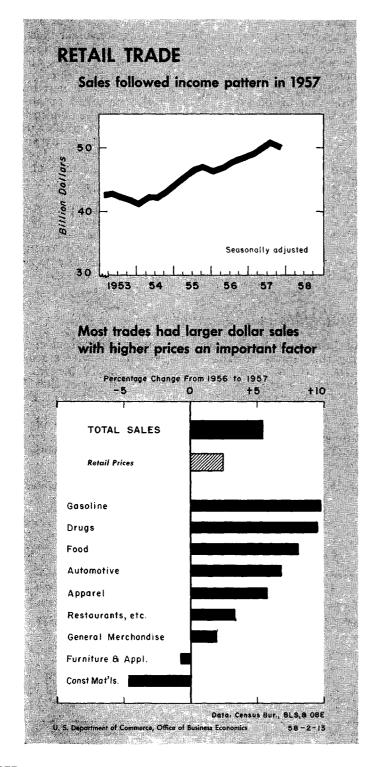
:	1954	1955	1956	1957	7						
	1904				I	11	111	īv			
All retail stores	66.5	68, 0	66. 1	66.5	66.3	66.5	67.3	66, 4			
Durable-goods stores	22, 9	24.8	22, 9	22,8	23, 2	23.0	22.8	22, 2			
Automotive group Furniture and appliance group Lumber, building, hardware group	12. 4 3. 6 4. 0	14. 1 3. 7 4. 1	12. 6 3. 7 3. 9	12. 8 3. 5 3. 6	13. 2 3. 6 3. 5	12. 9 3. 5 3. 5	12. 9 3. 5 3. 6	12. 5 3. 4 3. 5			
Nondurable-goods stores	43, 6	43, 3	43, 1	43, 8	43, 1	43, 5	44.5	44.1			
Apparel group Drug and proprietary stores Eating and drinking places. Food group Gasoline service stations General merchandise group	4. 0 1. 9 5. 2 15. 8 4. 5 7. 4	4. 0 1. 9 5. 1 15. 5 4. 6 7. 4	4. 0 2. 0 5. 0 15. 4 4. 8 7. 2	4. 1 2. 1 4. 9 15. 9 5. 0 7. 1	4. 0 2. 0 4. 9 15. 5 5. 0 7. 0	4. 0 2. 1 4. 9 15. 8 5. 1 7. 0	4. 2 2. 1 5. 0 16. 1 5. 0 7. 3	4. 1 2. 2 4. 9 16. 3 5. 0 6. 9			

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

<sup>1.</sup> Historical estimate of current and constant dollar farm GNP are shown in the August 1954 issue of Survey of Current Business.

a few of the hundreds of new items that have been introduced in the last few years. In 1957, the influenza epidemic with its wide use of drugs for aid in respiratory conditions, was a significant factor in the sharp rise in sales of drug stores shown in the fourth quarter.

Food stores, which account for more than a third of all nondurable-goods store sales, also continued their year-to-year sales gains, advancing another 8 percent in 1957. Perhaps 3 percent of the 1957 sales gain was accounted for by higher prices. The rise in sales of food stores reflects not only the increase in the volume of food consumed but also a type of trading up factor, as consumers have been



taking more and more frozen, precooked and partly or completely processed foods. These items afford the consumer a considerable increase in services and command premium prices.

In addition, the large grocery supermarkets have been introducing more and more nonfood items such as housewares, toys, proprietary drugs, and cosmetics. While no definitive data in this field are available, private agencies estimate that perhaps 15 percent of the sales of the large supermarkets are now nonfood items. Most of the increase in the sales proportion of such items is said to have occurred since the late forties.

Apparel store sales have shown generally steady advances in the last 3 years, following a declining tendency in prior years. In 1957, total sales for the clothing group were up 6 percent, with larger than average increases registered by women's wear and family apparel stores, and smaller gains by men's wear and shoe stores.

The smallest increases for the year 1957 among the major nondurable goods groups were shown for eating and drinking places and the general merchandise group. Eating and drinking places while showing relatively modest gains in sales have nevertheless been advancing steadily. Sales in 1957 at \$15 billion were up 3 percent over 1956—a somewhat smaller average annual rate of increase than in the previous 2 years.

### Department stores little changed

At general merchandise stores, dollar sales in 1957 rose by only 2 percent. Prices of goods sold at such establishments advanced by about the same rate so that there was little change in the physical volume of goods passing through these channels.

After reaching a peak in August, seasonally adjusted sales at department stores declined in September and October. Some recovery was evidenced in November and December, but in the opening month of 1958 sales were off from December and about the same dollar total as in January 1957.

An important retarding factor in department store activity in 1957 was the fact that sales of the major household appliance departments fell by 4 percent to bring the entire homefurnishings department total slightly below the previous year. Among the other departments, the largest gains, 8 percent for the year, were shown by the sporting goods and cameras department, and the records, sheet music, and musical instrument department. At the apparel departments, sales of women's apparel and accessories were up slightly, while a minor decline occurred in men's and boys' wear.

### Durable-goods sales mixed

In the durable-goods trades, sales showed diverse movements during the year. Sales for the automotive group were up 7 percent, with much of the increase reflecting price advances, but sales of parts and accessories and revenues from automobile retail and service work were up in real terms.

Within 1957, seasonally adjusted dollar sales of automotive dealers were stable at record rates through the first three quarters. In the final quarter, however, sales declined.

quarters. In the final quarter, however, sales declined.

The sales weakness in the lumber, building, hardware groups, which had developed in the latter part of 1956, continued in 1957. This behavior reflects in part the lower volume of residential construction; the same factor was also important in the lack of buoyancy in household furniture and appliance buying. Sales at furniture and home furnishings stores in 1957 were almost unchanged from 1956 while

declines of 3 percent were recorded for household appliance and radio stores. Lumber and building material dealers and hardware stores showed some sales improvement in the second half of 1957 as housing activity turned up.

Farm equipment dealers' sales in 1957 were greater by nearly a fifth than in 1956. These sales had declined more than a third from 1953 to the low point reached in 1956. The strong recovery in 1957 has brought dollar sales in this group to within 10 percent of the previous high reached in 1953.

### Sales by chains follow general pattern

Multiple-unit organizations operating 11 or more stores had a 5-percent sales gain over 1956 to match the advance shown by the nonchain retail stores. In the food field, chain grocery stores showed a somewhat larger proportionate sales gain than did independent grocers. The chains were up 9 percent compared to a 7½-percent advance in sales shown by all independent grocers.

Sales of chain eating and drinking places also advanced at a greater rate than at independent establishments. A 6-percent rise was recorded for the multiple units compared to a 3-percent increase for all stores in this group. However, sales of eating and drinking places with 11 or more units account

for only 6 percent of all sales in this group.

At drug and general merchandise stores, the sales advance of multiunit organizations was little different from that of independents. In furniture stores, household appliance and radio stores, hardware stores and lumber and building material dealers—sales of both chain and independent stores decreased, with multiunit organizations showing the greater percentage declines in each category. At apparel stores and tire, battery and accessory dealers, the increase in chain store operations lagged behind that of the independents.

### Sales rise in proportion to income

Retail store sales, as indicated above, rose by about 5 percent from 1956 to 1957—a bit better than the rise in disposable personal income. The ratio of store sales to disposable income remained around 66 percent.

A slight increase in the sales-income ratio was due in large part to the greater rise in sales of nondurables. The ratio of retail sales to income in the food group went up from 15.4 percent in 1956 to 15.9 percent in 1957.

Table 20.—Sales of Retail Stores by Kinds of Business, 1954-57

[Billions of dollars] Seasonally adjusted quarters at annual quarters rates 1955 1956 1957 1957 ш IV $\mathbf{II}$ 169. 1 183. 9 189 7 200. 0 195. 8 199. 5 203. 9 200.5 All retail stores 58, 2 67.0 69.2 Durable-goods stores 1 65, 8 68.5 68.6 68.9 67.2 Automotive group.... Furniture and appliance group.... Lumber, building, hardware group... 31. 7 | 38. 2 | 36. 1 9. 1 | 10. 1 | 10. 7 10. 1 | 11. 0 | 11. 2 38. 6 10. 6 10. 7 39. 0 10. 6 10. 4 38. 8 10. 6 10. 6 37. 7 10. 4 10. 6 10, 7 11, 0 Nondurable-goods stores 1 111.0 116.9 123.9 131.5 127.2 130.6 134.7 133.3 11. 7 6. 0 14. 5 45. 8 14. 7 20. 7 Apparel group...
Drug and proprietary stores...
Rating and drinking places.
Food group...
Gasoline service stations... 10, 8 5, 2 13, 7 42, 0 12, 4 20, 1 11. 6 5. 8 14. 3 44. 2 13. 7 20. 8 12. 3 6. 3 14. 8 47. 8 15. 1 21. 2 12. 0 6. 3 14. 8 47. 4 15. 2 21. 0 12. 7 6. 4 15. 1 48. 8 15. 2 22. 1 12. 5 6. 7 14. 7 49. 1 15. 1 20. 8 10.1 

The share of the consumer's dollar spent at durable goods stores in 1957 showed a slight downward movement from 1956. Declines for the furniture and appliance stores and lumber, building, hardware dealers were not fully offset by advances in the sales-income ratio for the automotive group and other hard-goods stores.

### Consumer credit up

Consumer credit continued to be an important factor in consumer purchasing, although credit outstanding rose less than in the previous year. Direct installment credit for automobiles and other consumer goods increased by \$1.2 billion in 1957 about three-quarters of a billion dollars less than in 1956. Automobile paper outstanding rose by a billion dollars, about the same as in the previous year: The increase in extensions resulting from improved sales in 1957 was offset by the growing amount of repayment. Reflecting the less favorable sales situation the amount outstanding for other consumer goods paper rose by \$200 million during 1957 compared with the \$900 million advance in 1956.

### **Price Trends**

Prices were higher in 1957, reflecting the expansionary demand factors and pressures on the cost side. The average price rise in wholesale markets was more limited than in the previous year and divergent movements developed within the general price structure. In 1957, wholesale prices of all commodities averaged 3 percent above 1956, somewhat less than the 1955 increase. In consumer markets, the 1957 advance was somewhat more than in 1956, as shown in table 21, in part reflecting increasing costs of services as well as adjustments to higher wholesale costs of goods.

### Divergence in wholesale markets

In the latter part of 1957, the average of wholesale prices fluctuated within a narrow range. By December 1957, these prices averaged 2 percent above the previous December. Decreases in industrial raw material prices during the year contrasted with the sharp 1956 increases, while finished goods prices continued to rise. Nonfarm prices as a group registered a more limited increase than in 1956, while agricultural prices in 1957 as a whole advanced somewhat over 1956, following a moderate decline from 1955 to 1956.

The change in prices of industrial materials was most striking in the metals. Raw and semifinished metal products prices reached a high at the beginning of 1957, followed by a strong downward tendency during most of 1957. At year-end the group was down more than 10 percent from a year earlier. Prices of raw and semifinished forest products had risen to a peak in early 1956, and the substantial decline registered during the latter part of that year was extended during 1957. Mineral fuels prices also declined during 1957

<sup>1.</sup> Totals include lines of trade not shown separately.

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

from the peak reached early in the year in the wake of the Suez crisis, but they remained appreciably higher than they had been before the Suez events. Chemical prices edged upward following small advances in other recent years, and prices of agricultural nonfood products remained within the narrow range in which they had fluctuated for a number of years.

Manufactured products prices, as indicated in the chart, continued to advance during most of the year, but at a less rapid rate than in 1956. This was particularly true of a broad group of metal products and building materials prices where the 1957 rate of increase was less than half that prevailing in the preceding 18-month advance. Prices of other broad types of manufactured goods continued the rising tendencies registered in 1956.

Table 21.—Wholesale and Consumer Prices

	Av	erage an 1947–4		ex,	Percent	change
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1955 to 1956	1956 to 1957
All wholesale prices	110, 3	110, 7	114, 3	117.6	3, 3	2, 9
All raw or semimanufactured materials. All manufactures	103, 4 112, 9	103. 0 113. 6	104.8 117.9	105, 9 122, 0	1.7 3.8	1.0 3.5
Agricultural products	100.8	97. 0	96. 6	98. 9	4	2. 4
Raw or semimanufactured. Foods. Nonfoods. Manufactured. Foods and beverages. Nonfoods.  Nonagricultural products.  Raw or semimanufactured. Chemicals. Forest products. Mineral fuels. Metals. Nonmetallic minerals. Manufactured. Chemicals. Forest products. Mineral fuels, electricity. Mineral fuels, electricity.	94. 4 94. 2 95. 2 104. 7 106. 7 100. 7 118. 7 114. 0 115. 2 110. 3 118. 4 121. 0 120. 0 103. 0 118. 3 106. 9	89. 5 87. 7 97. 3 101. 6 103. 6 97. 7 122. 2 120. 0 114. 5 122. 2 110. 3 132. 5 124. 9 123. 0 103. 9 120. 3	88. 1 96. 4 101. 8 103. 4 98. 8 128. 7 125. 6 115. 8 125. 4 115. 1 146. 7 130. 6 129. 6 102. 9 127. 1	90. 3 88. 7 97. 4 104. 2 107. 2 98. 5 133. 0 125. 2 117. 4 119. 1 121. 7 141. 3 136. 0 135. 3 104. 8 129. 6	-1.6 -1.8 9 2 1.1 5.3 4.7 1.1 2.6 4.4 10.7 4.6 5.4 -1.0 5.7 2.7	2.5 3.0 1.0 2.47 3 3.3 3.3 1.44 5.7 3.7 4.4.1 1.8 2.0 5.5
Metals Nonmetallic minerals	125. 6 125. 0	130. 0 128. 4	139. 1 134. 7	145. 9 140. 4	7. 0 4. 9	4. 9 4. 2
All consumer prices	114, 8	114,5	116, 2	120, 2	1, 5	3.4
Food Housing Apparel Transportation Medical care Personal care Reading and recreation Other goods and services	112. 6 119. 1 104. 3 128. 0 125. 2 113. 4 107. 0 120. 1	110. 9 120. 0 103. 7 126. 4 128. 0 115. 3 106. 6 120. 2	111. 7 121. 7 105. 5 128. 7 132. 6 120. 0 108. 1 122. 0	115. 4 125. 6 106. 9 136. 0 138. 0 124. 4 112. 2 125. 5	.7 1.4 1.7 1.8 3.6 4.1 1.4	3. 3 3. 2 1. 3 5. 7 4. 1 3. 7 3. 8 2. 9

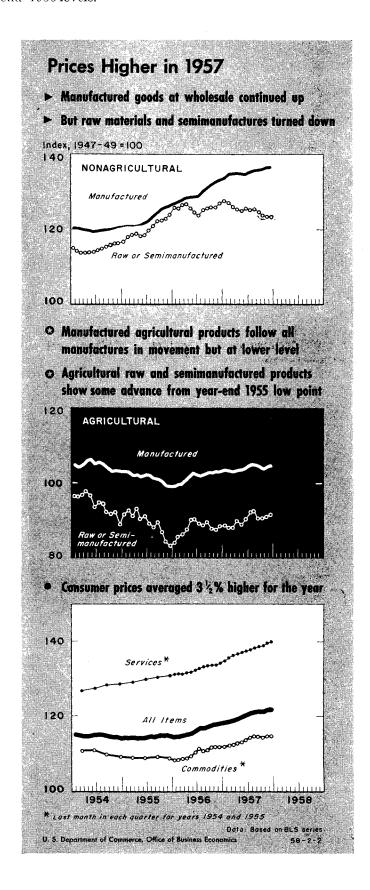
Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data arranged by U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

### Advance in consumer prices

Retail prices of goods and services continued on a rising trend during 1957, bringing average consumer prices in December to 121.6 (1947–49=100), 3 percent above a year earlier. Though prices in all major groups continued to advance, the increase over the year was larger in services, which rose over 4 percent, than in goods which were up 2½ percent.

The wider swing in service prices reflected an acceleration of the postwar uptrend in these costs relative to prices paid for commodities. The 1957 increase in these prices was more than half again as much as the 1956 rise and more than double that registered in 1955. Contributing to the 1957 rise in prices of services were large advances in transportation and medical and personal care.

The 1957 increase in goods prices was less than the 3 percent rise in 1956 but compares with a small decline in 1955. Among the commodity groups, the major increase in 1957 occurred in food prices primarily due to sharply rising prices of meat and dairy products. Most nonfood goods categories at the year-end were up somewhat from their end-1956 levels.



## Foreign Business and Investment

EXPORTS OF more than \$26 billion of goods and services (other than military supplies and services transferred as grant aid) were approximately \$2.8 billion, or 12 percent, more than in 1956. Foreign business was thus an important factor in the rise of the value of goods and services produced by the United States in 1957. After adjustment for price changes, exports of goods and services were about \$2 billion higher than in 1956, equivalent to more than half of the increase in the volume of goods and services produced by the country.

While exports were one of the major elements in the rise of domestic production from 1956 to 1957, the high point in exports was reached during the early part of the year. The subsequent decline was rather gradual at first but accelerated during the closing months of the year. Exports, therefore, were also among the factors contributing at first to the slowdown in the upward movement of domestic business activity and toward the end of the year to its decline.

### Change in export trends

The reasons for the fluctuations in the export market were analyzed in earlier issues of the Survey. To some extent the rise in demand during the winter months of 1956–57 was due to extraordinary factors, including the Suez crisis, the poor European harvest in the preceding summer, and the need for replenishing foreign inventories of cotton. Equally as important as the existence of these extraordinary factors in the foreign demand was the fact that they led to an increase rather than a shift in demand. This increase was financed to a large extent by drawings upon previously accumulated gold and dollar assets and upon the dollar assets of the International Monetary Fund, and to a lesser extent by an increase in current dollar earnings.

Another element in the rise in exports in the early part of 1957 was the rapid expansion of foreign economies, often in excess of their capacity to finance investments from current incomes or through outside aid and capital inflows. The resulting increase in the imports of these countries caused a depletion of their reserves, and consequently the upward movement in imports had to be reversed when the reserves declined toward the minimum required by these countries for their international transactions.

### Foreign buying lowered reserves

For foreign countries as a whole, about half of the rise from 1956 to 1957 in their purchases of goods and services in the United States was financed either by drawing on their gold and liquid dollar assets (and those of the Monetary Fund) or by reducing their accumulation of such assets. The movement in foreign gold and liquid dollar assets through transactions with the United States changed from an accumulation of about \$1,000 million in 1956 to a decline of about \$300 million in 1957.

For most foreign countries the balance of payments deficit settled in gold and dollars was even greater, as a few countries—particularly Germany, Venezuela, and Canada—increased their holdings. During the first 3 quarters of 1957 these three countries gained about \$1,500 million, and although they had some losses during the last quarter of the year, for the year as a whole, the gains remained quite substantial. For the development of our export trade it was significant, however, that these countries accounted for less than one-third of our exports.

The countries losing gold and dollars were by far more important to the development of our export trade.

### Dollar outflow recedes from 1957 peak

The other half of the export rise from 1956 to 1957 was financed by a higher outflow of U. S. funds through imports of goods and services, Government loans and sales for foreign currencies.

Private investments increased sharply during the second half of 1956, stayed at the high level reached through the middle of 1957, and then declined. In 1957, as a whole, the outflow of private capital was about as high as in 1956.

Although investments during the peak period from the middle of 1956 through the third quarter of 1957 included about \$600 million for the purchase of oil concessions in Venezuela—which was primarily added to the reserves of that country—the increase in the outflow of private capital was also an important factor in the rise and continued high volume of U. S. exports during the latter part of 1956 and the first half of 1957. Likewise, the decline in the outflow of private capital from the first to the second half of 1957 contributed to the decline in exports during that period.

### Capital outflow slows after midyear

Some of the decline in the outflow of private capital was due to lower investments in foreign branches and subsidiaries of U. S. corporations. In part this was due to an unusual concentration of large transactions during the first half of the year partly involving new financing through the capital

market. Current goals for the expansion by major companies of production facilities abroad do not seem to have been revised, however, and large new projects, particularly in the development of mineral resources, which require many years for completion, continue to be pursued. Nevertheless, the appearance of excess capacity and price weaknesses for many materials produced by U. S. corporations in their foreign operations may have contributed to a stretch-out of investment programs and thus a slowdown in the outflow of new capital. There was also a noticeable decline in direct investments in the United Kingdom and the rest of the sterling area during the third quarter, which may have been a temporary movement related to the balance of payments difficulties of the United Kingdom at that time.

This applies also to the return of short-term funds from the

United Kingdom during the third quarter of 1957.

The tightening of the domestic capital market was probably a factor in the decline in new issues of foreign securities in the United States, and together with the possible over-extension of indebtedness and other balance-of-payments difficulties of some countries, may have been responsible for some hesitation by banks and other private enterprises to extend short- and medium-term credits.

### More credits by U. S. Government

The outflow of funds through Government nonmilitary grants, credits, and the accumulation of foreign currencies in 1957 was about \$600 million larger than during the previous year. The rise was mostly in capital transactions, both long and shortterm, while grants were about the same in both years. The rise in Government credits included the \$250 million lent by the Export-Import Bank to the United Kingdom during the fourth quarter in order to strengthen the reserves of the sterling area.

Omitting this loan, which did not contribute directly to the demand for U. S. products, the outflow of U. S. Government funds in 1957 was still higher than in 1956, but declined

Table 22.—Major Changes in the United States Balance of Payments from 1956 to 1957

{Billions of dollars}			
	1956	1957	Change
United States Expenditures Abroad: United States imports: Merchandise Services and military purchases Private remittances and pensions Government grants and capital (net)* United States private capital (net)	. 6	13. 2 7. 4 . 7 2. 8 3. 0	. 4 . 4 . 1 . 5
Total	25. 7	<b>27</b> . 1	1. 4
Foreign Expenditures in the United States:  United States exports: *  Merchandise	17. 3 6. 2 . 5 . 7	19. 3 7. 0 . 3 . 8	2. 0 . 8 2 . 1
Total	24. 7	27. 4	2. 7
Increase in foreign gold and liquid dollar assets through transactions with the United States	1. 0	3	-1.3

<sup>\*</sup>Excluding military supplies and services transferred under grant-aid programs, Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics,

from the first to the second half of the year. Thus Government credits and the acquisition of foreign currencies were a major factor in the export rise to a temporary peak in the first half of 1957.

While the decline in the outflow of funds through private investments or Government assistance (except for special transactions which resulted in additions to foreign reserves) from the first to the second half of 1957 apparently contributed to the decline in exports of goods and services, the outflow of dollars through the purchase of goods and services

continued to rise throughout the year.

The rise occurred in merchandise imports as well as in other items such as travel expenditures abroad. The devel opment in import payments varied, however, among foreign areas. Generally, payments to countries producing raw materials declined, while payments to countries from which we obtain manufactured goods, increased. Imports of foodstuffs which were comparatively low during the first three quarters of the year rose again during the fourth.

Military expenditures, which declined from an unusually high amount in the first quarter to the third quarter of 1957,

recovered somewhat toward the end of the year.

### Recent Developments Compared With 1953

The international transactions of the United States during 1957 differ from those during 1953, the last previous period when U. S. business activity was at a cyclical peak and subsequently in the early phases of a downswing. Consequently, the favorable effects of our foreign business on the domestic economy, and the relatively minor repercussions of the decline in our economy on those of foreign countries at that time cannot necessarily be expected to be repeated.

### U. S. payments decline less in 1957

In 1953, the peak in our payments to foreign countries, after adjustment for seasonal movements, was reached in the third quarter. Beginning at that time payments declined for two quarters and at the low point in the first quarter of 1954 were about \$700 million, or 13 percent, below the peak. In 1957, the peak was reached in the second quarter and the decline during the following two quarters was about \$340 million or 5 percent. Thus, in absolute terms the rate of decline in the outflow of dollar funds was half of what it was 4 years ago, and relative to the size of the transactions it was considerably less.

To some extent the relatively sharper drop in the 1953-54 period was due to a waterfront strike during the first quarter of 1954 which reduced imports, but even allowing for the incidence of that, the general comparison is not affected. Yet, production abroad continued to expand in 1953-54, while in the recent period many countries had to take restrictive measures to safeguard their foreign exchange

Imports of goods and services excluding military expenditures had reached their peak during 1953 in the second quarter and fell by about \$420 million or more than 11 percent between the peak and the lowest point in the first quarter of 1954. (Without the strike mentioned above, the decline might have been perhaps \$370-\$380 million, or roughly more than 10 percent.

From the second to the third quarter of 1953 the decline in nonmilitary imports of goods and services was more than offset by a rise in military expenditures abroad, by higher Government loans, and by a change from net inflow to a very small net outflow of private capital. Military expenditures continued high for another quarter, and although they dropped somewhat during the first quarter of 1954, they provided some offset to the decline in imports.

Government loans declined after the third quarter of 1953 and thus accentuated the drop in the outflow of funds from the United States. Private investments abroad, however, continued to rise during the entire period of falling business activity and declining imports and thus were a major support

for foreign dollar receipts.

In 1957, imports of goods and services excluding military expenditures did not drop at all, but on the contrary moved slowly upwards throughout the year. Military expenditures fell from the second to the third quarter. Although they recovered again in the fourth quarter, they do not show an upward trend as was the case in 1953–54. Government capital outflows, largely because of the \$250 million loan to the United Kingdom, moved upward. The outflow of private capital, however, declined from the very high level during the first half of the year and constituted through the end of the year the major element in the reduction in total U. S. payments. Nevertheless, private investments abroad were at a higher rate during the second half of 1957 than in most of the recent years.

### U. S. receipts dropped more in 1957

While total U. S. payments to foreign countries dropped more slowly in 1957 than in the 1953-54 period of declining business activity, U. S. receipts from abroad fell consider-

ably more.

From the peak in the third quarter of 1953 to the low point in the first quarter of 1954, the decline in total U. S. receipts from the export of goods and services, including income on investments, and from foreign long-term investments in the United States was about \$200 million or less than 5 percent. However, the waterfront strike during the first quarter of 1954 may have accounted for more than \$100 million of the drop, so that perhaps less than \$100 million of the decline may be attributed to cyclical and other developments, and most of that drop took place from the third to the fourth quarter of 1953. Thus, exports at that time did not contribute materially to the decline in business activity, and the upturn in the first half of 1954 helped in the expansion of production which set in around the middle of that year.

In 1957, U. S. receipts had reached the highest point during the first quarter and in the fourth quarter were about \$600 million or 10 percent less than at the peak. About \$200 million of the decline was due to changes in the inflow of foreign long-term capital to the United States. The drop in exports of goods and services was about \$500 million or, nearly 8 percent, and in nonmilitary merchandise exports alone nearly \$600 million, or over 11 percent.

### Foreign countries in weaker reserve position

In sum, the current dollar receipts of foreign countries appear to have been much less affected by the recent decline in U. S. business activity than was the case in 1953-54, while the effects of foreign business on the U. S. economy in 1957 were much more adverse than in the earlier period.

The difference in the movement of foreign expenditures in the United States during these two periods may in part be explained by the difference in the balance of payments between the United States and foreign countries in 1953 and in 1957 before the decline in business activity set in.

During the first three quarters of 1953 the transactions between the United States and the rest of the world resulted in net payments by the United States and a corresponding rise in foreign gold and liquid dollar assets by about \$2.3 billion at an annual rate. The decline in foreign dollar receipts during the following two quarters reduced the rate of accumulation by about \$1 billion, but because of its previous size it remained sufficiently high to permit a continued expansion of business activity and trade by foreign countries.

In contrast, during the three quarters preceding the decline in U. S. payments in 1957, foreign expenditures in the United States already exceeded foreign dollar receipts by about \$650 million at an annual rate. This made the foreign position at that time considerably more vulnerable than it had been in 1953. The vulnerability of foreign countries was even more pronounced than the overall loss of gold and dollars indicates because losses of gold and dollars by certain key countries, including the United Kingdom, were substantially higher.

Although total gold and liquid dollar holdings in the middle of 1957 were about \$4.7 billion higher than in the middle of 1953, this amount equals the gains of three countries—Germany, Canada, and Venezuela. The total holdings of all the other countries and international institutions after the decline during the preceding three quarters were not higher than 4 years earlier, although total imports by these countries had risen over that period by about 45 percent.

The financial difficulties of these countries, which made it necessary to restrict their demand for goods and services produced by the United States, preceded the change in business activity here and must be attributed to the exceptionally rapid rise in foreign expenditures in the United States during the preceding period which set in around the beginning of 1956.

The decline in our exports after the first quarter of 1957 must be viewed as an adjustment from the previously sharp rise (which exceeded the rise in the outflow of funds from the United States) and to date only to a minor extent to the decline in our payments to foreign countries which set in around the middle of the year. There can be no question, however, that because their reserves relative to their trade are much smaller than in 1953, and because they did not start from a position of rising reserves as they did then, the decline in our payments abroad provided an additional reason for a downward adjustment in foreign purchases here.

### Foreign economic expansion slower

Another major difference between 1953 and the current period is that during 1957 capital investments, and therefore the rise in business activity throughout the world, seemed to have slowed down while in 1953 the decline in the United States economy was offset by a continued and in fact an accelerating rise abroad. Balance of payments difficulties are only partly responsible for the recent change in trends. The world-wide expansion of productive facilities for many commodities, particularly raw materials and some foodstuffs, has outstripped the rise in demand. Consequently, prices of primary commodities have generally weakened during 1957 and the incomes and purchasing power of the producing countries have been affected adversely, a condition which did not prevail in 1953.

Business expansion also slowed down in most manufacturing countries, including those which were not affected by balance of payments difficulties. As the slowdown in output appears to be much more widespread than in 1953 our economy cannot expect the same degree of support from our foreign business as it received during the previous downturn.

Most foreign countries, however, are more or less committed to maintain a high degree of employment and to achieve further economic development. They may be expected to take measures to counteract contractive forces that may develop in their economies. Such measures will also provide some support for the demand for goods and services from the United States. The extent to which this demand can become effective will depend on the outflow of funds from the United States and the distribution of these funds among foreign countries.

In the analysis of the effects of the decline in business activity in this country on the outflow of funds from the United States the following factors should be taken into consideration.

### Stabilizing factors in dollar outflow

Overall merchandise imports have not declined through the end of 1957, which is contrary to the experiences in previous postwar periods of declining business activity. To some extent this was the result of rather large imports of coffee during the final quarter of the year following lower imports and a depletion of stocks earlier in the year. Coffee imports generally are not affected by moderate changes in U. S. business activity.

More important from a long-run point of view may be certain shifts in the composition of imports which have taken place since 1953. In particular, commodities which were subject to the largest import drop in 1953-54, including materials used in the production of durable and nondurable goods (excluding newprint and petroleum), and goods used in agricultural production, comprised a lesser portion of total imports during the first 9 months of 1957, than prior to the 1953-54 decline in business activity, while those commodities which had risen during the business decline in 1953-54 comprise now a much larger share of imports. Important among the latter are manufactured consumer goods. shifts appear to have contributed to the relative stability in imports during the recent decline in domestic business activity and their influence should be considered in evaluating the sensitivity of imports in the longer run.

Another stabilizing element in recent imports was the fact that during the first half of 1957, before domestic business activity started to fall, imports of materials used in manufacturing production were already lower than a year earlier. In 1953–54 imports of materials used in durable-goods production moved rather parallel to the output of such goods, while imports of materials used in nondurable goods followed a downward trend which had started much earlier and caused the decline to be steeper than the decline in the output of nondurable goods.

The failure of imports of many industrial materials (other than petroleum) to rise prior to the middle of 1957 in proportion to the output of the industries using them was due to a relatively greater utilization of supplies obtained from competing domestic sources.

The rising share of domestically produced goods in the total consumption of such materials may indicate that the dependence by the United States on imported materials has declined. It may also signify, however, that for some commodities domestically produced goods are used to supply the peak demand and that as demand declines imports would again supply a rising share of the market. The latter would

be the case where domestic sources of supply are being gradually depleted, and costs of production are rising more than abroad, or where foreign prices are more flexible than those of domestically produced goods. In these instances imports would be expected to be more stable than the activity of those industries which use the imported materials. Similar conditions may also have been behind the sharp rise in U. S. exports since the early part of 1956 as world demand for many commodities approached a peak.

### Factors reducing dollar outflow

There are several factors, however, which may pull imports downward. The ratio of inventories to consumption for many imported materials (except wool) rose sharply during the early part of 1957 and was unusually high when consumption started to decline. During the following months this ratio increased further. A rise in inventories of many imported materials (particularly those produced abroad by branches and subsidiaries of U. S. corporations) occurred also during the 1953–54 downswing of business activity. In 1953, however, inventories were smaller in relation to consumption, and prices during the period of declining business activity were rather stable. It may be too early, therefore, to infer that rising inventories will again absorb some of the impact of a declining domestic demand.

Government stockpiling, which continued at a comparatively even pace during the 1953–54 cycle, started to drop early in 1957 and can be expected to continue downwards. On the other hand, the decline in imports of steel during the 1953–54 period, following a sharp rise a year earlier as a consequence of the steel strike in 1952, does not have a counterpart at this time. Petroleum imports, which were one of the rising items in 1953–54, are now restricted.

Among the other purchases by the United States, military expenditures are not likely to provide a support to foreign dollar earnings, as was the case in 1953-54. Travel expenditures continue to rise relative to U. S. disposable income, but not quite so much as they did 4 years ago.

### Factors favoring increase in capital outflow

The outflow of private capital during the final months of 1957 was held down both by the absence of extraordinary transactions like the purchases of oil concessions in Venezuela and major new security issues. Several large new issues are scheduled for the current year, and the increased supply of loan capital may also stimulate the outflow of short- and medium-term funds through banks or other commercial channels. Present indications are that private portfolio capital outflow will rise again during the early part of this year, and thus counteract to some extent a decline in the outflow of dollars from other transactions. This happened also in 1953-54 when private capital was a major factor in mitigating the effects of the business downswing in the United States upon the economies of the rest of the world.

To sum up these various trends and developments, it may be concluded that the flow of dollars to the rest of the world continues, of course, to depend mainly upon domestic business developments. There are several factors missing in the current situation which in 1953–54 kept the outflow of dollars to foreign countries relatively stable. Other developments have appeared, however—largely reflecting the growing economic strength of other countries—which in the absence of restrictions on trade and investments both here and abroad, could be expected to have a stabilizing influence on the outflow of dollars at this time.

### Monthly BUSINESS STATISTICS



THE STATISTICS here are a continuation of the data published in the 1957 edition of Business Statistics, biennial Statistical Supplement to the Survey of Current Business. That volume (price \$2) contains monthly (or quarterly) data for the years 1953 through 1956 and monthly averages for all years back to 1929 insofar as available; it also provides a description of each series and references to sources of monthly figures prior to 1953. Series added or significantly revised since publication of the 1957 Business Statistics are indicated by an asterisk (\*) and a dagger (†), respectively; certain revisions for 1956 issued too late for inclusion in the aforementioned volume appear in the monthly Survey beginning with the July 1957 issue. Except as otherwise stated, the terms "unadjusted" and "adjusted" refer to adjustment for seasonal variation.

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956						19	)57						1958
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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
	(	SENE	RAL E	BUSIN	ESS I	INDIC	ATOF	RS						
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT														
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates:  National income, totalbil. of dol	353. 3			<sup>7</sup> 355. 6			r 358. 5			r 362. 6				
Compensation of employees, totaldodo	247. 9			251.1			254.0			257. 0			255.3	
Wages and salaries, total do Private do	233. 3 194. 7			235. 9 196. 8			238. 6 199. 1			241, 3 200, 9			239. 5 199. 1	
Military	9.7			9.6	<b>-</b>		9.7			9.8			9.5	
Government civiliando Supplements to wages and salariesdo	28. 9			29.4			29.7			30.6			30.8	
••	14.6			15.3			15. 4			15.7		<b></b>	15.8	
Proprietors' and rental income, totalododo Business and professionalodododo	50. 7 28. 3			7 50. 9 28. 4			<sup>r</sup> 51. 2 28. 7			7 51.7 29.1			51.3 28.6	
Farmdo	12.0			7 12.0			7 12. 1			7 12. 2			12.2	
Rental income of personsdo	10. 4	- <b></b> -		10.4			10.4		<b></b>	10.4			10.4	
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjust- ment, totalbil. of dol.	42.4	 		41. 2	 		40.7			40.9				
Corporate profits before tax, totaldo	45.6			43.9			42.0			41.8				
Corporate profits ax liability do do	23. 3 22. 3			22. 4 21. 5			21. 4 20. 5			21. 3 20. 4				
Corporate profits after tax do Inventory valuation adjustment do	-3. 2			-2.7			-1.3			9				
Net interestdo	12.3			12. 5			12.7			13.0			13.3	
Gross national product, totaldo	426.0			r 429. 9			r 435. 5		 	r 440.0			432.6	
Personal consumption expenditures, totaldo	272.3	 		276. 7			278.9			283. 6			282. 4	
Durable goodsdododo	34. 8 135. 3			35. 9 137. 3			35. 0 139. 1			35. 0 142. 5			34.4	
Servicesdodo	102. 2			103. 4			104.9			106.1			140.8 107.2	
Gross private domestic investment, totaldo	68. 5	1	1	r 63. 6			r 66. 2			r 66. 5	1	1	61.3	
New constructiondo	33.4			32.8			32.7			33.0			34.0	
Producers' durable equipmentdo Change in business inventoriesdo	29.9			30.7	- <b></b>		30.5			30. 5			30.0	
•	5.1			7.0	- <b></b>		r 2. 9			7 3.0			-2.7	
Net foreign investmentdoGovernment purchases of goods and services, total	2. 4 82. 8			4.1			3.5			3. 2			2.0	<b>-</b>
Federal (less Government sales)do	49.0			85. 6 50. 3			86. 9 51. 1			86. 7 50. 6			87.0 49.7	
National security 4	44.2			45.5			46.3			45.8			45.0	
State and localdo	33. 9			35. 3			35. 8			36. 1			37.3	
Personal income, total do Less: Personal tax and nontax payments do Less:	334.5			7 338.3			7 343. 2			7 346. 9		·	345. 5	
Equals: Disposable personal incomedo	40. 5 294. 0			42. 2 r 296. 1			42.9 7 300.4			43. 6 7 303. 3			43. 4 302. 1	
Personal saving§do	21. 7			r 19. 5			7 21. 4			r 19. 7		.	19.8	
PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE														
-Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates: Total personal incomebil. of dol	334. 8	<sup>7</sup> 336. 3	r 338. 5	r 340. 2	, 341.1	r 343. 2	r 345. 1	r 346. 3	r 347. 3	7 347. 2	r 346. 8	r 346. 2	, 343. 6	343.
Wage and salary disbursements, totaldo	235. 3	234. 5	235. 9	237. 2	237. 1	238. 3	240.1	240.9	241.7	241. 5	240.1	239. 5	238.8	236.
Commodity-producing industriesdodo	102. 7	101.4	102.0	102.3	102.4	102.4	103. 3	103.0	102.8	102. 2	101.3	100.9	7 99.8	97. '
Distributive industries do do	61. 6 32. 2	62. 0 32. 2	62. 4 32. 4	63. 0 32. 6	62. 7 32. 9	63. 4 33. 0	63. 8 33. 2	64. 5 33. 4	64.7	64. 8 33. 9	64.3 34.0	64. 2 34. 1	7 64. 4 34. 2	64. 6 34.
Service industriesdo Governmentdo	38.8	32. 2 38. 9	32. 4 39. 1	32. 6	39.1	39. 5	33. 2 39. 8	40.0	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.3	7 40. 4	40.
Other labor incomedo	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7. 9
Proprietors' and rental incomedo	50.2	7 50.6	7 51, 0	7 51.1	7 51, 1	r 51. 1	7 51. 2	7 51.7	7 51.7	* 51.7	7 51.7	751.2	r 50. 9	50.8
Personal interest income and dividendsdo	28. 5	30.7	30.8	7 51. 1 30. 9	31.0	31. 2	31. 2	31.4	31.6	31.6	31.7	31.7	29.7	31. 3
Transfer paymentsdodo	19.0	19. 5	19. 7	20.0	20.8	21.6	21. 5	21.3	21.2	21. 2	22. 1	22.6	23.0	23.
bil. of dol	5.9	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
Total nonagricultural incomedo	319.6	320.7	322.7	324. 5	325. 3	327. 5	329.3	330. 5	331.3	331. 3	331.0	330.3	7 327.6	327.
* Revised.														

<sup>&#</sup>x27; Revised

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

					-=									
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	57 July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	GENEI	RAL B	USIN	ESS I	NDIC	ATOR	S—Co	ntinu	ed			,,,,,		
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES														
Unadjusted quarterly totals: All industriesmil. of dol	9, 838			8, 282		   <u>-</u>	9, 590			9, 357			1 9, 805	
Manufacturing do Durable-goods industries do Nondurable-goods industries do	4, 428 2, 339 2, 089			3, 505 1, 759 1, 746			4, 183 2, 120 2, 063	[		4, 010 1, 995 2, 015			4, 351 2, 173 2, 178	
Miningdo	346 332 450 1, 452 2, 830			300 342 358 1, 205 2, 572			327 362 478 1, 510 2, 730			314 358 447 1,720 2,508			313 329 517 1, 843 2, 452	
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: All industriesbil. of dol	36. 46		<b>-</b>	36, 89			37.03			37. 75			1 37. 47	
Manufacturingdo Durable-goods industriesdo Nondurable-goods industriesdo	15, 81 8, 21 7, 60	1		16. 12 8. 09 8. 03			16. 25 8. 31 7. 94			16, 37 8, 23 8, 14	1		16. 16 7. 93 8. 23	
Mining do Railroads do Transportation, other than rail do Public utilities do Commercial and other do	1. 28 1. 23 1. 76 5. 27 11. 11			1. 35 1. 42 1. 52 5. 72 10. 76			1. 28 1. 35 1. 82 5. 93 10. 40			1. 24 1. 54 1. 81 6. 64 10. 15		-	1. 20 1. 22 2. 03 6. 62 10. 24	
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS						!								
Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, totalmil. of dol	2, 789	2, 615	2, 049	1, 909	1, 950	2, 057	2, 317	2, 610	2, 715	2, 954	3, 610	1	2, 981	
Farm marketings and CCC loans, total	2, 749 1, 441 1, 308 367 649 271	2, 571 1, 187 1, 384 373 766 215	2, 018 802 1, 216 352 627 208	1, 880 576 1, 304 398 645 229	1, 928 557 1, 371 393 711 231	2, 036 566 1, 470 433 759 232	2,070 747 1,323 415 654 220	2, 441 1, 018 1, 423 394 776 230	2, 579 1, 103 1, 476 381 824 253	2, 847 1, 364 1, 483 365 831 267	3, 510 1, 804 1, 706 375 1, 003 306	3, 205 1, 687 1, 518 363 826 312	2, 933 1, 473 1, 460 377 751 307	
loans, unadjusted:   All commodities	113 134 96	105 110 102	83 75 89	77 54 96	79 52 101	84 53 108	85 69 97	100 95 104	106 103 108	117 127 109	144 168 125	131 157 111	120 137 107	
Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted:   All commodities	127 134 122	120 113 126	97 78 111	90 52 118	90 46 123	96 49 132	97 70 118	111 97 122	116 106 124	130 135 126	190	151 178 130	131 150 117	
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION														
Federal Reserve Index of Physical Volume  Unadjusted, combined index	144	145	148	148	144	143	145	135	145	7 146	145	141	r 133	p 132
	146 166 142 158 170	146 164 146 160 170	149 167 148 160 167	150 166 144 154 167	146 163 140 147 175	144 159 7135 142 171	146 162 136 140 167	136 7 151 118 128 157	146 159 128 134 160	147 159 128 134 153	147 * 158 129 134 156	143 155 121 126 7 159	135 7 147 7 106 107 161	p 133 p 143 p 102 p 97
Metal fabricating (incl. ordnance) do- Fabricated metal products do- Machinery do Nonelectrical machinery do Electrical machinery do	183 139 178 158 217	181 136 175 158 208	185 138 177 160 210	184 138 177 161 208	179 140 169 157 194	174 136 166 154 189	176 139 168 153 197	167 134 158 146 182	7 174 141 166 143 211	7 173 144 171 148 217	7 172 141 168 144 217	172 138 163 139 211	166 133 7 155 7 137 7 189	p 161 p 128 p 153 p 136 p 186
Transportation equipment Q	619 175 125 104	225 174 98 624 173 118 104 148 136	231 178 113 630 174 119 112 151	228 171 109 633 174 119 112 153 139	7 223 155 120 7 633 174 117 117 155 137	r 214 144 113 r 614 171 115 118 158 137	7 217 156 119 7 615 171 118 131 159 139	7 205 134 103 7 609 168 116 105 150	r 209 148 103 r 606 172 124 125 163 144	7 194 84 7 597 174 125 121 162 150	7 198 88 92 7 592 172 124 119 161 148	7 213 171 99 7 569 7 172 119 106 7 152 7 143	7 207 151 7 98 7 574 7 170 7 118 92 145 7 134	p 198 p 132 p 91 p 575 p 164 p 112 p 140 p 127
Nondurable manufactures         do           Food and beverage manufactures         do           Food manufactures ♀         do           Meat products         do           Bakery products         do           Beverages         do           Alcoholic beverages         do	108 138 99 98	128 101 104 139 95 90 86	131 103 104 133 96 97 93	133 105 104 131 96 110 105	128 104 102 123 98 110 102	129 107 104 124 99 119 107	130 116 111 120 102 137 122	122 115 114 116 104 121 104	133 122 123 118 103 119 100	135 128 131 130 102 116 106	136 124 126 140 101 119 115	7 130 7 113 7 115 133 101 104 98	7 122 106 109 131 101	p 124
Tobacco manufactures do Textile-mill products \( \frac{9}{2} \) do Cotton and synthetic fabrics do Wool textiles do Apparel and allied products do Leather and products do Paper and allied products do Pulp and paper do	99 104 78 101 95 145	110 101 108 74 113 102 157 158	114 105 111 81 119 115 161 160	111 106 111 79 126 115 163 159	104 99 103 78 110 106 161 159	113 100 106 81 112 98 158 157	121 100 103 87 109 105 161 155	102 83 85 67 96 92 139 132	120 100 104 82 115 112 165 157	118 101 105 79 110 105 163 153	119 99 104 71 109 104 170 163	110 97 105 65 106 99 163	88 95 55 94 149 138	
Printing and publishing	142 181 199 145 158	136 184 205 148 160 147	139 186 207 145 154 148	144 186 206 139 149 148	143 184 206 137 145 135	142 184 206 139 148 133	140 179 200 139 147 132	134 174 194 139 146 112	136 181 200 144 152 135	144 185 205 144 152 139	146 190 208 139 145 145	145 - 187 - 203 - 136 - 147 135	7 143 184 200 7 138 153	v 138

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1 Estimates based on anticipated capital expenditures of business; those for the 1st quarter of 1958 appear on p. 6 of the December 1957 Survey.

2 Includes data not shown separately.

1 Revised annual data for 1951-56 (monthly, January 1954-May 1956) for farm income and marketings appear on p. 23 of the November 1957 Survey; those for the indexes of cash receipts and volume of marketings will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956						19	57						1958
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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
(	ENEI	RAL E	USIN	ESS I	NDIC	ATOR	S—Co	ntinu	ed	<u> </u>		<u>.                                    </u>		
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—Continued Federal Reserve Index of Physical Volume—Con. Unadjusted index—Continued														-
Minerals	129 83 155 94 138	130 85 158 91 128	131 87 157 98 129	131 88 156 95 133	131 83 155 111 137	132 82 153 135 145	130 88 145 150 148	123 65 145 137 149	130 86 145 139 154	130 86 147 137 152	129 87 146 124 151	122 80 144 92 142	7 121 73 7 147 82 139	p 12) p 72 p 149
Seasonally adjusted, combined indexdo	147	146	146	145	143	143	144	144	145	144	141	139	136	₽ 133
Manufactures do Durable manufactures do Primary metals do	149 167 145	147 164 143	148 164 143	147 162 137	145 160 134	145 159 132	146 162 132	146 161 132	147 163 136	146 * 160 131	142 7 155 128	7 141 153 121	r 137 r 147 r 108	⊅ 135 ⊅ 145 ⊅ 100
Metal fabricating (incl. ordnance) do Fabricated metal products do Machinery do Nonelectrical machinery do Electrical machinery do	183 141 177 157 216	180 137 173 154 208	180 138 172 155 204	179 137 172 155 204	176 140 166 151 196	175 136 168 152 199	, 178 139 171 151 209	7 178 141 173 152 214	7 178 140 173 152 213	7 175 140 170 151 207	7 170 136 162 146 194	7 170 139 161 7 141 199	164 + 135 + 154 + 136 + 189	p 160 p 129 p 151 p 133 p 180
Transportation equipment do Autos, trucks, and parts do Instruments and related products do Furniture and fixtures do Lumber and products do Stone, clay, and glass products do Miscellaneous manufactures do	223 143 173 120 117 158 144	222 139 173 118 114 155 140	225 140 174 118 113 155 136	222 135 173 118 111 155 137	217 126 172 121 113 155 140	7 214 124 171 121 115 158 139	r 217 127 171 121 121 125 157 142	7 212 123 173 124 114 155 141	7 212 127 175 122 120 160 144	7 208 123 174 121 114 159 146	7 205 118 170 119 110 153 139	7 206 7 129 7 170 115 108 7 149 137	7 200 7 122 7 169 7 113 103 7 146 7 132	p 190 p 114 p 166 p 112 p 146 p 13
Nondurable manufacturesdo Food and beverage manufacturesdo Food manufacturesdo Beveragesdo Tobacco manufacturesdo Textile-mill productsdo Apparel and allied productsdo	130 114 113 117 107 103 110	131 111 111 113 112 100 109	131 113 113 111 116 101 110	131 113 113 115 111 101 111	129 110 111 108 109 99 109	130 111 111 111 110 98 113	130 112 112 115 111 100 113	130 114 115 108 114 97 113	131 113 113 112 110 99 111	132 113 113 112 113 101 113	130 111 111 111 109 97 110	128 110 110 109 107 195	127 113 113 113 91 103	p 120
Leather and products	102 157 140 179 199 145 137	102 159 141 184 205 147 145	106 157 141 183 205 143 145	107 157 141 182 202 141 142	106 156 141 183 204 142 131	7 103 158 142 185 206 142 130	106 159 141 182 198 138 129	103 156 140 185 205 139 133	105 163 7 141 186 204 141 144	103 161 142 185 207 143 137	101 161 142 185 206 139 136	104 162 140 * 183 * 199 * 136 132	152 141 182 200 138 119	p 145
Minerals         do           Coal         do           Crude oil and natural gas         do           Metal mining         do           Stone and earth minerals         do           CONSUMER DURABLES OUTPUT	130 80 153 127 141	131 82 154 120 142	133 87 154 122 142	133 92 152 121 143	130 87 151 118 140	130 82 153 113 142	127 86 146 119 142	127 83 147 112 143	129 84 149 118 145	129 82 151 119 144	128 80 151 7115 142	7 122 77 144 103 139	7 122 70 145 110 141	p 12 p 6 p 14
Unadjusted, total output1947-49=100	141	137	143	142	130	124	131	116	132	119	119	141 - 152	r 124	₽ 11 ₽ 12
Major consumer durables         do           Autos         do           Major household goods         do           Furniture and floor coverings         do           Appliances and heaters         do           Radio and television sets         do           Other consumer durables         do	154 177 137 118 128 217 110	149 174 129 113 125 188 110	157 178 140 116 144 201 112	155 171 143 116 151 196 111	140 155 128 113 131 159 107	131 144 122 108 125 153 106	140 156 129 110 131 180 108	121 134 110 105 105 143 106	139 148 133 115 109 256 116	118 84 150 119 141 268 121	119 88 147 116 133 282 120	171 138 113 121 259 114	151 117 112 176 7 106	p 12 p 13
Seasonally adjusted, total outputdo	141	137	138	134	124	124	129	129	133	129	121	r 132	r 124	₽ 11
Major consumer durables	144 218	147 169 130 114 128 181 114	149 167 134 113 137 189 114	144 159 132 113 133 185 111	131 141 124 114 119 167 109	131 139 126 112 119 186 108	137 144 133 113 123 226 108	137 134 142 118 126 259 111	141 145 138 116 123 248 114	134 129 140 115 134 237 116	125 118 133 110 129 215 112	7 141 154 7 132 7 110 130 7 199 111	130 140 124 109 188 109	p 12 p 12 p 10
Manufacturing and trade sales (seas. adj.), total bil, of dol	57.0	57. 9	57.4	56, 2	56. 4	56.8	56. 4	57. 4	57. 0	56.3	55. 7	7 54. 7	54. 5	
Manufacturing, total	28. 8 14. 5 14. 3	30. 0 14. 9 15. 0	29. 5 14. 8 14. 7	28. 4 14. 2 14. 2	28. 7 14. 3 14. 4	28. 6 14. 3 14. 3	28, 1 14, 2 13, 9	29. 0 14. 6 14. 5	28. 6 14. 3 14. 3	28, 2 14, 1 14, 1	28. 1 13. 9 14. 1	7 27. 2 13. 5 7 13. 7	26. 7 13. 1 13. 6	
Wholesale trade, totaldo Durable-goods establishmentsdo Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo	11. 8 4. 4 7. 4	11. 6 4. 6 7. 1	11. 5 4. 4 7. 1	11. 4 4. 4 7. 1	11. 3 4. 2 7. 1	11. 5 4. 3 7. 2	11. 4 4. 3 7. 1	11. 4 4. 3 7. 1	11. 4 4. 2 7. 2	11. 2 4. 1 7. 1	11. 0 3. 9 7. 0	10. 9 3. 9 7. 0	10. 9 3. 8 7. 1	
Retail trade, total do Durable-goods stores do Nondurable-goods stores do	16. 3 5. 8 10. 5	16. 3 5. 7 10. 6	16. 4 5. 7 10. 6	16. 3 5. 7 10. 6	16. 4 5. 6 10. 7	16. 6 5. 8 10. 9	16. 8 5. 8 11. 0	17. 0 5. 8 11. 2	17. 0 5. 7 11. 3	16. 9 5. 7 11. 2	16.7 5.6 11.1	16. 6 5. 6 11. 0	16, 9 5, 6 11, 3	
Manufacturing and trade inventories, book value, end of month (seas. adj.), totalbil. of dol	89. 1	89.3	89. 6	89. 9	90.1	90. 6	90.7	91.0	91.3	91, 3	91. 1	7 91. 0	90.8	
Manufacturing, total	52. 3 30. 7 21. 6	52. 4 30. 6 21. 8	52. 9 31. 0 22. 0	53. 3 31. 2 22. 1	53. 7 31. 5 22. 2	53. 9 31. 6 22. 3	53. 9 31. 4 22. 4	54. 1 31. 7 22. 4	54. 2 31. 7 22. 5	54. 2 31. 8 22. 3	54. 1 31. 8 22. 3	7 53. 9 7 31. 5 22. 4	53. 6 31. 2 22. 4	
Wholesale trade, total	13. 0 6. 6 6. 4	12. 9 6. 5 6. 3	12. 8 6. 5 6. 3	12. 8 6. 5 6. 3	12. 8 6. 5 6. 3	12. 7 6. 5 6. 2	12. 7 6. 6 6. 1	12. 7 6. 7 6. 0	12. 8 6. 7 6. 1	12. 8 6. 7 6. 1	12. 8 6. 7 6. 1	12.8 6.7 6.1	12. 7 6. 6 6. 1	
Retail trade, total	23. 9 10. 7 13. 2	24. 0 10. 8 13. 2	23. 9 10. 8 13. 1	23. 7 10. 7 13. 0	23. 7 10. 6 13. 1	23. 9 10. 7 13. 2	24, 1 10, 8 13, 3	24. 1 10. 8 13. 3	24. 3 11. 0 13. 2	24. 4 11. 1 13. 2	24. 2 10. 9 13. 3	24. 3 11. 2 13. 1	11.4	

Revised. \*\* Preliminary.

§The term "business" here includes only manufacturing and trade. Business inventories as shown on p. 8-1 cover data for all types of producers, both farm and nonfarm. Unadjusted data for manufacturing are shown on p. 8-4; those for retail and wholesale trade on pp. 8-9, 8-10, and 8-11.

†Data beginning January 1951 for wholesale trade (not published in the 1957 edition of Business Statistics) appear on p. 32 of the August 1957 Survey; those for January 1948-December 1950 are available upon request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956						195	57	,					1958
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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
(	ENEF	RAL B	USIN	ESS I	NDIC	ATOR	S—Co	ntinu	ed	,				
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS														
Sales, value (unadjusted), total       mil. of dol.         Durable-goods industries, total       do.         Primary metal.       do.         Fabricated metal       do.         Machinery (including electrical)       do.         Transportation equipment (including motor vehicles)       mil. of dol.         Lumber and furniture       do.         Stone, clay, and glass       do.         Other durable-goods industries       do.	28, 070 14, 372 2, 394 1, 332 4, 390 3, 699 895 626 1, 036	28, 928 14, 363 2, 574 1, 463 4, 080 3, 611 989 646 1, 000	27. 869 13, 975 2, 374 1, 438 4, 171 3, 467 941 628 956	29, 815 15, 033 2, 592 1, 551 4, 485 3, 590 1, 010 740 1, 065	29, 010 14, 768 2, 481 1, 642 4, 355 3, 489 995 728 1, 078	29, 116 14, 833 2, 425 1, 585 4, 425 3, 496 975 799 1, 128	28, 278 14, 590 2, 484 1, 552 4, 459 3, 187 1, 027 763 1, 118	27, 196 13, 336 2, 068 1, 491 3, 970 3, 193 868 721	29, 063 14, 231 2, 262 1, 632 4, 134 3, 256 1, 031 793	28, 171 13, 664 2, 200 1, 631 4, 293 2, 750 995 695	29, 532 14, 386 2, 336 1, 688 4, 406 3, 003 1, 026 761 1, 166	r 27, 270 r 13, 577 r 2, 102 r 1, 433 r 4, 011 r 3, 463 r 854 r 659	26, 354 13, 146 1, 949 1, 297 4, 172 3, 480 791 541	
Nondurable-goods industries	13, 698 4, 088 343 1, 072 816 1, 780 3, 037 461 2, 101	14, 565 4, 260 338 1, 143 923 2, 002 3, 273 491 2, 135	13, 894 4, 077 312 1, 131 840 1, 853 2, 871 460 2, 350	14, 782 4, 347 321 1, 163 901 2, 055 3, 045 495 2, 455	14, 242 4, 196 347 1, 030 928 2, 005 2, 907 500 2, 329	14, 283 4, 394 387 1, 031 916 2, 100 2, 900 486 2, 069	13, 688 4, 291 382 1, 022 886 1, 886 2, 780 481 1, 960	1, 025 13, 860 4, 362 398 939 833 1, 848 2, 931 509 2, 040	1, 123 14, 832 4, 499 386 1, 137 952 1, 988 2, 920 519 2, 431	1, 100 14, 507 4, 493 374 1, 104 932 2, 013 2, 719 462 2, 410	15, 146 4, 660 377 1, 214 981 2, 086 2, 866 524 2, 438	r 1, 055 r 13, 693 r 4, 258 r 358 r 1, 085 r 871 r 1, 856 r 2, 744 414 r 2, 107	13, 208 4, 154 359 961 802 1, 710 2, 936	
Sales, value (seas. adj.), total         do.           Durable-goods industries, total         do.           Primary metal         do.           Fabricated metal         do.           Machinery (including electrical)         do.           Transportation equipment (including motor vehicles)         mil. of dol.           Lumber and furniture         do.	28, 846 14, 526 2, 462 1, 418 4, 241 3, 530 1, 014 746	29, 956 14, 941 2, 594 1, 594 4, 342 3, 570 1, 039	29, 534 14, 808 2, 453 1, 573 4, 290 3, 620 1, 053	28, 426 14, 198 2, 389 1, 514 4, 158 3, 406 952	28, 679 14, 254 2, 357 1, 625 4, 242 3, 240 989 707	28, 617 14, 296 2, 263 1, 562 4, 354 3, 276 978 747	28, 142 14, 207 2, 289 1, 492 4, 259 3, 241 1, 076	29, 030 14, 573 2, 447 1, 605 4, 447 3, 251 957	28, 638 14, 297 2, 362 1, 520 4, 281 3, 448 925	28, 215 14, 132 2, 182 1, 547 4, 314 3, 407 940	28, 064 13, 932 2, 224 1, 535 4, 265 3, 297 930 650	7 27, 221 7 13, 548 7 2, 156 7 1, 429 7 4, 175 7 3, 255 7 850	26, 684 13, 076 2, 069 1, 389 3, 993 3, 134 867	
Stone, clay, and glass	1, 115 14, 320 4, 278 372 1, 147 868 1, 936 2, 786 474 2, 459	751 1,051 15,015 4,558 363 1,174 942 1,296 3,241 496 2,245	766 1,053 14,726 4,447 371 1,252 875 1,930 2,960 2,960 2,396	747 1,032 14,228 4,333 349 1,144 858 1,908 2,928 2,928 476 2,232	1,094 14,425 4,322 358 1,073 919 1,894 3,028 490 2,341	14, 321 4, 340 352 1, 079 907 1, 996 2, 959 481 2, 207	741 1, 109 13, 935 4, 183 382 1, 063 877 1, 894 2, 780 458 2, 298	736 1, 130 14, 457 4, 323 375 1, 089 896 2, 098 2, 991 514 2, 261	708 1, 053 14, 341 4, 357 354 1, 072 915 2, 008 2, 920 514 2, 201	668 1, 074 14, 083 4, 278 378 1, 040 932 1, 951 2, 803 481 2, 220	1, 031 14, 132 4, 331 356 1, 029 917 2, 002 2, 895 490 2, 112	7 659 7 1, 024 7 13, 673 7 4, 257 7 351 7 1, 025 7 862 7 1, 941 7 2, 717 7 431 7 2, 089	636 988 13, 608 4, 312 370 1, 008 853 1, 873 2, 694	
Inventories, end of month:  Book value (unadjusted), total	52, 515 30, 591 4, 119 3, 056 10, 316 7, 714 1, 855 1, 159 2, 372 8. 9 12. 7	52, 941 30, 835 4, 068 3, 106 10, 408 7, 803 1, 869 1, 179 2, 402 8, 6 12, 9	53, 320 31, 196 4, 077 3, 165 10, 524 7, 878 1, 889 1, 217 2, 446 8. 6 13. 1	53, 670 31, 512 4, 018 3, 242 10, 614 7, 951 1, 945 1, 233 2, 509 8. 5	53, 827 31, 778 3, 962 3, 286 10, 662 8, 124 1, 922 1, 257 2, 565 8, 3 13, 6	53, 985 31, 873 4, 053 3, 272 10, 811 7, 969 1, 904 1, 265 2, 599 8, 4 13, 5	74, 043 31, 749 4, 043 3, 292 10, 760 7, 899 1, 877 1, 267 2, 611 8, 5	53, 762 31, 450 4, 173 3, 240 10, 584 7, 781 1, 871 1, 239 2, 562 8, 5	53, 576 31, 225 4, 314 3, 151 10, 481 7, 713 1, 853 1, 186 2, 527 8, 5 13, 3	53, 581 31, 306 4, 401 3, 061 10, 475 7, 843 1, 832 1, 201 2, 493 8, 6 13, 3	53, 734 31, 487 4, 488 3, 017 10, 390 8, 115 1, 804 1, 197 2, 476 8. 6 13. 3	7 53, 746 7 31, 306 7 4, 443 7 3, 002 7 10, 415 7 8, 006 7 1, 794 7 1, 210 7 2, 436 7 8. 7	53, 730 31, 213 4, 453 2, 955 10, 295 7, 949 1, 831 1, 261 2, 469 8. 6 12. 8	
Nondurable-goods industries, total. mil. of dol. Food and beverage do. Tobacco. do. Textile do. Paper do. Chemical do. Petroleum and coal do. Rubber do. Other nondurable-goods industries do. By stages of fabrication: Purchased materials. bil. of dol.	9. 0 21, 924 5, 061 1, 959 2, 663 1, 362 3, 633 3, 249 1, 049 2, 948 8, 9	9. 3 22, 106 5, 001 2, 131 2, 739 1, 362 3, 648 3, 102 1, 057 3, 066 8. 9	9. 5 22, 124 4, 902 2, 132 2, 736 1, 412 3, 701 3, 101 1, 057 3, 083 8. 9	9. 7 22, 158 4, 754 2, 105 2, 748 1, 455 3, 725 3, 157 1, 071 3, 143 8. 9	9. 8 22. 049 4. 622 2. 075 2. 698 1. 453 3. 750 3. 202 1. 062 3, 187 8. 8	10. 0 22, 112 4, 504 2, 027 2, 720 1, 453 3, 716 3, 346 1, 065 3, 281 8. 7	9. 9 22, 294 4, 524 1, 981 2, 691 1, 442 3, 744 3, 451 1, 058 3, 403 8. 7	9. 7 22, 312 4, 629 1, 936 2, 678 1, 430 3, 716 3, 529 1, 024 3, 370 8. 7	9. 5 22, 351 4, 830 1, 923 2, 623 1, 415 3, 679 3, 587 1, 010 3, 284 8. 7	9. 5 22, 275 4, 837 1, 940 2, 561 1, 396 3, 641 3, 705 1, 031 3, 164	9. 6 22, 247 4, 929 1, 960 2, 515 1, 395 3, 658 3, 732 1, 053 3, 005	9. 6 7. 22. 440 7. 5, 026 7. 1, 965 7. 2, 562 7. 1, 403 7. 3, 720 7. 3, 730 1, 079 7. 2, 955 7. 9. 0	9. 8 22, 517 4, 920 1, 987 2, 581 1, 439 3, 869 3, 613 2, 996 9. 1	
Goods in process	2. 9 10. 2 52, 295 30, 660 3, 975 3, 183 10, 409	3. 0 10. 2 52, 434 30, 631 3, 962 3, 169 10, 444	3. 0 10. 2 52, 918 30, 961 4, 071 3, 230 10, 454	3. 0 10. 2 53, 334 31, 185 4, 102 3, 210 10, 478	3. 0 10. 3 53, 663 31, 462 4, 114 3, 222 10, 509	3. 0 10. 4 53, 909 31, 566 4, 192 3, 146 10, 624	3. 0 10. 6 53, 853 31, 438 4, 207 3, 077 10, 601	3. 0 10. 6 54, 093 31, 696 4, 245 3, 146 10, 622	3. 0 10. 7 54, 203 31, 742 4. 326 3, 151 10, 609	3. 0 10. 6 54, 166 31, 820 4, 344 3, 123 10, 658	2. 9 10. 5 54, 103 31, 754 4, 356 3, 143 10, 583	2.9 r 10.5 r 53, 871 r 31, 511 r 4, 279 r 3, 095 r 10, 517	2. 9 10. 5 53, 573 31, 222 4, 255 3, 078 10, 386	
Transportation equipment (including motor vehicles) mil. of dol. Lumber and furniture do. Stone, clay, and glass do. Other durable-goods industries do. By stages of fabrication: Purchased materials bil. of dol. Goods in process do.	7, 630 1, 869 1, 171 2, 423 8. 7 12. 8	7, 632 1, 839 1, 156 2, 429 8. 6 12. 8	7, 738 1, 865 1, 170 2, 433 8, 7 12, 9	7,825 1,914 1,174 2,482 8.7 13.0	8, 016 1, 890 1, 209 2, 502 8. 6 13. 4	7, 975 1, 865 1, 240 2, 524 8. 5 13. 4	7, 919 1, 845 1, 254 2, 535 8. 4 13. 3	8, 038 1, 857 1, 239 2, 549 8, 4 13, 5	8,035 1,872 1,210 2,539 8.4 13.6	8, 049 1, 877 1, 251 2, 518 8. 5 13. 4	7, 979 1, 880 1, 273 2, 540 8. 6 13. 2	77, 976 71, 845 71, 274 72, 525 78. 6 13. 1	7, 864 1, 844 1, 274 2, 521 8, 4 12, 8	
Finished goods	9. 2 21, 635 4, 799 1, 884 2, 713 1, 349 3, 594 3, 249	9. 2 21, 803 4, 820 2, 010 2, 766 1, 362 3, 593 3, 133 1, 047 3, 072	9. 3 21, 957 4, 867 2, 030 2, 694 1, 398 3, 643 3, 197 1, 036 3, 092	9. 4 22, 149 4, 872 2, 024 2, 692 1, 426 3, 676 3, 255 1, 030 3, 174	9. 4 22, 201 4, 876 2, 054 2, 628 1, 439 3, 730 3, 267 1, 031 3, 176	9. 6 22, 343 4, 869 2, 047 2, 625 1, 453 3, 729 3, 380 1, 024 3, 216	9. 7 22, 415 4, 882 2, 064 2, 612 1, 442 3, 692 3, 486 1, 027 3, 210	9.8 22,397 4,804 2,038 2,642 1,430 3,728 3,494 1,045 3,216		9.8 22, 346 4, 684 2, 000 2, 631 1, 410 3, 741 3, 597 1, 074 3, 209	9. 9 22, 349 4, 725 1, 980 2, 625 1, 423 3, 732 3, 623 1, 097 3, 144	9.8 r 22, 360 r 4, 732 r 1, 965 r 2, 628 1, 417 r 3, 763 r 3, 657 1, 101 r 3, 097	10. 0 22, 351 4, 697 1, 949 2, 632 1, 439 3, 826 3, 613	
By stages of fabrication:  Purchased materials bil. of dol. Goods in process do. Finished goods do.  Revised, †Data beginning January 1953 appear	10.1	8. 6 3. 0 10. 2	8.7 3.0 10.3	8.7 3.0 10.4	8.7 3.0 10.6	8.9 2.9 10.5	9. 0 3. 0 10. 5	9. 0 2. 9 10. 5	3.0	8. 9 2. 9 10. 5	8. 9 3. 0 10. 4	7 8. 9 3. 0 10. 4	8.7 3.1 10.5	

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. ‡Data beginning January 1953 appear on p. 20 of the September 1957 SURVE

	1956						19	57						1958
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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
(	SENEI	RAL E	BUSIN	ESS I	NDIC	ATOR	S—Co	ntinu	ed	1				
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS-Continued														
New orders, net (unadjusted), total mil. of dol_ Durable-goods industries, totals do_ Primary metal do_ Fabricated metal do_ Machinery (including electrical)s do_ Transportation equipment (including motor vehicles) mil. of dol_ Other durable-goods industries do_	28, 839 15, 068 2, 452 1, 458 4, 304 4, 575 2, 279	28, 765 14, 374 2, 453 1, 424 4, 210 3, 452 2, 835	27, 540 13, 712 2, 495 1, 461 4, 188 2, 957 2, 611	29, 291 14, 611 2, 597 1, 538 4, 450 3, 181 2, 845	27, 673 13, 349 2, 103 1, 500 4, 091 2, 936 2, 719	28, 328 13, 949 2, 251 1, 638 4, 136 3, 181 2, 743	27, 538 13, 716 2, 217 1, 427 4, 512 2, 609 2, 951	26, 155 12, 318 1, 938 1, 522 3, 904 2, 256 2, 698	27, 568 12, 881 2, 063 1, 468 3, 905 2, 554 2, 891	26, 371 12, 047 2, 039 1, 571 3, 812 1, 979 2, 646	26, 730 11, 788 2, 027 1, 517 3, 798 1, 776 2, 670	7 26, 056 7 12, 385 7 1, 758 7 1, 144 7 3, 431 7 3, 616 7 2, 436		
Nondurable-goods industries, totaldo Industries with unfilled orders $Q$ do Industries without unfilled orders $Q$ do	13, 771 3, 108 10, 663	14, 391 3, 126 11, 265	13, 828 3, 166 10, 662	14, 680 3, 284 11, 396	14, 324 3, 341 10, 983	14, 379 3, 233 11, 146	13, 822 3, 148 10, 674	13, 837 2, 789 11, 048	14, 687 3, 070 11, 617	14, 324 3, 057 11, 267	14, 942 3, 203 11, 739	7 13, 671 7 3, 053 7 10, 618	13, 133	
New orders, net (seas. adjusted), total§	29,005 14,543 2,372 1,488 4,127 3,843 2,713	28, 927 14, 176 2, 345 1, 468 4, 246 3, 282 2, 835	28, 647 14, 102 2, 403 1, 554 4, 268 3, 099 2, 778	28, 066 13, 853 2, 330 1, 398 4, 205 3, 236 2, 684	27, 940 13, 234 2, 197 1, 500 3, 850 2, 968 2, 719	28, 433 14, 115 2, 136 1, 689 4, 321 3, 198 2, 771	27, 055 13, 249 2, 306 1, 486 4, 103 2, 544 2, 810	27, 276 13, 005 2, 241 1, 522 4, 065 2, 396 2, 781	27, 325 13, 160 2, 078 1, 372 4, 124 2, 884 2, 702	26, 565 12, 519 2, 202 1, 496 3, 952 2, 300 2, 569	26, 226 12, 154 2, 081 1, 459 3, 943 2, 079 2, 592	r 26, 102 r 12, 434 r 1, 686 r 1, 243 r 3, 724 r 3, 345 r 2, 436	25, 196 11, 588 1, 542 1, 115 3, 497 3, 116 2, 318	
Nondurable-goods industries, totaldo Industries with unfilled orders ?do Industries without unfilled orders ?do	14, 462 3, 378	14, 751 3, 158 11, 593	14, 545 3, 231 11, 314	14, 213 3, 188 11, 025	14, 706 3, 554 11, 152	14, 318 3, 191 11, 127	13, 806 2, 970 10, 836	14, 271 2, 936 11, 335	14, 165 2, 924 11, 241	14, 046 3, 088 10, 958	14, 072 2, 993 11, 079	7 13, 668 7 2, 993 7 10, 675	13, 608 2, 963 10, 645	
Unfilled orders, end of month (unadj.), totaldo  Durable-goods industries, totaldo  Primary metaldo. Fabricated metaldo. Machinery (including electrical)do.  Transportation equipment (including motor vehicles)mil. of dol.  Other industries, including ordnancedo.	64, 210 61, 015 7, 144 4, 526 20, 083 24, 584 4, 678	64, 047 61, 026 7, 023 4, 487 20, 213 24, 425 4, 878	63, 718 60, 763 7, 144 4, 510 20, 230 23, 915 4, 964	63, 194 60, 341 7, 149 4, 497 20, 195 23, 506 4, 994	61, 857 58, 922 6, 771 4, 355 19, 931 22, 953 4, 912	61, 069 58, 038 6, 597 4, 408 19, 642 22, 638 4, 753	60, 329 57, 164 6, 330 4, 283 19, 695 22, 060 4, 796	59, 288 56, 146 6, 200 4, 314 19, 629 21, 123	57, 793 54, 796 6, 001 4, 150 19, 400 20, 421	55, 993 53, 179 5, 840 4, 090 18, 919	53, 191 50, 581 5, 531 3, 919 18, 311 18, 423	r 51, 977 r 49, 389 r 5, 187 r 3, 630 r 17, 731	50, 967 48, 454 4, 832 3, 426 17, 212 19, 020 3, 964	
Nondurable-goods industries, total 9do	3, 195	3,021	2, 955	2, 853	2, 935	3, 031	3, 165	4, 880 3, 142	4, 824 2, 997	4, 680 2, 814	4, 397 2, 610	r 4, 265	2, 513	
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS♂							i							
New incorporations (48 States)number_	10, 788	13, 387	10, 791	12, 049	12, 312	12, 220	11, 269	11, 686	11, 361	10, 526	11, 251	9, 270	10, 575	
NDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES♂Failures, totalnumber_	982	1, 148	1, 146	1, 336	1, 175	1, 200	1, 084	1.050	1 145		1 100	1 170	1.000	
Commercial service	83	71 177 197 612 91	93 180 199 568 106	99 205 239 672 121	118 172 190 580 115	82 181 205 600 132	93 164 179 553 95	1, 059 81 153 181 570 74	1, 145 91 165 204 588 97	1,071 94 164 182 535 96	1, 122 89 176 214 544 99	1, 173 93 194 213 559 114	1,080 88 174 208 514 96	
Liabilities (current), totalthous. of dol	50, 279	54, 060	65, 406	55, 833	57, 103	52, 552	51, 454	44, 299	43, 514	45, 420	47, 428	52, 899	45, 325	
Commercial service         do           Construction         .do           Manufacturing and mining         .do           Retail trade         .do           Wholesale trade         .do	3, 780 8, 149 21, 785 10, 946 5, 619	4, 086 10, 672 16, 105 17, 862 5, 335	2, 493 8, 440 33, 402 14, 780 6, 291	3, 833 10, 424 17, 760 17, 816 6, 000	3, 878 9, 090 16, 286 15, 994 11, 855	4, 728 10, 820 14, 888 15, 686 6, 430	3, 551 10, 066 12, 966 17, 715 7, 156	5, 024 7, 629 14, 039 12, 715 4, 892	2, 331 10, 426 12, 847 14, 752 3, 158	4, 554 5, 618 13, 901 13, 657 7, 690	3, 195 7, 994 11, 601 16, 947 7, 691	2, 611 13, 420 18, 061 12, 895 5, 912	3, 072 5, 713 14, 985 16, 028 5, 527	
Failure annual rate (seas. adj.)*No. per 10,000 concerns	47. 2	48.0	51.1	54.9	48. 2	50. 1	50.0	47.8	53. 4	58.7	51.5	56.0	51.9	<u> </u>
			CO	MMOI	OITY	PRICI	ES							
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS														
Prices received, all farm products1910-14=100.	235	238	234	238	242	243	244	247	248	245	240	242	242	
Crops     do       Commercial vegetables, fresh market     do       Cotton     do       Feed grains and hay     do       Food grains     do	262 185	238 237 256 187 236	234 236 255 181 235	237 252 252 181 235	242 294 258 180 233	244 315 266 179 225	241 283 270 173 218	239 288 273 170 218	233 248 278 169 217	228 221 279 163 217	224 221 273 156 219	224 241 263 152 221	218 240 239 152 221	
Fruit. do Oil-bearing crops. do Potatoes (incl. dry edible beans) do Tobacco. do	205 264 155 461	227 266 162 457	221 260 153 458	237 265 148 459	237 264 145 459	228 263 156 457	246 260 152 457	219 261 167 460	200 252 172 469	193 244 159 484	187 231 154 483	187 235 164 473	180 237 171 466	
Livestock and products         do           Dairy products         do           Meat animals         do           Poultry and eggs         do           Wool         do	233 274 239 165 260	238 270 254 155 265	234 266 249 157 267	238 260 263 150 274	242 253 275 150 286	241 248 278 144 310	245 247 287 145 317	254 252 297 155 312	260 260 301 167 305	259 269 291 174 290	254 277 274 180 279	258 279 278 188 267	264 275 294 185 261	
Prices paid:	252	269 283 255 292	271 284 256 294	272 284 258 295	273 285 260 296	273 286 259 296	273 287 257 296	273 287 257 295	273 287 257 295	273 287 258 296	273 286 258 296	275 289 260 298	276 r 289 r 263 299	
Parity ratio—do r Revised.		82	l 80	81	82	82	82	84	84	83	81	81	81	l

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. §Corrections of March 1955 new orders figures in 1957 Business Statistics (mil.dol.): Unadjusted—total durable goods, 14,755; machinery, 4,093; seasonally adjusted—total manufacturing, 26,810; total durable goods, 13,538; machinery, 3,885. ♀Includes textiles, leather, paper, and printing and publishing industries; unfilled orders for other nondurable-goods industries are zero. For these industries (food, beverages, tobacco, apparel, petroleum, chemicals, and rubber), sales are considered equal to new orders. ♂Data are from Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. \*New series; based on number of concerns listed in Dun & Bradstreet ReferenceBook. Data back to 1934 are available upon request. ⊕Ratio of prices received to prices paid (including interest, taxes, and wage rates).

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Juless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956			,	· ·		19	957	ŕ · · · · · · · ·					1958
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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
	· <del></del>	COM	MODI	TY PI	RICES	Con	tinue	d		<del></del>				
RETAIL PRICES All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce	1			l				}						
index)1935-39=100_	213. 9	214.1	214.9	214. 7	214.9	215.3	216.6	217. 5	217. 9	217. 5	217. 2	, 217. 4	217. 7	
Consumer price index (U. S. Department of Labor): All items1947-49=100	118.0	118.2	118.7	118.9	119.3	119.6	120. 2	120.8	121.0	121. 1	121.1	121.6	1 121.6	
Apparel do do	107. 0 112. 9	106. 4 112. 8	106. 1 113. 6	106. 8 113. 2	106. 5 113. 8	106. 5 114. 6	106. 6 116. 2	106. 5 117. 4	106. 6 117. 9	107.3 117.0	107.7 116.4	107. 9 116. 0	107. 6 116. 1	
Food Q do Dairy products do Fruits and vegetables do Meats, poultry, and fish do	111.3 117.4	111, 2 116, 9	111, 1 116, 5	110.7 116.1	110. 5 118. 7	110.0 122.5	110. 2 110. 0 126. 8	110. 5 126. 9	111. 5 121. 3	113. 1 114. 8	114.2 114.5	114. 5 114. 6	114. 6 113. 9	
	98.0	99.0	101.4	100.6	102.0	103. 7	106.9	109. 5	111.9	110.3	106.3	104. 6	106.0	
$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Housing } \emptyset & & \text{do} \\ \text{Gas and electricity} & & \text{do} \\ \text{Housefurnishings} & & \text{do} \\ \text{Rent} & & \text{do} \\ \end{array}$	123. 5 112. 0 104. 1	123. 8 112. 3 104. 0	124. 5 112. 4 105. 0	124. 9 112. 4	125. 2 112. 4	125. 3 112. 3 104. 2	125. 5 112. 3	125. 5 112. 3	125. 7 113. 3	126. 3 113. 7	126. 6 113. 8	126.8 114.3	127. 0 114. 3	
Rentdo	134. 2	134. 2	134. 2	104. 9 134. 4	105. 1 134. 5	134. 7	104. 6 135. 0	104. 1 135. 2	103. 9 135. 4	104. 8 135. 7	104. 8 136. 0	104. 5 136. 3	104. 9 136. 7	
Medical caredo	134. 7 121. 8 109. 3	135.3 122.1 109.9	135. 5 122. 6 110. 0	136. 4 122. 9 110. 5	136. 9 123. 3 111. 8	137. 3 123. 4 111. 4	137. 9 124. 2 111. 8	138. 4 124. 7 112. 4	138. 6 124. 9 112. 6	139. 0 125. 1 113. 3	139. 7 126. 2 113. 4	140. 3 126. 7 114. 4	140. 8 127. 0 114. 6	
Transportation do Private do Public do	133. 1 123. 3 174. 1	133. 6 123. 8 174. 9	134. 4 124. 5 175. 8	135. 1 125. 2 175. 8	135. 5 125. 5 176. 8	135. 3 125. 4 176. 8	135. 3 125. 4 176. 8	135. 8 125. 6 180. 2	135. 9 125. 6 180. 6	135. 9 125. 5 181. 1	135. 8 125. 4 181. 6	140. 0 129. 7 182. 8	138, 9 128, 6 182, 4	
Other goods and servicesdo	123.3	123.8	124.0	124. 2	124. 2	124.3	124.6	126.6	126. 7	126. 7	126.8	126.8	126.8	
WHOLESALE PRICES♂														
(U. S. Department of Labor indexes)    commodities	116.3	116.9	117.0	116.9	117. 2	117. 1	117.4	118. 2	118.4	118.0	117.8	118.1	7 118. 5	111
Crude materials for further processingdo	96.6	97. 4	96. 7	96. 7	97. 1	96. 5	98. 8	99. 7	99.6	97.0	95. 3	95.3	r 96. 4	1
Intermediate materials, supplies, etcdo Finished goods ⊕	124. 2 116. 2	124. 8 116. 7	125. 1 117. 0	124. 9 116. 9	125. 0 117. 4	124. 7 117. 4	124. 5 117. 6	125. 2 118. 5	125. 5 118. 6	125. 4 118. 8	125. 2 119. 0	125. 3 119. 6	125. 4 119. 9	12 12
Farm products Qdododododo	88. 9 102. 6	89. 3 100. 7	88. 8 96. 1	88. 8 94. 1	90. 6 103. 0	89. 5 109. 0	90, 9 105, 4	92. 8 108. 0	93. 0 106. 3	91. 0 98. 9	91. 5 107. 7	91. 9 106. 3	92.6 108.3	12 12
Grainsdo Livestock and live poultrydo	88. 8 71. 7	89. 5 73. 9	87. 0 75. 0	87. 5 76. 6	87. 3 79. 3	85. 4 78. 7	83. 9 83. 5	82. 7 86. 5	82. 4 86. 7	81. 2 81. 5	80. 6 78. 4	80. 9 79. 3	80.5 r 82.6	8
Foods, processed Qdodododododo	103. 1 115. 4	104.3	103. 9 115. 9	103. 7 116. 7	104.3 116.8	104. 9 116. 5	106. 1 117. 0	107. 2 117. 7	106. 8 116. 7	106. 5 116. 7	105. 5 117. 3	106. 5 117. 6	107. 4 118. 3	10 11
Dairy products and ice creamdo Fruits and vegetables, canned and frozendo Meats, poultry, and fishdo	112.6 105.6 81.5	112. 5 105. 6 84. 8	112, 5 105, 9 83, 9	111.3 105.9 84.6	111. 4 104. 9 88. 2	110. 7 103. 5 91. 5	108. 1 101. 9 96. 6	108. 2 102. 3 99. 2	110.3 102.1 97.7	112. 4 102. 5 95. 7	113. 7 103. 6 91. 6	114. 5 103. 8 93. 6	114.7 104.6 95.5	11 10 10
Commodities other than farm prod. and foods_do	124.7	125. 2	125. 5	125. 4	125. 4	125. 2	125. 2	125. 7	126.0	126.0	125. 8	125.9	126.1	12
Chemicals and allied products 9do	108.3 122.5	108.7 123.5	108. 8 123. 2	108. 8 122. 9	109. 1 123. 6	109, 1 123, 6	109.3 124.0	109. 5 123. 5	109.8	110. 2 123. 5	110. 4 123. 6	110.3	7 110. 6 123. 9	11
Chemicals, industrialdo Drugs and pharmaceuticalsdo Fats and oils, inedibledo	92. 5 59. 4	92. 6 58. 7	93. 1 58. 0	93. 2 57. 9	93. 5 58. 2	93, 3 59, 2	93. 4 60. 2	93. 4 61. 0	123. 6 93. 4 63. 4	93. 5 64. 5	93. 4 64. 8	123. 6 93. 4 65. 2	93. 5 65. 4	12 9 6
Fertilizer materialsdo Prepared paintdo	105. 7 124. 1	105, 9 124, 1	105. 9 124. 1	106. 8 124. 1	107. 5 124. 1	107. 2 124. 7	106. 3 125. 5	106. 3 128. 1	106. 5 128. 1	106. 4 128. 1	107. 6 128. 1	107. 7 128. 1	107.8 r 128.4	11 12
Fuel, power, and lighting materials $Q$ do Coaldo Electricitydo	114.0 123.5	116.3 124.1	119.6 124.0	119. 2 123. 6	119. 5 123. 2	118. 5 123. 3	117. 2 123. 3	116. 4 124. 0	116. 3 124. 4	116. 1 124. 8	115. 8 125. 6	115.7 125.8	7 116. 2 126. 3	11 12
Gasdo	94.3 119.9	94. 9 119. 9	94.3 122.3	94. 9 118. 4	96.6 118.4	94. 9 116. 5	94.3	95. 5 111. 8	96. 6 111. 1	95. 5 112. 2	112. 2	96. 1 116. 0	96. 1 120. 7	12
Petroleum and productsdo Furniture, other household durables \( \text{\$Q\$do}	120. 9 121. 2	124. 9 121. 9	131.0 121.9	130. 7 121. 9	130. 4 121. 5	129. 8 121. 6	128. 4 121. 7	126. 4 122. 4	125. 5 122. 6	125. 6 122. 3	124. 6 122. 6	123. 5 122. 7	123. 5 r 123. 5	12
Appliances, householddo	105. 9 121. 2 91. 0	106. 5 122. 0 91. 1	106. 8 122. 0 91. 1	106. 8 122. 2 91. 1	105. 4 122. 4 91. 1	105. 1 122. 4 91. 1	105. 2 122. 4 91. 5	104. 9 122. 8 92. 5	104. 7 122. 9 93. 3	104. 6 122. 5 93. 4	105. 4 122. 6 93. 4	105. 1 122. 8	122.8	12
Radio receivers and phonographsdodo	69.7	69. 9	69.9	69. 5	69. 5	69. 5	69.7	70.8	71.4	71.4	71. 4	93. 4 71. 4	7 93. 3 71. 4	
Hides, skins, and leather products Qdo Footweardo Hides and skinsdo	99. 2 120. 8 53. 8	98. 4 120. 8 52. 1	98. 0 120. 8 50. 1	98. 4 120. 9 51. 0	98. 8 121. 5 51. 8	99. 0 121. 1 55. 8	99. 9 121. 2 59. 4	100. 7 121. 2 62. 1	100. 5 121. 3 61. 5	100. 3 121. 6 58. 2	100. 4 122. 4 56. 8	100.3 122.6 53.8	7 99.5 7 122.0 50.3	15
Leather do  Lumber and wood products do	90.9	88. 2 121. 3	87. 8 120. 7	88. 6 120. 1	88. 6 120. 2	88. 8 119. 7	91.1	92. 2	91. 6 118. 6	91. 6 117. 8		91. 2 116. 9	90.8	{
Lumberdo	122. 5	122.6	121.9	121. 2	121. 2	120.6	120. 4	120.0	119. 4	118.3	117. 5	117.1	r 116. 4	11
Machinery and motive products Qdo	143. 6 131. 2 155. 9	143. 9 131. 8 156. 2	144. 5 132. 0 156. 3	144. 8 132. 2 156. 7	145. 0 132. 1 157. 5	145. 1 132. 3 157. 6	145. 2 132. 3 157. 6	145. 8 132. 3 157. 9	146. 2 132. 5	146. 9 133. 4 162. 7	147. 7 136. 2 164. 9	149. 2	7 149. 4 137. 9 7 165. 3	14
Construction machinery and equipdo Electrical machinery and equipmentdo Motor vehiclesdo	145. 4 134. 3	146. 0 134. 3	147. 1 134. 6	147. 5 134. 6	147. 8 134. 7	148. 2 134. 7	148. 2 134. 7	149. 5 134. 7	161. 4 149. 6 134. 7	150. 8 134. 8	150. 7 135. 5	165. 2 150. 9 138. 7	150.8 7 139.1	10 11 13
Metals and metal products $Q = 0$ Heating equipment $Q = 0$	152. 3 122. 1	152. 2 122. 3	151. 4 122. 8	151. 0 121. 6	150. 1 121. 6	150. 0 121. 4	150. 6 121. 9	152. 4 122. 8	153. 2 122. 3	152. 2 122. 3	150.8	150. 4 122. 1	7 150. 4 121. 5	1.
Iron and steeldo Nonferrous metalsdo	163. 3 149. 6	164. 3 148. 7	163. 9 145. 4	163. 8 143. 2	161. 9 142. 5	162. 9 139. 9	165. 4 138. 1	170. 3 134. 1	171. 2 134. 6			166. 5 130. 8	166. 5 130. 6	15 16 15
Nonmetallic minerals, structural ?do Clay productsdo	131. 3 150. 5	132. 0 150. 6	132. 7 150. 7	133. 2 150. 8	134. 6 155. 0	135. 0 155. 0	135. 1 155. 1	135. 2 155. 1	135. 3 155. 0	135. 2 155. 0		135. 4 155. 1	135. 7 155. 1	13
Concrete products do Gypsum product do Gypsum prod	125. 3 127. 1	125. 6 127. 1	125. 6 127. 1	125. 7 127. 1	126. 6 127. 1	126. 7 127. 1	126. 7 127. 1	126. 4 127. 1	126. 4 127. 1	126. 3 127. 1	126, 5 127, 1	126. 7 127. 1	127. 2 127. 1	111
Pulp, paper, and allied productsdo Paperdo	128. 0 139. 2	128. 6 139. 2	128. 5 139. 2	128.7 140.1	128. 6 140. 7	128. 9 142. 4	128.9 142.4	129. 5 142. 8	129. 9 143. 2	130. 1 143. 2	130. 9	130. 9 143. 3	131. 0 143. 2	13 14
Rubber and productsdo Tires and tubesdo	147. 9 153. 4	145. 0 148. 8	143. 9 149. 0	144.3 149.0	144. 5 149. 0	144. 7 149. 0	145. 1 149. 0	144. 9 149. 0	146. 9 153. 5	146. 5 153. 5	146, 2 153, 5	144. 7 153. 5	145. 7 153. 5	14
Textile products and apparel Qdo	95. 6	95. 8 99. 7	95. 7 99. 6	95. 4 99. 6	95. 3 99. 6	95. 4 99. 5	95. 5 99. 5	95. 4 99. 5	95. 4 99. 6	95. 4 99. 7	95, 1 99, 6	95. 0 99. 6	94. 9 99. 6	9
Apparel do Cotton products do Silk products do do	99. 7 92. 7 122. 8	99. 7 92. 3 122. 8	99. 6 91. 9 123. 2	99. 6 91. 1 123. 0	99. 6 90. 8 124. 8	99. 5 90. 7 124. 7	99. 5 90. 6 122. 4	99. 5 90. 5 121. 5	99. 6 90. 2 122. 0		99. 6 89. 9 120. 0	89. 6 89. 8 119. 6	99.6 90.2 119.5	1
Silk products	80. 5 107. 7	82, 1 109, 1	82. 0 109. 5	81. 7 109. 0	81. 5 109. 9	81. 8 110. 9	81. 9 111. 5	81. 9	82. 1 111. 2	82.3	82. 3 108. 3	82. 3 107. 4	82. 1 105. 8	10
Tobacco mfs. and bottled beverages Qdo Beverages, alcoholicdo		124. 0 119. 0	124. 1 119. 0	124. 1 119. 0	124. 5 119. 6	124. 5 119. 6	124. 7 119. 6	127. 7 119. 6	127. 7 119. 6	127.7	127. 7 119. 6	127. 8 119. 8	128.0 120.3	12
Cigarettesdo	124.0	124. 0 93. 2	124. 0 92. 4	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	134. 8	134.8		134. 8	134.8	134. 8 87. 2	13
Miscellaneous do Toys, sporting goods do					91. 4 117. 5	89. 4 117. 5	87.3 117.5					86. 8 117. 9		11

r Revised. Index based on 1935-39=100 is 203.3.
Q Includes data not shown separately. The rectual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities. Ground the Goods to users, including raw foods and fuels.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of	1956				· · · · · ·	· · ·	19	957		1	1	1		1958
BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
		COM	MODI	гү рі	RICES	—Con	tinue	d						
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR														
As measured by—  Wholesale prices	86. 0 84. 7	85. 5 84. 6	85. 5 84. 2	85. 5 84. 1	85. 3 83. 8	85. 4 83. 6	85. 2 83. 2	84. 6 82. 8	84. 5 82. 6	84. 7 82. 6	84. 9 82. 6	84. 7 82. 2	r 84. 4 1 82. 2	184.2
	C	ONST:	RUCT	ION A	ND R	EAL	ESTA	TE	·	<u>'</u>				
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY		l								1	]			
New construction (unadjusted), totalmil. of dol	3, 544	3, 198	3,007	3, 295	3, 657	4, 025	4, 308	4, 361	4, 561	4, 569	4, 495	4, 112	3, 667	3, 285
Private, total ?do	2, 654	2, 324	2, 226	2, 405	2, 603	2, 808	2, 971	3, 046	3, 124	3, 100	3, 059	2, 942	2, 705	2, 361
Residential (nonfarm)	1, 362 1, 045 277	1, 137 885 214	1, 043 790 217	1, 162 870 258	1, 301 940 327	1, 396 985 374	1, 489 1, 070 379	1, 547 1, 115 392	1, 571 1, 140 387	1, 561 1, 140 374	1, 535 1, 130 357	1, 484 1, 090 343	1, 345 1, 005 290	1, 116 860 207
Nonresidential buildings, except farm and public utility, total ?mil. of dol	772	722	704	709	713	747	786	778	805	802	806	802	764	704
Industrial do	274 305 97	269 269	270 257	269 264	271 263	270 287	270 309	262 311	266 319	260 322	256 332	251 332	248 305	240 267
Farm constructiondo Public utilitydo	413	97 357	102 365	112 409	126 448	146 501	159 518	169 535	173 556	159 560	133 570	114 528	100 483	101 428
Public, totaldo	1	874	781	890	1, 054	1, 217	1, 337	1, 315	1, 437	1, 469	1, 436	1, 170	962	924
Nonresidential buildings         .do           Military facilities         .do           Highway         .do           Other types         .do	324 98 239 229	339 93 225 217	302 80 195 204	345 84 230 231	375 89 330 260	383 103 445 286	406 110 520 301	389 117 505 304	414 138 550 335	416 134 580 339	406 132 575 323	364 107 410 289	342 88 275 257	341 80 250 253
New construction (seasonally adjusted), totaldo	3, 904	3, 922	3, 861	3, 912	3, 906	3, 905	3, 900	3, 833	3, 942	3, 977	4, 064	4, 043	4, 051	4, 039
Private, total 9do	2, 799	2, 736	2, 740	2, 752	2, 754	2, 751	2, 742	2, 739	2, 787	2, 790	2, 833	2, 843	2, 854	2, 779
Residential (nonfarm)do Nonresidential buildings, except farm and public utility, total \( \rightarrow \)mil. of dol	1, 460 764	1, 411 749	1, 391 748	1, 383 763	1, 361 771	1, 321 783	1, 324 779	1, 349 751	1, 377 767	1, 388 757	1, 414 761	1, 434 758	1, 444 755	1, 382 727
Industrial¶ do Commercial¶ do Gomercial¶ do	269 305 129 435	264 292 129 435	270 283 131 456	274 292 132 459	277 295 133 472	783 278 304 133 497	273 303 133 489	265 293 133 492	266 297 133 493	257 298 133 495	251 308 133 510	246 306 134 503	243 303 133 508	235 285 135 522
Public, total 9do	1, 105	1, 186	1, 121	1, 160	1, 152	1, 154	1, 158	1,094	1, 155	1, 187	1, 231	1, 200	1, 197	1, 260
Nonresidential buildings do Military facilities¶ do Highway do	365 111 369	375 115 441	347 105 406	366 104 434	381 98 407	372 105 401	380 99 406	356 104 366	372 117 374	379 111 392	388 111 429	377 103 427	385 100 423	379 99 490
CONTRACT AWARDS		i												
Construction contracts in 48 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.); Total valuationmil. of dol	2,057	2, 300	2, 161	3,078	2, 776	3,400	r 3, 223	2,901	2,818	r 2, 550	2, 614	2, 371	1, 982	
Public ownershipdo Private ownershipdo	878 1, 180	892 1, 407	838 1, 323	1,018 2,060	880 1,896	1, 279 2, 120	1, 323	1,002	802 2, 016	816 1,734	787 1, 827	867 1, 504	734 1, 249	
Nonresidential buildings: Floor areathous. of sq. ft	55, 735	63, 288	60, 836	76, 773	63, 689	80, 194	80, 844	71, 642	68, 569	, 64, 011	66, 362	61, 260	51,043	
Valuation mil. of dol. Residential buildings:	756 62, 537	914 73, 260	820	1,092 99,442	838 113, 369	1, 120 120, 206	1, 186	961	1, 008 116, 905	7 866 105, 189	910	878	699	
Floor area thous, of sq. ft Valuation mil. of dol Public works:	699	817	82, 109 875	1, 107	1, 232	1, 297	, 1, 135	1, 287	1, 284	1, 151	1, 165	86, 424 930	67, 225 759	
Valuationdodv.	489	400	278	535	453	653	716	467	394	416	327	444	381	
Valuationdodo	113	169	188	343	253	329	186	186	132	116	211	118	144	
Contract awards (ENR)§mil. of dol Highway concrete pavement contract awards:3	1, 590	1, 664	1, 436	1, 468	1, 460	1,857	1, 561	1, 589	1,805	1, 247	1,700	1, 232	967	1, 259
Total thous of sq. yd Airports do	<sup>2</sup> 6, 501 405	7, 163 1, 499	7, 229 1, 489	9, 582 3, 023	7, 816 1, 172	9,772 2,284	11,086 1,917	8, 896 845	5, 292 336	4, 844 282	6, 668 749	3, 950 65		
Roadsdostreets and alleysdo	<sup>2</sup> 3, 955 <sup>2</sup> 2, 141	3, 990 1, 674	4, 425 1, 316	4, 660 1, 899	3, 702 2, 941	4, 209 3, 279	6, 151 3, 017	4, 581 3, 471	2, 497 2, 459	1, 791 2, 771	3, 143 2, 775	2, 355 1, 530		
NEW DWELLING UNITS (U. S. Department of Labor) New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started:									<u> </u>					:
Unadjusted: Total, privately and publicly ownedthousands	63. 6	63. 0	65. 8	87. 0	93. 7	103. 0	99. 9	99. 9	100.0	91.9	r 96. 7	78.0	62. 0	69.0
Privately owned, totaldo In metropolitan areasdo	62. 9 44. 6	60. 1 42. 5	63. 1 45. 1	79. 3 55. 8	91. 4 62. 3	96. 9 66. 7	94. 5 64. 7	93. 9 62. 1	96. 8 64. 9	90. 2 60. 9	7 88. 4 7 58. 5	75. 7 51. 5	60.8 41.8	64. 2 44. 1
Publicly owneddoSeasonally adjusted at annual rate: Privately owned, total tdoResidential construction authorized, all permit-issuing		2. 9 962. 0	2. 7 935. 0	7. 7 933. 0	962. 0	6. 1 994. 0	5. 4 995. 0	6. 0 1, 015. 0	3. 2 1, 056. 0	1.7	7 8. 3 7 1, 020. 0	2. 3 1, 010. 0	970.0	4. 8 1, 030. 0
places: New dwelling units, totalthousands	3 48. 1	51.6	55.7	72.8	81. 5	85.7	79.6	75.9	80.3	7 72.1	79. 2	58.2		
Privately financed, total	6.7	50.8 41.0 1.9 7.9	54. 4 43. 8 2. 5 8. 1	72. 7 60. 5 2. 8 9. 3	80. 4 67. 0 3. 1 10. 3	84.0 68.3 2.8 12.9	74. 7 61. 5 2. 8 10. 4	73.6 61.0 2.8 9.9	78. 0 63. 0 2. 6 12. 4	70.8 58.3 2.7 79.9	74.8 60.5 3.0 11.2	55. 0 44. 9 2. 3 7. 7		
Publicly financed, totaldo	.6	.8	1.3	.1 i	1.1	1.7	4.9	1 2.3	1 2.3	l r 1. 3	1 4.4	1 3.2		l

<sup>7</sup> Revised. Preliminary.
1 Indexes based on 1935-39=100 are as follows: Measured by—wholesale prices, 44.1 (January); consumer prices, 49.2 (December).
2 Data include some contracts awarded in prior months but not reported.
3 Revisions for November 1956 [for new dwelling units (thous.): Total, 62.1; privately financed—total, 61.4;
1-family structures, 52.6.
9 Includes data not shown separately.
1 Data prior to December 1956 are available upon request.
1 Revised series, reflecting nationwide coverage and new techniques for compiling data on residential buildings.
3 Data for January, May, August, and October 1957 and January 1958 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
3 Revisions for 1954 appear in the October 1957 issue of the Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956			1			19	57						1958
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ar <b>y</b>	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu ary
CO	NSTI	RUCT	ION A	ND R	EAL :	ESTA	ГЕ—С	ontin	ued					
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES														
Department of Commerce composite1947-49=100 Aberthaw (industrial building)1914=100 American Appraisal Co., The:	134	134	135	135	135	136	137 455	138	138	138	138	138	138 452	
Average, 30 cities       1913=100         Atlanta       0.0         New York       do         San Francisco       0.0         St. Louis       0.0         ssociated General Contractors (all types)       0.0         L. Boeckh and Associates;       0.0	647 699 687 594 638 470	649 702 701 594 640 472	653 705 703 610 643 472	654 710 704 610 644 472	655 712 704 610 644 473	659 712 704 610 644 479	664 712 705 609 656 485	668 712 705 610 660 488	668 712 705 624 660 488	670 713 705 625 660 490	672 728 711 625 661 490	672 730 712 624 665 491	672 729 711 622 664 490	6 7 7 6 6
Average, 20 cities:  Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: Brick and concreteU. S. avg. 1926-29=100. Brick and steeldo Brick and wooddodo Commercial and factory buildings:	281. 9 277. 7 277. 4	282. 7 278. 3 277. 9	283. 1 278. 5 278. 3	283. 5 278. 8 278. 4	284. 3 279. 1 278. 9	286. 3 280. 7 280. 3	288. 3 282. 7 281. 7	290. 5 284. 7 283. 1	290. 6 284. 8 283. 2	291. 0 285. 0 283. 2	290. 6 284. 5 282. 3	290. 7 284. 3 282. 1	291. 1 284. 4 282. 3	
Brick and concrete	290, 2 289, 6 276, 5 275, 5 276, 4	291. 3 290. 3 277. 4 275. 4 276. 8	291. 8 291. 3 278. 1 275. 3 278. 4	292, 4 291, 6 278, 2 275, 4 278, 7	293, 5 292, 3 278, 7 275, 9 279, 1	295. 9 294. 4 280. 2 277. 4 280. 4	297. 8 296. 4 281. 6 278. 7 282. 6	300. 1 300. 2 283. 3 280. 0 287. 9	300. 1 300. 2 283. 3 280. 2 287. 9	300. 7 300. 8 283. 5 279. 8 288. 5	300. 3 300. 3 282. 3 278. 6 288. 2	300. 5 300. 5 282. 2 278. 4 288. 3	301. 0 300. 8 282. 3 278. 5 288. 4	
Brick do  Brick do  Frame do  3ngineering News-Record:  Building  Construction do	277. 8 270. 6 148. 5	278.3 270.7 148.6	278. 6 270. 8 148. 3	278. 7 270. 9 148. 3	279.3 271.3	280. 8 272. 6 149. 1	282, 2 273, 9 149, 8	283. 5 275. 1 152. 9	283. 6 275. 2 152. 6	283. 6 275. 0 152. 8	282. 6 274. 0 152. 8	282. 5 273. 7 152. 7	282. 6 273. 8 152. 8	152
Construction do 3u. of Public Roads—Highway construction: Composite, standard mile 1946=100.	156. 3 140. 7	156. 7	156. 4	156. 6 142. 6	158.0	159. 2	159.9	163. 1	162. 9	162. 7 142. 8	162.8	162. 9	164. 1	164
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS Output of selected construction materials, index: Iron and steel products	145, 1	142.6	135. 2	150.8	151. 5	156. 5	163.0	140.9	151.8	140, 0	r 147.8	126.0		
Lumber and wood productsdo  REAL ESTATE	103. 1	113.8	106. 1	113.8	124.8	131. 2	124. 6	113. 8	129. 7	120.5	130. 3	108. 1		
Iome mortgages insured or guaranteed by— Fed. Hous. Adm.: Face amountthous. of dol Vet. Adm.: Face amountdo lederal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutionsmil. of dol wew mortgage loans of all savings and loan associa-	174, 236 471, 652 1, 228	r 193, 575 555, 076 1, 038	430, 560 976	7 161, 491 379, 822 961	r157, 422 349, 651 971	154, 288 286, 291 993	163, 633 276, 147 1, 079	7 191, 489 268, 492 1, 040	184, 794 251, 483 1, 072	7 173, 581 1 294, 506 1, 119	232, 048 279, 693 1, 131	7 231, 192 213, 029 1, 143	248, 540 176, 088 1, 265	
tions, estimated total mil. of dol	710 250 320 140	714 245 326 143	709 243 318 149	298 366 179	899 317 391 191	968 360 412 197	925 319 415 190	969 318 462 190	1, 001 331 470 200	891 292 423 176	980 341 443 196	768 250 358 160	734 248 324 162	
estimated total mil. of dol.  Nonfarm foreclosures number.  Fire losses thous, of dol.	1, 951 2, 569 96, 485	1, 942 2, 771 115, 272	1, 749 2, 473 95, 569	1, 937 2, 921 104, 565	2, 044 2, 983 85, 994	2, 144 2, 894 79, 045	2, 028 2, 745 69, 710	2, 211 2, 839 77, 814	2, 208 2, 852 78, 364	2, 026 2, 979 72, 264	2, 226 77, 753	1, 877 75, 321	91, 519	
			DO	MEST	IC TE	RADE								
ADVERTISING														
Printers' Ink advertising index, seas. adjusted:         Combined index	201 203 161 185 153 33 386	207 207 164 203 167 35 373 169. 6	206 213 153 210 153 39 361 190. 7	203 203 156 203 156 36 373 215, 2	207 207 162 202 164 37 373 230. 7	210 207 165 208 164 34 382 233. 1	209 217 160 205 170 35 384 205. 2	214 218 164 202 180 40 406	215 206 166 214 170 40 405	216 217 162 221 156 41 398 213. 5	209 210 158 200 150 39 422 238. 1	208 167 197 172 41 412		
Celevision advertising:         thous. of dol.           Cost of facilities, total.         thous. of dol.           Automotive, including accessories.         do.           Drugs and toiletries.         do.           Foods, soft drinks, confectionery.         do.           Soaps, cleansers, etc.         do.           Smoking materials.         do.	44, 762 4, 775 12, 424 9, 035 5, 266 3, 796	43, 502 4, 567 12, 624 9, 648 5, 470 3, 592	39, 385 3, 732 11, 182 8, 891 5, 139 3, 321	43, 653 4, 470 11, 984 9, 295 5, 583 3, 789	41, 222 3, 929 11, 125 8, 761 5, 825 3, 810	43, 378 4, 242 11, 810 9, 270 6, 309 3, 901	39, 517 3, 864 11, 585 7, 482 5, 614 3, 771	38, 760 3, 711 11, 749 7, 541 5, 720 3, 899	38, 849 3, 774 11, 683 7, 541 5, 523 4, 366	40, 926 4, 667 11, 779 7, 862 5, 939 4, 065	7 49, 268 4, 904 7 15, 184 9, 331 5, 850 7 5, 034	7 47, 999 7 5, 873 7 13, 380 7 9, 064 5, 635 4, 805	49, 742 5, 285 14, 536 9, 524 5, 771 4, 732	
All other       .do         Magazine advertising:       .do         Cost, total       .do         Apparel and accessories       .do         Automotive, incl. accessories       .do         Building materials       .do         Drugs and toiletries       .do         Foods, soft drinks, confectionery       .do	9, 466 55, 814 4, 222 4, 196 1, 124 5, 064 6, 711	38, 354 1, 997 3, 747 1, 198 3, 521 5, 978	7, 121 54, 612 3, 445 4, 509 2, 350 5, 536 7, 879	8, 532 67, 898 4, 904 5, 607 3, 557 6, 002 8, 883	7,772 81,439 6,206 7,053 5,145 7,028 9,058	7, 845 73, 441 5, 544 6, 840 4, 453 6, 332 7, 681	7, 201 61, 899 3, 235 5, 967 2, 858 6, 629 7, 488	42, 969 884 3, 888 1, 417 5, 836 6, 594	5, 962 45, 501 4, 403 3, 457 1, 748 5, 560 5, 410	6, 615 68, 708 7, 716 3, 143 3, 801 7, 064 7, 354	74, 298 6, 096 3, 584 3, 230 8, 401 8, 282	77, 104 4, 924 9, 227 2, 397 7, 968 7, 994	9, 894 55, 270 3, 770 8, 440 1, 280 5, 350 6, 633	
Beer, wine, liquors	5, 283 3, 166 2, 106 4, 278 876 1, 704 17, 083	1, 478 1, 142 1, 164 3, 729 522 1, 084 12, 795	2, 305 2, 840 1, 556 4, 480 978 1, 578 17, 156	3, 117 3, 976 2, 590 5, 795 1, 441 2, 017 20, 008	3, 696 5, 246 4, 126 6, 147 1, 526 1, 923 24, 283	3, 054 4, 931 3, 998 6, 258 1, 298 1, 561 21, 490	3, 080 3, 972 2, 138 5, 855 1, 244 1, 722 17, 711	2, 623 1, 651 1, 087 4, 118 664 1, 425 12, 782	2, 318 1, 146 1, 412 4, 319 484 1, 551 13, 692	3, 320 2, 634 3, 070 5, 921 781 1, 851 22, 054	4, 057 4, 000 4, 456 5, 708 1, 084 2, 035 23, 364	4, 555 4, 061 3, 583 6, 273 719 2, 051 23, 353	5, 839 2, 382 1, 591	

Revised. For Aug. 26-Sept. 30 (earlier figures cover month ending the 25th day; later figures on calendar-month basis). §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 beginning July 1955 to adjust for changing seasonal pattern. Revisions for July 1955-July 1956, respectively: 316; 320; 324; 321; 329; 329; 340; 352; 355; 364; 372; 376; 397.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956						19	957						1958
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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
	<u>'</u>	DON	1ESTI	C TR	ADE-	-Conti	nued				<u>'                                    </u>			
ADVERTISING—Continued										İ				
Newspaper advertising: Linage, total (52 cities) thous. of lines. Classified do	243, 080 50, 337	210, 509 55, 141	207, 064 53, 264	249, 527 62, 923	245, 384 59, 081	265, 599 64, 494	240, 631 61, 194	204, 045 56, 490	216, 437 58, 103	241, 294 58, 999	259, 037 57, 457	249, 980 52, 316	239, 625 46, 007	
Display, total.       do         Automotive.       do         Financial       do         General.       do         Retail       do	192, 743 8, 824 4, 198 27, 690 152, 031	155, 368 12, 555 5, 929 26, 355 110, 530	153, 800 14, 365 3, 215 30, 009 106, 212	186, 603 14, 615 3, 824 36, 150 132, 015	186, 303 16, 663 4, 241 34, 802 130, 597	201, 105 18, 264 3, 564 37, 609 141, 668	179, 436 16, 615 4, 078 33, 432 125, 311	147, 555 14, 214 4, 509 24, 217 104, 614	158, 334 14, 522 2, 754 24, 611 116, 448	182, 295 13, 339 3, 442 33, 294 132, 220	201, 580 16, 188 4, 233 38, 492 142, 667	197, 664 19, 476 3, 723 32, 294 142, 171	193, 618 10, 584 4, 004 26, 448 152, 582	
PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES														
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: Goods and services, totalbil. of dol	272.3			276. 7			278. 9		<u>-</u>	283.6			282.4	
Durable goods, total 9 do Automobiles and parts do Furniture and household equipment do	34. 8 15. 3 14. 9			35. 9 16. 3 14. 9			35. 0 15. 5 14. 9			35.0 15.3 14.9			34. 4 15. 3 14. 4	
Nondurable goods, total ? do do	135. 3 22. 2 82. 1 8. 3		<u>-</u>	137. 3 21. 9 83. 7 8. 5			139. 1 22. 0 85. 0 8. 7	<u>-</u>		142. 5 23. 1 86. 6 8. 7			140. 8 22. 3 86. 0 8. 6	
Services, total Q	102. 2 15. 8 33. 5 7. 8			103. 4 16. 0 33. 9 7. 8			104. 9 16. 2 34. 3 7. 9			106. 1 16. 4 34. 7 7. 9			107. 2 16. 7 35. 2 7. 9	
RETAIL TRADE														
All retail stores: Estimated sales (unadjusted), totalmil. of dol	19, 380	14, 740	14, 058	15, 788	16, 442	17, 205	17, 114	16, 864	17, 490	16, 373	16, 949	'	r 19, 853	1 15, 51
Durable-goods stores 9	6, 172 3, 122 2, 901 221	4, 972 2, 996 2, 858 139	4, 914 2, 948 2, 809 139	5, 546 3, 317 3, 154 163	5, 765 3, 391 3, 208 183	6, 190 3, 550 3, 353 197	6, 288 3, 609 3, 399 210	6, 058 3, 418 3, 175 242	5, 995 3, 352 3, 126 226	5, 615 3, 078 2, 894 184	5, 605 2, 945 2, 753 192	5, 514 2, 977 2, 790 188	5, 999 7 3, 009 2, 780 229	1 2, 78
Furniture and appliance groupdo Furniture, homefurnishings storesdo Household-appliance, radio storesdo	1, 194 714 480	776 478 297	754 477 277	806 517 289	809 509 300	873 550 323	916 550 366	863 523 340	912 577 334	853 533 319	919 576 342	962 614 348	7 1, 144 696 447	1 80
Lumber, building, hardware group do Lumber, building-materials dealers do Hardware stores do	861 547 314	659 476 183	629 455 174	758 551 208	856 634 221	993 740 253	979 731 248	1, 008 770 238	1, 032 798 234	977 752 225	1, 035 795 240	903 674 229	858 575 283	
Nondurable-goods stores 9	13, 208 1, 694 421 654 387 232	9, 769 785 181 310 161 133	9, 144 694 147 283 146 118	10, 243 832 154 347 181 150	10, 678 1, 131 200 463 248 220	11, 015 998 192 422 207 177	10, 826 994 218 381 210 185	10, 806 855 175 338 187 156	11, 495 967 177 390 222 178	10, 757 1, 010 183 398 239 189	11, 345 1, 083 216 434 258 175	7 11, 619 7 1, 140 235 448 7 281 175	13, 854 7 1, 790 409 701 445 234	1 86
Drug and proprietary stores	632 1, 201 4, 052 3, 572 1, 182	488 1, 096 3, 690 3, 281 1, 137	467 1, 055 3, 480 3, 086 1, 067	500 1, 140 3, 915 3, 499 1, 181	502 1, 153 3, 770 3, 345 1, 216	520 1, 253 4, 043 3, 613 1, 293	511 1, 289 3, 977 3, 531 1, 321	513 1, 384 4, 029 3, 573 1, 383	528 1, 420 4, 353 3, 876 1, 374	515 1, 291 3, 937 3, 482 1, 262	559 1, 263 4, 102 3, 647 1, 287	532 1, 205 4, 233 3, 769 1, 262	7 690 7 1, 247 7 4, 258 7 3, 742 7 1, 286	1 51 1 1, 17 1 4, 19 1 3, 71 1 1, 23
General-merchandise group	3, 033 1, 626 189 616 601 539	1, 328 720 97 198 314 301	1, 276 672 94 213 296 288	1, 493 811 100 240 342 325	1, 705 (2) 110 289 (2) 309	1, 723 (2) 121 273 (2) 335	1, 680 (2) 105 276 (2) 330	1, 540 (2) 104 264 (2) 346	1,774 (2) 125 294 (2) 370	1, 696 (2) 117 272 (2) 335	1, 838 (2) 138 288 (2) 350	2, 008 (2) 159 310 (2) 379	7 3, 095 (2) 209 606 (2) 545	1,35
Estimated sales (seasonally adjusted), totaldo	16, 340	16, 295	16, 356	16, 298	16, 437	16, 644	16, 783	17, 034	17, 030	16, 919	16, 714	<sup>7</sup> 16, 562	, 16, 855	1 16, 97
Durable-goods stores Q	5, 814 3, 285 3, 104 181	5, 706 3, 324 3, 151 173	5, 747 3, 264 3, 081 183	5, 685 3, 165 2, 976 189	5, 631 3, 194 3, 012 182	5, 776 3, 265 3, 075 190	5, 806 3, 246 3, 051 196	5, 839 3, 304 3, 085 218	5, 740 3, 245 3, 037 208	5, 722 3, 190 2, 995 194	5, 612 3, 180 3, 002 178	5, 606 3, 159 2, 975 184	7 5, 588 3, 087 2, 899 188	1 5, 62
Furniture and appliance groupdo Furniture, homefurnishings storesdo Household-appliance, radio storesdo	932 575 356	856 541 314	899 578 321	905 578 327	880 545 336	862 520 342	919 551 367	877 536 341	897 564 334	902 574 327	838 520 318	870 546 324	895 561 334	
Lumber, building, hardware groupdo Lumber, building-matertals dealersdo Hardware storesdo	869 630 240	848 608 240	866 622 245	876 630 246	849 624 224	905 674 231	901 656 244	914 689 225	915 687 229	918 691 227	905 691 215	874 664 211	877 611 216	
Nondurable-goods stores \( \text{\text{\$Q\$}} \) 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	.   209	10, 588 980 217 376 212 174	10, 608 992 210 383 222 178	10, 614 956 192 384 212 168	10, 806 1, 020 200 405 235 181	10, 867 990 198 403 224 165	10, 977 995 204 398 225 168	11, 195 1, 038 218 412 231 176	11, 290 1, 092 220 443 241 188	11, 197 1, 050 215 430 232 173	11, 102 1, 029 216 415 228 170	r 10, 956 r 1, 007 192 407 r 237 170	, 11, 266 1, 087 214 432 260 180	111, 35
Drug and proprietary stores	1, 194 3, 826 3, 396	484 1, 182 3, 825 3, 392 1, 213	492 1, 219 3, 821 3, 385 1, 220	511 1, 216 3, 817 3, 397 1, 246	519 1, 218 3, 925 3, 490 1, 259	526 1, 242 3, 931 3, 512 1, 269	518 1, 245 3, 986 3, 542 1, 264	524 1, 257 4, 027 3, 566 1, 281	534 1, 278 4, 057 3, 598 1, 272	543 1, 235 4, 112 3, 643 1, 255	571 1, 215 4, 109 3, 651 1, 250	551 1, 233 4, 028 3, 586 1, 254	4, 135 3, 671	
General-merchandise group	122 289 372 338	1, 722 936 118 281 387 331	1, 718 922 114 289 393 340	1, 741 954 114 286 387 344	1,717 (2) 119 290 (2) 343	1, 759 (2) 130 295 (2) 353	1, 771 (2) 121 292 (2) 356	1, 861 (2) 132 305 (2) 362	1, 861 (2) 130 302 (2) 354	1, 803 (2) 121 302 (2) (2) 364	1, 706 (2) 124 293 (2) 352	1, 704 (2) 119 285 (2) 342	(2) 130 300 (2)	

 $<sup>\</sup>begin{tabular}{ll} $r$ Revised, & $^1$ Advance estimate. \\ $\varphi$ Includes data not shown separately. \\ \end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{ll} $2$ Comparable data not available; series temporarily discontinued. \\ \end{tabular}$ 

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956	-					19	57					-	1958
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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
		DON	1EST	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, 400 9, 940 12, 460	22, 890 10, 380 12, 510	23, 650 10, 800 12, 840	24, 340 11, 040 13, 300	24, 510 11, 220 13, 290	24, 440 11, 170 13, 270	23, 840 10, 970 12, 870	23, 660 10, 880 12, 780	24, 040 10, 970 13, 070	24, 270 10, 690 13, 580	24, 500 10, 380 14, 120	r 25, 280 r 11, 060 14, 220	23, 440 10, 900 12, 540	
Seasonally adjusted, total	23, 860 10, 700 4, 020 2, 020 2, 220	24, 010 10, 770 4, 110 2, 020 2, 220	23, 910 10, 850 4, 380 1, 980 2, 130	23, 700 10, 670 4, 350 1, 930 2, 080	23, 670 10, 590 4, 290 1, 920 2, 090	23, 950 10, 740 4, 420 1, 950 2, 100	24, 090 10, 800 4, 460 1, 970 2, 100	24, 140 10, 850 4, 440 1, 960 2, 130	24, 250 11, 040 4, 620 1, 990 2, 090	24, 360 11, 120 4, 690 1, 950 2, 100	24, 220 10, 950 4, 460 1, 950 2, 100	7 24, 330 7 11, 210 7 4, 590 7 1, 990 7 2, 170	24, 480 11, 420 4, 770 1, 980 2, 210	
Nondurable-goods stores \( \text{\chi} \)	13, 160 2, 850 2, 700 4, 180	13, 240 2, 840 2, 760 4, 150	13, 060 2, 750 2, 740 4, 030	13, 030 2, 680 2, 700 4, 060	13, 080 2, 720 2, 730 4, 030	13, 210 2, 730 2, 790 4, 060	13, 290 2, 710 2, 810 4, 140	13, 290 2, 730 2, 830 4, 140	13, 210 2, 650 2, 880 4, 100	13, 240 2, 690 2, 860 4, 090	13, 270 2, 700 2, 840 4, 180	7 13, 120 2, 640 7 2, 830 7 4, 150	13, 060 2, 710 2, 780 4, 180	
Firms with 11 or more stores: Estimated sales (unadjusted), total 9do	4, 641	2, 917	2, 797	3, 276	3, 412	3, 551	3, 456	3, 267	3, 660	3. 337	3, 597	3, 798	4,713	
Apparel group 9 do Men's and boys' wear stores do Women's apparel, accessory stores do Shoe stores do	382 38 166 99	155 13 63 47	144 11 61 43	194 15 83 57	281 21 114 92	222 19 97 67	227 20 92 74	182 16 80 57	207 15 94 63	222 16 90 71	232 21 96 64	244 24 103 66	386 40 167 101	
Drug and proprietary stores	121 73 49	74 65 33	73 63 33	80 70 36	80 69 38	83 73 38	84 76 35	83 78 32	85 80 37	82 75 36	87 74 41	87 71 42	133 74 44	
General-merchandise group ♀do Department stores⊕do Dry-goods, other general-merchandise stores⊕ mil. of dol	1, 910 1, 075	805 491 71	765 449 64	922 563 79	1, 064 640 95	1, 081 668 93	1, 060 654	953 568 90	1, 109 654 116	1, 054 640 100	1, 136 679 110	1, 239 729 120	1, 903 1, 054 184	
Variety stores	470 1, 472 52 88	150 1, 364 45 50	161 1, 295 45 48	183 1, 493 50 57	223 1, 367 58 66	204 1, 512 68 74	206 1, 427 67 78	196 1, 398 69 80	1, 590 73 73	1, 356 69 62	215 1, 478 70 68	238 1, 579 58 67	467 1, 518 50 93	
Estimated sales (seas. adj.), total Qdo  Apparel group Qdo	3, 425	3, 371 215	3, 360 215	3, 416 215	3, 427 228	3, 493 218	3, 509 222	3, 582	3, 631 244	3, 559 229	3, 458 219	3, 454 220	3, 610 239	
Men's and boys' wear stores	228 19 97 67 83 71	17 90 68 79 70	17 92 65 81 72	17 92 63 84 72 37	18 98 68 84 70	19 92 64 84 72	19 93 65 86 74	229 23 95 64 84 74	23 103 68 87 76	21 97 66 87 72	20 92 64 87 71	19 93 67 90 73	21 101 71 91 72	
Furniture, homefurnishings storesdo General-merchandise group ♀do Department stores⊕do	1, 067 631	42 1, 068 638	40 1, 046 616	37 1,099 662	1,066 632	34 1, 116 666	37 1, 125 692	35 1, 172 710	36 1, 168 699	38 1, 132 685	1, 051 616	1, 043 612	1,099 .645	
Dry-goods, other general-merchandise stores  mil. of dol.  Variety stores	99 219 1, 409 65 65	100 216 1, 400 58 65	98 221 1, 405 59 64	103 222 1, 399 59 66	98 221 1, 420 58 67	101 224 1, 440 63 69	100 218 1, 432 62 70	106 230 1, 453 62 72	114 230 1, 492 61 68	107 225 1, 472 62 68	100 218 1, 472 59 67	100 216 1, 471 58 68	104 228 1, 522 61 69	
Department stores: Accounts receivable, end of month:♂ Charge accounts	231	187	159	147	153	154	150	138	139	152	159	171	227	
Installment accounts do—Ratio of collections to accounts receivable: Charge accounts percent	365 45	355 45	349 44	344 48	342 45	341 46	337 46	328 45	330 47	331	336 48	346 48	397 47	
Installment accounts. do Sales by type of payment: Cash sales percent of total sales. Charge account sales do Installment sales do	14 46 43 11	15 44 42 14	14 44 43 13	15 44 43 13	15 44 43 13	15 44 43 13	14 45 42 13	15 44 42 14	15 45 42 13	15 43 44 13	15 43 44 13	15 44 43 13	15 45 43 12	
Sales, unadjusted, total U.S†1947-49=100	240	102	104	114	131	132	131	111	127	139	134	, 162	, » 241	r 1(
Atlanta       do         Boston       do         Chicago       do         Cleveland       do         Dallas       do         Kansas City       do	7 294 234 223 224 279 7 251	128 95 95 98 124 102	136 97 97 101 126 106	151 99 109 105 138 118	165 121 124 126 148 134	165 123 126 122 156 139	153 122 126 120 153 137	145 90 104 107 151 128	161 102 124 123 158 141	165 122 136 134 157 149	167 117 127 125 158 142	193 144 7 153 159 183 161	p 300 p 232 p 220 p 233 p 270 p 246	
Minneapolis   do   New York   do   Philadelphia   do   Richmond   do   St. Louis   do   San Francisco   do	220 218 234 272 237 255	90 99 97 104 101 109	96 98 98 107 105	103 104 115 126 117	124 116 129 149 134 133	127 120 131 146 138	116 121 130 140 129 139	104 92 96 118 114 125	130 104 110 135 132 139	139 126 134 150 143 141	138 126 132 148 138 135	145 158 171 178 163 162	" 221 " 226 " 236 " 271 " 238 " 247	
Sales, seasonally adjusted, total U. S†do	137	133	136	137	131	135	138	138	144	136	129	r 133	τ » 138	F 13
Atlanta       do         Boston       do         Chicago       do         Cleveland       do         Dallas       do         Kansas City       do	7 170 129 131 128 161 7 145	165 120 125 125 157 135	165 129 129 131 161 145	164 122 131 130 161 144	162 117 125 122 151 137	172 123 128 126 158 141	175 122 129 128 168 142	175 125 131 132 170 145	179 130 139 139 170 147	172 114 130 134 163 147	159 116 121 121 152 136	166 118 125 129 161 139	p 174 p 128 p 129 p 133 p 156 p 142	
Minneapolis do  New York do  Philadelphia do  Richmond do  St. Louis do  San Francisco do  r Revised. → Preliminary. ♀ Includes data not	132 123 132 149 , 141 , 144	123 123 130 147 133 137	129 124 129 149 137 141	131 124 133 152 139 146	123 118 130 148 136 137	126 124 133 148 137 141	126 125 139 152 139 148	130 126 131 147 139 141	138 135 138 158 147 144	130 122 128 144 145 141	119 119 129 141 126 134	125 7 124 128 142 135 7 139	p 133 p 128 p 133 p 148 p 141	

Fervised beginning January 1956 to reflect change in previous classification of certain stores to department stores in accordance with 1954 Census of Business; unpublished revisions (January-May 1956) are available upon request.

February, 154; April, 148; July, 135; August, 137; October, 158; installment accounts—May, 310; June, 311; July, 308; August, 309. †Revised series. See corresponding note on p. S-11.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956						19	57						1958
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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
		DOM	1ESTI	C TR	ADE–	-Conti	nued							
RETAIL TRADE—Continued														
Department stores—Continued   Stocks, total U. S., end of month:   Unadjusted	137 151	135 150	142 149	155 150	159 152	155 152	146 153	144 154	150 153	160 154	172 155	174 r 154	⊅ 136 ⊅ 150	<b>-</b>
Mail-order and store sales:  Montgomery Ward & Cothous. of dol. Sears, Roebuck & Codo	150, 615 444, 955	63, 367 246, 908	<sup>1</sup> 55, 515 223, 750	1 70, 062 269, 815	1 87, 374 307, 394	1 90, 288 338, 262	1 82, 764 335, 812	1 80, 002 308, 538		188, 603 314, 876	1107, 707 329, 811	1 109,470 344,687	1149, 473 441, 531	<sup>1</sup> <b>60, 32</b> 9 236, 560
WHOLESALE TRADE :										:				
Sales, estimated (unadj.), total	11. 4 4. 2 7. 2	11.4 4.3 7.1	10. 4 4. 0 6. 4	11. 1 4. 3 6. 9	11. 3 4. 3 6. 9	11.6 4.4 7.2	11. 0 4. 2 6. 7	11. 4 4. 3 7. 1	11.7 4.3 7.4	11. 2 4. 2 7. 0	12.3 4.5 7.8	11. 1 3. 9 7. 1	10.7 3.7 7.0	
Inventories, estimated (unadj.), totaldo  Durable-goods establishmentsdo  Nondurable-goods establishmentsdo	12. 9 6. 3 6. 6	12. 9 6. 4 6. 5	12. 8 6. 5 6. 3	13. 0 6. 7 6. 2	12.8 6.7 6.1	12. 6 6. 7 5. 9	12. 5 6. 7 5. 8	12. 5 6. 6 5. 9	12. 7 6. 6 6. 1	12. 8 6. 7 6. 1	12. 9 6. 6 6. 3	13. 0 6. 6 6. 4	6.4	
para di Santa		EMPL	OYM	ENT A	ND P	OPUL	ATIO	N	·		•			•
POPULATION										1		;	1	ļ
Population, continental United States: Total, incl. Armed Forces overseasthousands  EMPLOYMENT	169, 541	169, 800	170, 045	170, 270	170, 510	170, 737	170, 981	171, 229	171, 510	171, 790	172, 069	172, 327	172, 554	172, 790
Noninstitutional population, estimated number 14 years of age and over, totalthousands	119, 481			119, 899	120, 057	120, 199	120, 383	120, 579	""	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	120, 983	121, 109	121, 221	121, 325
Total labor force, including Armed Forces⊕do	69, 855	2 68, 638	2 69, 128	2 69, 562	2 69, 771		2 72, 661	2 73, 051	2 71, 833	2 71, 044	2 71, 299		2 70, 458	69, 379
Civilian labor force, total	67, 029 64, 550 5, 110 59, 440 2, 479	2 65, 821 2 62, 578 2 4, 935 2 57, 643 2 3, 244	2 66, 311 2 63, 190 2 5, 195 2 57, 996 2 3, 121	2 66, 746 2 63, 865 2 5, 434 2 58, 431 2 2, 882	2 66, 951 2 64, 261 2 5, 755 2 58, 506 2 2, 690	2 67, 893 2 65, 178 2 6, 659 2 58, 519 2 2, 715	2 69, 842 2 66, 504 2 7, 534 2 58, 970 2 3, 337	2 70, 228 2 67, 221 2 7, 772 2 59, 449 2 3, 007	<sup>2</sup> 66, 385 <sup>2</sup> 6, 823	2 68, 225 2 65, 674 2 6, 518 2 59, 156 2 2, 552	2 68, 513 2 66, 005 2 6, 837 2 59, 168 2 2, 508	2 68, 061 2 64, 873 2 5, 817 2 59, 057 2 3, 188	2 67, 770 2 64, 396 2 5, 385 2 59, 012 2 3, 374	66, 73: 62, 238 4, 998 57, 240 4, 49
Not in labor force⊕do	49, 626	<sup>2</sup> 50, 973	2 50, 617	2 50, 337	<sup>2</sup> 50, 286	2 49, 485	2 47, 722	3 47, 528	2 48, 880	2 49, 797	2 49, 684	2 50, 318	2 50, 763	51, 947
Employees in nonagricultural establishments: Total, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) do Manufacturing do Durable-goods industries do Nondurable-goods industries do	53, 639 17, 159 10, 071 7, 088	51, 716 16, 959 9, 990 6, 969	51, 704 16, 945 9, 992 6, 953	51, 919 16, 933 9, 976 6, 957	52, 270 16, 822 9, 927 6, 895	52, 482 16, 762 9, 895 6, 867	52, 881 16, 852 9, 913 6, 939	52, 605 16, 710 9, 756 6, 954	52, 891 16, 955 9, 802 7, 153	53, 152 16, 905 9, 710 7, 195	53, 043 16, 783 9, 687 7, 096	r 52, 789 r 16, 573 r 9, 584 r 6, 989	r 53, 025 r 16, 325 r 9, 414 r 6, 911	p 50, 963 p 15, 880 p 9, 113 p 6, 767
Mining, total	837 111 32 242	832 110 31 242	833 110 31 243	831 110 30 240	833 111 29 239	835 112 27 239	858 112 31 242	857 113 31 231	862 112 27 238	853 110 28 237	837 106 27 237	829 105 24 236	r 826 104 26 235	p 813 p 10-
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production thousands.  Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdodododo	336 116 2, 997	337 112 2, 667	339 110 2, 673	339 112 2, 756	340 115 2, 906	340 118 3, 082	355 119 3, 232	362 119 3, 275	363 121 3, 305	356 121 3, 285	347 120 3, 224	346 119 3, 059	345 116 r 2, 838	p 115
Transportation and public utilities ♀ do_ Interstate railroads do_ Local railways and bus lines do_ Trucking and warehousing do_ Telephone do_ Telepraph do_ Gas and electric utilities do_	4, 194 1, 173 109 843 759 42 571	4, 126 1, 139 108 817 757 41 570	4, 120 1, 133 109 819 761 42 570	4, 147 1, 132 109 820 764 42 571	4, 153 1, 136 108 821 766 42 573	4, 156 1, 137 108 821 767 42 573	4, 181 1, 145 108 829 770 42 582			4, 206 1, 137 108 854 772 41 584	4, 159 1, 115 107 855 767 41 578	4, 123 1, 082 105 855 767 40 578	4, 100 1, 065 106 847 764 40 578	
Wholesale and retail trade	12, 260 3, 149 9, 111 1, 970 1, 612 817	11, 298 3, 106 8, 192 1, 388 1, 575 794	11, 225 3, 114 8, 111 1, 333 1, 587 793	11, 265 3, 117 8, 148 1, 343 1, 591 796	11, 428 3, 114 8, 314 1, 402 1, 603 796	11, 411 3, 113 8, 298 1, 382 1, 601 798	11, 505 3, 140 8, 365 1, 380 1, 607 804	11, 493 3, 166 8, 327 1, 347 1, 606 807	11, 499 3, 179 8, 320 1, 352 1, 600 805	11, 620 3, 180 8, 440 1, 419 1, 614 801	11, 664 3, 200 8, 464 1, 447 1, 622 802	r 11, 840 r 3, 210 r 8, 630 r 1, 556 r 1, 650 810	r 12, 354 r 3, 209 r 9, 145 r 1, 899 r 1, 666 r 823	p 11, 49 p 3, 16 p 8, 33 p 1, 38 p 1, 63 p 79
Finance, insurance, and real estate         do           Service and miscellaneous ♀         do           Hotels and lodging places         do           Laundries         do           Cleaning and dyeing plants         do           Government         do	330 163	2, 293 6, 239 474 330 161 7, 302	2, 301 6, 273 481 328 159 7, 334	2, 310 6, 317 482 328 160 7, 360	2, 320 6, 432 499 329 164 7, 376	2, 329 6, 520 513 334 168 7, 387	2, 359 6, 551 540 337 168 7, 343	2, 390 6, 524 598 338 163 7, 157	6, 509 598 333	2, 361 6, 541 527 330 161 7, 381	2, 356 6, 547 488 328 164 7, 473	7 2, 355 7 6, 512 480 325 162 7 7, 498	r 2, 348 r 6, 474 470 323 159 r 7, 760	ν 2, 333 ν 6, 400 

<sup>833</sup> 3, 074 4, 169 11, 408 2, 320 6, 359 7, 272 841 3, 059 4, 160 11, 501 2, 320 6, 400 7, 347 853 3, 032 4, 184 11, 669 2, 354 6, 477 7, 439 
 Mining
 .do

 Contract construction
 .do

 Transportation and public utilities
 .do

 Wholesale and retail trade
 .do

 Finance, insurance, and real estate
 .do

 Service and miscellaneous
 .do

 Government
 .do
 854 3, 108 4, 164 11, 579 2, 336 6, 454 7, 354 861 3, 061 4, 168 11, 636 2, 343 6, 492 7, 374 837 3, 013 4, 148 11, 590 2, 368 6, 482 7, 427 833 3, 020 4, 168 11, 519 2, 324 6, 401 7, 317 831 3, 062 4, 168 11, 490 2, 322 6, 381 7, 331 843 3, 097 4, 159 11, 542 2, 329 6, 424 7, 358 2, 963 4, 188 11, 465 2, 316 6, 366 7, 310 825 2, 956 7 4, 113 7 11, 567 7 2, 367 7 6, 512 7 7, 415 7 822 7 2, 911 4, 076 7 11, 498 7 2, 360 7 6, 539 7 7, 448 p 813 p 2, 856 p 4, 062 p 11, 667 p 2, 362 p 6, 531 p 7, 471 7,440

52, 593 16, 965 9, 928 7, 037

52, 698

16, 946 9, 915 7, 031

843

52, 773

16, 924 9, 907 7, 017

854

52, 815 16, 880 9, 869 7, 011

861

52, 844 16, 836 9, 844 6, 992

52, 662

16, 681 9, 700 6, 981

849 3, 028 4, 175 11, 620 2, 361 6, 508

52, 469 16, 604 9, 649 6, 955

837

r 52, 218 r 16, 463 r 9, 536 r 6, 927

<sup>r</sup> 51, 930 r 16, 276 r 9, 380 r 6, 896

p 51, 735
 p 15, 973
 p 9, 132
 p 6, 841

52, 547 16, 962 9, 945 7, 017

831

52, 541 17, 106 10, 035 7, 071

52, 493 17, 053 10, 006 7, 047

832

52, 577 16, 995 9, 980 7, 015

833

Total, seasonally adjusted \_\_\_\_\_do\_\_\_

Nanufacturing.....do...

Durable-goods industries....do...

Nondurable-goods industries...do...

<sup>\*\*</sup>Revised. \*\*Preliminary. \*\*1 Net sales; not comparable with data through January 1957, which are gross. Comparable figure for January 1957 is \$52,513,000. \*\*2 See note marked "O" for this page. \*\*1 Revised series. Indexes have been revised beginning January 1949 to reflect adjustment to Census of Business benchmarks for 1954 and the up-dating of the seasonal and Easter corrections. Unpublished data (prior to November 1956) are available beginning January 1947 in the December 1957 \*\*Federal Reserve Bulletin, pp. 1340-52. \*\*1 See corresponding note on p. S-3. \*\* Estimates beginning January 1957 reflect certain changes in definitions for employment and unemployment as follows: Two small groups of persons formerly classified as employed are now classified as unemployed (except for the subgroup "in school and waiting to start new jobs" which is now counted as not in the labor force). Estimates for December 1957 on the old basis, comparable with data for December 1956, in order as shown above (thous.): 70,480, 67,792; 84,652; 5,391; 59,262; 3,140; 50,741. Data on the old basis for earlier months of 1957 are shown in previous issues of the Survey. 

§ Includes data for industries not shown separately.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956						195	37						1958
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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	OYME	NT A	ND P	OPUL	ATION	Co	ntinue	ed	<del></del>				
EMPLOYMENT—Continued														
Production workers in manufacturing industries: Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor) thousands_ Durable-goods industries do Ordnance and accessories do Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	13, 350 7, 827 83	13, 150 7, 740 81	13, 114 7, 721 79	13, 085 7, 693 79	12, 960 7, 635 78	12, 894 7, 600 77	12, 955 7, 603 76	12, 788 7, 432 74	13, 024 7, 476 75	12, 992 7, 397 73	12, 893 7, 389 70	7 12, 703 7 7, 305 68	r 12, 477 r 7, 152 r 67	<sup>p</sup> 12, 048 <sup>p</sup> 6, 865 <sup>p</sup> 66
Sawmills and planing mills do Furniture and fixtures do Stone, clay, and glass products do Primary metal industries \$\frac{1}{2}\$ do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	628 336 320 465 1, 135	594 323 312 453 1, 133	589 319 313 449 1, 124	593 319 312 451 1, 112	612 329 312 455 1, 101	638 338 308 456 1,093	659 346 311 459 1,093	645 343 309 443 1,075	645 346 317 459 1,077	631 339 319 461 1,061	623 331 317 456 1,049	7 602 323 312 448 7 1, 029	7 580 312 7 306 7 436 7 1,006	p 550 p 297 p 411 p 958
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metalsthousands. Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma-	563 57	559 57	559 55	554 55	549 55	546 54	547 54	543 53	541 53	534 52	523 51	r 509 51	494 51	
$\begin{array}{c} \text{chinery, transportation equip.)} & \text{thousands.} \\ \text{Machinery (except electrical)} & \text{do} \\ \text{Electrical machinery} & \text{do} \\ \text{Transportation equipment } \Diamond & \text{do} \\ \text{Automobiles} & \text{do} \\ \text{Aircraft and parts.} & \text{do} \\ \end{array}$	908 1, 277 900 1, 478 715 589	904 1, 287 884 1, 481 710 595	902 1, 294 877 1, 482 700 603	898 1, 291 869 1, 474 689 603	889 1, 277 853 1, 446 663 602	883 1, 255 847 1, 435 652 598	887 1, 239 855 1, 415 632 594	869 1, 207 848 1, 373 603 585	878 1, 180 861 1, 363 610 574	878 1, 186 879 1, 278 531 561	389 1, 166 869 1, 321 590 549	7 887 7 1, 141 7 852 7 1, 350 7 650 7 519	7 870 7 1, 122 7 826 7 1, 351 668 509	* 837 * 1, 112 * 796 * 1, 270
Ship and boat building and repairsdo Railroad equipmentdo. Instruments and related productsdo Miscellaneous mfg. industriesdo	118 49 233 401	120 50 231 379	122 50 230 381	125 50 231 382	123 51 230 382	126 51 226 383	128 53 224 386	126 52 221 369	125 46 225 395	125 52 225 407	124 50 223 405	125 47 7 222 7 394	123 45 7 219 7 369	p 212 p 355
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, 410 1, 015 270 67 134 168 111	5, 393 987 258 65 129 169 109	5, 392 989 255 67 127 168 115	5, 325 990 253 69 135 168 113	5, 294 1, 004 253 72 136 169 121	5, 352 1, 056 258 76 164 172 127	5, 356 1, 120 261 77 221 173 130	5, 548 1, 194 259 75 292 173 125	5, 595 1, 218 263 70 313 172 125	5, 504 1, 143 264 67 229 172 122	7 5, 398 7 1, 073 7 266 65 162 171 120	7 5, 325 7 1, 030 259 64 141 169 117	p 5, 183 p 974
Tobacco manufacturesdo Textile-mill products 9do Broadwoven fabric millsdo Knitting millsdo Apparel and other finished textile products	1	88 935 418 189	84 933 415 190	77 929 410 193	74 919 407 192	73 911 402 193	73 913 401 197	71 895 396 191	90 911 400 197	98 912 399 197	94 906 397 195	86 893 391 192	7 85 7 884 392 184	p 80: p 856
Paper and allied productsdo Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1, 093 472 234	1, 076 468 232	1, 095 466 232	1, 098 467 231	1, 069 467 231	1, 039 465 230	1, 045 469 233	1, 024 459 227	1, 084 465 229	1, 084 469 229	1, 075 470 229	r 1, 071 r 469 r 229	1,063 7 466 229	p 1, 043 p 455
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	214 174 133 216 87 338	557 549 214 172 133 216 87 336 221	555 548 212 173 132 213 87 340 222	559 550 211 173 132 211 87 341 223	559 549 208 173 133 191 71 334 219	555 544 207 174 133 204 85 325 214	556 535 206 175 133 197 78 333 219	552 529 203 175 133 200 84 332 219	553 530 201 175 133 204 84 341 222	563 533 200 175 133 206 84 336 218	567 532 197 173 131 210 84 334 215	566 7 528 7 197 7 171 131 209 84 333 215	565 525 197 169 130 207 84 333 219	p 558 p 516 p 167 p 203 p 329
Production workers in manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted:  Totalthousandsdodo  Nondurable-goods industriesdodo	13, 297 7, 790 5, 507	13, 238 7, 753 5, 485	13, 156 7, 706 5, 450	13, 109 7, 662 5, 447	13, 094 7, 637 5, 457	13, 073 7, 621 5, 452	13, 026 7, 598 5, 428	12, 969 7, 548 5, 421	12, 915 7, 517 5, 398	12, 775 7, 388 5, 387	12, 717 7, 350 5, 367	r 12, 597 r 7, 258 r 5, 339	12, 425 77, 116 75, 309	" 12, 131 " 6, 879 " 5, 252
Production workers in manufacturing industries: Indexes of employment: Unadjusted	107. 9 107. 5	106.3 107.0	106. 0 106. 4	105. 8 106. 0	104. 8 105. 9	104. 2 105. 7	104. 7 105. 3	103. 4 104. 9	105. 3 104. 4	105. 0 103. 3	104. 2 102. 8	, 102.7 , 101.8	100. 9 100. 5	» 97. 4 » 98. 1
Miscellaneous employment data: Federal civilian employees (executive branch): United States, continentalthousands Washington, D. C., metropolitan areado Railway employees (class I railways):	1	211.4	2, 173. 3 211. 6	2, 176. 4 212. 0	2, 178. 5 211. 9	2, 175. 8 211. 4	2, 184. 4 215. 2	2, 192. 0 216. 0	214.3	2, 152. 7 210. 6	2, 128. 9 210. 2	209. 4	<sup>1</sup> 2, 395. 6 <sup>1</sup> 211. 5	
Total thousands. Indexes: Unadjusted 1947-49=100. Seasonally adjusted do	78. 8 80. 5	1, 029 77. 1 76. 5	1, 020 76. 5 76. 6	76. 6 77. 2	76. 8 77. 9	1, 038 77. 8 76. 7	78.3 76.6	78. 1 76. 5	78. 0 76. 7	1, 028 77. 1 76. 9	75. 5 77. 1	7 972 7 72.8 7 74.5	p 954 p 71. 2 p 72. 8	p 915 p 68. 7 p 68. 1
PAYROLLS  Manufacturing production-worker payroll index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)1947-49=100.	171.4	165, 5	165, 0	164.3	161.5	161.0	163.8	160. 5	164.7	164.7	162. 6	, 160. 9	157.7	p 149. 5
LABOR CONDITIONS	111.4	100.0	100.0	101.0	101. 0	101.0	100.8	100.5	104.7	102.7	102.0	100.9	107.7	149.0
Average weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor):         All manufacturing industries	41.0 3.1 41.9	40. 2 2. 6 40. 9 2. 9	40. 2 2. 5 40. 9 2. 7	40.8	39.8 2.3 40.5 2.4	39. 7 2. 2 40. 3 2. 3	40. 0 2. 4 40. 5 2. 4	39. 7 2. 4 40. 0 2. 3	40. 0 2. 4 40. 3 2. 4	39. 9 2. 5 40. 2 2. 5	39. 5 2. 3 39. 8 2. 3	39.3 2.3 39.7 72.3	7 39. 4 2. 0 7 39. 7 1. 9	p 38. 7 p 1. 7 p 39. 0 p 1. 5
Ordnance and accessoriesdo Lumber and wood products (except furniture) hours		42. 0 39. 1 38. 7	42.0 39.6 39.2	41. 6 39. 7	41. 4 40. 0 39. 7	40. 7 40. 2 40. 0	40. 7 40. 7 39. 9	40. 0 39. 4 38. 8	40. 1 41. 1 40. 5	40. 1 39. 0 39. 2	39. 9 40. 2 39. 8	40.0 39.1 38.8	7 40. 6 7 39. 0 38. 6	p 40. 8
Sawmills and planing millsdo	41.3 41.2 41.2	38.7 39.8 40.3 41.0	40. 2 40. 6 40. 3 40. 1	40.2	39. 7 39. 7 40. 4 39. 8	39. 2 40. 8 39. 6 39. 2	39. 9 39. 7 40. 9 40. 2 39. 8	38. 8 39. 3 40. 4 39. 7	40. 5 40. 7 40. 9 39. 3 38. 7	40. 9 40. 8	39. 8 40. 7 40. 6 38. 5	38.8 7 39.7 40.1 7 38.2	38.6 740.0 739.8 738.2 37.4	p 39. 0 p 39. 0 p 37. 8
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metalshourshours	40.8	41.2	40.8	40.7	40.7	40.9	41.0	40.5	40. 4	40.3	40.1	, 40.0	40.1	

<sup>\*</sup> Revised. \* Preliminary. 1 Includes Post Office employees hired for Christmas season; there were about 284,400 (revised) such employees in continental U. S. in December 1956 and about 279,400 in December 1957. 
§ Includes data for industries not shown.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956						19	57						1958
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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	ATIO	N—Co	ntinu	ed		·		·	
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued														
Average weekly hours per worker, etc.—Continued All manufacturing industries—Continued Durable-goods industries—Continued Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment)hours. Machinery (except electrical)do Electrical machinerydo	42. 1 42. 6 41. 2	40. 8 41. 9 40. 4	41. 0 41. 9 40. 6	41. 0 41. 8 40. 5	40. 9 41. 4 40. 3	40. 9 41. 1 40. 1	41. 2 41. 1 40. 3	40. 7 40. 7 39. 7	41. 0 40. 5 40. 2	41, 4 40, 7 40, 2	40. 7 40. 2 39. 4	40. 5 7 39. 7 39. 5	r 40. 2 r 40. 3 39. 6	p 39, 4 p 39, 9 p 38, 7
Transportation equipment Q do Automobiles do Aircraft and parts do Ship and boat building and repairs do Railroad equipment do	43. 6 45. 0 42. 9 40. 3 40. 4	41. 7 41. 3 42. 6 40. 2 40. 3	41. 5 41. 2 42. 3 40. 0 40. 4	41. 1 40. 3 42. 2 40. 0 40. 6	40. 6 39. 4 42. 0 40. 2 40. 5	39. 9 39. 1 40. 6 40. 3 39. 9	40. 1 39. 6 40. 6 40. 4 39. 8	39. 5 38. 5 40. 4 40. 5 40. 0	40. 2 40. 0 40. 4 40. 2 39. 6	39. 7 39. 3 40. 2 39. 4 40. 1	39. 5 39. 1 40. 1 39. 0 38. 7	40.7 7 42.1 7 40.0 7 37.1 7 39.6	7 40. 4 40. 7 40. 5 38. 6 39. 9	r 39. 1
Instruments and related productsdo Miscellaneous mfg. industriesdo	41. 0 40. 6	40. 7 40. 0	41. 0 40. 3	40. 7 40. 6	40. 6 39. 9	40. 2 39. 8	40. 5 39. 9	40. 1 39. 5	40. 0 40. 0	40. 4 40. 3	39. 9 40. 0	7 40. 0 39. 7	39, 9 r 39, 6	р 39. 5 р 38. 8
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.	39. 7 2. 6 40. 9 41. 3 42. 2 37. 9 40. 3 39. 9	39. 1 2. 3 40. 2 40. 7 41. 8 37. 8 39. 8 39. 2	39. 3 2. 3 40. 1 39. 8 41. 7 37. 9 40. 0 39. 5	39. 1 2. 3 39. 8 39. 3 42. 0 37. 1 39. 8 39. 4	38. 9 2. 2 40. 0 39. 9 41. 9 37. 4 40. 2 39. 8	38. 9 2. 2 40. 4 40. 7 42. 6 37. 8 40. 4 40. 1	39. 2 2. 4 40. 9 41. 1 43. 1 38. 0 40. 9 40. 6	39. 4 2. 5 41. 5 40. 8 43. 7 41. 4 41. 0 41. 4	39. 5 2. 5 40. 9 40. 2 42. 3 40. 7 40. 6 40. 7	39.6 2.6 41.2 41.1 42.2 41.0 40.3 40.1	39. 0 2. 4 40. 2 40. 7 41. 6 38. 2 40. 0 39. 4	7 38. 8 7 2. 4 7 40. 4 7 41. 1 41. 4 7 37. 2 40. 0 7 39. 1	7 39. 0 2. 2 7 40. 7 40. 7 41. 8 37. 8 40. 2 39. 5	p 38, 4 p 1, 9 p 39, 9
Tobacco manufactures do Textile-mill products 9 do Broadwoven fabric mills do Knitting mills do	39. 8 40. 2 40. 9 37. 8	38. 8 39. 1 39. 7 36. 8	38. 5 39. 2 39. 1 37. 3	37. 9 38. 9 39. 0 37. 2	36. 8 38. 6 38. 8 37. 0	39. 1 38. 4 38. 6 36. 8	38. 6 38. 9 38. 9 37. 3	39. 6 38. 6 38. 8 37. 2	38. 4 39. 1 39. 3 37. 9	39. 8 39. 1 39. 4 37. 9	38. 3 39. 1 39. 5 37. 8	7 37. 5 7 38. 6 7 39. 0 7 37. 3	r 38. 7 r 38. 9 39. 4 37. 2	p 38. 1 p 37. 7
Apparel and other finished textile proddo Paper and allied productsdoPulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries	36. 3 43. 0 44. 2	35. 9 42. 3 43. 9	36. 5 42. 3 43. 7	36. 5 42. 3 43. 5	35. 7 42. 1 43. 4	35. 8 42. 0 43. 3	35. 8 42. 2 43. 1	36. 1 42. 3 43. 4	36. 8 42. 5 43. 3	36. 7 42. 9 43. 6	35. 9 42. 4 43. 4	35. 4 7 41. 9 42. 9	35. 3 41. 9 43. 1	р 35. 3 р 41. 4
Chemicals and allied products do Industrial organic chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refining do Rubber products do Tires and inner tubes do Leather and leather products do Footwear (except rubber) do	39. 1 41. 6 41. 3 41. 0 41. 1 41. 4 41. 7 37. 7 37. 2	38, 3 41, 3 41, 1 41, 1 41, 3 40, 9 41, 4 38, 0 37, 9	38. 5 41. 2 40. 9 40. 8 40. 7 40. 9 41. 0 38. 3 38. 1	38. 8 41. 2 40. 8 40. 7 40. 7 40. 4 40. 0 38. 0 37. 9	38. 5 41. 2 40. 9 41. 2 41. 4 40. 0 40. 1 36. 9 36. 5	38. 4 41. 2 41. 0 40. 9 40. 9 40. 0 40. 1 36. 3 35. 6	38. 4 41. 2 41. 1 40. 9 40. 9 40. 9 41. 4 37. 8 37. 4	38. 3 41. 0 40. 9 41. 5 41. 4 41. 3 42. 5 38. 1 37. 9	38. 5 41. 0 41. 0 40. 6 40. 0 40. 9 41. 0 38. 1 37. 8	38. 7 41. 2 41. 0 41. 5 41. 2 40. 6 40. 3 37. 2 36. 6	38. 4 41. 0 40. 8 40. 6 40. 2 40. 1 39. 1 36. 8 36. 1	7 38. 0 41. 0 40. 8 7 40. 7 7 40. 8 7 40. 0 7 39. 2 36. 5 35. 7	38. 6 7 41. 3 41. 0 7 40. 7 41. 0 7 40. 1 39. 6 7 37. 5 36. 9	p 37. 9 p 40. 8 p 40. 2 p 39. 4 p 37. 1
Nonmanufacturing industries:   Mining:	42. 7 36. 3 38. 7	41. 9 35. 9 37. 5	41. 4 32. 0 38. 4	41. 2 27. 8 37. 4	40. 8 31. 1 37. 0	41. 0 30. 8 35. 8	41. 0 34. 3 37. 6	40. 6	41. 2 31. 3 36. 5	41. 3 35. 3 36. 9	39. 8 31. 5 36. 4	r 39. 4 r 28. 9 r 33. 5	40. 6	
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas productionhours Nonmetallic mining and quarryingdo Contract constructiondo Nonbuilding constructiondo. Building constructiondo Transportation and public utilities:	41. 5 43. 6 36. 8 39. 2 36. 3	41. 6 42. 0 34. 7 37. 2 34. 1	40. 6 43. 1 36. 9 39. 6 36. 3	40, 5 43, 4 36, 7 39, 4 36, 0	40. 3 43. 3 36. 8 39. 1 36. 2	40. 4 44. 3 37. 2 39. 8 36. 4	41. 2 45. 0 37. 8 40. 7 36. 9	41. 2 44. 9 37. 9 41. 8 36. 8	40. 5 45. 6 38. 3 42. 1 37. 2	41. 8 45. 0 37. 7 40. 8 36. 8	40. 5 44. 7 37. 5 40. 6 36. 6	7 40. 8 7 42. 6 7 34. 9 7 36. 6 7 34. 4	41. 5 42. 5 35. 5 38. 2 34. 9	
Local rankays and Dus lines	43. 4 39. 3 41. 6 41. 2	43. 0 38. 7 41. 7 40. 9	42. 7 39. 0 41. 8 40. 8	42. 9 38. 7 41. 9 40. 8	43. 0 38. 7 41. 4 40. 9	43. 7 39. 0 42. 5 40. 7	44. 1 39. 2 42. 2 40. 9	43. 7 39. 5 42. 2 41. 2	43. 4 38. 9 41. 9 41. 0	43. 5 38. 8 41. 9 40. 9	43. 0 39. 2 41. 5 41. 0	7 42. 9 7 40. 0 41. 0 41. 0	43. 1 38. 4 40. 9 41. 2	
Wholesale trade	40. 7 38. 6 36. 2 37. 0 43. 8	38. 2 34. 6 36. 8 43. 8	38. 2 34. 3 36. 7 43. 9	38. 0 34. 1 36. 6 43. 8	38. 0 34. 4 36. 7 43. 8	38. 0 34. 0 36. 7 44. 0	38. 2 34. 4 37. 1 43. 9	38. 6 34. 6 37. 9 43. 9	38. 7 34. 9 37. 7 43. 9	38. 1 34. 2 36. 7 43. 8	40. 2 37. 6 33. 7 36. 1 43. 6	40. 0 37. 5 33. 7 7 36. 0 43. 5	38. 3 36. 1 36. 0 43. 9	
Service and miscellaneous: Hotels, year-round do Laundries do Cleaning and dyeing plants do	40. 7 40. 1 39. 1	40. 4 39. 8 38. 7	40. 3 39. 8 38. 2	40, 6 39, 9 38, 7	40. 2 40. 0 40. 2	40. 4 40. 3 40. 3	40. 2 40. 4 40. 0	40. 3 39. 8 38. 1	40. 6 39. 4 37. 6	40. 1 39. 6 39. 2	40. 0 39. 4 38. 9	40. 0 39. 0 r 38. 0	39. 7 39. 5 38. 5	
Industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): Beginning in month: Work stoppagesnumber Workers involvedthousands In effect during month:	114 29	225 60	225 60	250 80	400 150	475 190	400 140	400 160	350 140	300 270	300 100	150 325	p 100 p 220	
Work stoppages number Workers involved thousands Man-days idle during month do	240 53 472	325 80 550	350 130 825	375 120 775	525 190 1, 380	650 260 1, 850	600 220 1, 850	625 260 2, 500	575 220 1,600	525 315 1,670	500 185 1, 350	50 100 700	p 20 p 40 p 400	
U. S. Employment Service placement activities:  Nonagricultural placements thousands.  Unemployment compensation, State and UCFE programs (Bureau of Employment Security):  Initial claims thousands.	410 1, 229	433 1, 565	387	425 897	480	534	528 881	533	536 842	561	540	406 1, 346	360 2, 024	
Insured unemployment, weekly averagedo Percent of covered employment*  Benefit payments:	1, 285	1, 737 4. 4	1, 730 4. 3	1, 592 4. 0	1, 475 3. 6	1, 350 3. 3	1, 251 3. 0	1, 285 3. 1	1, 151 2. 8	1, 167 2. 8	1, 237	1, 513 3. 6	2, 112 5. 1	2, 877 6. 9
Beneficiaries, weekly average do Amount of payments thous. of dol.  Veterans' unemployment allowances: thousands	93	1, 453 177, 598 31	1, 530 164, 860 23	1, 500 168, 841 21	1, 311 154, 329 18	1, 199 145, 657	1, 172 123, 540 24	1, 061 130, 130 20	1, 022 121, 333 21	975 113, 325 16	1, 020 131, 832 18	1, 146 136, 627 21	1, 639 207, 110 28	
Insured unemployment, weekly average do Beneficiaries, weekly average do Amount of payments thous, of dol.	35 40	45 53 5, 572	23 49 62 5, 594	47 62	39 51	34 40	33 40 3,710	34 41	21 35 43 4, 406	39 3, 793	24 28	30 32	41 46	

r Revised. Preliminary.
9 Includes data for industries not shown.
1 New series. Expresses average insured unemployment in each month as a percentage of average covered employment for the most recent 12-month period for which data are available; the lag for covered employment data may range from 6 to 8 months. Monthly data for January 1953-September 1956 are available upon request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956						19	57						1958
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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	ATIO	V—Co	ntinu	ed	1	1	<u> </u>	<u>!</u>	
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued														
Labor turnover in manufacturing establishments: Accession ratemonthly rate per 100 employees. Separation rate, total do Discharge do Lay-off do Quit do Military and miscellaneous do	2. 2 2. 8 . 2 1. 4 1. 0 . 2	3. 2 3. 3 . 2 1. 5 1. 3	2.8 3.0 .2 1.4 1.2	2.8 3.3 .2 1.4 1.3	2.8 3.3 .2 1.5 1.3	3. 0 3. 4 . 3 1. 5 1. 4 . 3	3. 9 3. 0 . 2 1. 1 1. 3 . 2	3. 2 3. 1 . 2 1. 3 1. 4	3. 2 4. 0 . 3 1. 6 1. 9	3.3 4.4 .2 1.8 2.2	2.9 4.0 .2 2.3 1.3	7 2. 2 7 4. 0 . 2 7 2. 7 . 9	p 1, 6 p 3, 6 p 2 p 2, 6 p, 6 p, 2	
WAGES														
Average weekly gross earnings (U. S. Department of Labor): All manufacturing industries	84. 05 91. 34 96. 70	82. 41 89. 16 95. 76	82. 41 88. 75 96. 18	82. 21 88. 94 95. 68	81, 59 88, 29 95, 63	81. 78 87. 85 94. 02	82. 80 88. 70 94. 83	82. 18 88. 00 93. 60	82, 80 89, 06 93, 83	82. 99 89. 24 95. 04	82, 56 88, 75 94, 96	82. 92 \$8. 93 7 96. 00	7 82.74 7 88.93 7 98.25	p 81. 27 p 87. 36 p 98. 33
Sawmills and planing mills do- Furniture and fixtures do- Stone, clay, and glass products do-	69. 25 69. 13 71. 45 82. 81	67. 25 66. 95 68. 46 81. 41	68. 51 68. 21 69. 55 81. 61	70. 27 69. 74 69. 55 82. 21	72. 00 70. 67 68. 28 81. 20	73. 16 72. 00 67. 82 82. 42	74. 89 73. 42 69. 08 83. 44	71, 71 70, 23 68, 38 82, 82	75. 62 74. 12 71. 63 84. 25	71. 76 72. 13 72. 39 84. 86	73. 97 72. 44 72. 04 84. 85	771.94 771.00 769.48 84.21	70. 98 69. 48 70. 80 783. 18	<sup>p</sup> 68. 00 <sup>p</sup> 68. 64 <sup>p</sup> 81. 51
Primary metal industries ?dodo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	100.94	101. 27	99, 14	98, 65	97. 91	97. 42	99. 70	100. 44	99.82	101. 26	98. 18	r 97. 41	7 97. 41	₽ 96. 01
dollars Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metalsdollarsdollars.	107. 16 93. 43	108. 79 94. 76	105, 06 93, 43	104. 01 93. 61	103. 89 94. 02	102. 31 94. 89	104. 67 95. 53	107. 17 95. 18	105. 65 96. 96	107. 09 97. 53	103. 74 97. 04	7 102. 54	101. 73 96. 24	
Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma- chinery, transportation equip.) dollars Machinery (except electrical) do Electrical machinery do	90. 09 96. 70 84. 46	86. 90 95. 11 82. 82	87, 33 95, 11 83, 23	87. 74 95. 30 83. 43	87. 94 94. 39 83. 02	88. 34 93. 71 82. 21	89. 40 94. 53 83. 02	89, 13 93, 61 81, 39	90, 20 93, 15 82, 81	91. 91 94. 42 83. 21	90. 35 93. 67 81. 95	90.32 7 92.90 82.95	r 88. 84 r 94. 30 r 83. 56	p 87. 47 p 93. 77 p 82. 04
Transportation equipment Qdododo	105, 95 112, 95	99. 25 100. 36	98. 36 99. 29	97. 82 97. 12	96. 22 94. 17	94. 56 93. 84	96. 24 97. 42	95. 20 94. 71	97. 69 98. 80	97. 66 99. 43	97. 57 99. 31	101.75 - 108.62	7 100. 19 102. 16	» 96, 58
Aircraft and parts	100. 39 94. 71 98. 58	99. 26 93. 67 98. 74	98. 56 94. 40 98. 98	99. 17 94. 80 100. 28	99. 12 94. 87 100. 44	94. 60 96. 32 98. 55	95. 00 96. 15 99. 10	94. 94 97. 20 100. 80	96. 15 97. 28 99. 79	95. 68 96. 53 103. 86	95. 84 95. 55 99. 46	7 96. 40 7 90. 15 7 102. 56	98. 42 94. 18 105. 34	
Instruments and related productsdo Miscellaneous mfg, industriesdo	84. 87 72. 67	84. 66 72. 40	85. 69 72. 94	85. 47 73. 49	85. 26 72. 22	84. 42 72. 04	85. 46 71. 82	84. 61 71. 50	84. 00 72. 00	86. 46 72. 94	85, 39 72, 40	7 85. 60 72. 25	85. 79 7 72. 86	» 84. 93 » 71. 78
Nondurable-goods industries	73. 84 77. 71 87. 14 75. 54 61. 02 73. 75 86. 18	72. 73 77. 18 87. 10 75. 66 61. 99 73. 23 84. 67	73. 10 77. 39 85. 57 75. 06 61. 78 74. 00 85. 72	73. 12 76. 81 83. 71 76. 02 61. 59 73. 23 86. 29	72. 74 77. 20 84. 99 75. 84 62. 83 74. 37 87. 16	73. 13 78. 38 86. 28 77. 53 62. 75 75. 55 88. 62	74. 09 78. 94 87. 13 78. 87 61. 18 76. 89 91. 35	74. 47 79. 27 87. 31 80. 85 64. 17 77. 49 92. 74	74. 26 77. 71 85, 22 77. 83 65. 93 76. 33 89. 95	75. 24 79. 10 89. 60 78. 91 66. 01 76. 57 89. 42	74. 10 77. 99 89. 13 77. 38 62. 65 76. 40 87. 47	74.50 79.18 790.83 777.00 60.26 77.60 786.80	7 74. 88 7 80. 59 89. 54 78. 58 63. 88 77. 59 88. 48	» 73. 73 » 79. 80
Tobacco manufactures	58. 90 60. 30 59. 71 54. 43	57, 81 58, 65 57, 57 53, 36	57, 37 58, 80 56, 70 54, 09	57, 99 58, 35 56, 55 54, 31	57. 04 57. 90 56. 26 53. 65	61. 78 57. 60 55. 97 53. 73	60, 99 58, 35 56, 41 54, 46	63, 76 57, 90 56, 26 53, 94	57. 22 58. 65 56. 99 55. 33	58. 11 59. 04 57. 52 55. 71	56. 30 59. 04 57. 67 55. 19	7 58. 13 7 58. 29 7 56. 94 7 54. 46	7 60. 76 7 58. 35 57. 13 54. 31	» 60, 20 » 56, 55
dollars	54, 45	53. 49	54. 39	54. 75	52, 84	52. 98	53. 34	54.15	55. 20	55. 42	53. 49	53. 10	r 52. 60	⇒ 52.95
Paper and allied productsdodo Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries dollars dollars	85, 57 94, 15 96, 19	84. 18 93. 07 94. 22	84, 60 93, 08 95, 48	84. 60 92. 66 96. 61	84. 20 92. 44 95. 87	84. 42 92. 23 96. 38	85. 67 93. 53 96. 38	87. 14 95. 48 96. 13	87. 55 95. 26 96. 64	89. 23 96. 79 97. 91	88. 19 96. 35 97. 15	7 87. 15 95. 24 7 96. 14	95. 68 98. 43	» 86. 11 » 96. 65
Chemicals and allied productsdo Industrial organic chemicalsdodo	89. 86 95. 40	89. 21 94. 94	89. 40 94. 89	89. 40 95. 06	89. 40 95. 30	90. 64 96. 35	91. 88 97. 82	92. 25 98. 16	92. 25 98. 40	92, 70 98, 81	91.84 98.33	92. 66 98. 74	7 93.34 99.22	» 92. 62
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	105, 37 109, 74 92, 74 109, 25 57, 30 54, 31	106. 45 110. 68 91. 21 107. 64 57. 76 55. 71	104. 45 107. 86 90. 80 106. 19 58. 60 56. 39	104. 60 108. 26 89. 28 102. 40 58. 52 56. 47	106. 71 110. 95 87. 60 103. 46 56. 83 54. 39	106. 75 110. 84 88. 80 103. 46 55. 90 53. 04	108. 79 113. 70 91. 21 107. 23 58. 21 55. 73	111, 64 115, 92 94, 16 112, 20 58, 29 56, 09	109. 21 111. 60 92. 84 107. 83 58. 67 56. 32	113. 30 117. 01 92. 97 107. 20 57. 66 54. 90	110. 03 113. 36 93. 03 105. 18 57. 04 54. 15	7 111, 11 7 115, 87 7 93, 20 7 106, 62 57, 31 53, 91	r 110, 70 115, 62 r 92, 63 106, 13 r 58, 13 55, 35	p 108. 94 p 91. 01 p 57. 88
Nonmanufacturing industries: Mining:	00.00	00.05	07.00	07.00	07.10	07. 50	00.01	100.00	****	100.04	00.81	- 00 50	00.47	
Metal do Anthracite do Bituminous coal Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production	99, 92 107, 45 115, 33	98. 05 105. 55 110. 63	97, 29 95, 36 112, 51	97. 23 79. 79 109. 58	97. 10 92. 06 111. 74	97. 58 88. 70 107. 76	98. 81 100. 50 114. 68	100. 28 112. 17	101.35 91.08 110.96	102. 84 105. 19 112. 91	98. 31 93. 87 110. 66	, 96. 53 , 84. 68 , 102. 18	99. 47 108. 83	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying. do Contract constructiondo. Nonbuilding constructiondo. Building constructiondo.	104. 58 85. 46 103. 78 99. 96 104. 91	104. 83 82. 32 98. 55 94. 86 99. 57	101, 91 84, 05 104, 80 101, 38 105, 63	101. 25 84. 63 104. 23 100. 47 104. 76	100. 75 84. 87 104. 88 100. 88 105. 70	104. 23 87. 71 106. 39 103. 88 107. 02	109, 18 90, 45 108, 11 106, 63 108, 49	110. 00 90. 70 109. 15 110. 77 108. 93	106. 52 92. 57 111. 07 112. 41 110. 48	113. 28 92. 25 110. 84 110. 16 111. 14	106. 92 91. 19 110. 25 109. 21 110. 53	7 109, 34 7 86, 90 7 103, 30 7 98, 82 7 104, 23	111. 64 87. 13 105. 44 103. 52 106. 10	
Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus lines	86. 80 75. 46 84. 03 93. 94 83. 84	86. 86 73. 92 86. 32 92. 84 82. 81	86. 25 74. 88 86. 94 92. 62 82. 81	86. 66 74. 30 87. 57 93. 02 83. 01	87. 29 74. 69 86. 11 94. 07 82. 80	88. 71 75. 66 89. 25 93. 61 83. 81	89. 96 76. 44 88. 62 95. 30 84. 82	90, 02 76, 63 88, 62 96, 41 85, 65	89. 40 75. 47 87. 99 95. 94	90, 05 75, 66 87, 99 96, 93 86, 05	89. 01 77. 22 87. 15 97. 58 85. 63	7 88. 80 7 79. 20 85. 69 97. 99 7 85. 60	89. 65 77. 18 85. 89 98. 88 86. 27	
General-merchandise stores dollars. Food and liquor stores do Automotive and accessories dealers do	59. 83 43. 80 63. 27 81. 91	61. 50 43. 94 63. 66 82. 34	61. 50 43. 90 63. 86 82. 53	61. 56 43. 65 63. 68 82. 78	61. 56 44. 38 63. 86 83. 22	62. 32 44. 54 64. 59 84. 48	63. 41 45. 75 65. 67 85. 17	64, 46 45, 67 67, 46 84, 73	64, 63 45, 72 67, 11 84, 73	64. 01 44. 80 66. 06 84. 10	62. 79 44. 48 65. 34 82. 84	62. 25 44. 15 7 65. 52 82. 65	62. 43 46. 21 65. 16 82. 53	
Finance, insurance, and real estate:  Banks and trust companiesdo  Service and miscellaneous:  Hotels, year-rounddo	62. 86 43. 14	63. 82 42. 42	63. 74 42. 32	63. 89 42. 63	63. 78 42. 21	63. 67 43. 23	63, 80 43, 42	64, 52 43, 93	64. 31 44. 25	64. 48 44. 11	64. 74 44. 00	<sup>7</sup> 64. 64 44. 40	65. 22 44. 46	
Laundries do Cleaning and dyeing plants do Revised. Preliminary.	42. 91 50. 05	42. 59 49. 92	42. 59 48. 90	42, 69 49, 54	43. 20 52. 26	43. 93 52. 79	44. 04 52. 40	43, 38 49, 91	43, 34 48, 88	43. 96 51. 35	43. 73 51. 35	43. 29 r 49. 78	43.85	

r Revised. r Preliminary. ♀ Includes data for industries not shown.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				195	7						195
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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
	EMPL	OYMI	ENT A	ND P	OPUL.	ATION	V—Co	ntinue	ed					
WAGES—Continued														ĺ
erage hourly gross earnings (U. S. Department of Labor):														
All manufacturing industriesdollars	2.05 1.98	2.05 1.98	2.05 1.99	2.05 1.99	2.05 2.00	2.06 2.00	2.07 2.01	2. 07 2. 01	2. 07 2. 01	2.08 2.02	2. 09 2. 03	2. 11 2. 05	7 2. 10 2. 05	₽2
Excluding overtime‡ dododo	2.18	2, 18	2.17	2.18	2.18	2. 18	2.19	2. 20	2, 21	2. 22	2, 23	2. 24	2. 24	p 2
Excluding overtime dododo Ordnance and accessoriesdo Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	2. 09 2. 27	2. 10 2. 28	2, 10 2, 29	2. 11 2. 30	2, 11 2, 31	2. 12 2. 31	2. 13 2. 33	2. 14 2. 34	2. 14 2. 34	2. 16 2. 37	2. 16 2. 38	2. 18 r 2. 40	2. 19 7 2. 42	P 2
dollars_	_   1.74	1.72	1.73	1.77	1.80	1.82	1.84	1.82	1,84	1.84	1.84	r 1.84	r 1.82	₽1
Sawmills and planing millsdo Furniture and fixturesdo	1.75 1.73	1.73 1.72	1.74 1.73	1, 77 1, 73	1.78 1.72	1.80 1.73	1.84 1.74	1.81 1.74	1.83 1.76	1.84 1.77	1.82 1.77	7 1. 83 1. 75	1.80	p
Stone, clay, and glass productsdo	2.01	2.02 2.47	2. 01 2. 46	2.02 2.46	2. 01 2. 46	2.02 2.46	2.04 2.48	2. 05 2. 53	2.06 2.54	2.08 2.57	2.09 2.55	2. 10 2. 55	7 2. 09 7 2. 55	p p
Primary metal industries Qdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills dollars.	2.62	2, 66	2.62	2. 62	2.63	2, 61	2.63	2.72	2.73	2.76	2.73	2.72	2.72	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous	2. 29	2.30	2. 29	2.30		1			i	2.42	1			
metals dollars Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, ma-	1	1			2. 31	2. 32	2.33	2, 35	2.40	İ	2.42	2.40	2.40	
chinery, transportation equipment)dollars. Machinery (except electrical)do	2.27	2. 13 2. 27	2. 13 2. 27	2. 14 2. 28	2. 15 2. 28	2. 16 2. 28	2.17 2.30	2. 19 2. 30	2. 20 2. 30	2. 22 2. 32	2. 22 2. 33	2. 23 2. 34	7 2. 21 2. 34	p p
Electrical machinerydo	- 2.05	2.05	2.05	2.06	2.06	2.05	2.06	2.05	2.06	2.07	2.08	2. 10	7 2. 11	P
Transportation equipment $Q$ do	2. 43 2. 51	2. 38 2. 43	2. 37 2. 41	2. 38 2. 41	2. 37 2. 39	2. 37 2. 40	2.40 2.46	2. 41 2. 46	2. 43 2. 47	2. 46 2. 53	2. 47 2. 54	2. 50 2. 58	7 2. 48 2. 51	p
Aircraft and partsdo Ship and boat building and repairsdo	_ 2, 34	2. 33 2. 33	2. 33 2. 36	2. 35 2. 37	2, 36 2, 36	2. 33 2. 39	2.34 2.38	2.35 2.40	2. 38 2. 42	2. 38 2. 45	2. 39 2. 45	2. 41 7 2. 43	2. 43 2. 44	
Railroad equipmentdodo	2.44	2. 45 2. 08	2. 45 2. 09	2. 47 2. 10	2. 48 2. 10	2. 47 2. 10	2. 49 2. 11	2. 52 2. 11	2. 52 2. 10	2. 59 2. 14	2. 57 2. 14	2. 59	2.64	
Instruments and related productsdo Miscellaneous mfg. industriesdo	1.79	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.80	1.81	1.80	1.81	1.81	2. 14 1. 82	2. 15 1. 84	P P
Nondurable-goods industriesdo	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.87	1.87	1.88	1.89	1.89	1.88	1.90	1.90	1.92	1.92	р
Excluding overtime‡do Food and kindred products ?do	1.80 1.90	1. 81 1. 92	1.81 1.93	1.81 1.93	1. 82 1. 93	1.83 1.94	1.83 1.93	1.84 1.91	1.83	1.84 1.92	1.85 1.94	1. 86 1. 96	1.86 r 1.98	p
Meat products do Dairy products do	_   2.11	2. 14 1. 81	2. 15 1. 80	2. 13 1. 81	2. 13 1. 81	2. 12 1. 82	2. 12 1. 83	2. 14 1. 85	2. 12 1. 84	2. 18 1. 87	2. 19 1. 86	2. 21 r 1. 86	2. 20 1. 88	
Canning and preservingdo	1.61	1.64	1.63	1. 66 1. 84	1. 68 1. 85	1.66	1.61	1.55	1.62	1. 61 1. 90	1.64	r 1. 62	1.69	
Canning and preserving do Bakery products do Beverages do	1. 83 2. 16	1. 84 2. 16	1. 85 2. 17	2. 19	2, 19	1. 87 2. 21	1. 88 2. 25	1.89 2.24	1.88 2.21	2. 23	1. 91 2. 22	1. 94 2. 22	1. 93 2. 24	
Tobacco manufacturesdo	1.48	1.49	1.49	1. 53	1. 55	1.58	1.58	1.61	1.49	1.46	1.47	r 1. 55	1. 57	p
Textile-mill products ?	1. 50 1. 46	1. 50 1. 45	1. 50 1. 45	1. 50 1. 45	1. 50 1. 45	1. 50 1. 45	1. 50 1. 45	1.50 1.45	1. 50 1. 45	1. 51 1. 46	1. 51 1. 46	1. 51 1. 46	1. 50 1. 45	P
Knitting millsdo. Apparel and other finished textile products	1.44	1.45	1.45	1. 46	1, 45	1.46	1.46	1.45	1.46	1. 47	1.46	7 1. 46	1.46	
dollars_	1.50	1.49 1.99	1.49 2.00	1. 50 2. 00	1.48 2.00	1. 48 2. 01	$1.49 \\ 2.03$	1.50	1.50	1. 51 2. 08	1.49	1. 50	7 1.49	p
Paper and allied productsdo Pulp, paper, and paperboard millsdo	2. 13	2.12	2.13	2, 13	2.13	2.13	2. 17	2. 06 2. 20	2.06 2.20	2. 22	2. 08 2. 22 2. 53	2. 08 2. 22	2. 08 2. 22	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries_do Chemicals and allied productsdo	2.40	2. 46 2. 16	2. 48 2. 17	2. 49 2. 17	2. 49 2. 17	2. 51 2. 20	2. 51 2. 23	2. 51 2. 25	2. 51 2. 25	2. 53 2. 25	2.24	2. 53 2. 26	2. 55 r 2. 26	p
Industrial organic chemicalsdo	2. 31	2. 31	2, 32	2, 33	2. 33	2.35	2.38	2.40	2.40	2. 41	2. 41	2. 26 2. 42	2.42	
Products of petroleum and coaldo	- 2. 57 2. 67	2. 59 2. 68	2. 56 2. 65	2. 57 2. 66	2, 59 2, 68	2. 61 2. 71	2.66 2.78	2.69 2.80	2.69 2.79	2.73 2.84	2.71 2.82	2.73 2.84	7 2. 72 2. 82	P
Petroleum refiningdo Rubber productsdo	2. 24	2. 23	2. 22	2. 21	2, 19	2. 22	2. 23	2. 28	2. 27	2.29	2.32	2.33	7 2. 31	7
Tires and inner tubesdo Leather and leather productsdo	1.52	2. 60 1. 52	2. 59 1. 53	2, 56 1, 54	2. 58 1. 54	2. 58 1. 54	2. 59 1. 54	2. 64 1. 53	2. 63 1. 54	2. 66 1. 55	2.69 1.55	1.57	1 7 1.55	p
Footwear (except rubber)do	- 1.46	1. 47	1.48	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.48	1.49	1.50	1.50	1. 51	1. 50	
onmanufacturing industries: Mining:									ļ					
Metal do Anthracite do	- 2. 34 2. 96	2.34 2.94	2. 35 2. 98	2.36 2.87	2.38 2.96	2, 38 2, 88	2. 41 2. 93	2.47	2. 46 2. 91	2. 49 2. 98	2. 47 2. 98			
Bituminous coaldo Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:		2.95	2. 93	2. 93	3.02	3.01	3.05	3.09	3.04					
Petroleum and natural-gas proddollars.	2. 52	2. 52	2. 51	2.50	2.50	2, 58	2.65	2.67	2.63	2.71	2.64	r 2. 68	2, 69	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying do	_ 2.82	1.96 2.84	1.95 2.84	1.95 2.84	1. 96 2. 85	1. 98 2. 86	2.01 2.86	2. 02 2. 88	2. 03 2. 90	2.94	2.04 2.94	2, 96	2. 05 2. 97	
Nonbuilding constructiondo Building constructiondo	_ 2.55	2. 55 2. 92	2. 56 2. 91	2, 55 2, 91	2. 58 2. 92	2, 61 2, 94	2.62 2.94	2. 65 2. 96	2.67 2.97	2. 70 3. 02	2. 69 3. 02	<b>7 2.70</b>	2.71 3.04	
Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus linesdo			1					1	Ì	]				
Telephonedo	_ 1.92	2. 02 1. 91	2. 02 1. 92	2. 02 1. 92	2.03 1.93	2.03 1.94	2.04 1.95	2.06 1.94	2.06 1.94	2.07 1.95	2.07 1.97	2.07 7 1.98	2. 08 2. 01	
Telegraph do Gas and electric utilities do	2. 02 2. 28	2.07 2.27	2. 08 2. 27	2. 09 2. 28	2.08 2.30	2, 10 2, 30	2. 10 2. 33	2. 10 2. 34	2. 10 2. 34	2. 10 2. 37	2. 10 2. 38	2. 09 2. 39	2. 10 2. 40	
Wholesale and retail trade: Wholesale tradedo	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.07	2.07	2.09	2.11	2, 12	2.11	2.13	2.13		2. 13	1
Retail trade (except eating and drinking places) Q	-	1, 61		1	1	i		1	1	1.68	1	1	1	
dollars General-merchandise storesdo	1. 21	1.27	1. 61 1. 28	1. 62 1. 28	1. 62 1. 29	1. 64 1. 31	1.66 1.33	1.67 1.32	1.67 1.31	1.31	1.67		1.63 1.28	
Food and liquor storesdo Automotive and accessories dealersdo	1.71	1. 73 1. 88	1. 74 1. 88	1.74 1.89	1.74 1.90	1. 76 1. 92	1. 77 1. 94	1.78 1.93	1.78 1.93		1.81 1.90		1. 81 1. 88	1
Service and miscellaneous:		1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.09	1. 10	1. 10		1. 12	
Hotels, year-round do Laundries do Cleaning and dyeing plants do	1.07	1.07 1.29	1. 07 1. 28	1. 07 1. 28	1. 08 1. 30	1. 09 1. 31	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.11	1. 11 1. 32	1, 11		
scellaneous wage data:	1.20	1.28	1.20	1.20	1.00	1.01	1.01	1, 31	1. 30	1.01	1.32	1, 31	1. 31	
onetruction were roter (FND):8	2. 192	2, 212	2, 220	2, 220	2, 225	2, 256	2. 286	2. 299	2, 333	2. 334	2. 334	2. 336	2.344	] ,
Skilled labor do. Baulpment operators*	3. 433	3.456	3.457	3.462	3. 467	3.486	3. 510	3. 543	3. 581	3. 585	3.604	3.606	3.629	1 3
Common labor do. per hr. Skilled labor do. Equipment operators* do. arm wage rates, without board or room (quarterly)	3. 085	3.098	3. 106	3. 107	3, 118	3. 159	3. 183	3. 210	3. 221	3. 237	3. 237	3. 242	3. 248	3
aoi. per nr. Railway wages (average, class I)dodo	2, 216	. 95 2. 198		2, 208	. 92 2. 212	2. 236	2. 272	. 93 2. 249	2. 263	2. 284	. 84 2.254			
Road-building wages, common labor (qtrly)do	-	1.86			1.82			1.88			1.98			

Revised. P Preliminary.

†Data through 1956 shown in the 1957 edition of Business Statistics are based on adjustment factors; the 1956 figures therein have since been revised to reflect calculations from overtime hours now regularly collected. Revisions for 1956 appear in the August 1957 Survey; the published estimates through 1955 are essentially comparable.

†Includes data for industries not shown separately.

§ Rates as of February 1, 1958: Common labor, \$2.379; skilled labor, \$3.624: equipment operators, \$3.286. Scattered monthly revisions for 1952-55 for skilled labor rates are available upon request.

\*New series. Data are arithmetic averages of wage rates for equipment operators in 20 cities. The three types of equipment covered are tractors (including bulldozers, on 70-100 h. p. machines), power cranes and shovels (¾ cubic yard), and air compressors. For data back to January 1956, see the December 1957 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956						19	57						1958
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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	967 506 2, 971 1, 744	1,012 548 3,003 1,763	992 555 3, 062 1, 788	1, 019 489 3, 120 1, 817	1, 018 466 3, 185 1, 836	984 483 3, 234 1, 855	979 454 3, 287 1, 870	1,000 459 3,327 1,877	1, 227 501 3, 345 1, 887	1, 197 501 3, 354 1, 896	1, 225 516 3, 354 1, 904	1, 224 560 3, 329 1, 908	1, 307 551 3, 339 1, 919	
Loans to cooperatives do Other loans and discounts do	457 770	454 786	444 829	423 880	411 938	389 990	384 1,033	409 1,041	420 1, 038	430 1, 027	451 999	452 969	454 966	
Bank debits, total (344 centers)       do         New York City       do         6 other centers♂       do	201, 876 77, 495 40, 912	204, 514 76, 460 42, 596	177, 536 67, 035 36, 886	197, 231 74, 786 42, 113	192, 701 72, 328 40, 182	197, 257 71, 780 42, 128	193, 349 74, 512 39, 942	200, 559 74, 509 41, 711	190, 539 68, 409 40, 194	7189, 294 70, 953 39, 095	204, 168 77, 431 41, 761	189, 246 71, 667 39, 012	220, 376 88, 584 43, 692	212, 862 84, 355 41, 988
Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month:  Assets, total \( \text{\text{\cond}} \) do.  Reserve bank credit outstanding, total \( \text{\cent{\cond}} \) do.  Discounts and advances. do.  United States Government securities. do.  Gold certificate reserves. do.	52, 910 26, 699 50 24, 915 21, 269	51, 853 25, 195 668 23, 421 21, 562	51, 387 24, 704 595 22, 887 21, 626	51, 016 24, 970 994 23, 149 21, 627	51, 494 24, 960 829 23, 169 21, 635	51, 618 25, 224 1, 170 23, 108 21, 932	51, 362 24, 816 558 23, 035 21, 945	51, 753 24, 691 420 23, 355 21, 946	51, 626 25, 418 986 23, 539 21, 939	50, 884 24, 622 396 23, 312 21, 943	52, 035 25, 206 789 23, 338 22, 005	52, 562 25, 515 819 23, 733 22, 083	53, 028 25, 784 55 24, 238 22, 085	51, 428 24, 352 217 23, 331 22, 104
Liabilities, total ?         do           Deposits, total ?         do           Member-bank reserve balances         do           Excess reserves (estimated)         do           Federal Reserve notes in circulation         do	52, 910 20, 249 19, 059 —30 27, 476	51, 853 20, 203 18, 882 365 26, 698	51, 387 19, 566 18, 576 282 26, 556	51, 016 19, 835 18, 629 117 26, 454	51, 494 19, 983 18, 864 276 26, 323	51, 618 20, 252 19, 049 698 26, 476	51, 362 19, 630 18, 376 -167 26, 682	51, 753 19, 795 18, 630 110 26, 671	51, 626 20, 079 18, 975 670 26, 861	50, 884 19, 426 18, 399 -295 26, 829	52, 035 20, 103 18, 917 376 26, 834	52, 562 19, 996 19, 274 7 696 27, 260	53, 028 20, 117 19, 034 r — 57 27, 535	51, 428 19, 956 18, 958 415 26, 711
Ratio of gold certificate reserves to deposit and FR note liabilities combinedpercent_	44. 6	46.0	46. 9	46. 7	46. 7	46.9	47. 4	47. 2	46.7	47. 4	46, 9	46.7	46 3	47. 4
Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month: Deposits:  Demand, adjusted⊙mil. of dol.  Demand, except interbank: Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	57, 629	58, 076	56, 370	55, 118	56, 213	55, 149	54, 307	55, 550	54, 973	54, 015	55, 805	55, 464	56, 887	56, 134
States and political subdivisionsdo United States Governmentdo	61, 966 4, 183 2, 181	59, 951 4, 211 790	59, 228 4, 099 1, 554	57, 179 4, 045 3, 946	58, 635 4, 545 2, 822	57, 383 4, 439 3, 214	57, 306 4, 238 5, 004	58, 276 4, 169 2, 381	57, 374 3, 878 2, 647	57, 159 3, 872 4, 008	58, 495 3, 857 1, 683	58, 772 4, 005 1, 758	61, 887 4, 331 2, 458	59, 924 4, 176 1, 048
Time, except interbank, total ♀do	21,017	21, 336	21, 554	22, 083	22, 114	22, 372	22, 484	22, 529	22, 612	22, 821	22, 925	1	23, 293	23, 415
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol States and political subdivisionsdo Interbank (demand and time)do	19, 919 916 15, 609	20, 214 939 12, 625	20, 407 964 12, 775	20, 897 1, 004 13, 373	20, 870 1, 063 13, 098	21, 082 1, 111 12, 253	21, 171 1, 125 13, 478	21, 219 1, 123 13, 352	21, 292 1, 135 12, 836	21, 494 1, 143 13, 693	21, 635 1, 111 13, 094	21, 487 1, 060 12, 918	21, 951 1, 175 15, 211	22, 062 1, 216 13, 293
Investments, total	34, 259 26, 774 2, 093 703 18, 756 5, 222 7, 485	33, 521 26, 101 1, 681 680 18, 658 5, 082 7, 420	33, 259 25, 723 1, 461 746 18, 638 4, 878 7, 536	34, 309 26, 635 1, 243 1, 608 18, 569 5, 215 7, 674	33, 675 26, 034 1, 125 1, 311 18, 458 5, 140 7, 641	33, 486 25, 878 1, 665 1, 581 18, 394 4, 238 7, 608	33, 922 26, 310 2, 334 1, 475 18, 272 4, 229 7, 612	32, 797 25, 241 1, 504 1, 342 18, 188 4, 207 7, 556	32, 535 24, 914 1, 623 1, 562 18, 107 3, 622 7, 621	33, 335 25, 654 1, 197 1, 732 18, 166 4, 559 7, 681	33, 129 25, 191 1, 156 1, 600 18, 004 4, 431 7, 938	32, 743 25, 010 1, 007 1, 713 17, 898 4, 392 7, 733	34, 329 26, 423 1, 888 1, 752 18, 007 4, 776 7, 906	33, 942 25, 923 1, 431 1, 799 18, 028 4, 665 8, 019
Loans (adjusted), total O	53, 375 31, 137 2, 130	51, 776 30, 260 1, 689	51, 779 30, 314 1, 760	52, 944 31, 322 1, 952	53, 454 31, 450 2, 113	52, 756 31, 077 1, 765	54, 282 32, 310 1, 892	53, 568 31, 738 1, 660	53, 935 32, 012 1, 810	54, 563 32, 331 2, 021	53, 614 31, 756 1, 642	53, 329 31, 527 1, 610	54, 658 32, 237 2, 190	52, 245 30, 638 1, 645
Real-estate loans do Other loans do O	1, 208 8, 839 11, 069	1, 182 8, 790 10, 868	1, 148 8, 762 10, 813	1, 152 8, 691 10, 873	1, 173 8, 679 11, 086	1, 156 8, 661 11, 144	1, 184 8, 649 11, 303	1, 142 8, 675 11, 412	1, 120 8, 696 11, 355	1, 118 8, 727 11, 427	1, 106 8, 758 11, 411	1, 093 8, 777 11, 385	1, 154 8, 761 11, 448	1, 125 8, 744 11, 226
Money and interest rates;  Bank rates on business loans: In 19 cities	4. 38 4. 22 4. 40 4. 58			4. 38 4. 23 4. 40 4. 60			4. 40 4. 23 4. 39 4. 65			4. 83 4. 69 4. 85 5. 01			4. 85 4. 71 4. 86 5. 05	
Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank) do Federal intermediate credit bank loans do Federal land bank loans do	3. 00 3. 89 4. 63	3. 00 3. 98 4. 75	3.00 4.11 4.79	3.00 4.19 4.96	3. 00 4. 20 5. 04	3. 00 4. 22 5. 08	3. 00 4. 25 5. 17	3. 00 4. 29 5. 17	3. 50 4. 36 5. 21	3. 50 4. 45 5. 25	3. 50 4. 49 5. 38	3.00 4.68 5.63	3, 00 4, 70 5, 63	<b>-</b>
Open market rates, New York City:           Acceptances, prime, bankers' 90 daysdo           Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 monthsdo           Yield on U. S. Govt. securities:           3-month billsdo           3-5 year taxable issuesdo	3. 35 3. 63 3. 230 3. 65	3. 38 3. 63 3. 210 3. 40	3. 38 3. 63 3. 165 3. 33	3. 27 3. 63 3. 140 3. 38	3. 20 3. 63 3. 113 3. 48	3. 25 3. 63 3. 042 3. 60	3. 36 3. 79 3. 316 3. 77	3. 38 3. 88 3. 165 3. 89	3. 78 3. 98 3. 404 3. 91	3. 83 4. 00 3. 578 3. 93	3. 75 4. 10 3. 591 3. 99	3. 50 4. 07 3. 337 3. 63	3. 35 3. 81 3. 102 3. 04	
Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors:  New York State savings banksmil. of dol.  U. S. postal savings¶do	17, 626 1, 649	17, 611 1, 621	17, 657 1, 598	17, 795 1, 573	17, 780 1, 542	17, 895 1, 511	18, 058 1, 462	18, 023 1, 432	18, 064 1, 407	18, 205 1, 383	18, 207 r 1, 362	18, 323 v 1, 343	18, 588 p 1, 326	18, 701 p 1, 306
CONSUMER CREDIT; (Short- and Intermediate-term)									:					
Total outstanding, end of monthmil. of dol_	42, 097	41, 138	40, 738	40, 735	41, 247	41, 937	42, 491	42, 592	43, 133	43, 270	43, 274	43, 530	44, 798	 
Installment credit, totaldo	31, 827	31, 568	31, 488	31, 524	31, 786	32, 158	32, 608	32, 968	33, 303	33, 415	33, 504	33, 596	34, 127	 
Automobile paperdoOther consumer-goods paperdoRepair and modernization loansdoPersonal loansdo	14, 459 8, 510 1, 895 6, 963	14, 410 8, 305 1, 872 6, 981	14, 432 8, 160 1, 859 7, 037	14, 528 8, 043 1, 856 7, 097	14, 691 8, 017 1, 862 7, 216	14, 883 8, 081 1, 886 7, 308	15, 127 8, 165 1, 905 7, 411	15, 329 8, 189 1, 921 7, 529	15, 490 8, 229 1, 954 7, 630	15, 556 8, 228 1, 969 7, 662	15, 579 8, 236 1, 988 7, 701	15, 542 8, 300 1, 996 7, 758	15, 496 8, 709 1, 984 7, 938	

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

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

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

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

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

\*\* Includes data not shown separately.

\*\* For demand deposits, the term "adjusted" denotes exclusion of interbank and U. S. Government deposits and of cash items reported as in process of collection; for loans, exclusion of 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 are as of end of consecutive 4-week periods ending in month indicated.

\*\* The process of collection; for loans, exclusion of valuation reserves).

\*\* Possible Process of Collection; for loans, exclusion of valuation reserves).

\*\* For bond yields, see p. S-20.

\*\* Data are as of end of consecutive 4-week periods ending in month indicated.

\*\* The process of collection; for loans, exclusion of valuation reserves).

\*\* Possible Process of Collection; for loans, exclusion of valuation reserves).

\*\* For evisions prior to October 1956, see the December 1957 Federal Reserve Bulletin.

\*\* The process of Collection; for loans, exclusion of valuation reserves).

\*\* The process of Collection; for loans, exclusion of valuation reserves).

\*\* The process of Collection; for loans, exclusion of valuation reserves).

\*\* The process of Collection; for loans, exclusion of valuation reserves).

\*\* The process of Collection; for loans, exclusion of valuation reserves).

\*\* The process of Collection; for loans, exclusion of valuation reserves).

\*\* The process of Collection; for loans, exclusion of valuation reserves).

\*\* The process of Collection; for loans, exclusion of valuation reserves).

\*\* The process of Collection; for loans, exclusion of valuation reserves).

\*\* The process of Collection; for loans, exclusion of valuat

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956						195	37						1958
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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
			FINA	NCE-	-Cont	inued			<u></u>					
CONSUMER CREDIT‡—Continued (Short- and Intermediate-term)  Total outstanding, end of month—Continued Installment credit, total—Continued														
By type of holder: Financial institutions, totalmil. of dol. Commercial banksdo. Sales-finance companiesdo. Credit unionsdo. Consumer finance companiesdo. Otherdo.	27, 084 11, 707 9, 100 2, 014 3, 056 1, 207	26, 974 11, 638 9, 077 2, 011 3, 048 1, 200	27, 008 11, 662 9, 035 2, 039 3, 058 1, 214	27. 148 11, 736 9, 048 2, 076 3, 063 1, 225	27, 544 11, 981 9, 104 2, 127 3, 105 1, 227	27, 864 12, 143 9, 176 2, 167 3, 123 1, 255	28, 263 12, 323 9, 300 2, 227 3, 155 1, 258	28, 726 12, 508 9, 476 2, 284 3, 209 1, 249	29, 014 12, 607 9, 565 2, 344 3, 234 1, 264	29, 128 12, 656 9, 598 2, 377 3, 231 1, 266	29, 241 12, 749 9, 585 2, 415 3, 229 1, 263	29, 239 12, 717 9, 564 2, 439 3, 248 1, 271	29, 375 12, 714 9, 573 2, 472 3, 332 1, 284	
Retail outlets, total.       do.         Department stores.       do.         Furniture stores.       do.         Automobile dealers.       do.         Other.       do.	4, 743 1, 408 1, 187 502 1, 646	4, 594 1, 387 1, 139 499 1, 569	4, 480 1, 351 1, 115 499 1, 515	4, 376 1, 304 1, 090 501 1, 481	4, 242 1, 176 1, 075 505 1, 486	4, 294 1, 229 1, 077 510 1, 478	4, 345 1, 249 1, 077 518 1, 501	4, 242 1, 144 1, 072 525 1, 501	4, 289 1, 161 1, 083 530 1, 515	4. 287 1, 167 1, 077 533 1, 510	4, 263 1, 134 1, 080 533 1, 516	4, 357 1, 199 1, 092 531 1, 535	4, 752 1, 415 1, 146 529 1, 662	
Noninstallment credit, totaldo	10, 270	9, 570	9, 250	9, 211	9, 461	9, 779	9, 883	9, 624	9, 830	9, 855	9, 770	9, 934	10. 671	
Single-payment loans	3, 253 4, 735 2, 282 3, 253	3, 199 4, 111 2, 260 3, 199	3, 273 3, 690 2, 287 3, 273	3, 370 3, 534 2, 307 3, 370	3, 374 3, 735 2, 352 3, 374	3, 582 3, 834 2, 363 3, 582	3, 530 3, 948 2, 405 3, 530	3, 406 3, 810 2, 408 3, 406	3, 458 3, 957 2, 415 3, 458	3, 493 3, 942 2, 420 3, 493	3, 405 3, 991 2, 374 3, 405	3, 458 4, 135 2, 341 3, 458	3, 502 4, 760 2, 409 3, 502	
Retail outletsdo Service creditdo	4, 735 2, 282	4, 111 2, 260	3, 690 2, 287	3,534 $2,307$	3, 735 2, 352	3, 834 2, 363	3, 948 2, 405	3, 810 2, 408	3, 957 2, 415	3, 942 2, 420	3. 991 2. 374	4, 135 2, 341	4, 760 2, 409	
Installment credit extended and repaid:   Unadjusted:	3, 824 1, 200 1, 359	3, 090 1, 258 802	2, 976 1, 215 763	3, 347 1, 380 846	3, 594 1, 468 901	3, 748 1, 513 1, 016	3, 674 1, 494 998	3, 837 1, 563 995	3, 704 1, 467 1, 022	3, 388 1, 364 927	3, 545 1, 404 976	3, 439 1, 250 1, 020	4, 091 1, 305 1, 355	
All other	1, 265 3, 237 1, 210 915 1, 112	1, 030 3, 349 1, 307 1, 007 1, 035	998 3, 056 1, 193 908 955	1, 121 3, 311 1, 284 963 1, 064	1, 225 3, 332 1, 305 927 1, 100	1, 219 3, 376 1, 321 952 1, 103	3, 224 1, 250 914 1, 060	1, 279 3, 477 1, 361 971 1, 145	1, 215 3, 369 1, 306 982 1, 081	1, 097 3, 276 1, 298 928 1, 050	1. 165 3, 456 1, 381 968 1, 107	1, 169 3, 347 1, 287 956 1, 104	1, 431 3, 560 1, 351 946 1, 263	
All other       do         Adjusted:       do         Extended, total       do         Automobile paper       do         Other consumer-goods paper       do         All other       do	3, 451 1, 334 1, 003 1, 114	7 3, 473 7 1, 420 7 932 7 1, 121	7 3, 509 7 1, 407 7 963 7 1, 139	7 3, 426 7 1, 374 7 931 7 1, 121	7 3, 470 7 1, 371 7 937 1, 162	7 3, 535 7 1, 363 7 995 7 1, 177	7 3, 547 7 1, 356 7 1, 007 7 1, 184	r 3, 599 r 1, 381 r 999 r 1, 219	r 3, 591 r 1, 355 r 1, 027 r 1, 209	7 3, 546 7 1, 392 7 973 7 1, 181	3, 541 7 1, 435 7 912 7 1, 194	7 3, 559 7 1, 404 7 964 7 1, 191	3, 637 1, 423 981 1, 233	
Repaid, total do Automobile paper do Other consumer-goods paper do All other do	3, 241 1, 251 953 1, 037	7 3, 292 7 1, 312 7 942 1, 038	3, 257 1, 284 933 1, 040	7 3, 255 1, 272 7 935 1, 048	3, 284 1, 294 908 1, 082	7 3, 313 7 1, 305 7 919 7 1, 089	3, 339 1, 289 7 951 7 1, 099	7 3, 382 7 1, 317 964 1, 101	7 3, 343 1, 276 7 976 7 1, 091	7 3, 418 7 1, 318 990 7 1, 110	3, 358 1, 317 7 945 7 1, 096	r 3, 394 1, 292 r 981 1, 121	3, 498 1, 368 978 1, 152	
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE														
Budget receipts and expenditures:  Receipts, total	5, 898 5, 412 59	5, 279 4, 809 64	7, 486 6, 188 53	12, 145 10, 737 66	6, 142 4, 256 65	7, 759 5, 282 64	12, 819 11, 688 58	3, 734 3, 057 70	6, 475 5, 128 65	8, 109 7, 225 65	3, 796 3, 131 76	5, 845 4, 827 67	6, 611 5, 956 63	
Individual income taxes	2, 391 1, 825 355 1, 268	3, 126 461 316 1, 311	4, 708 445 1, 160 1, 120	2, 868 7, 327 692 1, 192	3, 646 520 633 1, 278	4, 587 502 1, 314 1, 293	4, 071 6, 722 589 1, 378	1, 316 541 366 1, 441	3, 806 355 1, 003 1, 245	3, 986 2, 304 540 1, 214	1, 537 429 363 1, 391	3, 512 367 740 1, 158	2, 477 2, 277 432 1, 363	
Expenditures, total	5, 718 631 405 3, 576 1, 106	6, 095 651 410 3, 741 1, 293	5, 743 585 407 3, 576 1, 175	5, 584 601 414 3, 700 869	5, 987 604 419 3, 913 1, 051	5, 944 604 444 3, 750 1, 146	6, 279 641 409 5, 046 182	6, 347 659 377 3, 628 1, 683	5, 930 628 382 3, 989 931	5. 667 630 362 3, 589 1, 086	6, 501 641	5, 806 636	5, 809 674	
Public debt and guaranteed obligations:  Gross debt (direct), end of month, total	276, 628 274, 219 228, 581 45, 639 2, 408	276, 229 273, 698 228, 367 45, 331 2, 531	276, 269 273, 919 228, 449 45, 470 2, 350	274, 999 272, 773 227, 169 45, 603 2, 226	274, 008 272, 066 226, 915 45, 151 1, 942	275, 234 273, 074 226, 937 46, 137 2, 160	270, 527 268, 486 221, 658 46, 827 2, 042	272, 469 270, 595 224, 272 46, 323 1, 874	273, 845 272, 018 225, 308 46, 709 1, 828	274, 412 272, 688 226, 467 46, 221 1, 724	274, 067 272, 406 226, 338 46, 068 1, 661	274. 747 273, 132 227, 146 45, 986 1, 615	274, 898 272, 874 227, 075 45, 799 2, 024	274, 55 272, 77 227, 30 45, 47 1, 77
U. S. Savings bonds:  Amount outstanding, end of month do.  Sales, series E through K§ do.  Redemptions do.	57, 018 390 728	56, 570 496 1, 070	56, 317 386 728	56, 068 384 723	55, 836 389 707	55, 586 394 737	54, 996 362 1, 076	54, 631 400 890	54, 364 392 750	54, 105 362 713	53, 799 337 729	53, 533 334 694	53, 209 368 813	52, 84 51 99
Federal business-type activities, end of quarter: \$\sigma\$ Assets, except interagency, total	1 69, 873 20, 657 6, 752 3, 680 8, 223 2, 311			1 69, 895 21, 353 7, 261 4, 076 8, 237 2, 107			1 69, 058 20, 982 6, 830 4, 380 8, 300 2, 305							
Commodities, supplies, and materials	21, 375 3, 739 3, 669 9, 985 10, 448			21, 303 3, 923 3, 729 9, 875 9, 713			21, 450 3, 881 3, 725 9, 977 9, 042							
Liabilities, except interagency, total do Bonds, notes, and debentures do Other liabilities do Private proprietary interest do U. S. Government proprietary interest do do	1 6, 438 2, 778 3, 660 1 918 1 62, 516			1 6, 755 3, 043 3, 713 1 775 1 62, 364			1 6, 879 3, 559 3, 320 1 1, 037 1 61, 142							

<sup>\*\*</sup>Revised. \*\*Preliminary. 1 See note marked "\$\circ\$".

\$ See corresponding note on p. S-16.

\$ Effective May 1967, for series E through H.

\$\circ\$ Figures are not directly comparable from quarter to quarter, since activities covered vary. Data reflect the condition of activities (public-enterprise and intragovernmental funds, certain other activities of the U. S. Government, and certain deposit and trust revolving funds) reporting to the Treasury under Department Circular No. 966; excluded from the data are activities (with total assets of \$23,612 million) reporting as of June 30, 1957, pursuant to Supplement No. 1. Interagency items are excluded except in the case of trust revolving funds.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956	1			-		19	57						1958
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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
			FIN	ANCE	-Con	tinue	d							
LIFE INSURANCE														
Institute of Life Insurance:† Assets, total, all U. S. life insurance companies		1												
mil. of dol Bonds (book value), domestic and foreign, total mil. of dol	95, 844 49, 056	96, 316 49, 324	96, 738 49, 470	97, 074 49, 564	97, 488 49, 767	97, 868 49, 899	98, 239 50, 014	99, 005	99, 374	99, 812 50, 755	100, 224 51, 005	100, 597 51, 122		
U. S. Government       do         State, county, municipal (U. S.)       do         Public utility (U. S.)       do         Railroad (U. S.)       do         Industrial and miscellaneous (U. S.)       do	7, 519 2, 234 14, 005 3, 842 18, 808	7, 588 2, 244 14, 030 3, 838 18, 951	7, 544 2, 244 14, 049 3, 837 19, 084	7, 427 2, 251 14, 110 3, 840 19, 204	7, 430 2, 264 14, 157 3, 838 19, 314	7, 340 2, 290 14, 182 3, 843 19, 442	7, 270 2, 290 14, 259 3, 841 19, 541	7, 306 2, 323 14, 339 3, 837 19, 844	7, 268 2, 333 14, 375 3, 842 19, 932	7, 224 2, 340 14, 426 3, 843 20, 076	7, 233 2, 352 14, 504 3, 845 20, 222	7, 135 2, 362 14, 553 3, 845 20, 368		
Stocks (book value), domestic and foreign, total mil. of dol	2, 909	2, 921	2, 933	2,941	2, 951	2, 958	2,956	2, 993	3, 018	3,010	3, 021	3, 028		
Preferred (U. S.)         do.           Common (U. S.)         do.           Mortgage loans, total         do.           Nonfarm         do.	1, 636 1, 261 32, 994 30, 524	1, 632 1, 273 33, 279 30, 810	1, 627 1, 287 33, 479 31, 001	1, 628 1, 294 33, 672 31, 179	1, 629 1, 303 33, 840 31, 334	1, 630 1, 309 34, 022 31, 498	1, 620 1, 317 34, 159 31, 620	1, 622 1, 350 34, 356 31, 794	1, 622 1, 375 34, 547 31, 978	1, 624 1, 365 34, 697 32, 122	1, 630 1, 370 34, 859 32, 274	1, 626 1, 381 34, 986 32, 396		
Real estate do Policy loans and premium notes do Cash do	2, 829 3, 505 1, 273	2, 841 3, 523 1, 141	2, 865 3, 547 1, 103	2, 883 3, 575 1, 056	2, 907 3, 606 1, 080	2, 948 3, 633 1, 058	2, 983 3, 657 1, 118	3, 004 3, 703 1, 113	3, 032 3, 731 1, 083	3, 059 3, 764 1, 128	3, 085 3, 802 1, 112	3, 113 3, 833 1, 126		
Other assetsdo Life Insurance Agency Management Association:	3, 278	3, 287	3, 341	3, 383	3, 337	3, 350	3, 352	3, 356	3, 359	3, 399	3, 340	3, 389		
Insurance written (new paid-for insurance):‡ Value, estimated total mil. of dol Group and wholesale do. Industrial do. Ordinary total⊕ do.	7, 138 2, 736 556 3, 846	4, 338 705 472 3, 161	5, 000 1, 281 509 3, 210	5, 653 1, 158 563 3, 932	5, 907 1, 510 569 3, 828	6, 224 1, 680 574 3, 970	5, 545 1, 365 521 3, 659	5, 281 1, 090 492 3, 699	4, 963 759 515 3, 689	4, 602 672 517 3, 413	5, 732 1, 244 510 3, 978	5, 469 1, 181 465 3, 823	6, 727 2, 109 454 4, 164	
New England do do Middle Atlantic do East North Central do do do do do do do do do do do do do	224 919 816	210 738 673	211 767 679	250 959 826	241 949 788	255 983 843	234 898	232 910 770	225 880	200 805	244 977 826	246 979 796	292 957 861	
South Atlantic do do do do do do do do do do do do do	310 442	249 364	250 372	301 449	282 450	309 458	731 297 445	306 428	784 298 436	725 273 433	316 477	292 455	234 481	
East South Centraldo	152 332	131 295	137 283	165 346	168 323	173 348	158 332	156 333	159 332	152 320	165 364	157 331	169 478	
Mountain do Acceptable Ado Acceptable Ado Acceptable Ado Acceptable Acceptabl	160 445	110 354	116 347	136 424	135 412	150 452	136 427	145 419	138 437	130 374	154 455	146 421	175 518	
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, esti- mated totalmil. of dol. Death benefitsdo. Matured endowmentsdo.	590. 9 209. 0	595. 9 236. 9	495. 0 207. 4	575. 8 223. 8	560. 8 228. 1	551. 5 233. 6	515. 6 196. 4	551. 2 233. 4	525. 3 222. 1	496, 9 202, 4	587. 1 248. 8	525. 2 222. 4		
Matured endowments do Disability payments do	63. 7 8. 9	66. 5 10. 9	56. 4 8. 9	68. 5 10. 0	63. 5 9. 8	63. 2 9. 4	56. 7 9. 3	54. 7 9. 6	55. 4 9. 7	53. 0 9. 1	64. 0 10. 2	57. 8 9. 2		
Annuity payments do Surrender values do Policy dividends do do do do do do do do do do do do do	38. 1 94. 9 176. 3	61. 5 98. 0 122. 1	41. 9 94. 4 86. 0	45. 8 108. 3 119. 4	44. 1 110. 6 104. 7	44. 6 108. 7 92. 0	45. 0 102. 2 106. 0	46. 5 107. 5 99. 5	44. 7 105. 7 87. 7	42. 6 92. 5 97. 3	47. 6 118. 3 98. 2	44.8 101.7 89.3		
Life Insurance Association of America: Premium income (39 cos.), quarterly totaldo Accident and healthdo Annuitiesdo	2,673.1 403.1			2, 470. 1 391. 5			2, 389. 7 410. 0		İ	2, 476. 7				
Groupdo	358. 2 289. 0			311. 5 284. 9			241. 7 266. 4			297. 1 283. 5				
Industrialdo Ordinarydo	279. 7 1,343.2			234. 3 1, 247. 8			202. 7 1, 268. 9							
MONETARY STATISTICS Gold and silver:									:					٠
Gold: Monetary stock, U. S. (end of mo.)mil. of dol	21, 949 51. 2	22, 252 295, 9	22, 304	22, 306	22, 318	22, 620 285. 4	22, 623	22, 627	22, 626	22, 635	22, 691	22, 763	22, 781	
Net release from earmark	7 375 3, 090	88, 386 34, 498	28, 0 41, 787 11, 980	16. 0 36, 316 27, 511	-5.8 189 20,967	285. 4 144 20, 121	-6. 0 304 10, 265	8 168 2, 825	-11. 4 163 28, 738	-9.0 358 19,290	36. 9 172 42, 956	-31. 2 206 26, 948	2. 0 140 18, 978	
Production, reported monthly total φdo	50, 500	777, 500 53, 100	73, 700 51, 200	78, 300 54, 400	77, 200 54, 000	55, 300	54, 800	56, 400	56, 100				   <b>-</b>	
Canada	7 12, 700 4, 600	12, 600 5, 000	12,000 4,400	13, 200 5, 100	12,900 4,700	13, 100 5, 000	12, 600 4, 900	12, 800 5, 800	12,600 5,800	13, 100 5, 700	13, 900 6, 500	13, 100 5, 100		
Exportsdo Importsdo Price at New Yorkdol. per fine oz	r 323 8, 869 . 914	2, 405 9, 101 . 914	961 6, 396 . 914	707 11, 232 . 914	1, 183 7, 958 . 914	1, 326 5, 943 . 913	1, 045 10, 820 . 905	917 16, 241 . 903	465 16, 695 . 909	471 7, 993 . 906	681 5, 786 . 906	33, 226 . 904	493 26, 963 898	. 894
Production: Canadathous, of fine oz Mexicodo	2 · 2, 446 3, 048	2, 159 4, 066	2, 032 3, 784	2, 346 4, 248	2, 226 3, 217	2, 107 4, 336	2, 202 3, 793	2, 377 2, 842	2, 566 4, <b>628</b>	2, 336 4, 156	2, 771	2, 510		
United Statesdodo	3, 168	2, 997	2, 925	3, 360	3, 735	2, 486	3, 386	2, 859	2, 500	2, 937	3, 334	2, 731	3, 029	
Currency in circulation mil. of dol.  Deposits and currency, total do.  Foreign banks deposits, net do.  U. S. Government balances do.	31, 790 230, 510 3, 306 5, 254	30, 614 226,400 3, 100 3, 300	30, 575 225,100 3, 100 3, 900	30, 585 225,400 3, 100 5, 100	30, 519 228,200 3, 200 5, 500	30, 836 228, 200 3, 200 6, 600	31, 082 \$\nu229, 100 \$\nu 3, 400 \$\nu 6, 100	30, 933 229, 300 3, 300 5, 000	31, 133 p229, 000 p 3, 200 p 5, 700	31, 073 p229, 500 p 3, 300 p 5, 300	31, 090 231,100 31, 300 31, 300 4, 800	31, 661 p231, 000 p 3, 200 p 4, 500	31, 834 **235, 100 ** 3, 300 ** 5, 600	
Deposits (adjusted) and currency, total¶do Demand deposits, adjusted¶do	221, 950 111, 391	219, 900 109, 500	218, 000 107, 000	217, 200 105, 200	219,600 107, 300	104, 800	P105, 600	p221, 000 p106, 600	p105, 100	°220, 900 °105, 500	p 223,000 p 107,200	p223, 300 p107, 200	₽226, 300 ₽108, 900	
Time deposits, adjusted do	82, 224 28, 335	82, 900 27, 400	83, 600 27, 400	84, 600 27, 400	84, 900 27, 400	85, 700 27, 900	<sup>p</sup> 86, 400 <sup>p</sup> 27, 800	» 86, 700 » 27, 800	p 87, 100 p 27, 800	<sup>p</sup> 87, 700 <sup>p</sup> 27, 800	<sup>p</sup> 88, 100 <sup>p</sup> 27, 800	<sup>p</sup> 87, 600 <sup>p</sup> 28, 500	₽88, 500 ₽28, 800	<b></b>
U. S. Government, annual rate:  New York Cityratio of debits to deposits  6 other centers?	51. 8 29. 9	48. 3 30. 0	48. 9 30. 2	48. 7 32. 0	46. 9 30. 3	47. 1 30. 5	51. 4 30. 4	49. 5 30. 6	44. 7 28. 5	52. 2 31. 4	49. 9 29. 6	51. 2 7 30. 5	58. 9 • 32. 2	
337 other reporting centersdo	23. 3	22. 9	23. 0	22. 5	22. 4	23. 2	23. 1	23. 6		24. 1	22. 7	7 23. 5	₽ 25. 0	

<sup>7</sup> Revised. P Preliminary. 1 Revision for November 1956: \$77,900,000. 2 Revisions for January-November 1956 (thous, fine oz.): 2,333; 2,045; 2,345; 2,062; 2,511; 2,540; 2,313; 2,363; 1 Revisions for assets of all life insurance companies for January-July 1956 will be shown later; those for insurance written for 1956 are shown in the SURVEY beginning with the July 1957 issue.

<sup>†</sup> Revisions for assets of an membranes control of the process of an incomparity of the process of an incomparity 1956—April 1957 include revisions not distributed by areas.

§ Or increase in earmarked gold (—).

§ Includes data for the following countries not shown separately: Mexico (through February 1957 only); Colombia; Chile: Nicaragua; Australia, and India.

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

Fincludes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956				: <del></del>	···· <u>·</u>	19	57						1958
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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
			FINA	NCE-	-Cont	inued			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	1		
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY)														
Manufacturing corporations (Fed. Trade and SEC):  Net profit after taxes, all industries mil. of dol.  Food and kindred products do.  Textile mill products do.	4, 255 262 96			4, 099 224 66			4, 072 258 65			3, 737 320 72				
Lumber and wood products (except furniture) mil. of dol. Paper and allied products	35 163 451 827 162			12 149 453 806 120			40 130 469 671 170			42 128 446 642 176				
Primary nonferrous metal. do. Primary iron and steel. do. Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transport. equip.)mil. of dol. Machinery (except electrical). do.	194 410 145 375			176 390 149 385			139 377 178 428			118 293 179 339				
Electrical machinery	190 129 378 435			236 120 467 346			226 139 386 395			209 121 233 419		<b>-</b>		
Dividends paid (cash), all industriesdo	2, 259 331			1, 804 393			1, 817 327			1, 766 326				
SECURITIES ISSUED									}					
Securities and Exchange Commission:  Estimated gross proceeds, total mil. of dol.  By type of security:  Bonds and notes, total do.  Corporate do.  Common stock do.  Preferred stock do.	1, 955 1, 756 915 183 16	2, 432 2, 254 916 144 34	2, 123 1, 769 761 329 26	3, 248 2, 934 1, 072 276 38	2, 362 2, 053 647 264 46	1, 785 1, 675 691 85 25	2, 401 1, 928 1, 074 407 66	1, 977 1, 724 770 230 22	1, 934 1, 827 830 76 31	3, 980 3, 865 913 96 19	7 2, 670 7 2, 503 7 911 100 68	7 3, 027 7 2, 854 7 676 150 24	2, 658 2, 307 773 341 10	
By type of issuer:   Corporate, total \( \)	1, 114 538 18 160 44 76	1, 094 396 24 251 51 107	1, 116 558 43 265 22 47	1, 386 377 18 514 39 284	956 324 21 364 28 48	802 142 11 363 54 83	1, 547 660 20 444 25 139	1, 022 244 44 248 23	937 246 14 255 15 129	1, 028 340 28 426 24 66	7 1, 078 7 132 7 35 7 315 18 7 372	7 849 7 227 22 7 302 16 7 93	1, 125 594 14 176 27	
Real estate and financial       do         Noncorporate, total ♀       do         U. S. Government       do         State and municipal       do	153 841 390 427	191 1, 337 496 685	113 1,007 386 569	93 1, 862 1, 327 503	96 1, 406 390 763	983 394 539	213 854 362 388	954 400 516	997 392 595	78 2, 952 2, 263 437	7 160 7 1, 592 894 683	7 120 7 2, 178 1, 374 7 639	90 1, 533 925 607	
New corporate security issues:  Estimated net proceeds, total	1, 098 1, 049 737 312	1, 075 1, 026 794 232	1,092 927 724 203	1, 365 1, 271 1, 106 165	937 864 653 211	786 707 558 149	1, 520 1, 419 1, 051 368	1,006 930 457 474	923 905 622 283	1, 012 949 803 146	7 1, 064 7 1, 026 7 823 203	7 833 7 765 7 567 7 197	1, 107 1, 043 838 205	
Retirement of securities	11 39 427, 298 148, 455	11 38 685, 472 325, 574	22 144 568, 928 454, 707	21 73 503, 237 146, 928	763, 411 204, 961	15 64 538, 533 337, 264	31 69 387, 502 152, 644	15 60 516, 182 271, 697	9 9 595, 240 272, 017	40 24 437, 163 252, 251	r 10 r 29	639, 335 93, 579	21 43 606, 800 457, 604	
SECURITY MARKETS														
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts)  Cash on hand and in banksmil. of dol. Customers' debit balances (net)do	336 2, 866	343 2, 790	322 2, 764	313 2, 741	319 2, 820	320 2, 833	321 2, 918	327 2, 917	332 2, 863	339 2, 824	354 2, 608	325 2, 559		
Customers' free credit balances do do do do do do do do do do do do do	878 2, 195	2, 006	828 2, 057	2, 005	807 2, 104	2, 115	820 2, 156	829 2, 138	2, 093	838 2, 109	1,780	876 1, 697	896 1,831	
Bonds	91, 59 91, 91 71, 94	93, 33 93, 69 73, 00	93. 33 93. 57 76. 71	93, 41 93, 65 77, 04	92. 48 92. 72 76. 62	91, 62 91, 85 78, 23	90. 10 90. 32 77. 28	89. 93 90. 16 75. 93	90, 12 90, 34 75, 44	89, 86 90, 08 75, 32	89. 67 89. 89 75. 34	92. 67 92. 93 75. 27	94, 85 95, 12 77, 59	
Standard and Poor's Corporation: Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+issues): Composite (21 bonds) &dol. per \$100 bond. Domestic municipal (15 bonds)dodo U. S. Treasury bonds, taxabledoSales:	102. 8 108. 1 88. 74	102. 8 108. 6 89. 96	104. 2 110. 9 91. 51	104. 4 110. 0 90. 88	104. 3 109. 8 90. 45	103. 2 106. 9 89. 41	101. 0 103. 5 87. 12	100. 0 103. 5 86. 88	98. 3 101. 2 86. 92	98. 0 101. 3 86. 86	98. 2 102. 9 93. 19	98. 3 103. 4 95. 63	102.7 107.5 99.63	105. 9 110. 0
Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds: All registered exchanges: Market valuethous. of dol Face valuedo New York Stock Exchange:	144, 608 152, 555	116, 182 120, 730	93, 606 93, 715	85, 420 91, 927	105, 432 104, 640	91, 949 96, 698	98, 622 103, 748	94, 431 101, 398	78, 750 85, 758		112, 849 130, 206	94, 231 109, 879	129, 460	
Market value do. Face value do. New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped sales, face value, total (hous, of do). U. S. Government do.	143, 305 150, 956 124, 985 103	114, 750 119, 016 94, 060 0	92, 471 92, 390 74, 802 35	84, 305 90, 671 77, 758 35	104, 304 103, 350 90, 065 0	90, 490 94, 864 87, 537	97, 613 102, 590 87, 626 0	93, 186 99, 907 84, 054 2	77, 601 84, 401 74, 993 0	71, 978 83, 093 73, 706 0	111, 565 128, 615 118, 623 0	93, 159 108, 569 99, 249 2	108, 149 127, 775 119, 125 0	
Other than U. S. Government, totalsdo Domesticdo Foreigndo	124, 882 120, 353	94, 060 89, 458 4, 590	74, 767 71, 862 2, 883	77, 723 73, 933 3, 783	90, 065 86, 120 3, 935	87, 536 83, 306 4, 227	87, 626 83, 073 4, 538	84, 052 79, 881 4, 159	74, 993 70, 978 4, 013	69, 798	118, 623 113, 105 5, 516	99, 247 95, 505 3, 725	119, 125 114, 050	

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

‡Revisions for electric utilities for last 3 quarters of 1955, respectively (mil. dol.): 292; 285; 325.

§ 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.

Number of bonds represents number currently used; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of series.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956						19	57						1958
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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								
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued Bonds—Continued														
Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.:         Market value, total, all issues §mil. of dol         Domesticdo         Foreigndo	99, 022 97, 358 1, 159	100, 951 99, 253 1, 165	101, 317 99, 503 1, 223	101, 605 99, 784 1, 228	100, 657 98, 847 1, 227	100, 061 98, 060 1, 351	98, 483 96, 509 1, 335	98, 351 96, 447 1, 263	98, 530 96, 627 1, 254	98, 481 96, 573 1, 253	99, 015 97, 093 1, 276	102, 487 100, 524 1, 236	106, 072 103, 996 1, 329	
Face value, total, all issues \( \)	108, 109 105, 929 1, 611	108, 165 105, 933 1, 596	108, 557 106, 336 1, 595	108, 769 106, 548 1, 595	108, 845 106, 613 1, 602	109, 208 106, 765 1, 727	109, 299 106, 855 1, 728	109, 359 106, 976 1, 664	109, 336 106, 954 1, 662	109, 591 107, 208 1, 664	110, 426 108, 010 1, 693	110, 598 108, 173 1, 642	111, 830 109, 333 1, 713	
Domestic corporate (Moody's)	3. 99 3. 75 3. 85 3. 98	4. 04 3. 77 3. 89 4. 01	3. 99 3. 67 3. 83 3. 99	3. 97 3. 66 3. 80 3. 97	3. 96 3. 67 3. 79 3. 95	4. 02 3. 74 3. 83 3. 99	4. 15 3. 91 3. 98 4. 09	4. 26 3. 99 4. 10 4. 20	4. 37 4. 10 4. 21 4. 35	4. 44 4. 12 4. 26 4. 43	4. 46 4. 10 4. 28 4. 46	4.49 4.08 4.29 4.50	3. 81 4. 08 7 4. 31	3. 6 3. 8 4. 0
Baa do	4. 37 3. 95 3. 93 4. 08	4. 49 4. 02 3, 98	4. 47 3. 94 3. 97	4. 43 3. 90 3. 95	3. 89 3. 94	4. 52 3. 96 3. 98	4. 63 4. 14 4. 06	4. 73 4. 19 4. 19	4, 82 4, 29 4, 33 4, 49	4. 93 4. 31 4. 45	4. 99 4. 32 4. 48	5. 09 4. 34 4. 49	5. 03 4. 11 7 4. 29 4. 53	4. 8 3. 9 3. 9
Railroad do Domestic municipal: Bond Buyer (20 bonds) do Standard and Poor's Corp. (15 bonds) do U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable do do	3. 23 3. 44 3. 43	4, 12 3, 07 3, 40 3, 33	4. 06 3. 05 3. 26 3. 20	3. 07 3. 32 3. 25	4. 06 3. 23 3. 33 3. 30	4. 13 3. 35 3. 52 3. 39	4. 26 3. 40 3. 75 3. 61	4. 39 3. 47 3. 75 3. 63	3, 56 3, 91 3, 62	4, 56 3, 45 3, 90 3, 64	4. 57 3. 43 3. 79 3. 84	4. 65 3. 27 3. 76 1 3. 57	2. 97 3. 47 7 1 3. 30	3.
Stocks Cash dividend payments publicly reported: Total dividend paymentsmil. of dol. Financedo. Manufacturingdo. Miningdo.	2, 217. 4 267. 7 1, 372. 9 217. 0	801. 5 168. 5 268. 9 8. 5	335. 4 103. 1 116. 2 3. 0	1, 670. 7 107. 7 1, 129. 1 127. 5	762. 3 133. 4 272. 0 8. 1	300. 0 62. 4 130. 6 2. 6	1, 679, 0 107, 2 1, 120, 6 125, 7	763, 6 146, 5 280, 9 7, 4	316. 2 65. 7 129. 4 2. 5	1, 671, 8 105, 0 1, 126, 8 134, 6	738. 2 138. 8 263. 5 8. 0	325, 0 75, 6 134, 6 2, 4	2, 131. 9 224. 7 1, 375. 2 172. 9	
Public utilities:  Communications do Electric and gas do Railroad do Trade do Miscellaneous do Dividend rates, prices, yields, and earnings, common	45. 3 130. 3 91. 5 55. 8 36. 9	141.3 90.7 37.8 77.3 8.5	1. 2 80. 6 7. 3 18. 4 5. 6	42. 0 119. 0 74. 4 45. 0 26. 0	140. 7 107. 2 27. 0 63. 6 10. 3	1. 3 81. 2 3. 4 11. 5 7. 0	41. 7 132. 6 73. 9 51. 2 26. 1	141. 0 95. 5 18. 4 62. 0 11. 9	1, 3 83, 0 10, 2 14, 5 9, 6	41. 2 134. 5 61. 5 42. 5 25. 7	141. 1 92. 9 22. 1 64. 1 7. 7	1.3 85.2 4.3 14.1 7.5	45. 9 143. 4 81. 6 53. 6 34. 6	
stocks (Moody's):         Dividends per share, annual rate (200 stocks) dollars.           Industrial (125 stocks)         do.           Public utility (24 stocks)         do.           Railroad (25 stocks)         do.           Bank (15 stocks)         do.           Insurance (10 stocks)         do.	5. 39 5. 88 2. 37 4. 06 3. 54 3. 99	5. 43 5. 90 2. 40 4. 13 3. 52 3. 99	5. 44 5. 91 2. 41 4. 11 3. 52 3. 99	5. 44 5. 91 2. 42 4. 11 3. 52 4. 00	5. 44 5. 91 2. 43 4. 09 3. 57 4. 00	5. 44 5. 90 2. 43 4. 09 3. 62 4. 00	5. 43 5. 89 2. 43 4. 09 3. 64 4. 00	5. 44 5. 91 2. 42 4. 09 3. 62 4. 00	5. 44 5. 92 2. 42 4. 08 3. 66 4. 00	5. 45 5. 93 2. 44 4. 09 3. 66 4. 04	5. 45 5. 94 2. 44 3. 98 3. 64 4. 04	5, 38 5, 86 2, 45 3, 75 3, 62 4, 04	5. 40 5. 88 2. 46 3. 75 3. 72 4. 04	5, 3 5, 8 2, 4 3, 4 4, 0
Price per share, end of month (200 stocks) Qdo Industrial (125 stocks)do Public utility (24 stocks)do Railroad (25 stocks)do	130. 66 150. 74 48. 96 67. 59	125, 90 142, 80 50, 05 65, 97	122. 54 138. 53 49. 98 62. 74	125. 14 141. 98 49. 88 63. 56	130. 64 149. 42 50. 37 64. 81	134, 19 154, 31 51, 85 64, 55	134. 03 155. 23 48. 96 64. 79	135. 80 157. 66 49. 60 66. 03	129, 12 148, 83 48, 52 61, 25	121. 02 138. 73 47. 67 55. 76	116, 51 133, 59 47, 15 50, 88	117, 38 134, 30 48, 65 48, 64	113, 20 128, 38 50, 30 45, 11	117. 7 133. 0 53. 0 50. 6
Yield (200 stocks)       percent         Industrial (125 stocks)       do         Public utility (24 stocks)       do         Railroad (25 stocks)       do         Bank (15 stocks)       do         Insurance (10 stocks)       do	4, 13 3, 90 4, 84 6, 01 4, 41 3, 28	4. 31 4. 13 4. 80 6. 26 4. 44 3. 15	4. 44 4. 27 4. 82 6. 55 4. 59 3. 10	4, 35 4, 16 4, 85 6, 47 4, 58 2, 99	4. 16 3. 96 4. 82 6. 31 4. 61 2. 92	4. 05 3. 82 4. 69 6. 34 4. 77 2. 91	4. 05 3. 79 4. 96 6. 31 4. 84 2. 97	4. 01 3. 75 4. 88 6. 19 4. 68 3. 05	4. 21 3. 98 4. 99 6. 66 4. 62 3. 34	4, 50 4, 27 5, 12 7, 34 4, 81 3, 49	4. 68 4. 45 5. 17 7. 82 5. 08 3. 74	4. 58 4. 36 5. 04 7. 71 4. 84 3. 56	4, 77 4, 58 4, 89 8, 31 5, 09 3, 46	4. 5 4. 4 4. 6 6. 7 4. 9 3. 1
Earnings per share (at annual rate), quarterly: Industrial (125 stocks) dollars. Public utility (24 stocks) do. Railroad (25 stocks) do. Dividend yields, preferred stocks, 14 high-grade			ì	}		1	10. 85 3. 31 6. 74			» 6. 63				
(Standard and Poor's Corp.) percent.  Prices:  Dow Jones & Co., Inc. (65 stocks) dol. per share.  Industrial (30 stocks) do.  Public utility (15 stocks) do.  Railroad (20 stocks) do.  Standard and Poor's Corporation:  Industrial, public utility, and railroad.c <sup>2</sup> Combined index (500 stocks) 1941-43=10.	4. 63 172. 41 492. 01 67. 61 154. 41 46. 44	4. 51 171. 73 485. 90 69. 73 152. 75 45. 43	4. 47 165. 68 466. 84 70. 44 143. 02 43. 47	4. 46 167. 16 472. 78 71. 09 143. 12 44. 03	4. 47 170. 86 485. 42 72. 02 145. 83 45. 05	4, 53 175, 04 500, 83 73, 91 146, 64 46, 78	4. 69 174. 95 505. 33 72. 14 145. 67 47. 55	4. 75 177. 76 514. 64 70. 81 150. 84 48. 51	4. 83 168, 95 487, 97 68, 49 142, 41 45, 84	4. 79 161. 71 471. 79 67. 44 129. 85 43. 98	4. 80 151. 27 443. 38 65. 18 116. 70 41. 24	4. 78* 146. 87 436. 73 65. 83 104. 63 40. 35	4. 49 146. 03 436. 94 68. 08 98. 13 40. 33	4. 3 151. 0 445. 6 71. 0 104. 9
Industrial, total (425 stocks) ♀	49. 79 49. 59 33. 38 31. 70 31. 75	48. 43 48. 48 32. 62 32. 32 31. 36	46. 10 46. 43 31. 55 32. 29 29. 59	46. 86 46. 56 32. 08 32. 45 29. 37	48. 06 48. 26 32. 67 33. 03 29. 78	50. 10 50. 11 33. 64 34. 03 30. 42	51, 30 50, 92 33, 59 33, 35 30, 11	52. 54 52. 15 34. 86 32. 93 31. 20	49, 51 48, 48 33, 65 31, 89 29, 52	47. 52 46. 32 32. 75 31. 09 27. 17	44. 43 43. 24 31. 55 30. 39 24. 78	43. 41 41. 87 30. 52 30. 68 22. 63	43. 29 41. 35 30. 29 31. 79 21. 39	43, 9 43, 0 31, 4 33, 3 22, 6
Banks:¶ do. (2s stocks) do. Outside N. Y. City (12 stocks) do. Fire insurance (17 stocks) do. Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges:	20. 20 40. 94 25. 17	20, 39 40, 39 25, 86	19. 62 38. 40 26. 70	19. 50 38. 87 27. 80	19. 40 38. 82 28. 38	19. 42 38. 96 28. 31	19. 25 38. 64 27. 99	19. 75 39. 56 27. 73	20. 14 39. 57 25. 66	20, 10 39, 07 24, 70	18, 90 36, 96 23, 12	18. 47 35. 75 22. 19	18, 73 35, 76 23, 45	19, ( 37, 9 25, 8
Market value	2, 642 96, 157 2, 272 64, 816	3, 035 113, 712 2, 589 77, 245	2, 330 115, 443 1, 997 87, 467	2, 060 96, 133 1, 720 67, 115	2, 681 108, 533 2, 267 73, 000	3, 296 112, 428 2, 818 72, 669	2, 987 107, 489 2, 543 72, 584	3, 091 98, 574 2, 620 65, 617	2, 594 83, 218 2, 216 54, 544	2, 077 70, 805 1, 780 48, 090	3, 252 119, 304 2, 822 84, 770	2, 263 133, 058 1, 967 106, 970	2, 540 133, 727 2, 208 104, 091	
Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y. Times) thousands thares listed, New York Stock Exchange: Market value, all listed shares mil. of dol. Number of shares listed millions.	46, 422 219, 176	48, 161 211, 997 4, 489	37, 575 207, 719 4, 556	35, 652 212, 329 4, 570	48, 310 221, 595 4, 587	52, 559 228, 585 4, 656	44, 479 227, 928 4, 678	48, 262 229, 924 4, 705	41, 409 217, 898 4, 719	36, 873 205, 705 4, 733	63, 983 196, 675 4, 747	48, 217 200, 919 4, 781	54, 468 195, 570 4, 804	49, 87

r Revised. p Preliminary. 1 For bonds due or callable in 10 years or more; prior to November 1957 for bonds due or callable in 10-20 years (comparante yield for November 1957 for bonds due or callable in 10-20 years (comparante yield for November 1957 for bonds due or callable in 10-20 years (comparante yield for November 1957 for bonds due or callable in 10-20 years (comparante yield for November 1957 for bonds due or callable in 10-20 years (comparante yield for November 1957 for bonds due or callable in 10-20 years (comparante yield for November 1957 for bonds due or callable in 10-20 years (comparante yield for November 1957 for bonds due or callable in 10-20 years (comparante yield for November 1957 for bonds due or callable in 10-20 years (comparante yield for November 1957 for bonds due or callable in 10-20 years (comparante yield for November 1957 for bonds due or callable in 10-20 years (comparante yield for November 1957 for bonds due or callable in 10-20 years (comparante yield for November 1957 for bonds due or callable in 10-20 years (comparante yield for November 1957 for bonds due or callable in 10-20 years (comparante yield for November 1957 for bonds due or callable in 10-20 years (comparante yield for November 1957 for bonds due or callable in 10-20 years (comparante yield for November 1957 for bonds due or callable in 10-20 years (comparante yield for November 1957 for bonds due or callable in 10-20 years (comparante yield for November 1957 for bonds due or callable in 10-20 years (comparante yield for November 1957 for bonds due or callable in 10-20 years (comparante yield for November 1957 for bonds due or callable in 10-20 years (comparante yield for November 1957 for bonds due or callable in 10-20 years (comparante yield for November 1957 for bonds due or callable in 10-20 years (comparante yield for November 1957 for holds due or callable in 10-20 years (comparante yield for November 1957 for holds due or callable in 10-20 years (comparante yield for November 1957 for holds due or callab

	1956	1				_*	19	)57						1958
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS		Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
INTERN	ATIO	NAL I	TRANS	SACTI	ONS	OF TI	IE UI	NITED	STA	TES				
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (QUARTERLY)														
Exports of goods and services, total mil. of dol.  Military transfers under grants, net do.  Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military trans- actions mil. of dol.  Income on investments abroad do	6, 938 417 4, 859 746			7, 267 605 5, 085 621			7, 774 885 5, 138 736			6, 705 446 4, 441 747				
Other services and military transactions	916 4, 843 3, 211 163 685 784		********	5, 018 3, 288 161 840 729			1, 015 5, 290 3, 338 158 882 912	<b>-</b>		1, 071 5, 225 3, 248 163 675 1, 139				
Balance on goods and servicesdo   Unilateral transfers (net), totaldo   Privatedo	+2, 095 -1, 049 -132			+2, 249 -1, 182 -147			+2, 484 -1, 558 -135			+1, 480 -1, 001 -138				
Government	-917 -1, 180 -1, 079 -101 -162 -27 +323			-1, 035 -1, 038 -780 -258 -2 -348 +321			-1, 423 -1, 558 -1, 366 -192 +635 -325 +322			-863 -546 -396 -150 -188 -27 +282				
FOREIGN TRADE		İ												
Indexes   Exports of U. S. merchandise:	380 816 214 177 513	313 684 219 185 539	299 654 219 166 489	397 874 220 186 549	346 758 219 181 530	339 738 218 182 532	336 725 216 164 478	317 687 217 190 555	313 683 218 177 509	285 626 220 169 492	308 681 221 • 195 • 562	310 684 220 176 506		
Unit value do.  Agricultural products, quantity:†  Exports, U. S. merchandlse, total:  Unadjusted 1952-54=100  Seasonally adjusted do.  Cotton (incl. linters), seas. adj. do.  Imports for consumption, total:	289 236 192 209	292 182 170 186	294 178 167 195	195 185 214	166 172 187	155 160 217	163 186 173	291 134 174 319	287 135 168 206	292 142 156 178	6 287 161 146 167	287 161 137 162		
Unadjusted do. Seasonally adjusted do. Supplementary imports, seas. adj. do. Complementary imports, seas. adj. do. Shipping Weight	(1) (1) (1) (1)													
Water-borne trade:  Exports, incl. reexports \ thous. of long tons.  General imports do  Value \  Exports (mdse.), including reexports, total \	13, 581 10, 717	11, 434 11, 167	11, 244 9, 679	14, 719 10, 811	14, 370 11, 493	13, 723 13, 505	14, 138 13, 280	12, 748 15, 665	13, 221 r 15, 221	10, 055 2-13, 316				
By geographic regions: \( \triangle \) mil. of dol .  By geographic regions: \( \triangle \) thous. of dol .  Asia and Oceania	2,002.5 56.026 367,787 672,616	1,680.6 54, 492 305,131 543,322	1,609.1 42,608 286,830 491,317	2, 151.0 71, 237 393,144 654,910	1,864.0 69,777 339,231 516,783	1,813.7 66,056 325,845 478,325	1,784.5 53,933 315,909 469,547	1, 690. 6 47, 106 283, 023 427, 290	1, 677. 9 53, 345 257, 992 419, 977	1, 541. 2 45, 271 239, 294 407, 106	1, 672. 9 49, 981 265, 712 436, 793	1, 681. 0 52, 466 272, 466 444, 886	1, 638. 6	
Northern North America	320,104 201,281 201,610	303,258 167,266 170,348	312,420 164,765 140,490	363,007 212,186 249,863	371,532 189,391 217,953	371,172 181,589 222,310	353, 676 165,458 217,807	319, 873 159, 242 203, 702	308, 192 181, 518 242, 377	302, 154 164, 553 210, 574	316, 098 190, 805 229, 969	294, 461 202, 238 224, 341		
Egypt.         do           Union of South Africa.         do           Asia and Oceania:         do           Australia, including New Guinea.         do           British Malaya.         do           China, including Manchuria.         do           India and Pakistan.         do           Japan.         do           Indonesia.         do           Republic of the Philippines.         do	2, 380 24, 577 20, 461 4, 720 0 64, 304 122,132 19, 141 31, 467	2, 140 21, 912 13, 944 4, 057 2 48, 360 114,114 12, 472 25, 124	4, 536 16, 803 10, 808 2, 889 4 46, 703 110, 456 7, 121 26, 699	4, 248 29, 677 20, 866 4, 012 0 59, 701 130,508 13, 944 42, 525	2, 662 22, 915 13, 005 3, 925 0 53, 823 126,500 11, 300 32, 410	3, 721 27, 334 16, 666 3, 574 0 43, 307 125,443 9, 635 30, 140	2, 924 23, 424 15, 644 3, 608 49, 225 110, 502 8, 058 31, 731	3, 139 22, 401 12, 465 3, 287 0 44, 483 100, 795 9, 450 24, 416	2, 819 24, 827 15, 071 3, 420 0 42, 630 82, 165 4, 562 31, 336	2, 946 19, 299 16, 801 2, 578 0 41, 727 64, 443 7, 051 28, 768	2, 922 24, 130 26, 691 3, 237 0 41, 824 76, 831 6, 974 31, 641	23, 675 21, 395 3, 109 0 34, 045 95, 800 8, 423		
Europe: France do East Germany do West Germany do Italy do Union of Soviet Socialist Republics do United Kingdom do North and South America: Canada do	66, 081 0 112,865 65, 976 585 122,339 320,102	64, 709 32 83, 407 55, 633 105,573	57, 709 6 82, 671 64, 395 110 93, 928 312,409	74, 845 4 97, 959 81, 091 78 124,628 363,005	55, 618 96 81, 134 58, 712 112 89, 228 371, 509	54, 005 57 81, 514 56, 442 117 85, 639 371,122	50, 268 0 72, 536 51, 667 18 77, 248 353, 644	48, 920 7 77, 421 41, 062 908 76, 840 319, 854	42, 749 53 71, 793 49, 457 255 75, 781 308, 167	33, 985 9 68, 161 47, 470 1, 458 96, 978 302, 085	32, 979 0 76, 913 50, 542 388 100, 823 316, 080	33, 577 1 79, 838 47, 164 47		
Latin American Republics, total ♀       do         Argentina       do         Brazil       do         Chile       do	374,293 26, 394 30, 633 18, 580	316,956 21,087 26,179 16,355	286,527 20,884 23,795 10,479	434,450 33,695 37,349 22,592	380,510 31,304 43,376 16,485	380,671 27, 285 41, 237 19, 214	364,841 23, 735 52, 571 15, 999	346, 181 19, 242 38, 208 17, 007	403, 919 26, 737 45, 243 15, 273	356, 212 17, 817 37, 600 15, 454	399, 425 20, 680 40, 521 14, 262	404, 823 18, 521 36, 975 14, 856		
Colombia         do           Cuba         do           Mexico         do           Venezuela         do	15, 205 56, 145 74, 612 78, 871	12, 669 47, 874 66, 993 65, 542	10, 957 46, 251 70, 401 54, 273	20, 825 63, 753 80, 322 91, 591	14, 171 50, 352 73, 995 80, 696	15, 958 48, 817 75, 832 86, 444	17, 269 43, 687 71, 620 79, 780	22, 482 46, 753 66, 080 76, 336	29, 651 48, 965 77, 430 95, 954	23, 247 44, 954 69, 968 88, 288	26, 566 54, 304 79, 092 101, 812	59, 985 80, 566		

<sup>\*\*</sup>Revised. \*\*\*Preliminary. 1 Revised imports indexes will be published later. 2 Revision for September 1956 imports (thous long tons): 12,428. Corrected.

\*\*OAdjusted for balance-of-payments purposes, mainly for valuation, coverage, and timing. \*\*\subseteq Excludes military expenditures. 1 Revisions for following periods will be shown later: January-July 1956 (general revisions in both exports and imports): July-December 1955 and January-May 1954 (total exports and certain components only); also for 1941-54, private relief shipments of food products, formerly included with finished manufactures, have been shifted to the manufactured foodstuffs class. 1 Revised series, reflecting change in comparison base period and increased coverage. Supplementary imports are those similar to, or interchangeable with, commodities produced in the United States; complementary imports include all other. A detailed description of the indexes and data for earlier years will be available later. 
\$\frac{8}{2}\text{Excludes}\$ ("special category" shipments and all commodities exported under the foreign-aid programs as Department of Defense controlled cargo. 
\$\frac{1}{2}\text{Data include shipments}\$ (military and economic aid) under the Mutual Security Program. Total MSP military shipments (including, since early 1956, also "consumables and construction" shipments) are as follows (mil. dol.): December 1957, respectively—12.7; 97.1; 121.4; 129.4; 83.7; 102.2; 134.1; 186.8; 141.2; 103.2; 74.1; 86.8; 95.3. 
\$\frac{2}{2}\text{Includes countries not shown separately}\$.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956						19	57						1958
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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
INTERNATION	AL T	RANS	ACTI	ONS (	OF TH	E UN	ITED	STAT	res	Contir	nued			·
FOREIGN TRADE—Continued  Value‡—Continued														[
Exports of U. S. merchandise, totalmil. of dol_By economic classes:	1,988.3	1,668.1	1,594.9	2,131.5	1,847.6	1,798.6	1,767.2	1, 674. 5	, '	1, 526. 8	1, 658. 8	1,666.6	1, 626. 2	
Crude materials	357,031 135,150 141,997 325,950 1,028,122	279,144 117,992 103,093 294,362 873,458	267,369 117,236 93,511 287,258 829,546	320,515 129,908 135,181 368,282 1,177,603	275,377 124,689 100,716 312,021 1,034,786	264,200 110,931 88,986 300,663 1,033,803	248, 254 134, 102 99, 131 281,449 1,004,226	224, 450 97, 468 92, 884 264, 236 995, 477	228, 572 105, 015 78, 895 245, 068 1,006,959	241, 224 88, 721 94, 496 219, 219 883, 105	258, 836 102, 333 94, 899 232, 683 970, 047	248, 863 100, 568 87, 675 224, 477 1,005,042	252, 126 105, 201 99, 880 208, 486 960, 505	
By principal commodities:  Agricultural products, total⊕ do.  Cotton, unmanufactured do.  Fruits, vegetables, and preparations do.  Grains and preparations do.  Packing-house products do.  Tobacco and manufactures do.	543,084 144, 303 31, 879 156,370 34, 551 45, 608	421,858 122,734 24,532 123,124 33,486 25,806	393,924 122,492 23,368 127,177 25,731 23,289	466,927 120,080 27, 278 149,373 36, 069 27, 464	386,554 92,161 29,096 135,463 25,524 26,092	362,200 100,925 34,031 106,613 27,484 26,668	382,757 80,743 31,953 129,666 29,675 35,724	315, 932 63, 722 31, 425 96, 032 22, 890 26, 675	313, 080 51, 778 30, 771 103, 620 18, 373 35, 366	332, 792 56, 660 31, 318 94, 873 23, 440 63, 182	373, 991 72, 804 36, 919 100, 039 21, 391 61, 763	368, 436 79, 750 31, 988 102, 099 22, 755 41, 367	394, 190 94, 977 28, 610 104, 478 22, 320 39, 366	
Nonagricultural products, total⊕mil. of dol Automobiles, parts, and accessories	1,445.2	1,246.2	1,201.0	1,664.6	1,461.0	1,436.4	1,384.4	1, 358. 6	1, 351. 4	1, 194. 0	1, 284. 8	1, 298. 2	1, 232. 0	1
thous. of dol.  Chemicals and related products do.  Coal and related fuels	153,163 117,111 61,726 122,558	125,760 102,750 55,692 112,295	101, 850 98, 941 55, 458 104,612	161,012 139, 011 70, 961 147,455	142,859 124, 250 79, 561 132,553	147, 769 134,026 80, 631 126, 727	113, 280 112, 532 84, 443 126, 687	107, 857 115, 121 77, 921 125, 088	110, 811 118, 943 82, 085 114, 688	92, 347 105, 448 73, 567 102, 295	100, 741 117, 001 70, 913 107, 258	130, 906 115, 744 58, 251 94, 053	140, 662 110, 615 55, 351 83, 757	
Machinery, total§⊕         do.           Agricultural         do.           Tractors, parts, and accessories         do.           Electrical         do.           Metalworking§         do.           Other industrial         do.	351,402 7,373 31,587 86,932 25,373 185,116	300,527 9,001 29,973 69,318 19,853 158,011	279,828 11,615 29,602 67,374 16,707 142,434	424,192 15,752 48,154 91,606 30,805 221,127	371,873 17,068 37,477 84,636 30,253 187,435	385,343 14,438 36,978 89,612 27,218 201,931	354,040 12,478 31,125 80,862 25,902 190,558	345, 392 12, 394 28, 293 96, 876 28, 789 175, 510	347, 589 8, 515 28, 604 87, 964 26, 388 184, 782	315, 183 8, 635 29, 743 75, 089 25, 328 161, 647	349, 516 8, 253 30, 069 87, 842 23, 809 185, 203	358, 306 7, 076 26, 478 103, 087 26, 831 180, 833	339, 190 7, 590 23, 319 86, 874 27, 880 179, 840	
Petroleum and products do Textiles and manufactures do	125,784 62,839	111,375 50, 925	114,993 49,926	142, 222 72, 272	106, 765 59, 494	80, 148 60, 656	70, 211 53, 153	62, 007 45, 283	63, 963 53, 309	58, 900 50, 659	60, 865 56, 723	64, 884 58, 580	52, 350 55, 318	
eneral imports, totalmil. of dol_ By geographic regions:	1,059.2	1,112.9	992.8	1,132.3	1,117.8	1,104.1	982. 6	1, 144. 7	1,042.4	1, 007. 1	1, 144. 7	1, 043. 2		l l
Africathous, of dolto_sia and Oceaniado	52, 792 169,809 272,297	57, 226 185,230 268,397	45, 474 147,353 214,927	71, 620 178,206 278,746	52, 307 186,492 284, 674	46, 721 185,486 268,830	41, 497 159, 071 243, 216	49, 612 199, 826 271, 018	38, 815 208, 195 229, 175	39, 688 195, 347 246, 678	43, 911 207, 147 294, 251	44, 272 164, 755 259, 234		
Northern North America	237,305 113,583 213,469	214,281 147,869 239,910	217,116 139,588 228,324	234,119 146,991 222,577	238,062 132,495 223,752	259,851 138,902 204,318	239, 721 126, 978 172, 097	263, 187 142, 441 218, 585	248, 133 111, 153 206, 879	242, 286 104, 265 178, 869	273, 411 113, 017 212, 934	236, 375 123, 276 215, 253		
Africa: Egyptdodo Union of South Africado Asia and Oceania:	2, 651 11, 447	1, 982 9, 803	1, 575 6, 156	1, 470 11, 358	633 10, 063	1, 147 7, 838	205 9, 052	1, 237 11, 216	1, 146 5, 853	2, 714 8, 137	1, 163 6, 346	2, 314 5, 626		
Australia, including New Guinea.       do.         British Malaya.       do.         China, including Manchuria.       do.         India and Pakistan       do.         Japan       do.         Indonesia.       do.         Republic of the Philippines       do.	15, 444 19, 958 556 18, 934 44, 185 18, 428 12, 373	16, 940 16, 064 671 24, 926 47, 554 16, 584 28, 904	14, 486 12, 629 1, 645 15, 435 38, 689 13, 836 21, 489	11, 565 16, 600 922 25, 810 46, 604 14, 634 29, 182	14, 438 17, 511 575 22, 167 49, 013 17, 207 26, 400	14, 565 18, 564 104 19, 671 49, 338 16, 250 22, 926	13, 213 11, 764 65 21, 228 41, 234 10, 265 21, 075	12, 372 20, 092 34 23, 001 52, 616 17, 595 21, 564	11, 424 15, 011 41 17, 055 58, 785 17, 226 21, 372	10, 273 15, 696 30 23, 479 56, 373 20, 531 16, 769	11, 318 18, 002 87 19, 753 59, 275 21, 305 19, 357	7, 780 17, 281 100 16, 186 49, 107 18, 008 13, 591		
Europe: France do Gont France do Gon	19, 269 315 50, 133 24, 235 1, 127 65, 622	24, 923 455 41, 418 21, 936 1, 018 58, 047	17, 362 601 41, 049 16, 342 1, 943 50, 207	22, 033 569 52, 124 20, 927 566 71, 898	26, 257 430 53, 615 19, 333 1, 038 70, 308	21, 023 312 50, 476 17, 174 1, 636 66, 394	20, 862 194 44, 662 19, 696 2, 364 57, 372	22, 546 135 47, 540 22, 144 1, 028 71, 503	19, 944 534 51, 284 21, 663 2, 314 52, 828	19, 216 422 47, 626 17, 872 1, 473 66, 229	21, 861 417 64, 823 24, 853 2, 260 71, 284	19, 964 354 50, 534 20, 381 240 67, 684		
Canada       do         Latin American Republics, total⊕       do         Argentina       do         Brazil       do         Chile       do	237,271 301,215 9,004 53,690 29,276	357,465 13,106 73,560 21,797	217,080 334,245 11,532 78,472 15,026	332,199 14,532 63,566 17,123	238,033 322,887 12,008 49,079 24,849	259,538 311,947 11,871 46,181 13,934	239, 600 271, 793 13, 465 39, 411 14, 664	263, 128 329, 139 10, 301 42, 174 17, 668	248, 111 290, 304 8, 081 42, 570 14, 595	242, 030 261, 141 8, 006 48, 610 11, 364	273, 283 297, 372 8, 846 64, 117 14, 659	236, 257 305, 809 7, 593 67, 744 15, 271		
Colombia do Cuba do Mexico do Venezuela do	30, 500 21, 366 33, 909 70, 175	35, 424 41, 550 43, 841 73, 081	35, 517 35, 161 39, 843 68, 939	25, 393 45, 852 36, 959 80, 468	30, 619 40, 821 36, 451 84, 887	24, 521 47, 645 36, 978 86, 630	16, 831 41, 684 33, 924 70, 397	47, 987 51, 710 33, 817 79, 144	43, 161 41, 077 26, 794 74, 602	24, 725 43, 858 28, 002 65, 598	26, 478 37, 354 31, 622 72, 094	38, 210 31, 892 34, 276 63, 515		
oports for consumption, totalmil. of dol_ By economic classes: Crude materialsthous. of dol_	1,052.3 260.357	1,105.4 253,400	1,002.7 228.688	1,126.8 264,822	1,086.9 259,334	1,090.9 268,749	979. 4 248, 082	1, 138. 2 289, 950	1, 044. 4 281, 392	1, 009. 8 278. 863	1, 152. 3 295, 680	1, 037. 3 243, 503		ł
Crude foodstuffs	200,337 168,354 82, 244 268,055 273,308	200,526 102,948 264,369 284,179	228,088 206,841 88, 288 230,938 247,958	264,822 176,705 113,949 267,452 303,860	152, 103 108, 788 259,456 307,177	208,749 147,174 112, 237 258,900 303,877	248, 082 126, 001 98, 752 233, 271 273, 251	289, 930 166, 403 114, 137 247, 520 320, 209	139, 414 105, 838 233, 705 284, 091	126, 579 103, 794 219, 720 280, 808	293, 680 161, 277 119, 873 244, 967 330, 455	192, 087		
Agricultural products, total do  Cocoa (cacao) beans, incl. shells	309,208 11,516 116,723 4,105 36,247 18,587 15,258	377,708 20, 179 141,861 4, 242 29, 616 44, 067 25, 016	354,968 8,745 163,386 3,590 24,976 38,603 23,463	357,045 14,256 119,766 5,342 27,963 45,610 23,328	329,955 8,347 106,302 4,928 38,240 41,903 19,383	311,321 7,752 96,984 4,442 31,269 42,814 15,357	259, 789 13, 307 78, 299 4, 363 18, 868 41, 228 14, 866	322, 718 12, 474 109, 415 2, 887 28, 289 48, 871 15, 522	297, 400 4, 854 97, 339 4, 578 30, 831 41, 638 17, 523	288, 544 5, 337 81, 227 4, 109 28, 341 37, 023 18, 757	328, 892 7, 092 103, 161 3, 973 32, 117 33, 825 14, 674	331, 374 7, 907 131, 996 3, 101 27, 573 22, 772 11, 877		
Nonagricultural products, total⊕do Furs and manufacturesdo Nonferrous ores, metals, and manufactures,	743,110 11,627	727,715 10, 523	647,745 8, 932	769,744 9, 125	756,903 5, 581	779,615 7, 562	719, 568 5, 524	815, 501 4, 928	747, 041 4, 040	721, 219 5, 850	823, 359 4, 132	705, 966 3, 324		ļ
Nonferrous ores, metals, and manufactures,   total⊕   thous of dol.	136,818 45, 968 14, 548 25, 545 56, 915 113,892	129,800 47,499 10,830 26,126 55,072 118,510	104,835 37, 246 8, 956 27, 759 52, 936 113, 908	125,726 39,976 11,531 26,013 53,689 132,113	120,803 37, 499 9, 610 24, 133 57, 970 128,628	122,082 31,843 13,475 25,959 57,139	109, 426 26, 698 7, 979 24, 066 52, 791 120, 796	106, 246 30, 528 14, 646 25, 844 62, 950	100, 756 26, 395 11, 034 28, 788 51, 045 139, 998	101, 360 23, 484 11, 619 26, 963 52, 523 117, 191	107, 262 29, 443 8, 849 32, 453 59, 576	103, 227 26, 055 8, 269 26, 506		

r Revised. p Preliminary. ‡See similar note on p. S-21. ¶See similar note on p. S-21. 

Q Data for semimanufactures reported as "special category, type 1" are included with finished manufactures. 
⊕Includes data not shown separately. 
§Excludes "special category, type 1" exports.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	7 July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem-	Janu- ary
	TRAN			ON AI	ND CC	MMU	NICA	TION	s	1				
TRANSPORTATION														
Airlines  Operations on scheduled airlines: Miles flown, revenue	54, 232 23, 344 10, 482 2, 916 1, 765	56, 255 20, 430 7, 865 3, 045 1, 896	51, 682 18, 272 7, 397 2, 808 1, 702	59, 224 20, 930 8, 242 3, 326 2, 006	57, 716 20, 390 8, 125 3, 370 2, 008	59, 863 23, 609 8, 356 3, 433 2, 016	59, 655 22, 396 7, 628 3, 707 2, 333	62, 058 21, 969 7, 552 3, 525 2, 253	63, 562 23, 651 7, 749 3, 741 2, 349	60, 708 23, 008 7, 220 3, 446 2, 100	61, 398 24, 081 8, 215 3, 483 2, 015	57, 523 20, 686 7, 762 3, 114 1, 790		
Express Operations														
Transportation revenuesthous, of dol	41, 024 15, 393	31, 391 9, 758	30, 125 9, 019	33, 445 11, 823	29, 827 9, 347	22, 506 4, 939	22, 215 6, 236	24, 405 7, 278	30, 770 11, 351	31, 961 11, 192	34, 039 12, 779	31, 469 9, 535		
Local Transit Lines	15.0		15.7		15.0	45.0	1.0	15.0	17.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	
Fares, average cash rate⊕ cents. Passengers carried, revenue millions. Operating revenues mil. of dol.	15.6 742 124.4	15. 7 728 119. 3	15. 7 668 110. 6	15, 7 732 117, 6	15. 8 730 120. 2	15. 8 743 120. 3	15. 8 661 108. 8	15.8 648 111.9	15, 9 646 111, 2	15. 9 663 104. 5	16.0 709 114.3	16. 0 675 112. 4	16. 1 701	
Class I Motor Carriers (Intercity)														
Carriers of property (quarterly totals):  Number of reporting carriers.  Operating revenues, total  Expenses, total  Revenue freight carried  thous. of dol.  thous. of tons.	881 955, 411 935, 317 60, 661			848 924, 470 892, 707 59, 397			837 938, 036 891, 633 57, 250			837 980, 490 933, 027 59, 411				
Carriers of passengers (quarterly totals):  Number of reporting carriers  Operating revenues, total  Expenses, total  Revenue passengers carried  thous of dol  thous of dol  thous of dol  thous of dol  thous of dol	149 94, 415 88, 359 69, 084			150 84, 767 86, 039 63, 154			148 105, 167 94, 973 68, 308			150 125, 552 103, 380 72, 094				
Class I Railways Freight carloadings (A. A. R.): 8				İ										
Total cars         thousands           Coal         do           Coke         do           Forest products         do	2, 641 532 52 149	2, 565 528 52 155	2, 616 521 55 154	3, 446 691 66 203	2, 696 525 49 157	2, 888 532 45 159	3, 631 680 52 203	2, 707 405 41 149	3, 736 683 55 209	2, 851 544 41 149	2, 920 543 40 148	3, 223 635 47 175	2, 221 461 33 132	2, 16- 45: 28 130
Grain and grain products do Livestock do Ore do	195 24	201 24	202 21	264 28	192 22	191 23	236 23	251 20	278 29	182 35	211 49	254 47	213 21	20 2
Ore	118 205 1, 365	81 200 1, 324	83 217 1, 364	119 290 1, 784	151 225 1, 375	321 220 1, 396	441 264 1, 731	363 201 1, 277	437 275 1,770	323 217 1, 361	289 220 1, 419	191 249 1, 626	64 173 1, 123	6 16 1,08
Total, unadjusted       1935-39=100.         Coal       do         Coke       do         Forest products       do	121 114 170 127	117 112 171 128	116 109 173 128	120 114 166 131	117 108 153 127	122 110 142 129	124 114 132 134	118 90 136 127	126 113 139 135	125 117 134 125	123 112 125 121	114 108 121 116	102 99 107 112	99 99 91
Grain and grain productsdo	143	147	144	148	135	134	136	183 36	155 42	135 65	147 89	148 65	155 39	15 3
Livestock         do           Ore         do           Merchandise, l. c. l         do           Miscellaneous         do	46 110 34 135	44 72 33 130	38 77 35 130	40 82 37 134	40 142 35 130	40 290 35 131	33 313 34 133	331 33 126	305 35 134	295 36 134	245 35 134	127 32 126	59 28 110	5 2 10
Total, seasonally adjusted	133 114 162 142	130 112 163 143	127 109 163 134	130 114 165 131	120 108 156 127	119 110 143 124	119 114 135 129	113 90 140 126	121 113 145 129	115 117 136 116	114 112 127 115	112 108 121 118	110 99 102 125	10 9 8 12
Grain and grain productsdo Livestockdo Oredo	152 48 354 35	147 46 290	147 47 307	160 51 283	153 45 188 35	153 44 188	133 43 202	152 43 207 33	143 44 203	120 49 196	147 57 152 33	151 52 152 32	165 41 192 30	15 4 22 2
Merchandise, l. c. l	143 6, 637	35 142 13, 331	36 138 8, 329	36 141 6, 428	132 r 8, 575	35 130 16, 339	34 129 24, 248	125 20, 437	35 133 12,749	34 124 r 19, 886 r 11, 756	123 12, 781	121 19, 965	117 54, 072	11 105, 26
Boxears	1, 052 191 3, 507	5, 776 326 1, 646	3, 274 374 2, 406	2, 331 543 1, 851	7 3, 154 388 7 1, 181	8, 915 204 889	16, 797 240 1, 773	9, 285 4, 278 1, 608	6, 829 84 2, 798	1,626	5, 913 133 1, 480	9, 275 2, 376 245	18, 237 23, 057 29	35, 03 52, 48 4
Boxears. doGondolas and open hoppers. doFinancial operations: Operating revenues, total 9 mil. of dol	1, 024 2, 408 871. 0	7 535 7 992 855, 6	1, 272 989 815. 5	1, 118 619 903, 6	7 326 694 886, 1	134 662 906. 5	117 1, 517 867, 9	672 859 872. 7	683 2, 015 929. 9	418 1, 162 873. 0	518 903 927. 3	127 92 829. 9	23	
Freight do Passenger do Operating expenses do Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents	720. 6 71. 3 689. 3	724. 9 65. 8 688. 6	695. 9 57. 6 643. 3	776. 9 58. 0 690. 1	758. 8 59. 7 690. 4	780. 5 59. 7 713. 6	735. 2 67. 8 685. 8	734. 6 71. 2 695. 5	788. 8 68. 8 701. 3	747. 2 56. 4 673. 1	800. 2 52. 5 697. 6	710.3 52.9 666.0		
Net railway operating incomedo Net income‡do	95. 9 85. 8 95. 4	108. 7 58. 3 43. 1	106. 4 65. 7 47. 0	123. 6 89. 9 71. 2	114, 5 81, 2 60, 6	112. 2 80. 8 64. 5	108. 1 74. 0 57. 3	108. 6 68. 5 48. 2	132. 2 96. 4 79. 5	115. 7 84. 2 63. 7	130. 1 99. 6 79. 8	99. 7 64. 2 45. 2		
Operating results: Freight carried 1 milemil. of ton-miles Revenue per ton-mileeents Passengers carried 1 mile, revenuemillions  Waterway Traffic	54, 108 1, 368 2, 601	51, 591 1, 452 2, 347	49, 405 1, 448 1, 981	56, 977 1, 413 2, 012	52, 962 1, 463 2, 068	56, 590 1, 424 2, 040	54, 477 1, 396 2, 421	51, 624 1, 466 2, 626	57, 999 1 405 2, 537	53, 162 1, 443 1, 997	55, 629 1, 473 1, 821	50, 192		
Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: Total U. S. portsthous. of net tons. Foreign vesselsdo. United States vesselsdo.	12, 620 9, 888	11, 779 9, 310 2, 469	10, 849 8, 555 2, 204	13, 229 10, 261 2, 968	14, 072 10, 727 3, 345	15, 202 11, 423	14, 597 11, 200 3 397	14, 811 11, 357 3 454	15, 629 12, 229 3 400	13, 552 10, 905 2, 647				
United States vessels	2, 732 4, 608 1, 200	2, 469 4, 253 959	2, 294 3, 897 930	2, 968 4, 813 1, 229	3, 345 4, 397 975	3, 779 4, 586 1, 282	3, 397 4, 522 1, 233	3, 454 4, 441 1, 087	3, 400 4, 334 1, 040	3, 955 983	4, 305 929	3, 994		
r Revised.	2,200	200	. 250	_,	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-,	, 200	,,	_, 5_9					

<sup>7</sup> Revised.
⊕Revisions for January-October 1956 are shown in the January 1958 Survey.
♂Plata for March, June, August, and November 1957 cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
♀Includes data not shown separately.
‡Revision for November 1956, 868,500,000.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956				·	,	19	57	·				. ———	1958
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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
TRAN	SPOR	TATIO	ON AN	ND CO	MMU	NICA'	TIONS	S—Cor	ıtinue	ed .	<u> </u>	'	'	
TRANSPORTATION—Continued		[												
Travel														
Hotels: Average sale per occupied roomdollars	7, 53	7. 91	8. 07	7. 88	8. 43	7. 84	8. 39	7. 93	8.79	8.58	9. 01	8.81	7.98	
Rooms occupied	57 241	72 262	74 270	71 253	73 268	73 312	72 289	63 252	68 270	71 271	77 272	67 262	54 241	
U. S. citizens: Arrivalsnumberdo	85, 987 90, 272	86, 989 95, 826	91, 217 104, 618	109, 421 116, 920	103, 026 115, 179	105, 765 137, 790	125, 338 179, 341	149, 640 175, 608	186, 508 144, 292	157, 049 115, 945	119, 148	95, 909	93, 952	
Aliens: Arrivals do do	69, 458 50, 458	76, 052 35, 271	63, 306	87, 010 45, 942	85, 423 45, 465	83, 063 53, 495	88, 791 58, 367	85, 261 60, 425	95, 866 61, 642	102, 092 64, 213	81, 104	68, 036	67, 926	
Departures do Passports issued and renewed do Vational parks, visitors thousands.	23, 001 7 339	39, 245 302	49, 970	69, 146 480	76, 301 726	82, 755 1, 183	57, 208 3, 127	51, 892 5, 033	42, 320 5, 076	32, 089 2, 227	30, 387 1, 073	26, 262 430	28, 419 342	
Pullman Co.: Revenue passenger-milesmillions	521	589	524	506	459	416	469	430	428	386	399	364		
Passenger revenuesthous. of dol  COMMUNICATIONS	7, 397	8, 979	7, 989	7,711	7,001	6, 342	7, 124	6, 536	6, 496	5, 870	6, 062	5, 522		
elephone carriers:	700 404	<b>50</b> 0 580	****	****										
Operating revenues \$\text{} thous. of dol. Station revenues \$ do.	536, 491 304, 385	538, 572 307, 397	520, 662 303, 413	539, 632 306, 349	548, 780 311, 431	556, 390 312, 830	546, 793 312, 606	556, 214 311, 922	562, 223 313, 230	547, 338 315, 464	573, 410 325, 268	564, 297 325, 853		
Tolls, message do Operating expenses, before taxes do	185, 135 348, 942 78, 940	184, 278 353, 586 74, 122	170, 471 332, 369 76, 025	186, 255 355, 372	189, 272 362, 395	195, 422 370, 365 75, 664	185, 727 356, 435 78, 339	194, 478 378, 526	199, 107 367, 918	181, 062 354, 793	197, 052 381, 304	187, 067 366, 209		
Net operating incomedo Phones in service, end of monththousands_	52, 475	52, 897	76, 025 53, 156	75, 788 53, 431	75, 815 53, 741	54, 005	54, 201	72, 385 54, 444	80, 707 54, 677	80, 111 54, 923	80, 690 55, 309	83, 700 55, 536		
Felegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: Wire-telegraph:														
Operating revenuesthous. of dol Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo	20, 828 18, 135	20, 680 18, 299	19, 182 16, 924	20,600 17,859	21, 033 18, 317	21, 699 18, 966	20, 772 18, 123	20, 430 18, 943	20, 673 18, 535	20, 435 18, 035	20, 970 18, 412	18, 745 17, 533		
Net operating revenuesdo. Ocean-cable:	2, 264	1, 371	1,306	1,763	1, 732	1, 733	1,692	545	1, 358	1, 572	1, 731	451		
Operating revenuesdoOperating expenses, incl. depreciationdo Net operating revenuesdo	3, 094 2, 072 728	3, 034 2, 231 528	2, 689 2, 249 197	2,879 2,340 272	2, 824 2, 313 239	3, 055 2, 486 287	2, 840 2, 381 192	3, 041 2, 548 198	2, 796 2, 463 48	2, 840 2, 471 92	3, 243 2, 282 655	2, 995 2, 322 389		
Radiotelegraph: Operating revenuesdo	3, 569	3, 591	3, 332	3, 501	3, 413	3, 567	3, 345	3, 450	3, 411	3, 410	3, 600	3, 260		
Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo Net operating revenuesdo	2, 653 814	2, 641 843	2, 443 791	2, 567 833	2, 545 767	2, 622 844	2, 629 609	2, 739 599	2, 637 670	2, 684 613	2, 771 718	2, 648 512		
	CF	IEMIC	CALS	AND	ALLII	ED PR	ODUC	CTS		1	!	<u>'</u>		
CHEMICALS														
norganic chemicals, production:‡ Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial)					-									
chart tone	r 290, 400 92, 793	302, 504 89, 275	294, 103 77, 754	320, 733 86, 268	321, 529 87, 443	334, 209 81, 098	308, 755 74, 752	293, 661 83, 009	294, 507 87, 581	290,624 88,942	322, 557 86, 587	310, 535 86, 500	307, 687 86, 958	
Calcium earbide (commercial)	56, 516 341, 485	54, 253 334, 403	53, 435 291, 428	60, 643 326, 599	66, 550 327, 920	81, 677 342, 813	91, 533 329, 048	102, 664 333, 137	98, 972 323, 404	78, 071 329, 627	71, 427 338, 297	60, 075 319, 749	320, 994	
		78, 852	75, 145	80, 957	76, 241	74, 049	73, 214	75, 785	77, 770	76, 550	81, 811	78, 331	78, 049	
Nitric acid (100% HNO <sub>3</sub> )doOxygen (high purity)mil. of cu. ftPhosphoric acid (50% H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> )short tons.	7 232, 105 2, 926 7 298, 698	237, 519 2, 802 337, 694	231, 148 2, 109 351, 157	250, 040 2, 524 380, 992	245, 241 2, 502 356, 352	253, 287 2, 619 383, 249	212, 616 2, 393 331, 083	210, 125 2, 414 331, 608	234, 772 2, 647 353, 015	217, 441 2, 645 373, 648	250, 362 2, 797 384, 834	231, 100 2, 621	247, 025	
Sodium carbonate (soda ash), synthetic (58% Na <sub>2</sub> O) short tons.	394, 497	379, 549	376, 731	414, 879	403, 736	400, 698	377, 202	358, 741	391, 615	368, 917	401, 774	356, 873 404, 143	341, 132 372, 603	<b>-</b>
Sodium bichromate and chromate	7 9, 784 7 375, 954	9, 285 365, 413	8, 871 321, 922	9, 642 354, 297	9, 860 360, 937	9, 649 378, 190	9, 341 356, 715	6, 286 362, 924	8, 166 354, 015	8, 544 367, 350	8, 982 375, 059	7, 169 361, 583	358, 414	
Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhydrous) short tons	<sup>7</sup> 49, 307	55, 869	50, 786	54, 466	53, 137	55, 470	48, 497	41, 156	46, 045	53, 867	58, 500	47, 670		
Sodium sulfate (Glauber's salt and crude salt cake) short tons	<sup>7</sup> 75, 586	76, 657	69, 546	76, 249	74, 626	73, 093	66, 537	65, 448	65, 552	63, 650	74, 754	72, 709		<b>-</b> -
Sulfuric acid: Production (100% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> )thous, of short tons Price, wholesale, 66°, tanks, at works	1, 376	1,386	1, 310	1, 418	1, 382	1, 422	1, 309	1, 286	1, 304	1, 348	1, 433	1, 315	1, 292	·
dol. per short ton	22. 35	22. 35	22. 35	22, 35	22. 35	22. 35	22, 35	22. 35	22. 35	22. 35	22. 35	22, 35	p 22. 35	·
Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production thous, of lb	49, 737	53, 628	41, 227	41, 136	32, 738	38, 895	46, 982	45, 643	51, 726	50, 725	<sup>7</sup> 48, 168	47, 259		
Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), productiondo	90, 378 1, 618	85, 428 1, 491	74, 946 1, 512	76, 985 1, 208	64, 305 1, 570	61, 546 1, 473	67, 377 1, 223	67, 140 943	76, 886 1, 240	81, 027 1, 569	84, 238 1, 907	85, 266 1, 774		
Alcohol, ethyl: Productionthous. of proof gal Stocks, end of month, totaldo	36, 459 33, 858	36, 322 33, 337	32, 766 31, 214	35, 429 29, 418	33, 631 28, 051	33, 444 26, 510	31, 755 26, 597	36, 560 28, 542	41, 481 28, 908	39, 048 26, 043	41, 109 24 441	42, 654 27, 775	41, 372 33, 582	
In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses _ do do do do do do do	25, 533 8, 325	25, 777 7, 560	23, 869 7, 345	20, 791 8, 626	18, 734 9, 317	17, 530 8, 980	18, 018 8, 579	19, 880 8, 662	23, 517 5, 390	20, 780 5, 263	20, 360 4, 081	23, 460 4, 315	29, 296 4, 287	
Used for denaturation do Withdrawn tax-paid do	35, 059 1, 098	42, 818 943	33,326 $925$	35, 253 834	35, 275 736	33, 501 1, 044	30, 793 1, 071	35, 910 725	37, 551 812	35, 180 901	41, 087 942	38, 319 1, 163	35, 674 741	
Alcohol, denatured:	18, 899	23, 053	17, 896	19, 040	19, 047	18, 133	16, 665	19, 403	20, 648	19, 041		20, 672	19, 290	
Production thous, of wine gal. Consumption (withdrawals) do Stocks, end of month do	19, 865 10, 421	21, 140 12, 194	18, 370 12, 135	20, 365 11, 064	19, 886 9, 746	19, 046 8, 181	17, 752 5, 978	19, 005 5, 561	21, 534 4, 607	18, 042 5, 576	22, 218 22, 985 4, 978	21, 808 3, 870	19, 676 3, 571	
Creosote oil, production thous. of gal	14, 267 11, 201	7, 978	8, 955	9,796	10, 414	11,052	9, 603	9, 171	10, 895	9, 812	r 10, 244	r 9, 936		
DDT, production thous of lb. Ethyl acetate (85%), production do. Ethylene glycol, production do. Formaldehyde (37% HCHO), production do.	8, 306 95, 181	10, 878 8, 748 93, 089	9, 311 5, 702 82, 526	11, 522 6, 371 89, 577	11, 766 7, 420 97, 156	12, 880 6, 061 98, 873	11, 023 8, 151 98, 789	11, 058 8, 038 106, 183	9, 306 7, 416 109, 117	9, 193 6, 938 105, 236	8, 932 9, 801 104, 543	9, 017 9, 002 106, 358		
Glycerin, refined, all grades:	107, 918	109, 149	105, 976	111, 620	105, 163	104, 614	100, 606	93, 383	103, 324	105, 236	123, 410	117, 081		
Production do Consumption do	19, 624 15, 621	22, 811 17, 029	19, 642 15, 345	20, 799 16, 641	21, 556 16, 026	21, 873 17, 782	17, 918 15, 904	16, 853 15, 638	22, 012 18, 022	21, 770 16, 767	22, 909 18, 692	19, 799 16, 211	20, 465 14, 470	
Stocks, end of monthdodo	51, 018	51, 634	51, 974	52, 058	54, 348	55, 095	53, 629	52, 065	53, 635	55, 452	54, 288	53, 739	56, 092	
Natural thous of gal. Synthetic do Phthalic anhydride, production thous of lb.	$\frac{172}{21,312}$	171 20, 503	166 18, 144	197 18, 701	193 16, 647	201 16, 329	187 14, 108	186 16, 692	165 18, 000	101 16, 489	107 18, 665	134 17, 747		
Phthalic anhydride, productionthous, of lb	27, 093	25, 561	27, 242	27,080	30, 226	31, 444	30, 519	27, 400	24, 240	29, 653	30, 317			

Phthalic anhydride, production......thous, of lb...! 27,093 l 25,561 l 27,242 l 27,080 l 30,220 l 31,444 l 30,019 l 21,400 l 22,240 l 20, 7 Revised. P Preliminary.

9 Includes data not shown separately.

‡Revisions for January-November 1956 will be published later; revised 1955 figures for phosphoric and sulfuric acid are available upon request.

\$\text{d}\$Data (except for alcohol) are reported on basis of 100-percent content of the specified material unless otherwise indicated.

residury 1000				-										D 20
Turing otherwise stated statistics through 1000 and	1956						19	57						1958
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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					·····
FERTILIZERS	1													
$ \begin{array}{llll} \hbox{Consumption (10 States)} \oplus & & \hbox{thous. of short tons.} \\ \hbox{Exports, total } ? & & \hbox{short tons.} \\ \hbox{Nitrogenous materials.} & & \hbox{do.} \\ \hbox{Phosphate materials.} & & \hbox{do.} \\ \hbox{Potash materials.} & & \hbox{do.} \\ \end{array} $	91, 922 226, 041	384 391, 541 68, 610 264, 038 42, 660	711 400, 633 91, 201 259, 695 23, 146	1, 307 572, 080 136, 510 334, 222 66, 979	1, 722 605, 734 117, 457 364, 178 86, 548	1, 178 547, 058 120, 399 366, 275 27, 059	647 560, 382 81, 768 421, 374 45, 042	286 545, 081 73, 414 414, 603 37, 482	185 582, 497 87, 709 440, 652 26, 145	301 503, 418 57, 439 394, 737 34, 449	411 464, 974 89, 941 327, 238 20, 608	334 392, 048 70, 852 264, 064 41, 859	361, 631 72, 221 272, 165 7, 722	
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	227, 306 158, 937 78, 702 10, 218 39, 842 49, 50	167, 168 113, 043 30, 483 7, 336 20, 606 49, 50	203, 735 101, 561 21, 213 9, 672 53, 485 49, 50	211, 583 115, 218 23, 566 12, 138 32, 622 49, 50	260, 485 167, 161 94, 189 9, 582 24, 101 49, 50	214, 395 144, 266 84, 590 10, 103 7, 969 48, 00	181, 884 139, 344 71, 461 7, 343 4, 145 48, 00	123, 050 75, 805 26, 160 11, 237 18, 023 48, 00	181, 128 105, 840 36, 049 12, 027 40, 859 48, 00	180, 198 108, 899 36, 449 7, 256 35, 839 48, 00	192, 190 106, 965 21, 724 17, 838 41, 720	205, 134 155, 271 88, 290 10, 079 22, 839 49, 75		
Potash deliveries short tons Superphosphate (100% available phosphoric acid): Production short tons	179, 599 207, 611	162, 814 219, 855	183, 140 216, 022	266, 028 229, 529	269, 417 225, 072	165, 546 211, 784	121, 134 170, 519	90, 904 162, 974	114, 455 170, 834	158, 612 188, 705	113, 306 216, 276	160, 852 205, 821	124, 833 r210, 792	
Stocks, end of monthdodo	414, 207	414, 922	418, 947	322, 033	233, 405	206, 881	271, 568	308, 380	321, 274	339, 729	337, 193	369, 039	398, 660	
Explosives (industrial), shipments: Black blasting powderthous. of lb. High explosivesdo. Sulfur (native): Productionthous. of long tons.	494 67, 568 534	546 70, 015 495	722 67, 094 440	246 71, 654 472	79, 924 462	137 82, 235 429	78, 911 440	210 82, 007 460	195 80, 288 470	307 86, 887 445	290 82, 141 462	69, 603 446	340 68, 154 472	
Stocks (producers'), end of month	3, 936	3, 998	4, 088	4, 102	4, 049	4, 093	4, 087	4, 153	4, 173	4, 273	4, 305	4, 355	4, 423	
Tallow, edible: Production: thous. of lb. Consumption, factory 1: thous. of lb. Stocks (incl. refined grades), end of monthdo Tallow and grease (except wool), inedible:	24, 207 15, 780 18, 986	24, 294 21, 537 20, 279	28, 660 27, 676 20, 442	23, 806 22, 453 20, 668	23, 619 22, 503 20, 469	28, 854 28, 510 19, 680	23, 409 23, 265 17, 364	22, 102 23, 855 17, 107	25, 682 24, 260 16, 900	23, 377 24, 086 15, 055	23, 046 23, 850 13, 352	25, 786 23, 137 13, 901	23, 132 17, 763 19, 763	
Production: do Consumption, factory¶t do Stocks (excl. refined grades), end of monthdo	233, 990 128, 562 342, 194	236, 928 145, 660 349, 056	239, 230 133, 123 347, 889	215, 198 146, 703 288, 052	208, 585 139, 888 254, 929	230, 325 143, 522 248, 253	212, 554 130, 684 250, 302	211, 120 109, 670 253, 161	227, 447 152, 561 247, 307	208, 097 140, 566 231, 469	237, 040 155, 053 239, 287	223, 282 137, 141 249, 102	211, 279 132, 330 270, 070	
Fish and marine mammal oils: \( \triangle \tri	. 15, 614	1, 031 13, 626 87, 079	515 14, 689 71, 646	411 10, 522 59, 407	1, 358 11, 570 54, 107	12, 280 12, 423 57, 332	19, 010 11, 177 66, 412	34, 146 12, 161 83, 788	25, 742 10, 785 77, 512	22, 958 12, 249 82, 035	23, 743 13, 753 92, 372	7 8, 387 7 10, 642 7 89, 110	6, 097 12, 229 77, 906	
Production, crude!	i	647 573	587 501	582 508	501 471	472 455	416 471	436 420	464 464	486 438	661 585	7 641 537	599 531	
Crudedododo	1	602 447	596 461	616 463	605 456	597 416	476 367	492 313	462 272	478 242	511 269	7 609 7 306	675 325	
Exports. thous of lb. Imports, total	197, 955 35, 709 1, 830 33, 879	167, 776 47, 121 2, 476 44, 645	145, 263 26, 555 3, 182 23, 373	203, 824 50, 333 2, 034 48, 300	114, 055 39, 417 4, 769 34, 648	76, 550 40, 098 9, 855 30, 243	156, 113 32, 615 4, 800 27, 814	77, 363 37, 181 5, 668 31, 512	87, 679 39, 481 1, 707 37, 774	68, 911 39, 084 385 38, 699	93, 122 42, 494 1, 885 40, 609	54, 992 39, 887 1, 157 38, 730	130, 156	
Copra: Consumption, factoryshort tons Stocks, end of monthdo Importsdo Coconut or copra oil:	27, 503	30, 277 16, 787 28, 697	24, 480 18, 177 25, 686	26, 621 27, 178 31, 372	27, 222 20, 235 23, 231	27, 325 13, 219 15, 960	21, 887 8, 748 15, 701	26, 663 12, 354 30, 015	25, 274 13, 504 22, 787	25, 503 9, 824 22, 751	32, 627 15, 065 39, 410	32, 450 23, 979 36, 483		
Production: Crudethous. of lb. Refineddo Consumption, factory:	35, 097 28, 776	38, 967 30, 670	31, 114 29, 902	34, 031 42, 310	34, 459 36, 211	35, 415 34, 962	28, 488 34, 364	33, 758 33, 108	32, 300 35, 421	32, 604 18, 226	41, 588 51, 702	41, 069 34, 712	41, 574 29, 178	
Crudedo Refineddo Stocks, end of month:	45, 760 27, 961	50, 094 28, 906	46, 602 31, 098	61, 969 37, 400	55, 205 37, 082	54, 162 33, 266	51, 142 35, 729	47, 879 32, 050	54, 793 35, 775	32, 816 24, 595	76, 573 41, 806	53, 019 32, 532	48, 533 29, 526	
Crude         do           Refined         do           Imports         do           Cottonseed:         do	17, 262	73, 592 15, 492 22, 188	62, 803 10, 440 5, 922	61, 729 15, 260 19, 690	57, 866 13, 065 15, 245	50, 849 11, 436 10, 060	40, 881 9, 027 10, 995	40, 617 9, 259 12, 378	36, 976 10, 023 17, 813	52, 208 4, 467 16, 329	37, 065 11, 245 14, 238	1	12, 287	
Receipts at mills thous, of short tons	2, 123	114 613 1, 624	43 492 1,176	25 400 801	10 278 533	11 224 320	10 147 183	101 120 164	238 142 260	504 346 418	912	1, 233	1,616	
Production         short tons.           Stocks at mills, end of month         do           Cottonseed oil, crude:         Production         thous of lb           Stocks, end of month;         do	187, 819	293, 321 194, 737 207, 691 170, 536	238, 857 228, 210 170, 419 168, 091	192, 415 263, 956 139, 383 142, 267	135, 735 279, 436 99, 742 116, 696	112, 023 293, 212 81, 445 107, 760	72, 366 287, 779 53, 599 70, 242	58, 531 251, 816 42, 577 48, 915	71, 002 209, 556 48, 393 36, 787	166, 582 209, 213 114, 715 64, 027	299, 826 249, 383 223, 092 108, 132	280, 242 261, 578 203, 699 127, 828	246, 686 246, 341 180, 635 124, 341	
Consumption, factory do	146, 516 122, 138	163, 853 131, 666 31, 636	132, 848 113, 600 29, 561	106, 524 109, 669 26, 119	90, 323 100, 139 20, 579	74, 543 106, 940 19, 669	65, 405 105, 878 13, 573	54, 947 101, 717 14, 365	43, 777 103, 764 15, 048	75, 529 94, 429 15, 571	130, 973 116, 520 18, 008	133, 777 109, 610 15, 685	131, 698 107, 956 15, 619	
In margarine do.  Stocks, end of month! mil. of lb. Price, wholesale, drums (N. Y.) dol. per lb. Flaxseed: Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu. Oil mills:		267 . 223	288 . 223	285 . 223	278 . 195	. 180	205 . 180	. 154 . 190	99 , 185	. 180	95 . 195	. 195	2 25, 754	

Oil mills:
 Consumption.
 do.
 2, 971
 2, 304
 2, 239
 2, 586
 1, 500
 1, 561
 1, 508
 3, 055
 3, 373
 2, 981
 2, 730
 2, 373
 2, 069

 Stocks, end of month.
 do.
 4, 249
 3, 516
 3, 433
 2, 066
 1, 748
 1, 422
 2, 352
 2, 777
 2, 615
 3, 707
 3, 794
 4, 662
 4, 414

 Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minneapolis).dol. per bu.
 3, 44
 3, 40
 3, 34
 3, 23
 3, 17
 3, 16
 3, 07
 3, 25
 3, 40
 3, 40
 3, 35
 3, 42
 3, 34

	7													
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of	1956 Decem-	Janu-	Febru-		· ·		19			Septem-		Novem-	Dogom	Janu
BUSINESS STATISTICS	ber	ary	ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	ber	October	ber	ber	ary
CI	IEMIC	CALS .	AND A	ALLIE	D PR	ODUC	TS—(	Contin	ued					
FATS, OILS, ETC.—Continued														
Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts—Continued Linseed oil, raw:														
Production thous of lb-Consumption, factory do	59, 889 38, 212	46, 864 37, 985 111, 821	45, 657 33, 825	52, 970 39, 009 144, 223	31, 106 40, 890	31, 929 35, 442 123, 646	30, 533 42, 438 69, 912	61, 488 38, 627 71, 442	68, 387 48, 496	58, 787 43, 661	52, 829 43, 348	45, 699 35, 696	39, 771 27, 308	
Stocks at factory, end of monthdo Price, wholesale (Minneapolis)dol. per lb Soybeans:	115, 981	. 134	128, 945 . 133	. 131	135, 446 . 127	. 127	. 127	. 127	73, 249 . 133	72, 649	64, 345	75, 380	89, 258 p. 150	
Production (crop estimate) thous, of bu- Consumption, factory do Stocks, end of month do	1449,446 26, 988	28, 420	26, 622	28, 909	27, 328	26, 476	24, 694	24, 354	25, 387	22, 245	28, 084	29, 227	2 479, 841 28, 417	
Soybean oil: Production:	70, 354	65, 517	56, 332	44, 232	33, 533	24, 678	18, 724	18, 655	12, 778	6, 370	66, 741	80, 467	78, 863	
Crude thous, cf lb. Refined do Consumption, factory, refined do	289, 736 233, 159	305, 156 240, 523	287, 218 209, 184	313, 006 220, 333	298, 230 213, 476	289, 605 217, 495	271, 970 238, 089	268, 757 211, 177	276, 614 241, 083	244, 415 210, 216	306, 746 252, 453	313, 366 240, 139	299, 940 248, 735	
Consumption, factory, refined 1	224, 344 140, 996	222, 557 134, 093	208, 924 129, 964	210, 687 150, 434	207, 436 173, 139	213, 302 195, 853	235, 912 180, 480	202, 512	222, 759 199, 167	221, 872 182, 123	247,491	231, 439	249, 682 281, 268	
Refined‡do Price, wholesale, refined (N. Y.)dol. per lb.	92, 130	103, 973	99, 970	97, 821 . 200	97, 212 . 185	101, 845	98, 325 . 175	98, 925 . 175	113, 725	103, 781	110, 813	, 125, 027 , 170	124, 738 p. 170	
Mangarine: Productionthous. of lb. Stocks (factory and warehouse), end of modo	124, 951 27, 584	132, 373 29, 874	121, 685 32, 143	120, 472 34, 814	122, 897 27, 426	116, 196 29, 963	98, 088 28, 855	109, 977 25, 444	116, 812 28, 453	120, 737 27, 303	137, 803 29, 391	128, 788 32, 205	134, 716 26, 392	
Price, wholesale, colored, delivered (eastern U. S.) dol. per lb.	. 292	. 292	. 292	. 292	. 282	. 275	. 275	. 275	. 275	. 275	. 275	. 275	p. 275	1
Shortening: Productiont thous. of lb. Stocks, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do	157, 141 122, 047	160, 015 126, 807	144, 252 133, 017	129, 420 138, 595	127, 363 129, 987	150, 741 123, 001	147, 478 130, 125	131, 433 118, 022	160, 503 108, 393	160, 293 112, 674	176, 608 112, 538	168, 555	150, 971	
PAINTS, VARNISH, AND LACQUER								,			112, 556	114, 493	120, 337	
Factory shipments, total thous. of dol- Industrial sales do- Trade sales do-	97, 308 45, 645 51, 663	125, 401 54, 539 70, 862	112, 467 50, 131 62, 336	130, 966 55, 378 75, 588	145, 055 57, 566 87, 489	157, 569 59, 768 97, 801	152, 899 55, 370 97, 529	148, 162 55, 244 92, 918	152, 080 57, 600 94, 480	132, 566 50, 863 81, 703	134, 032 56, 169 77, 863	113, 689 49, 571 64, 118	95, 418 42, 464 52, 954	1
SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN	31,003	70,802	02,350	10,000	01, 100	31,001	31,023	92, 310	34, 400	01, 100	11,000	01,110	02, 904	
MATERIALS  Production: Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics:														
Sheets, rods, and tubes thous. of lb. Molding and extrusion materials do	8, 452	3, 491 7, 456	3, 292 7, 187	4, 253 8, 289	3, 823 7, 168	3, 658 7, 672	4, 094 7, 794	2,872 6,621	3, 580 7, 200	4, 186 9098	3, 813 9, 663	3, 653 7, 624		
Nitrocellulose sheets, rods, and tubesdododododo	317 472	377 525	429 375	379 500	357 528	412 466	270 468	233 341	318 511	281 495	330 546	339 344		
Phenolic and other tar acid resinsdo Polystyrenedo	35, 206 41, 794	41, 373 43, 507	37, 064 46, 097	39, 816 51, 041	35, 442 48, 871	39, 251 48, 598	35, 561 43, 309	32, 607 38, 889	37, 043 46, 520	37, 406 48, 496	45, 317 r 52, 759	37, 769 47, 738		
Urea and melamine resinsdo Vinyl resinsdo Alkyd resinsdo	21, 370 67, 870 27, 874	23, 097 67, 096 34, 948	22, 556 64, 005 29, 980	25, 910 70, 419 31, 879	24, 217 67, 640 32, 382	23, 971 71, 363 34, 715	22, 268 68, 327 32, 120	18, 057 63, 272 27, 858	23, 597 72, 263 29, 228	23, 486 72, 238 29, 993	25, 933 77, 088 32, 979	22, 926 71, 535 24, 937		
	1	10, 848	10, 517	9, 951	10, 508	11, 749	11,000	9, 149 7, 209	10,048	10, 442	10, 991	9, 097		<u> </u>
Rosin modifications do Polyester resins do Polyester resins do Miscellaneous do do do do do do do do do do do do do	6, 139 51, 413 13, 679	7, 265 52, 394 14, 829	7, 187 49, 800 13, 080	8, 618 56, 587 15, 428	8, 961 51, 793 15, 711	8, 525 56, 170 15, 118	8, 178 56, 074 14, 900	55, 357 14, 428	7, 336 58, 349 15, 313	6, 664 60, 184 15, 874	7, 976 62, 552 17, 681	6, 589 62, 936 16, 046		
	1	EL.	ECTR:	IC PO	WER	AND	GAS		<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ŧ .	
ELECTRIC POWER	1	1				AND		1	1	Ι -	1	1	<u> </u>	1
Production (utility and industrial), total‡	60, 157	62, 938	55, 374	59, 765	57, 702	58, 909	58, 990	61, 191	62, 649	58, 335	60, 297	58, 667	60, 888	
Electric utilities, total do By fuels do By waterpower do	52,898	55, 503 45, 311	48, 666 38, 687	52, 447 41, 008	50, 669 38, 622	51, 699 39, 900	52, 053 40, 873	54, 348 43, 534	55, 449 45, 416	51, 573 42, 291	53, 157 43, 116	51, 788 40, 886	54, 029 41, 597	
Privately and municipally owned utilitiesdo	1	10, 192 45, 083	9, 979	11, 439 42, 349	12, 047 40, 641	11, 800	11, 180 41, 590	10, 814 43, 532	10, 033	9, 282 41, 742	10,041	10, 902 41, 651	12, 432 43, 653	ŀ
Other producers (publicly owned)do	9, 794	10, 420	8, 887	10,098	10,028	10, 509	10, 463	10, 816	10, 863	9, 831	10, 201	10, 137	10, 376	
Industrial establishments, total do By fuels do By waterpower do	7, 259 6, 982 277	7, 435 7, 154 281	6, 708 6, 443 266	7, 318 7, 005 313	7, 033 6, 724 310	7, 210 6, 917 293	6, 937 6, 678 259	6, 628 215	7, 200 6, 999 201	6, 762 6, 559 203	7, 140 6, 918 222	6, 879 6, 631 249	6, 860 6, 568 291	
Sales to ultimate customers, total (EEI)‡do	46, 092	47, 693	46, 217	46, 167	45, 671	45, 353	45, 613	46, 349	47, 976	47, 549	46, 304	46, 042	p 47, 275	
Commercial and industrial: Small light and powerdo Large light and powerdo	7, 428 23, 604	7, 640 23, 795	7, 583 22, 640	7, 440 23, 509	7, 324 23, 679	7, 440 23, 996	7, 935 23, 815	8, 586 23, 068	8, 839 24, 026	8, 680 24, 010	7, 969 24, 120	7,782 23,357	p 7, 990 p 23, 000	
Railways and railroadsdo Residential or domesticdo	389 12, 424	412 13, 561	373 13, 389	379 12, 618	361 11, 970	235 11, 310	312 11, 205	316 11, 709	322 11, 996	315 11, 897	326 11, 493	331	p 13, 675	
Rural (distinct rural rates)do Street and highway lightingdo	- 764 - 483	784 487	758 440	773 429	922 393	903 370	985 348	1, 258 357	1, 339 388	1, 189 415	908 457	741 491		
Other public authorities do Interdepartmental do Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison	_ 54	973 39	989 45	965 54	969 53	949 51	958 56	995 60	1,007 59	987 56	988 42	982 36		
Electric Institute);thous. of dol.	756, 811	784, 979	775, 742	762, 232	751, 690	746, 672	758, 054	777, 509	796, 383	793, 554	771, 174	773, 480		·
Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly):c7 Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands.	3, 359			3, 314			3, 282			3, 208				
Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo	3, 138			3, 093 219			3, 262 3, 064 216			2, 996 210				
Sales to consumers, totalmil, of therms_	572			885	]		526 366			302				
Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo Revenue from sales to consumers, total	156			190			151			179 115				
Residential (incl. house-heating)do	_ 62, 948			91, 938			75, 580 57, 581			48, 503 34, 922				<u> </u>
Industrial and commercialdo  Revised, **Preliminary.  Revised estimate of 1056 group **2 December loss	18, 324		.	22, 550	l	' <u>-</u>	17,467		·	1 13, 132	I		1	1

r Revised. Preliminary.
Revised estimate of 1956 crop. December 1 estimate of 1957 crop.
Revised estimate of 1956 crop. December 1 estimate of 1957 crop.
Revisions for 1956 will be published later for indicated series as follows: Soybean oil (consumption and refined stocks, March-May; crude stocks, April); shortening production, March; electric-power production, January-October; electric-power sales and revenue, February-November.
Totals include data not shown separately. Revisions for 1st and 2d quarters of 1956 are available upon request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956						19	57						1958
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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—Continued														
Natural gas (quarterly):♂														
Customers, end of quarter, total thousands Residential (incl. house-heating) do	26, 567 24, 441			26, 745 24, 624			26, 705 24, 637			26, 815 24, 778				
Industrial and commercial do  Sales to consumers, total mil. of therms.	2, 107 17, 654			2, 092 23, 052			2, 040 16, 898			2,009 14,223				
Residential (incl. house-heating) dodo	5, 544 11, 345			10, 308 11, 826			5, 125 11, 030			2, 055 11, 296				
Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol.	883, 299			1, 290, 577			851, 014			602, 220	l		Į.	1
Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo	486, 445 376, 492			327, 558 437, 858			466, 161 365, 489							
		FOO	DDST	UFFS	AND	TOBA	CCO	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		·		·		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES														
Beer: Productionthous. of bbl	6, 123	6,866	5, 912	7,611	8,081	9,007	9,011	9, 803	8, 354	6, 838	6, 769	5, 247		
Taxable withdrawalsdod	6, 129 8, 768	5, 689 9, 552	5, 570 9, 558	6, 439 10, 261	6, 992 10, 931	8, 201 11, 211	8, 247 11, 478	9, 191 11, 469	8, 482 10, 805	6, 884 10, 333	6, 517 10, 135	5, 723 9, 337	8, 420 8, 495	
Productionthous. of tax gal Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes	17, 852	19, 982	18, 105	18, 902	19, 033	19, 307	14,063	8, 478	11,002	23, 650	34, 060	21, 866		
thous. of wine galthous. of tax gal	25, 159 11, 989	14, 375 9, 661	15, 936 10, 805	16, 897 12, 420	15, 264 11, 190	17, 868 12, 234	16, 443 12, 887	15, 121 10, 316	16, 994 11, 568	16, 047 13, 786	20, 821 r 19, 463	22, 052 16, 014		
Tax-paid withdrawals thous of tax gal- Stocks, end of month do Imports thous of proof gal-	832, 439 2, 889	838, 623 1, 482	842, 059 1, 606	845, 407 1, 973	850, 996 1, 965	853, 437 2, 277	853, 012 1, 936	848, 118 2, 211	845, 122 1, 942	842, 191 2, 579	838, 122 3, 532	836, 771 3, 644		
Whisky: Production thous of tay cal	10, 122 6, 334	11, 429 5, 125	11, 243 6, 139	12, 151 6, 626	12,500 5,432	10, 776 6, 211	8,067 6,404	4, 048 4, 177	5, 262 5, 482	8, 214 7, 604	12, 189 10, 283	11, 743 9, 170		
Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month thous of proof gal.  Rectified spirits and wines, production, total 2	726, 562 2, 627	730, 569 1, 265	732, 777	735, 536 1, 733	740, 710 1, 782	742, 045 2, 056	742, 872 1, 739	741, 197 2, 025	739, 048 1, 740	736, 320 2, 332	734, 308 3, 159	733, 948 3, 310		
Rectified spirits and wines, production, total ? thous. of proof gal.	6, 768	4, 677	4, 607	5, 137	5, 238	5, 614	6, 914	5, 332	5, 611	7, 227	10, 532	8, 931		
Whisky	5, 675	3, 622	3, 675	4, 016	4, 170	4, 382	5, 615	4, 171	4, 219	5, 918	9, 023	7, 553		
Effervescent wines: Production thous. of wine gal	162 261	206 129	251 101	205 134	226 160	237 183	282 173	155 105	336 155	172 184	187 276	178 329	218 308	
Taxable withdrawalsdoStocks, end of monthdododo	1, 418 114	1,477 41	1, 611 36	1,665	1,713 50	1, 755 67	1,840	1,877 36	2, 039 49	2, 007 59	1, 892	1, 722 104	1,609	
Still wines: Productiondo	3,912	2,923	2, 218	2, 630	2, 139	1,907	1,984	1,049	4, 132	42, 227	69, 443	12, 774	3, 727 12, 332	
Taxable withdrawalsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	11, 953 198, 721	10, 872 190, 095	10, 220 180, 012	12, 485 170, 636	11, 893 159, 627	11, 295 149, 615	10, 421 138, 034	9, 248 130, 148	10, 888 122, 608	13, 680 149, 569	15, 355 206, 200	12, 476 203, 882	12, 332 190, 765	
Imports do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials produced at wineries do Distilling materials d	765 6,075	585 <b>3,</b> 954	465 3, 949	598 1, 540	653 1,871	649 912	621 1,332	457 1, 192	509 10, 566	97, 449	123, 025	813 25, 263	5, 054	
DAIRY PRODUCTS			}				ĺ							
Butter, creamery: Production (factory) tthous. of lb	103, 191	116, 075	110, 015	125, 675	133, 450	159, 085	149, 400	127, 180	108, 955	91, 265	100, 540	93, 770	106, 330	00.11
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo. Price, wholesale, 92-score (New York)dol. per lb.	25, 103 . 614	28, 855 604	31, 946 . 606	40, 915 . 604	61, 996	95, 998 . 602	147, 013	176, 061 . 601	171,815	145, 262 624	126, 921	109, 373	, 87, 312	86, 117 . 60
Cheese: Production (factory), total thous of lb-American, whole milk thousand do-	96, 570 62, 786	100, 555 67, 580	96, 665 66, 670	115, 610 82, 160	130, 705 95, 660	162, 510 126, 505	159, 580 124, 990	r 137, 160 r 105, 135	118, 535 89, 155	101, 035 72, 835	99, 580 68, 810	89, 180 59, 180	97, 670 64, 625	
Stocks, cold storage, end of month, totaldodododo	1	419, 992	390, 308	388, 631	391, 289	424, 917	466, 136	495, 063	507, 286	497, 486	464, 570	435, 950	410, 524	383, 80
American, whole milk do	401, 079 5, 598	379, 637 5, 038	349, 441 3, 188	346, 277 4, 989	345, 421 4, 325	381, 146 3, 953	419, 583 4, 202	449, 472 2, 850	460, 860 3, 208	453, 093 3, 214	425, 655 5, 144	399, 524 4, 892		
Condensed and evaporated milk:	. 390	. 390	. 390	. 390	. 390	. 390	.388	. 388	. 388	. 391	.392	. 392	. 396	
Production, case goods:† Condensed (sweetened)thous of lb. Evaporated (unsweetened)do Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: Condensed (sweetened)thous of lb. Evaporated (unsweetened)do	7, 593	7, 350	8, 275	6, 380	6, 350	4, 250	3,650	6,050	4, 500	3,950	4, 475	3, 300	3, 350	
Evaporated (unsweetened) do Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month:	154, 295	163, 250	169, 700	212, 450	249, 000	312,000	278, 000	244, 250	216, 500	170, 900	162, 500	137, 200	143, 500	
Condensed (sweetened) thous. of lb- Evaporated (unsweetened) do	9, 649 224, 025	9, 117 156, 420	9, 559 123, 616	8, 925 83, 361	9, 172 153, 950	9, 547 244, 478	9, 416 368, 927	8, 406 421, 706	7, 572 438, 820	7, 533 428, 868	6, 634 379, 839	6, 469 262, 925	5, 834 202, 197	
Exports: Condensed (sweetened)do Evaporated (unsweetened)do	I .	5, 129 15, 847	2, 888 9, 200	7, 270 15, 064	4, 802 7, 861	2, 536 13, 034	1, 444 16, 306	3, 153 12, 149	3, 350 19, 897	1, 712 15, 762	2, 504 16, 375	1, 513 10, 854	1, 568 12, 038	
Price, wholesale, U. S. average: Evaporated (unsweetened)dol. per case	ì	5. 93	5. 93	5. 95	6.05	6.06	6. 05	6.06	6, 06	6.06	6.06	r 6.08	6. 14	1
Fluid milk: Production mil. of lb Utilization in mfd. dairy products do	1	9, 697	9, 464	10,961	11, 428	13, 122	12, 633	11, 692	10, 794	9, 611	9, 412	8, 783	9, 384	9.80
Utilization in mfd. dairy productsdo Price. wholesale, U. S. averagedol. per 100 lb Dry milk:	3, 450 4. 52	3, 791 4. 44	3, 618 4. 34	4, 213 4. 19	4, 647 3. 99	5, 593 3. 85	5, 312 3. 83	4, 593 3, 99	3, 929 4. 16	3, 307 4. 40	3, 454 4. 56	3, 148 4. 62	3, 510 7 4. 61	p 4. 38
Production:	9, 117	7, 900	6, 500	7,000	8, 600	10, 900	10, 100	8, 700	7,000	6, 700	8, 200	7, 300	8, 400	
Dry whole milkthous. of lb.  Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do  Stocks, manufacturers', end of month:	1	130, 650	128, 400	153, 600	171, 800	215, 700	200, 200	151, 500	119, 200	89, 400	100, 460	104, 200	127, 700	
Dry whole milk do	10, 757 69, 461	10, 384 65, 623	10, 450 63, 308	9, 430 69, 029	9, 919 80, 493	11,926 119,757	13, 374 144, 368	13, 792 133, 496	12, 783 113, 910	11, 061 93, 573	11, 582 81, 114	10, 946 72, 362	8, 854 74, 480	
Exports: Dry whole milk Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do	2,776	4, 418	3,071	3,607	4, 858 24, 418	3,940	3, 183 25, 686	4, 561 18, 989	5, 168 24, 192	2, 681 29, 588	3, 666 30, 260	3, 722 28, 929	5, 350	
Nonat dry mik solids (numan 100d)do Price, wholesale, nonfat dry milk solids (human food), U. S. averagedol. per lb.		9, 136	7,645	12, 552 . 153	. 154	18, 290	. 153	. 152	, 153		. 152	r. 154	1	
roou), U. S. average	, 102	1 .100	. 102	. 103	1.104	. 100	.103	. 102	1 .100	. 100	1 .102	104	1	1

<sup>&</sup>quot;Revised. "Preliminary.

Totals include data not shown separately. Revisions for 1st and 2d quarters of 1956 are available upon request.

Pata beginning July 1956 exclude production of wines and vermouth; for July 1955-June 1956, such production totaled 183,000 gal.

Revisions for the indicated items and for the periods specified are available upon request as follows: Butter, cheese (total and American), dry whole milk, and nonfat dry milk solids—January 1955-September 1956; condensed milk and evaporated milk—January-September 1956.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956						19	57						1958
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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
	FOO	DSTU	JFFS	AND	ТОВА	CCO-	-Conti	nued						
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES														<u> </u>
Apples: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu	1 100,623 1, 811 26, 578	1, 595 19, 814	1, 592 12, 765	2, 061 7, 128	1, 804 3, 246	1, 005 1, 045	257 384	131 229	48 340	803 12, 215	3, 406 48, 634	2, 765 45, 621	2117,308 7 3, 197 7 37, 368	3, 208 25, 32
Citrus fruits, carlot shipmentsno. of carloads Frozen fruits, juices, and vegetables:	9, 718	7, 492	6, 579	7, 819	7, 783	9, 564	8, 484	6, 966	5, 483	4, 176	4, 437	6, 411	7 8, 441	6, 980
Stocks, cold storage, end of month: Fruits	450, 562 294, 282 857, 942	422, 805 388, 388 787, 218	379, 474 464, 337 721, 613	341, 520 492, 287 665, 354	292, 185 505, 397 655, 695	272, 005 562, 221 625, 384	375, 067 567, 775 657, 296	498, 120 504, 187 726, 872	550, 700 445, 713 873, 685	566, 388 398, 485 984, 765	545, 092 337, 273 993, 230	522, 747 274, 368 957, 089	, 494, 275 , 288, 625 , 881, 717	444, 279 364, 329 783, 74
Production (crop estimate)thous. of cwt_Shipments, carlotno. of carloads_Price, wholseale, U. S. No. 1 (New York)	1 243,716 12,333	15, 524	15, 687	19, 819	17, 712	18, 443	19, 971	10, 797	9, 417	9, 536	12, 324	13, 089	<sup>2</sup> 236,268 <sup>7</sup> 13, 322	16, 59
dol. per 100 lb_	3. 075	3. 533	3.620	3. 480	3. 540	3. 930	3. 658	3. 328	3.841	3. 290	3, 708	r 3. 350	p 3, 288	
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS														
Exports (barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat)thous. of bu	73, 833	67, 010	66, 226	72, 528	69, 143	58, 456	72, 209	49, 127	59, 843	49, 873	57, 077	60, 335	64, 199	
Barley: Production (crop estimate)do Reccipts, 4 principal markets‡do Stocks, domestic, end of month:	ļ	10, 537	8, 344	10, 760	8, 340	8, 263	15, 480	15, 403	22, 973	11, 809	13, 818	12, 357	<sup>2</sup> 435,695 13, 947	14, 99
Commercial do On forms do	40, 122 7 161, 898 3, 011	37, 661	36, 062 3, 675	30, 111 104, 052 5, 530	25, 343 3, 576	22, 224 6, 052	31, 253 3 41, 546 3, 569	40, 120	44, 894 3, 305	44, 855 r 275, 531 3, 820	41, 471 6, 821	39, 203 6, 600	37, 306 209, 236	31, 76
Exports, including malts	1. 298 1. 258	3, 386 1. 278 1. 237	1. 261 1. 206	1. 268 1. 219	1. 263 1. 205	1. 238 1. 188	1. 131 1. 036	1. 139 1. 055	1. 176 1. 115	1. 228 1. 160	1. 264 1. 197	1. 248 1. 174	10, 366 1. 224 1. 142	1, 23 1. 17
Corn: Production (crop estimate) mil. of bu. Grindings, wet process thous of bu.	r1 3, 455 10, 690	11,731	10, 874	11, 313	11, 133	12,023	11, 473	11, 661	12, 321	11, 716	12, 952	11,682	2 3, 403 10, 511	
Receipts, interior primary marketsdo Stocks, domestic, end of month:	23, 272 93, 849	32, 736 - 89, 559	49, 429 102, 650	60, 072	47, 066 151, 613	32, 770 157, 821	17, 203 153, 642	17, 375	21, 525	16, 864	20, 520	26, 913 105, 664	107, 362	112, 72
On farms mil. of bu Exports, including meal and flour thous of bu Prices, wholesale:		12, 789	12, 514	1, 615. 1 16, 024	12, 313	14, 124	1, 118. 4 10, 198	10, 549	18, 643	3 419.6 13,867	15, 141	20, 530	2, 457. 5 22, 360	
No. 3, yellow (Chicago) dol. per bu. Weighted average, 5 markets, all grades do	1. 357 1. 300	1.343 1.322	1. 275 1. 244	1. 290 1. 260	1. 298 1. 240	1. 333 1. 267	1.316 1.292	1.337 1.336	1, 312 1, 260	1. 262 1. 184	1. 189 1. 151	1. 157 1. 103	1. 148 1. 032	1. 10 1. 00
Oats: Production (crop estimate) mil. of bu- Receipts, interior primary markets thous. of bu-	1 1, 163												² 1, 308	
		7, 261 19, 495	3, 759 17, 794	4, 950 15, 116	5, 968 13, 240	4, 272 11, 688	3, 652 12, 066	10, 607 16, 083	26, 275 24, 314	7, 805 25, 420	7, 278 22, 225	5, 090 18, 046	15, 135	12, 97
Commercial do On farms do Exports, including oatmeal do Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu	702, 979 2, 570 . 829	1, 614 . 820	1, 423 . 784	410, 427 869 . 778	1, 206 . 727	1, 134 . 738	3 191,840 1,237 . 695	1, 411 . 662	3, 490 . 674	71,056,555 1,694 .650	2, 133 . 632	2,802 .750	853, 776 3, 031 . 646	. 64
Rice: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bags 9	149,459												<sup>2</sup> 43, 130	
California: Receipts, domestic, roughthous. of lb_Shipments from mills, milled ricedo	75, 193 35, 564	55, 410 39, 331	126, 523 98, 210	153, 906 129, 567	123, 311 81, 696	98, 507 76, 095	87, 304 52, 665	62, 147 39, 704	54, 245 33, 239	33, 195 45, 839	105, 545 35, 592	60, 968 33, 836	46, 960 27, 681	
Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month thous. of lb Southern States (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.):	97, 309	91, 446	75, 950	50, 793	51, 580	39, 423	44, 158	42, 424	42, 469	17, 151	49, 380	55, 802	58, 179	<b></b>
Receipts, rough, at mills. do Shipments from mills, milled rice do Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month. mil. of lb.	115,078	78, 407 144, 810	122, 165 135, 725	62, 275 110, 818	17, 955 101, 820	20, 879 93, 489	14, 122 86, 565	27, 618 126, 704	70, 428 89, 787	485, 373 124, 672	1,185,118 171, 798	399, 837 141, 132		
basis), end of month	1,026.2 404,990 .085	907. 0 110, 930 . 085	836. 3 179, 710 . 088	651. 7 333, 060 . 090	509. 2 246, 261 . 089	394. 3 104, 434 . 091	443.8 71,665 .091	376. 5 109, 789 . 095	256. 4 37, 884 . 094	472. 0 147, 210 . 093	989. 9 94, 713 . 095	1,064.4 97,996 .095	86, 378 • . 096	
Rye: Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu- Receipts, interior primary markets dodo	1 21,155 1,063 8, 294	498 6, 394	306 5, 458	240 4, 844	302 2, 966	483 7 2, 285	3, 531 2, 023	2, 730 6, 692	2, 124 7, 515	852 7, 684	524 6, 209	635	2 26, 528	3, 51
Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis)dol. per bu	1. 459	1. 499	1.400	1.412	1. 363	1. 240	1. 292	1. 246	1. 281	1. 304	1.306	5, 378 1. 330	4, 488 1. 334	1. 28
Wheat: Production (crop estimate), totalmil. of bugring wheatdo	11,004.3 1 263.3												2 947. 1 2 239. 9	
Winter wheatdo Receipts, interior primary marketsthous. of bu Disappearance (quarterly total)do	1 740. 9 34, 865 312, 205	29, 679	24, 144	21, 462 301, 776	24,030	25, 472	25, 221 281, 787	107, 434	65, 777	35, 801 238, 990	29, 674	26, 913	2 707. 2 228, 391	
Stocks, end of month: Canada (Canadian wheat)do	356, 920	356, 831	360, 964	368, 482	365, 104	364, 343	384, 362	401, 176	396, 776	382, 848	379, 043	367, 214	377, 420	
United States, domestic, total mil. of bu-	71, 488. 7 393, 211	r 403, 457	r 386, 873	1, 187. 8 360, 702	356, 532	341, 690	<sup>3</sup> 908. 4 <sup>3</sup> 313, 481	411, 584	437, 937	r 1, 603. 4 412, 237	417, 052	398, 347	1, 377. 4 7 360, 662	362, 82
Interior and merchant mills, elevators, and warehouses thous. of bu On farms do	r 675, 224 r 294, 214			558, 750 165, 959			3 444, 326 3 59, 540			714, 403 7393, 898			652, 586 291, 629	
Exports, total, including flourdo Wheat onlydo		48, 485 43, 135	48, 350 42, 207	49, 465 42, 599	50, 674 46, 050	36, 821 32, 798	56, 846 51, 405	32, 262 27, 819	33, 993 29, 222	30, 425 25, 845	32, 579 27, 236	29, 774 24, 097	27, 861 23, 490	
Prices, wholesale: No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis)														
No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City) dol. per bu. No. 2, red winter (St. Louis) do Weighted avg., 6 markets, all grades. do	2.405	2. 438 2. 358 2. 440 2. 439	2. 400 2. 338 2. 345 2. 417	2. 394 2. 335 2. 298 2. 406	2. 393 2. 302 2. 213 2. 401	2. 371 2. 231 2. 109 2. 344	2. 416 2. 268 2. 057 2. 365	2. 435 2. 135 2. 110 2. 221	2. 361 2. 112 2. 108 2. 289	2. 382 2. 121 2. 139 2. 302	2. 428 2. 132 2. 178 2. 326	2. 439 2. 201 (4) 2. 356	2, 390 2, 182 2, 278 2, 301	2. 37 2. 21 2. 25 2. 30

r Revised. p Preliminary. 1 Revised estimate of 1956 crop. 2 December 1 estimate of 1957 crop.
3 Old crop only; new grain not reported until beginning of new crop year (July for barley, oats, and wheat; October for corn). 4 No quotation.
1 Revised beginning January 1954 to reflect data compiled from reports based on 5-day weeks (prior thereto, based on 6-day weeks). Revisions for January 1954 through July 1956 are shown in the October 1957 Survey. Excludes a small amount of pearl barley. 9 Bags of 100 lb.
2 The total includes wheat owned by Commodity Credit Corporation and stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins; such data are not included in the breakdown of stocks.
1 Data for March, June, September, and December are not strictly comparable with those for other months, largely because of somewhat smaller coverage of the quarterly reports.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956						19	)57	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					<b>19</b> 58
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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>	1	1	•
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS—Continued	]												1	1
Wheat flour: Production:														•
Flourthous. of sacks (100 lb.). Operations, percent of capacity	19, 278 89, 6	22, 162 93, 6	19, 156 89. 1	19,679 86.2	18, 940 79. 1	19, 383 81. 1	18, 144 83. 6	18, 868 79. 0	20, 317 85, 2	20, 584 95. 1	22, 057 88. 6	7 19, 565 7 90. 5	19, 750 86, 9	ļ
Offal short tons Grindings of wheat thous. of bu	365, 415 44, 126	419, 916 50, 711	358, 583 43, 661	367, 929 44, 693	360, 570 43, 323	365, 727 44, 256	347, 039 41, 591	365, 966 43, 319	394, 942 46, 796	399, 353 47, 311	431,000 50,779	7 381,503 7 45, 015	384, 794 45, 395	
Stock held by mills, end of quarter thous. of sacks (100 lb.)  Exportsdodo	5, 572	0.000	0 007	5, 190	1 000	1 707	4,746	1 000		5, 189	0.000	0.497	4, 905	
Prices, wholesale: Spring, short patents (Minneapolis)	3, 162	2, 296	2, 637	2, 947	1, 985	1,727	2, 335	1,903	2,048	1,966	2, 293	2, 437	1,876	
dol. per sack (100 lb.) Winter, hard, short patents (Kansas City)do	6. 030 5. 725	6. 020 5. 770	6, 020 5, 625	5. 950 5. 700	5. 975 5. 790	5. 900 5. 600	6. 025 5. 725	6. 210 5. 800	6. 005 5. 575	6, 010 5, 575	6. 135 5. 585	6. 215 5. 635	p 6. 160 p 5. 775	
LIVESTOCK														1
Cattle and calves:  Slaughter (federally inspected):  Calvesthous. of animals	605	657	550	632	613	580	535	596	615	638	742	598	569	54
Cattledododo	1,686 2,121	1,851 2,203	1,488 1,770	1, 514 1, 836	1, 499 1, 947	1,665 1,961	1, 535 1, 860	1,759 2,312	1,726 2,207	1, 627 2. 491	1, 801 2, 861	1, 515 2, 158	1, 473 1, 954	1, 63
Shipments, feeder, to 9 corn-belt Statesdo Prices, wholesale:	363	252	178	237	212	205	160	272	475	679	1, 190	973	608	96.0
Beef steers (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb_ Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City)do Calves, vealers (Chicago)do	21, 65 16, 67 21, 50	20. 94 17. 68 25. 00	20. 28 18. 24 27. 50	21, 36 19, 35 26, 00	22, 61 20, 86 27, 00	22, 85 21, 13 25, 00	23. 07 20. 20 25. 00	24.76 20.74 22.50	25. 45 20. 33 24. 50	24, 84 20, 11 25, 50	24. 48 20. 18 26. 50	25. 06 21. 41 27. 50	25. 74 22. 68 29. 00	26. 3 23. 0
Hogs: Slaughter (federally inspected)thous. of animals_	5, 698	5, 655	4, 985	5, 380	5,000	4, 884	3,994	4, 185	4, 418	5,060	6, 094	5, 505	5, 523	5, 53
Receipts, principal marketsdodo Prices: Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago)	3, 037	3, 030	2, 622	2, 710	2,657	2, 573	2, 245	2, 294	2, 326	2, 599	3, 114	2,780	2,974	
Hog-corn price ratio	16. 32	17. 52	16, 98	17.05	17. 52	17. 39	18, 15	19. 39	20. 37	19. 12	17. 16	16. 79	17.95	18.7
bu. of corn equal in value to 100 lb. of live hog Sheep and lambs:	13. 3	14.1	13.7	14.0	14.4	14.0	15.1	15.7	16.3	16.6	15. 9	17.0	r 18. 2	19.
Slaughter (federally inspected)thous. of animals Receipts, principal marketsdo Shipments, feeder, to 9 corn-belt Statesdo	1,062 1,023 145	1, 333 1, 204 201	1, 091 943 142	1, 011 858 127	1,061 996 113	1, 133 1, 013 161	1,044 914 108	1, 200 1, 108 222	1, 111 1, 059 341	1, 104 1, 308 502	1, 210 1, 463 690	958 930 248	978 912 190	1,06
Prices, wholesale: Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb	19.38	20.12	20.00	23.00	22.75	24.00	23.00	23.75	23. 75	22.00	21. 50	22.00	22.62	23. 5
Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha)do	17. 85	18, 55	19. 78	20. 97	21.75	21.07	21.06	20.60	21. 14	21.88	21.05	21.06	21.30	
MEATS Total meats: Production (carcass weight, leaf lard out), inspected														
slaughtermil. of lb_ Stocks (excluding lard), cold storage, end of month o	2,064	2, 199	1,843	1,932	1,866	1, 963	1,721	1,851	1,828	1, 858	2, 169	1, 920	1, 932	ł
Exports (including lard)do Imports (excluding lard)do	679 95 24	619 93 27	636 69 22	631 93 27	596 66 33	554 90 30	485 89 24	395 58 26	330 46 42	305 56 33	318 65 49	370 63 37	7 403 57	42
Roof and most:		1, 111. 7	902. 5	918, 1	906. 1	999.1	904.7	1,019.8	1,010.4	960.7	1,065.9	896. 1	884.7	
Production, inspected slaughter do Stocks, cold storage, end of month thous. of lb_Exports do	263, 929 14, 264	246, 789 27, 827	220, 123 11, 679	194, 214 9, 521	168, 599 4, 623	141, 556 3, 404	123, 321 8, 451	116, 063 1, 637	120, 414	113, 584 9, 699	118, 864 2, 770	142, 236 2, 483	7 146, 840 4, 698	
Imports do Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, steer carcasses, choice (600-700 lbs.) (New York) dol. per lb	11, 145	11, 588	9, 939	11,003	16,718	16, 612	11,043	11,796	30, 730	18, 591	33, 245	20, 489	. 447	46
Lamb and mutton: Production, inspected slaughterthous, of lb	50, 262	64, 751	53, 909	49, 504	50,604	52, 639	46, 700	53, 385	49, 725	49, 650	54, 870	44, 053	46, 843	
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Pork (including lard), production, inspected slaughter	11, 590 1, 026. 6	9,715	8, 987 886. 9	8, 100 964. 4	7, 330	6, 837 911. 3	6, 870 770. 0	6, 399	5, 194 767. 4	5, 745 847. 8	5, 616 1, 048, 6	7 5, 309 979. 8	1,000.8	4, 90
Pork (excluding lard): Production, inspected slaughterthous. of lb	754, 561	754, 416	650, 175	703, 006	661, 271	657, 319	559, 379	577, 734	579, 219	639, 808	788, 160	730, 191	742, 467	
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exportsdo	279, 768 8, 726	293, 332 9, 420	334,606 8,753	352, 914 6, 592	343, 081 5, 420	323, 905 6, 414	278, 624 12, 359	204, 404 5, 036	147, 043 4, 559 7, 040	134, 085 3, 864	138, 412 4, 269	163, 656 5, 379	7 193, 981 5, 938	
Imports	. 511	13,061	9, 428	13, 745	13, 297	10, 685	10, 805	11, 121	7,040	9,399	10, 202	12, 402	». 581	
Fresh loins, 8-12 lb. average (New York)do	, 421	. 450	. 446	. 438	. 452	. 477	. 505	. 512	. 525	. 516	. 480	. 473	. 469	. 49
Production, inspected slaughterthous. of lb_ Stocks, dry and cold storage, end of monthdo	198, 576 111, 637	196, 353 101, 098	172, 767 112, 042	190, 755 119, 122	182, 122 127, 116	186, 287 120, 168	154, 196 107, 113	146, 019	137, 940 76, 600	151, 801 68, 650	189, 478 67, 717	182, 592 78, 918	189, 287 101, 205	
Exports do. Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago) dol. per lb.	47, 898 .175	37, 811 . 175	36, 380 . 173	61, 940	43, 783	65, 696	52, 322 . 158	34, 707	24, 347 . 160	30, 532	43, 376	36, 566 . 150	33, 321 p. 148	
POULTRY AND EGGS Poultry:														ļ
Receipts, 5 markets thous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage (frozen), end of monthdo	75, 226 332, 817	53, 211 330, 135	45, 378 292, 033	51, 969 259, 975	52, 606 219, 988	58, 155 202, 191	50, 582 190, 441	60, 319 185, 138	62, 975 202, 178	68, 397 261, 146	79, 337 377, 207	87, 423 362, 059	78, 059 7316, 455	303, 33
Price, wholesale, live fowls, heavy type, No. 1 (Chicago) dol. per lb_Eggs:	. 145	. 148	. 150	. 155	. 153	. 150	. 150	. 148	. 153	. 153	. 148	. 148	₽. 155	j
Production, farm	5, 280 1, 592	5, 369 2, 249	5, 022 2, 246	5, 902 3, 093	5, 731 4, 032	5, 662 4, 001	5, 038 3, 835	4, 786 2, 888	4, 588 1, 780	4, 416 1, 350	4, 597 1, 156	4, 587 863	5, 035 673	5, 25
Stocks, cold storage, end of month: Shellthous. of cases	320 86, 807	328 74, 848	519 65, 643	932 78, 436	1, 208 107, 568	1, 719 140, 456	1, 812 166, 942	1, 507 176, 721	1, 174 164, 728	895 147, 430	552 124, 272	302 99, 230	r 209 r 74, 505	169 <b>63</b> , 75-
Frozen		. 308	. 322	. 304	.318	. 290	. 299	. 361	. 408	. 460	. 523	. 444	. 414	1
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS													ľ	
Confectionery, manufacturers' salesthous. of dol	96, 672	96, 970	91, 338	90, 912	84, 372	68, 374	62, 783	59, 996	74, 812	117, 739	126, 988	117, 193	105, 962	
Cocoa (cacao) beans: Imports (incl. shells)long tons Price, wholesale, Accra (New York)dol. per lb	20, 669 . 270	37, 610 . 231	15, 681 . 234	27, 722 . 223	16, 997 . 255	15, 053 . 253	24, 757 . 305	21, 710 . 305	7, 686 . 321	7, 901 346	9, 826 . 354	10, 272 , 427	p 308	

Revised. Preliminary.
67Prior to 1957, figures include data for sausage and sausage-room products and edible offal; figure for December 1956 comparable with those beginning 1957, which exclude such items, is 606,400,000 lb.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956		<del></del>	T	<del></del> -		19	57						195
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Jan ary
	FOC	DSTU	JFFS	AND '	ГОВА	CCO-	-Conti	nued			·	·	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS—Con.													<u> </u>	l
Coffee:												,		
Clearances from Brazil, total thous, of bagso'- To United States do	1, 584 898	1,671 1,201	1, 288 883	1, 048 679	927 512	935 529	794 413	1,025 606	1, 102 596	1, 250 686	1, 330 825	1,609 1,115	1, 125 737	
Visible supply. United Statesdo	965 1,667	988 2,020	1, 181 2, 405	853 1, 832	1, 034 1, 545	989 1, 485	954 1, 194	954 1, 579	927 1, 445	1,005 1,247	794 1,684	980 2, 132	922	
Imports do Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York)	. 603	, 610	. 609	. 599	. 593	. 593	. 583	. 565		. 533	. 540	. 552	. 552	
dol. per lb_				<u> </u>	'			)	. 545			1	]	
Stocks, cold storage, end of monththous. of lb	196, 091	168, 596	145, 404	122, 414	117, 976	128, 320	145, 882	168, 485	189, 195	203, 122	204, 960	203, 386	193, 490	
Cuban stocks, raw, end of month thous. of Spanish tons	r 652	563	1, 640	2,890	3, 790	3, 615	3, 010	2, 445	1,945	1,620	1, 370	862	663	
United States: Deliveries and supply (raw basis):		Ì		1						ĺ	}	1	•	
Production and receipts: Productionshort tons_	545, 449	115, 426	53, 164	31, 142	23, 279	28, 766	50, 246	37, 006	51, 685	138, 695	589, 229	726, 744		
Entries from off-shore, total do Hawaii and Puerto Rico do do	199, 555 86, 308	519, 988 50, 532	453, 611 93, 376	565, 977 157, 876	630, 053 208, 242	624, 323 233, 502	546, 450 172, 764	694, 255 232, 497	653, 440 245, 582	533, 398 141, 310	472, 464 193, 831	411, 510 147, 394	112, 725 72, 334	
Deliveries, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	665, 436	590, 353	538, 498	638, 888	687, 686	772, 035	923, 739	878, 655	833, 099	782, 327	711, 151	627, 477	12,001	
For domestic consumptiondo	661, 137	585, 089	536, 683	636, 437	684, 978	770, 381	911, 362	874, 797	829, 565	779, 501	708, 582	623, 570	758, 408	
For domestic consumption do For export do Stocks, raw and refined, end of month	4, 299	5, 264	1,815	2, 451	2, 708	1,654	2, 377	3, 858	3, 534	2, 826	2, 569	3,877	1 010	
Exportsshort tons_	1, 906 440	1, 826 564	1, 809 1, 205	1, 813 604	1, 757 428	1, 619 544	1, 328 584	1, 180 985	1, 000 2, 239	823 355	1, 213 1, 199	7 1, 757 403	1, 918 523	
Imports: Raw sugar, total ?dodo	171, 386	350, 622	310, 708	351, 330	330, 570	349, 997	336, 130	377, 358	315, 157	314, 463	302, 381	201,698		
From Cubadodo	151, 084	231, 559 119, 041	214, 601 96, 108	218, 573 127, 280	227, 221 103, 349	235, 482 105, 275	250, 587 80, 717	285, 931 70, 693	219, 754 66, 836	266, 466 40, 117	246, 465 33, 394	179, 885		
From Cuba	3, 016 1, 075	45, 080 36, 724	36, 012 31, 080	64, 532 59, 880	50, 560 45, 033	40, 631 37, 072	33, 127 25, 051	48, 604 43, 918	49, 376 41, 029	20, 508 8, 270	15, 632 4, 185	5, 871 1, 262		
Prices (New York): Raw, wholesaledol. per lb	. 064	.065	. 061	.062	.061	. 064	, 066	.066	. 062	. 062	.062	7.061	P. 061	
Refined:	l									1	1	1	1	
Retail§dol. per 5 lb Wholesaledol. per lb	. 518	. 522	. 526 . 089	. 525	. 526 1.084	. 527 1.084	. 527 1 . 084	. 532 1 . 085	. 534 1. 085	. 536 1 . 084	1,084	1.084	p 1. 084	
'ea, importsthous, of lb	10, 344	8, 197	7, 417	10, 402	9, 981	10, 653	8, 525	8, 437	8, 202	7, 396	7, 936	6, 393		
TOBACCO eaf:				Ì							}		}	1
Production (crop estimate) mil. of lb_ Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quarter,	2 2, 179									]			3 1, 680	<b>-</b>
totalmil. of lb_	5, 353	<b>-</b>		5, 213	<b></b>	<del>-</del>	4, 846			4, 918			5, 149	
Cigar leafdo	292			348		<del>-</del>	332			298			278	
Air-cured, fire-cured, flue-cured, and miscel- laneous domestic mil. of lb. Foreign grown:	4, 869		<b></b>	4, 666			4, 281			4, 403			4, 631	
Cigar leafdo	22 170		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	24		<b>-</b>	24			26			25	
Cigarette tobaccodo. Exports, including scrap and stemsthous. of lb.	57, 743	30, 389	27, 066	175 32, 432	30, 506	29, 453	209 39, 902	28, 447	40, 988	190 77, 042	74, 386	47, 625	42,718	
Imports, including scrap and stemsdododododododo_	8, 434	10,077	10, 298	9, 662	10, 701	11, 227	9, 215	11,715	9, 383	11, 837	11,030	9, 454		i
Production, manufactured tobacco, total do.  Chewing, plug, and twist do.  Smoking do.	11, 558 4, 864	15, 917 6, 539	13, 268 5, 510	14, 345 5, 935	14, 927 6, 058	15, 773 6, 522	15, 104 6, 133	13, 608 5, 846	16, 584 6, 592	15, 674 6, 128	17, 519 6, 696	13, 951 5, 492	12, 386 4, 943	
Smoking do	4, 246 2, 448	6, 031 3, 347	4, 858 2, 900	5, 399 3, 011	5, 763 3, 107	6, 088 3, 163	5, 683 3, 288	5, 499 2, 264	6, 785 3, 207	6, 564 2, 982	7, 514 3, 309	5, 665 2, 794	4, 595 2, 848	
Consumption (withdrawals):					ĺ	ŕ	,	,		,,,,,	.,	}	.,,,,,	
Tax-free millions Tax-paid do Cigars (large), tax-paid thousands	2, 572 7 26, 654	2, 714 35, 982	2, 463 31, 688	2, 267 33, 222	2, 721 32, 059	2, 482 38, 151	3, 297 34, 189	2, 979 35, 248	2, 763 38, 013	2, 819 34, 684	2, 646 38, 248	2, 575 31, 545	3, 092 26, 406	
Cigars (large), tax-paid thousands Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid	364,581	437, 127	391, 193	421, 950	470, 129	565, 237	449, 722	478, 149	525, 171	500, 346	562, 622	574, 369	383, 665	
thous, of lb	11,709	15, 472	12, 997	14, 118	14, 493	15, 444	14, 506	13, 747	16, 619	15, 272	16, 847	13, 725	12, 228	
Exports, cigarettes millions.  Price, cigarettes (regular), manufacturer to whole-	1,475	1, 171	1, 337	1, 326	1,306	1, 398	1, 491	1, 588	1, 524	1, 353	1, 220	1, 568	1,720	
saler and jobber, f. o. b. destination dol. per thous	3.938	3, 938	3. 938	3. 938	3, 938	3. 938	3. 938	4. 281	4. 281	4. 281	4.281	4. 281	<b>₽ 4. 281</b>	
		T.1	CATH	ER AN	ID PR	ODUC	TS		1	<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		1		1				 I	1	<u> </u>	1	<del></del>	1	-
HIDES AND SKINS											1			1
mports, total hides and skins \$\varphi\$ thous, of lb_calf and kip skinsthous, of pieces	9, 880 150	10, 508 103	8, 497 165	15, 308 97	12, 039 132	11,047 92	9, 895 116	6, 702 159	10, 917 46	9, 968	9, 596 214	7,088		
Cattle hidesdodododo	32 1, 936	$\begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 2,205 \end{array}$	13 1,010	2, 291	1,737	10 1, 607	23 1,821	10 1, 361	20 1, 494	15 1, 610	1,644	1,371		
Sheep and lamb skinsdodo	1, 119	1, 437	2, 189	3, 220	3, 245	2, 784	2,065	710	4, 417	2,058	1, 246	1,074		
Calfskins, packer, heavy, 9½/15 lbdol. per lb Hides, steer, heavy, native, over 53 lbdo	. 475 . 108	. 438	. 463 . 090	. 463	. 513	. 513	. 550	. 488	. 450	. 450 . 123	. 450	. 438	p . 426	
LEATHER	. 100		.000		. 000	, 100	.110	.100		. 120	1	100	000	
Production: Calf and whole kipthous. of skins	722	872	844	019	744	800	732	546	010	686	700	700	70.	1
Cattle hide and side kipthous, of hides and kips	1, 993	2, 254	2, 164	813 2, 164	744 2, 118	2, 168	2, 130	1,887	2, 262	2,029	786 72,316	786 2,060	785 1, 955	
Goat and kidthous, of skinssheep and lambdo	1, 699 1, 784	2,064 2,065	1, 892 2, 225	1, 951 2, 359	1, 959 2, 369	2, 005 2, 453	1, 814 2, 148	1,774 $1,722$	1, 785 2, 189	1, 704 1, 975	2, 095 2, 041	1,600 1,925	1, 659 1, 737	
Exports: Sole leather:		1		1				-	1		1			1
Bends, backs, and sides thous of lb. Offal, including welting and belting offal. do.	66 13	54 35	53 65	124 20	66	37 36	88 36	35 12	87 87	108 32	85 25	61 13		
Upper leather thous. of sq. ft_ rices, wholesale:	3, 092	2, 923	2, 644	3, 840	2, 831	3, 126	2, 913	2, 148	3, 137	3, 245	3, 443	2, 802		
Sole, bends, light, f. o. b. tannerydol. per lb	. 625	. 625	. 610	. 610	. 595	. 595	. 615	. 625	. 625	. 630	. 630	. 630	₽.620	ļ
Upper, chrome calf, B and C grades, f. o. b. tannery														

r Revised. Preliminary.

1 Beginning April 1957, data exclude excise tax; earlier data include excise tax (\$0.005 per lb.).

3 Beginning April 1957, data exclude excise tax; earlier data include excise tax (\$0.005 per lb.).

4 Revised estimate of 1956 crop.

5 December 1 estimate of 1957 crop.

Compared to the compared of 1956 crop.

5 Includes data not shown separately.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956						198	57						1958
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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
	LE	ATHE	R AN	D PR	ODUC	TS-C	ontin	ued						
LEATHER MANUFACTURES					į									
Shoes and slippers: Q Production, totalthous. of pairs_	41, 668	51, 465	51, 250	54, 925	52, 697	49, 339	45, 226	46, 016	54, 968	48, 800	51, 091	43, 815	44, 019	
Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, total thous of pairs.  By kinds:	37, 022	47, 574	46, 172	49, 045	46, 798	43, 029	38, 964	40, 087	46, 486	40, 571	42, 026	35, 980	39, 555	
Men'sdo	7,727 1,687 18,801	9, 198 1, 980 25, 429	8, 858 1, 813 25, 078	9, 755 1, 993 26, 799	9, 493 2, 166 25, 537	8, 964 2, 004 23, 157	8, 194 1, 963	7, 481 2, 113	8, 844 2, 433	8, 497 2, 151	8, 794 2, 071	7, 849 1, 674	8, 484 1, 882	
Women'sdo Misses' and children'sdo Infants' and babies'do	5, 876 2, 931	7, 409 3, 558	6, 986 3, 437	6, 809 3, 689	6, 178 3, 424	5, 712 3, 192	20, 771 5, 437 2, 599	22, 412 5, 451 2, 630	25, 701 6, 440 3, 068	21, 095 5, 937 2, 891	21, 661 6, 273 3, 227	17, 801 5, 768 2, 888	20, 059 6, 123 3, 007	
Slippers for houseweardodo	3, 944 508	2, 715 504	4, 129 490	4, 759 571	4, 892 479	5, 280 502	5, 075 533	4, 982 409	7, 416 501	7, 466 484	7, 913 496	6, 774 486	3, 435 445	
Athletic do Other footwear do Exports do Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. factory:	194 326	672 225	459 272	550 421	528 385	528 274	654 213	538 231	565 317	279 368	656 352	575 312		
Men's and hove' exterds, dress, cattle hide inder-	124. 1	124. 1	124. 1	124. 1	124. 1	124. 1	124. 1	124. 4	124. 4	124. 4	124, 4	124. 4	p 124. 4	
Goodyear welt. 1947-49=100'. Women's oxfords, elk side upper, Goodyear welt 1947-49=100. Women's pumps, low-medium quality do	131.3 117.4	131. 3 117. 8	131. 3 117. 8	131. 3 117. 8	131. 3 118. 9	131. 3 118. 9	131. 3 118. 9	131. 3 118. 9	131. 3 118. 9	131. 3	136. 2 118. 9	136. 2 118. 9	p 136. 2 p 118. 9	
women's pumps, low-medium quantydo	117.4		<u> </u>	1				<u> </u>	116.9	118.9	116. 9	118.9	7 116. 9	
		LUM	BER A	AND N	IANU	FACI	UKES			I	1	<del></del>	T	
LUMBER—ALL TYPES ‡  Vational Lumber Manufacturers Association:					l									
Production, total mil. bd. ft Hardwoods do do do	2, 520 518	2, 635 529	2, 607 539	2,842 522	2, 941 472	3, 055 461	2, 884 463	2, 728 470	3, 107 545	2, 883 529	3, 024 518	2, 493 458	2, 192 391	
Softwoodsdododo	2, 002 2, 375	2, 106 2, 543	2, 068 2, 488	2, 320 2, 795	2, 469 3, 027	2, 594 3, 140	2, 421 2, 967	2, 258 2, 813	2, 562 3, 147	2, 354 2, 866	2, 506 3, 091	2, 035 2, 473	1, 801 2, 259	
Hardwoods do do do do do do do do do do do do do	477 1, 898	479 2,064	504 1, 984	497 2, 298	483 2, 544	481 2, 659	476 2, 491	2, 384	524 2, 623	525 2, 341	548 2, 543	509 1, 964	1, 780	<b>-</b>
Stocks (gross), mill, end of month, total do Hardwoods do Softwoods do	9, 777 3, 660 6, 117	9, 871 3, 710 6, 161	9, 990 3, 745 6, 245	10, 037 3, 770 6, 267	9, 952 3, 759 6, 193	9, 867 3, 739 6, 128	9, 782 3, 726 6, 056	9, 696 3, 767 5, 929	9, 655 3, 788 5, 867	9, 672 3, 792 5, 880	9, 611 73, 762 5, 849	9, 602 3, 710 5, 892	9, 538 3, 622 5, 916	
Exports, total sawmill productsM bd. ft_mports, total sawmill productsdo	82, 249 227, 018	57, 608 175, 509	66, 281 206, 698	80, 365 250, 060	66, 776 241, 941	83, 948 241, 931	67, 790 257, 755	76, 729 293, 852	80, 875 264, 043	70, 607 267, 167	64, 426 292, 977	54, 838 231, 223	56, 600	
SOFTWOODS ‡												i i		1
Orders, newmil. bd. ft_ Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	683 608	631 586	614 584	727 635	780 628	857 675	705 617	679 620	644 546	614 516	663 468	578 472	554 476	
Productiondodo Shipmentsdo Stocks (gross), mill, end of monthdo	623 612 1,056	670 653 1, 073	671 616 1, 128	737 676 1, 189	765 787 1, 168	789 810 1, 147	696 763 1, 080	620 676 1,024	704 717 1,011	646 643 1, 013	687 711 995	598 574 993	523 550 966	
Exports, total sawmill products	37, 584 22, 225	22, 775 12, 858	35, 040 19, 437	33, 831 19, 692	31, 370 20, 426	32, 948 21, 403	30, 942 16, 674	27, 416 13, 142	26, 588 9, 560	53, 687 36, 863	24, 977 10, 848	22, 234 9, 859	26, 798 13, 785	
Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo Prices, wholesale: Construction, No. 1, dried, 2" x 4", R. L.	15, 359	9, 917	15, 603	14, 139	10, 944	11, 545	14, 268	14, 274	17, 028	16, 824	14, 129	12, 375	13, 013	
flooring, C and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R. L.	80. 654	81. 989	80. 905	80. 170	80. 893	80. 164	80. 176	80. 770	80. 299	78. 853	1	l	p 75. 788	1
dol, per M bd. ft	130. 034 463	131. 320 594	131. 308 557	129. 746 634	128. 288 674	126. 500 699	126. 151 659	126. 151 668	125. 538 689		122. 071 688	r 120. 614 503	P119, 504	
Orders, new mil. bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of month do	158 562	178 674	180 570	166 616	191 633	193 663	218 613	219 640	206 660	642 203 622	186 687	140 558	144 530	
ShipmentsdoStocks (gross), mill and concentration yards, end of monthmil. bd. ft	479 1, 971	574 2,071	555 2,086	648 2,054	649 2,038	697 2,004	634 1, 983	1,956	702 1,914	645 1, 891	705 1,873	549 1,882	1, 949	
Exports, total sawmill products	9, 536 1, 809	6, 851 1, 203	7, 505 1, 451	9, 240 2, 217	8, 283 1, 946	7, 788 1, 017	8, 742 1, 382	9,008 1,489	6,600 1,631	7, 152 1, 504	7, 398 1, 583	5, 921 830	7, 085 743	
Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo Prices, wholesale, composite: Boards, No. 2 and better, 1" x 6", R. L.	7, 727	5, 648	6,054	7,023	6, 337	6, 771	7, 360	7, 519	4, 969	5, 648	5, 815	5, 091	6, 342	
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", S. L.	82.062	80. 465	78. 395	78. 135	77. 785	77. 792	77. 183	77. 272	76. 759	76.308	76. 490	1	p 77. 129	
dol. per M bd. ft   Western pine:	153, 542 573	152, 133 558	148. 779 528	148. 473	147. 821 680	146. 412 725	145. 800 676	146. 794 683	145. 224	145.224	144. 979 709	144.979 460	p144, 109 563	
Orders', unfilled, end of month do- Production do- Shipments do-	365 518 527	375 467 548	394 503 509	451 577 591	430 676 701	433 715 722	430 707 679	439 656 674	381 782 775	391 701 664	375 728 725	320 544 515	360 496 523	
Stocks, gross, mill, end of month do Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common,	2, 103	2,024	2,018	2,004	1, 979	1, 972	1, 998	1, 979	1, 986	2, 023	2, 026	2, 052	2,028	
1" x 8"dol, per M bd, ft  HARDWOOD FLOORING	71. 460	72. 520	73. 380	73. 380	74. 190	74. 610	74. 120	72. 370	70. 500	68. 810	67. 690	7 66. 900	p 66. 900	
Maple, beech, and birch: Orders, new M bd. ft	3, 950	4. 250	3, 475	3, 950	4,000	3,750	4, 050	4, 200	5, 150	3, 350	3,650	3, 225	2, 350	
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdodo	13, 350 3, 600	13, 750 4, 300	14, 025 3, 700	14, 150 3, 750	13, 850 4, 200	13, 950 3, 450 3, 700	14, 300 3, 225	14, 950 3, 150	14, 250 4, 100	15, 300 3, 850	13, 950 4, 200	13, 500 3, 500	12,800 3,450	
Shipments do Stocks (gross), mill, end of month do do Dak:	3, 375 7, 500	3, 850 8, 100	3, 150 8, 650	3, 350 9, 150	3, 750 9, 550	3, 700 9, 300	3, 725 8, 950	3, 800 8, 350	4,700 8,050	3, 000 8, 850	3, 750 9, 350	3, 275 9, 475	2,850	
Orders, newdodododo	29, 630	80, 671 33, 573	73, 683 37, 624	92, 442 50, 514	88, 280 57, 087	86, 019 55, 680	68, 168 52, 102	69, 516 47, 896	77, 597 44, 113	70, 080 41, 516	79, 633 38, 815	63, 549 35, 063	34, 277	
Production do—Shipments do—Stocks (gross), mill, end of month do—	70, 985 65, 903	87, 010 78, 490	74, 467 69, 632 119, 929	72, 561 77, 471	77, 730 81, 707	83, 610 84, 113 103, 814	74, 897 74, 478	73, 581 73, 722	81, 533 81, 380 101, 923	74, 516 75, 681 100, 758	84, 222	67, 745 67, 301 93, 293	55, 926	
t Ravisad * Proliminary	100,074	115, 094	1 119, 929	111,676	106, 162	100, 514	103, 134	101,770	101,945	1 100, 708	00, 291	50, 293	, JU, 910	

r Revised. Proliminary.

Revisions for production for January 1955-July 1956 will be shown later.

Revisions for January 1954-July 1956 are shown on p. 24 of the November 1957 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of	1956 Decem-	Tone: 1	Pober 1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	19	57 I		Cont	1	NT0770	Decem-	1958
BUSINESS STATISTICS	ber ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	ber ber	Janu ary
	LUMI	BER A	ND N	1ANU	FACT	URES-	-Con	tinued	l					
PLYWOOD														
Hardwood (except container and packaging):‡ Shipments (market), quarterly total												i		
M sq. ft., surface measure.  Inventories (for sale), end of quarterdo  Softwood (Douglas fir only), production  M sq. ft., 3%" equivalent.	209, 575 50, 457			196, 022 39, 232			191, 879 37, 276	<b>-</b>		193, 176 34, 152				
M sq. ft., 3%" equivalent.	506, 066	439, 595	405, 013	404, 061	473, 105	505, 074	466, 993	412, 559	467, 882	450, 513	512, 401	440,025	435, 850	497,
		MET	ALS A	AND N	IANU	FACT	URES							
IRON AND STEEL oreign trade:														
Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.):  Exports, total:  thous. of short tons.	1, 203	1, 023	1,028	1, 426	1, 314	1, 284	1, 211	1, 163	1, 117	1,046	1, 037	1,049	713	
Scrap         do           Imports, total‡         do           Scrap         do	661 226 29	547 214 21	620 184 20	800 188 11	668 180	672 188 15	502 162 16	491 216 18	575 198 23	587 121 16	574 175 24	621 127 19	323	
Iron and Steel Scrap		,	20			10	10			1				
Production and receipts, total_thous. of short tons_ Home scrap produceddo	3, 970	7, 320 4, 070	6, 741 3, 744	7, 110 3, 959	6, 524 3, 764	6, 376 3, 849	6, 086 3, 628	6, 040 3, 489	6, 463 3, 743	6, 140 3, 576	6, 190 3, 792	7 5, 291 7 3, 350	p 4, 795 p 3, 014	
Purchased scrap received (net)dodo	3, 505	3, 251 7, 427	2, 997 6, 763	3, 151 7, 049	2, 759 6, 514	2, 526 6, 444	2, 458 6, 082	2, 551 5, 485	2, 720 5, 935	2, 564 5, 638	2, 398 5, 974	7 1, 941 7 5, 442	p 1, 781 p 4, 796	
Ore	7, 416	7, 312	7, 306	7, 361	7, 376	7, 307	7, 309	7, 866	8, 393	8, 895	9, 112	, 8, 968	» 8, 967	
ron ore: All districts: Mine productionthous. of long tons_	4, 837	3, 841	3, 560	3, 717	6, 677	12, 587	14, 440	14, 303	14, 370	12, 933	11, 337	4, 974		
Stocks, at mines, end of month do	4,448	1, 901 7, 649	1, 817 9, 398	1, 855 11, 254	5, 581 12, 390	13, 393 11, 543	16, 074 9, 914	15, 886 8, 322	15, 187 7, 504	13, 516 6, 921	12, 834 5, 425	5, 348 4, 838		
Lake Superior district (U. S. and Canadian ores): Shipments from upper lake portsdodododododo	1, 580 7, 840	0 7, 892	7,099	0 7, 602	3, 987 7, 158	12, 728 7, 375	13, 597 6, 931	14, 212 7, 157	13, 172 7, 039	11, 828 6, 792	11,005 6,538	4, 066 5, 741	19 4, 989	
Shipments from upper lake ports. do. Consumption by furnaces. do. Stocks, end of month, total. do. At furnaces. do.	45, 508 41, 231	37, 484 33, 580	30, 110 26, 817	21, 941 19, 672	17, 167 15, 170	22, 712 20, 266	29, 570 26, 823	37, 148 33, 975	43, 951 40, 380	49, 464 45, 323	54, 844 50, 174	54, 532 49, 894	49, 668 45, 300	<u> </u>
On Lake Erie docks do  Imports do	- 4, 211	3, 905 1, 692	3, 293 1, 359	2, 270 1, 458	1, 996 1, 801	2, 446 3, 187	2, 747 3, 626	3, 173 4, 403	3, 571	4, 141 3, 858	4, 669 3, 862	4, 638 2, 590	4, 368	Į.
Manganese ore, imports (manganese content)do  Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures	99	95	89	90	90	88	108	98	95	56	89	95		
Pastings, gray iron:														
Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of month thous. of short tons.  Shipments, total	. 920 1, 109	905 1, 213	931 1, 103	935 1, 133	899 1, 120	880 1, 112	853 1, 058	880 954	826 1, 076	805 990	740 1, 100	705 940	p 867	
Castings, malleable iron:		642	582	604	611	625	599	523	597	563	601	483		
Orders, unfilled, for sale, end of moshort tons_Shipments, totaldo	92, 311 76, 352 44, 268	93, 886 85, 977 51, 508	90, 725 78, 028 46, 729	89, 431 78, 013 48, 311	83, 116 80, 271 51, 320	79, 787 76, 504 46, 277	76, 331 72, 556 44, 639	80, 694 57, 748 34, 876	84, 876 65, 426 39, 644	83, 385 62, 457 38, 397	82, 995 77, 667 45, 989	80,074 67,904 38,085		
Pig iron: Productionthous, of short tons_	7, 336	7, 282	6, 658	7, 247	6, 871	6, 945	6, 660	6, 692	6, 782	6, 628	6, 519	5, 780	5, 279	
Consumptiondo	- 7, 164 2, 355	7, 260 2, 268	6, 563 2, 241	6, 894 2, 439	6, 559 2, 524	6, 567 2, 711	6, 353 2, 791	6, 226	6, 462	6, 322 3, 632	-	r 5, 683	» 5, 055 » 3, 820	
Prices, wholesale: Compositedol. per long ton.		62. 45	62. 45	63.84	40	64.05	64.05		65. 95			65. 95	65. 95	
Basic (furnace)do Foundry, No. 2, Northerndo	62. 50	62. 50 63. 00	63.00	65.00	64. 50 65. 00	65.00	64. 50 65. 00	66. 50	66, 00	66, 00	66, 50	66. 50	₽ 66. 00 ₽ 66. 50	
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures Steel castings:														
Shipments, total short tons. For sale, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	158, 725 125, 569	169, 240 133, 826	154, 932 121, 667	160, 054 124, 416	124, 549	164, 575 125, 431	153, 647 119, 353	90,037	145,926 111, 080	105, 611	113, 216	97,856		
Railway specialtiesdo Steel forgings (for sale): Orders, unfilled, end of mothous. of short tons	537. 9	30, 090 536, 9	27, 181 532, 9	29, 968 517. 0	29, 708 496. 9	32, 840 479. 2	31, 338 445. 1	22, 803 430. 7	33, 641 417. 5	29, 718 396. 9	31, 477 400. 6	26, 892 364. 8	1	
Drop and upsetdo	129.6	147. 7 113. 0 34. 7	135. 0 102. 2 32. 8	145. 8 107. 9 37. 9		135, 3 100, 8 34, 5	128. 5 92. 9 35. 5	79.1	115. 4 88. 4 27. 0	116. 9 86. 3 30. 6	93.6	7 104. 8 79. 4 25. 7		
Press and open hammerdo Steel ingots and steel for castings: Productiondo	_ 10,838	11,009	9, 987	10, 589	9,815	9, 792	9, 391	8, 909	9, 234	8, 978	9, 198	8, 393	7, 420	
Percent of capacity of	- 99	. 0629	98	93	90	, 0635	. 0635	.0677	. 0677	. 0677	.0677	.0677	İ	1
Steel billets, rerolling, carbon, f. o. b. mill dol. per short ton.	84.00	84.00	89.00	89.00	89.00	89.00	89.00	92. 50	92. 50	92. 50	92. 50	92. 50	p 92. 50	
Structural shapes (carbon), f. o. b. mill_dol. per lb. Steel scrap, No. 1, heavy melting (Pittsburgh) dol. per long ton.	1	. 0553 62. 50	. 0567 53. 50	50.50	. 0567 41. 50	. 0567	. 0567 56. 50		. 0594 55. 50		1	32.50	i	
Steel, Manufactured Products												1		
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types (for sale): Orders, unfilled, end of monththousands.	1, 708	2, 511	2, 346	2, 444	2, 326	2, 285	2, 351	2, 156	2, 109	2,044	2,002	1,735		
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	1,874	2, 166 77	2, 050 69	2, 179 68	2, 160 78	2, 207 77	2, 124 71	2, 050 86	2, 052 79	1,840		1, 698 61		
Cans, metal, shipments (in terms of steel consumed), total for sale and own useshort tons.  Fooddo	_ 267, 144		280, 395 161, 659		506, 425 335, 566	338, 575 175, 847	360, 530 203, 957	452, 994 271, 056	546,228 369, 117			7 285, 436 7 169, 411	292, 210 168, 614	
Nonfood do Shipments for sale do	114,052 221,290	131, 195 262, 984	118, 736 234, 194	144, 878 267, 700	170, 859 446, 336	162, 728 280, 919	156, 573 308, 197	181, 938 404, 235	177,111 488,184	148, 962 430, 371	146, 120 348, 333	r 116, 025 r 242, 053	123, 596 248, 644	
Closures (for glass containers), productionmillions. Crowns, productionthousand gross.  r Revised. P Preliminary.	16, 941	1, 403 22, 724	1, 251 24, 091	1, 393 29, 712	1, 443 29, 068	1, 465 28, 713	1, 382 28, 791	1, 371 31, 041	1, 571 31, 914	1, 476 27, 684	1, 578 25, 386	1, 366 18, 533	1, 316 19, 990	

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956						19	57			=======			1958
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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
	MET	ALS A	ND N	IANU	FACT	URES-	-Con	tinuec	l			<u>'</u>		·
IRON AND STEEL—Continued  Steel, Manufactured Products—Continued  Steel products, net shipments: Total (all grades)—thous. of short tons—semifinished products—do—Structural shapes (heavy), steel piling—do—Plates—do—	7, 064 399 564 607	7, 809 380 573 777	7, 067 360 583 763	7, 822 437 668 881	7, 350 358 631 876	6, 972 403 659 918	7, 285 491 630 870	5, 877 273 634 792	6, 230 272 636 732	6, 172 261 597 778	6, 551 263 641 764	5, 606 242 589 462	5, 093 213 548 636	
Rails and accessories	214 1, 166 788 240 129	224 1, 180 802 224 144	208 1, 085 713 235 127	232 1, 145 768 240 128	232 1, 030 687 216 118	242 1,005 692 188 114	226 1, 046 689 233 116	192 752 489 172 84	174 862 569 188 97	90 836 545 182 101	143 896 617 163 110	133 783 538 142 96	100 645 455 100 84	
Pipe and tubing	915 263 406 2, 532 826 1, 130	1, 039 314 649 2, 674 847 1, 232	905 287 529 2,347 731 1,083	1, 034 312 809 2, 302 753 1, 026	974 304 875 2, 070 680 907	1, 020 327 350 2, 049 656 895	998 388 391 2, 244 716 984	859 218 460 1, 698 531 791	914 250 494 1,895 550 900	860 250 417 2,011 579 979	889 264 370 2, 319 651 1, 147	736 227 321 2, 113 616 1, 025	653 195 271 1, 831 521 911	
Fabricated structural steel: Orders, new (net)thous. of short tons_ Shipmentsdo Backlog, end of monthdo	404 298 3, 373	298 262 3, 476	266 278 3, 436	289 305 3, 454	360 314 3, 417	292 330 3, 417	220 329 3, 220	203 304 3, 138	167 333 2, 962	194 295 2,846	177 331 2, 683	188 293 2, 564	127 278 2, 395	
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS Aluminum:														
Production, primary, domestic	148, 391 28, 164 21, 478 1, 361 . 2710	147, 029 33, 520 19, 885 1, 252 . 2710	119, 059 30, 471 17, 577 1, 490 . 2710	135, 706 32, 948 23, 068 1, 774 . 2710	139, 152 30, 674 21, 832 1, 364 . 2710	145, 174 32, 886 20, 001 1, 420 . 2710	138, 007 30, 341 21, 222 1, 312 . 2710	142, 041 31, 976 15, 768 1, 545 . 2710	143, 449 32, 555 14, 183 1, 817 . 2810	129, 278 32, 978 11, 803 1, 775 . 2810	133, 759 34, 969 14, 076 2, 279 . 2810	135, 024  17, 857 1, 764 , 2810	140, 036	
Aluminum shipments:  Mill products and pig and ingot (net)mil. of lb_  Mill products, total	281. 4 194. 8 99. 9 67. 0	330. 4 234. 8 126. 0 73. 0	306. 5 206. 4 109. 8 69. 5	343. 9 229. 8 120. 1 74. 5	338. 9 238. 2 126. 8 68. 3	342, 8 249, 0 130, 0 65, 1	320. 8 227. 4 117. 1 58. 5	370. 0 249. 0 130. 6 52. 2	298. 9 223. 8 117. 8 55. 7	302. 3 215. 5 111. 3 58. 7	7 318.6 7 230.9 7 121.7 64.1	279. 2 187. 0 95. 3 58. 9	. 2010	
Production:  Mine, recoverable copper $\triangle$ short tons.  Refinery, primary do.  From domestic ores do.  From foreign ores do.  Secondary, recovered as refined do.	90, 427 123, 197 84, 899 38, 298 22, 171	93, 210 137, 362 98, 401 38, 961 20, 492	90, 256 114, 263 83, 239 31, 024 19, 821	95, 167 128, 046 92, 103 35, 943 19, 372	94, 443 130, 943 92, 532 38, 411 20, 178	93, 274 133, 062 98, 958 34, 104 22, 661	90, 320 115, 660 88, 091 27, 569 19, 999	84, 757 109, 296 83, 275 26, 021 15, 883	87, 038 109, 791 80, 754 29, 037 16, 932	85, 629 100, 265 74, 395 25, 870 14, 897	87, 753 115, 234 78, 296 36, 938 18, 654	87, 981 127, 951 86, 063 41, 888 17, 940	88, 109 132, 303 94, 389 37, 914 15, 624	
Imports (general): Refined, unrefined, scrap⊕do Refineddo Exports: Refined, scrap, brass and bronze ingotsdo	60, 226 14, 970 49, 408	58, 502 13, 496 43, 298	43, 088 14, 190 40, 981	55, 338 16, 155 57, 151	58, 292 11, 815 50, 077	48, 377 19, 687	40, 963 9, 416 47, 268	53, 594 14, 386 34, 519	47, 899 10, 212 28, 135	42, 390 10, 486 29, 965	54, 741 12, 431 25, 103	46, 651 18, 427 35, 689	28, 421	
Refined	39, 786 112, 119 237, 157 121, 842 . 3565	30, 124 132, 754 228, 268 112, 696 . 3553	29, 769 112, 335 237, 583 101, 822 . 3258	41, 376 116, 700 249, 583 110, 196 . 3145	32, 315 123, 973 243, 202 106, 576 . 3152	28, 479 122, 386 265, 432 113, 586 . 3129	31, 954 116, 567 273, 863 109, 979 . 3033	24, 420 80, 757 305, 763 120, 636 . 2869	23, 435 113, 180 309, 564 120, 901 . 2810	27, 057 108, 864 293, 540 123, 942 . 2644	20, 076 128, 400 1270, 841 110, 580 . 2634	30, 897 \$\rdep\$108, 460 \$\rdep\$280, 740 \$\rdep\$125, 122 \$\disp\$2634	26, 123 **102, 820 **289, 817 **126, 097 . 2632	. 251
Brass mill products	505 405 225			506 409 235			517 409 229			450 366 211			⊅ 474 ⊅ 373	
Mine, recoverable leadshort tons_ Secondary, estimated recoverable⊕do Imports (general), ore⊕, metaldo Consumption, totaldo Stocks, end of month: Producers', ore, base bullion, and in process⊕	27, 109 34, 498 56, 095 89, 700	30, 229 36, 009 54, 063 101, 400	29, 136 38, 283 33, 527 94, 400	30, 865 38, 483 38, 830 97, 400	30, 915 37, 570 41, 855 94, 900	29, 855 36, 750 34, 382 94, 000	26, 717 32, 672 48, 064 90, 800	26, 994 26, 670 43, 297 84, 200	27, 496 33, 908 41, 013 101, 600	24,766 33,682 36,218 94,700	28, 414 38, 856 47, 952 102, 800	23, 308 36, 283 45, 292 85, 300	22, 879	
(ABMS) short tons.  Refiners' (primary), refined and antimonial@short tons.  Consumers', total do.  Sgrap (lead-base, purchased), all consumersdo	118, 078 39, 129 115, 865 57, 020	120, 975 40, 559 118, 124 55, 465	123, 276 44, 833 117, 554 56, 535	126, 053 39, 846 119, 375 49, 716	121, 691 49, 348 112, 953 45, 647	117, 022 54, 941 106, 728 46, 295	120, 706 64, 065 99, 652 41, 762	134, 039 67, 296 92, 601 45, 063	122, 340 60, 029 96, 624 43, 633	116, 093 54, 002 103, 910 45, 877	111, 683 58, 211 105, 634 49, 495	70, 101 116, 630 44, 979		
Price, pig, desilverized (N. Y.)	285 6, 285 7, 270 4, 895 120 19, 029	. 1600 295 4,746 7,995 5,440 99 19,135	260 3, 964 7, 140 5, 000 26 18, 190	265 5, 231 7, 400 5, 110 243 18, 420	295 4, 427 7, 590 5, 060 260 18, 625	261 6, 223 7, 305 4, 840 30 19, 445	266 3,748 6,820 4,555 26 19,200	212 6,388 6,470 4,345 165 21,315	271 5, 171 7, 220 4, 835 116 21, 950	276 5,490 6,660 4,385 105 23,285	297 4,605 76,975 74,195 135 723,275	290 3, 780 5, 925 3, 590 136 23, 355	1300	
Stocks, pig (industrial), end of monthdo Price, pig, Straits (N. Y.), promptdol. per lb Zine:  Mine production, recoverable zinc\(\triangle\)short tons Imports (general):  Ores and concentrates\(\theta\)	1. 0401 46, 445 45, 425 46, 452	1. 0135 r 50, 174 42, 189 27, 494	1. 0022 7 46, 080 41, 314 24, 288	. 9948 r 51, 057 42, 296 22, 761	, 9930 , 51, 714 45, 630 30, 037	9832 7 47, 123 47, 619 20, 376	. 9802 r 45, 490 41, 633 23, 406	. 9646 7 42, 672 36, 709 21, 899	. 9415 * 42, 376 41, 048 22, 568	. 9331 r 34, 779 44, 223 15, 525	. 9184 39, 350 46, 269 21, 776	34, 967 48, 171	. 9232 34, 346	
Metal (slab, blocks)	-	86, 748 6, 704 90, 490 496	81, 237 6, 841 80, 752 503	89, 860 7, 064 78, 384 987	89, 791 6, 715 77, 489 1, 201	90, 032 6, 823 75, 909 877	84, 009 6, 710 73, 464 822	80, 577 5, 202 65, 123 3, 769	78, 845 5, 321 74, 562 789	72, 767 4, 688 75, 976 446	76, 349 5, 143 87, 898 518	74, 633 5, 121 76, 595 156	222	
Stocks, end of month: Producers', smelter (AZI)do Consumers'do Price, prime Western (St. Louis)dol. per lb Zinc oxide (zinc content of ore consumed) short tons	68, 622 100, 665 . 1350	78, 974 90, 500 . 1350 9, 050	86, 889 88, 232 . 1350 7, 004	89, 357 89, 626 . 1350 7, 820	105, 531 84, 648 . 1350 6, 552	112, 693 71, 124 . 1192 7, 833	133, 455 70, 632 . 1136 7, 243	146, 179 72, 288 . 1001 7, 599	149, 296 74, 078 . 1000 8, 630	153, 766 71, 919 . 1000 6, 554	155, 925 71, 844 .1000 7, 031	1	, 166, 660 . 1000 5, 618	180, <b>34</b>

r Revised. → Preliminary.
⊕ Basic metal content.
△ Revisions for aluminum castings (1955) and copper and zinc mine production (January-August 1956) will be shown later.
♂ Data in 1957 Business Statistics represent total production (both primary and secondary).

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956						19	57						1958
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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
	MET	ALS A	ND N	IANU	FACT	URES-	-Con	tinued	I					
HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC														
Radiators and convectors, east iron: Shipments	1, 756 3, 810 38, 729 50, 329 134, 878 4, 387 125, 139 5, 352	1, 712 4, 139 45, 933 54, 460 146, 360 4, 178 136, 248 5, 934	1, 797 4, 362 42, 772 52, 345 160, 792 4, 716 149, 126 6, 950	1, 803 4, 750 43, 619 62, 532 178, 695 4, 000 163, 668 11, 027	1, 723 4, 887 46, 782 65, 070 164, 877 4, 716 153, 207 6, 954	1, 507 5, 435 46, 081 73, 106 152, 657 4, 669 140, 339 7, 649	2, 230 5, 163 54, 445 73, 228 146, 449 4, 757 136, 036 5, 656	1, 769 4, 745 51, 299 64, 102 135, 939 3, 908 124, 151 5, 880	2, 123 4, 896 65, 606 61, 761 179, 375 4, 497 165, 600 9, 278	2, 551 4, 571 72, 554 50, 305 183, 666 5, 451 171, 121 7, 094	2, 651 4, 027 70, 999 42, 639 *188, 661 6, 227 175, 627 r 6, 807	1, 995 3, 510 44, 613 41, 298 146, 777 3, 328 137, 166 6, 283		
Stoves, domestic heating, shipments, total⊕ do Coal and wood. do. Gas⊕ do Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil do	91, 540 10, 537 62, 144 18, 859	89, 855 6, 379 56, 564 26, 912	90, 716 8, 021 55, 660 27, 035	105, 041 9, 870 54, 011 41, 160	103, 585 14, 232 55, 323 34, 030	143, 356 17, 406 78, 250 47, 700	161, 121 22, 674 106, 523 31, 924	228, 241 30, 686 141, 644 55, 911	297, 206 38, 676 187, 472 71, 058	314, 653 43, 344 206, 328 64, 981	7347, 354 49, 997 7236, 857 760, 500	165, 800 17, 055 119, 539 29, 206		
Warm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity air-flow), shipments, total⊕	76, 426 47, 479 21, 201 2, 625 153, 198	75, 731 49, 228 23, 737 2, 766 209, 953	66, 838 43, 708 20, 870 2, 260 202, 173	74, 608 51, 030 21, 540 2, 038 221, 764	74, 084 50, 125 21, 793 2, 166 232, 705	73, 906 50, 208 21, 946 1, 752 228, 198	84, 651 56, 579 25, 527 2, 545 205, 838	85, 681 57, 773 24, 450 3, 458 188, 082	114, 756 71, 874 37, 896 4, 986 205, 503	140, 797 88, 628 45, 498 6, 671 210, 669	125, 820 82, 380 37, 628 5, 812 230, 690	91, 300 61, 884 26, 524 2, 892 169, 261		l
Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly totals: Blowers and fans, new ordersthous. of dol. Unit-heater group, new ordersdo. Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net mo. avg. shipments, 1947-49=100. Furnaces, industrial, new orders, net: Electric processingthous. of dol. Fuel-fired (except for hot rolling steel)do.	49, 246 20, 543 115. 6 2, 095 2, 943	117. 9 2, 062 4, 581	188. 4 4, 441 3, 429	59, 162 18, 792 127. 0 1, 809 6, 794	101. 1 1, 089 1, 665	136. 2 1, 279 2, 048	55, 786 21, 525 187. 5 1, 261 1, 320	98. 6 1, 487 2, 404	231. 3 894 2, 673	42, 517 20, 620 113. 9 727 1, 229	145. 3 1, 448 1, 400	59. 6 749 1, 634	61. 4 1, 593 2, 180	
Industrial trucks (electric), shipments:  Hand (motorized) number Rider-type do Industrial trucks and tractors (gasoline-powered), shipments number	521 442 1, 977	602 480 1, 837	559 385 1, 610	583 411 1, 909	606 455 1, 941	618 429 1, 737	536 433 1, 869	611 420 1, 651	354 242 1, 926	476 302 1, 661	600 373 1, 639	532 366 1, 518	504 389 1, 812	
Machine tools (metal-cutting):         mil. of dol           New orders (net), total         do           Domestic         do           Shipments, total         do           Domestic         do           Estimated backlog         months	57. 20 51. 90 85. 15 75. 05 6. 2	63. 25 56. 30 76. 55 67. 55 6. 0	58. 20 51, 10 77. 70 72. 05 5. 8	58. 90 51. 30 89. 10 78. 80 5. 5	51. 30 45. 70 87. 80 77. 65 5. 0	41, 40 37, 95 78, 50 70, 90 4, 6	43. 10 40. 05 82. 95 72. 85 4. 2	55. 50 50. 50 58. 70 51. 50 4. 2	44. 50 40. 40 63. 20 58. 00 4. 0	28. 80 25. 00 64, 75 58. 60 3. 7	27. 80 23. 65 60. 90 53. 50 3. 5	7 28. 35 25. 05 7 47. 60 7 41. 70 3. 3	p 18, 65 p 15, 15 p 55, 45 p 49, 55 p 3, 0	
Other machinery and equipment, quarterly shipments: Construction machinery (excavating and earth- moving) —thous. of dol. Farm machines and equipment (selected products, excluding tractors) cthous. of dol.	70, 266 94, 748			81, 189 180, 828			86, 352 208, 630	1		72, 170 169, 098			i	i
Tractors (except garden), total, incl. contractors' off-highway wheel-type tractors? ♀⊕ units. Value ♀⊕ thous. of dol. Tracklaying⊕ units. Value⊕ thous. of dol. Wheel-type (exc. contractors' off-highway) units. Value thous. of dol.	54, 349 203,703 11, 694 103,474 41, 574 80, 039			12, 867 119, 137 72, 643			11, 390 105, 306 64, 638			8, 340 81, 671	1 3, 409 1 28, 153 1 20, 274			
Pumps (steam, power, centrifugal, and rotary), new orders thous, of dol.  ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT  Batteries (automotive replacement only), shipments	6, 838	9, 601	7, 551	7, 654	7, 801	7, 786	8, 228	7, 143	6, 982	6, 177	6, 158	5, 838		
Household electrical appliances: Refrigeration, output (seas. adj.)1947-49=100 Vacuum cleaners (standard type), sales billed thousands	2, 265 151 281. 0	2, 638 127 276, 7	1, 961 151 300. 9	1, 254 151 312. 7	1, 178 136 281. 6	1, 605 138 231, 2	1, 878 135 207. 3	2, 469 140 218. 3	2, 856 140 241, 2	2, 688 146 302, 9	3, 042 143 328. 7	r 2, 359 148 251. 1	2, 012	
Washers, domestic sales billed \( \) do. Radio sets, production \( \) do. Television sets (incl. combination), prod. \( \) do.	298. 4 2 1,715. 2 2 627. 0	331. 3 1, 085. 5 450. 2	319. 6 1, 264. 8 464. 7	286. 2	230. 7 1, 115. 8 361. 2	254. 2 1, 023. 8 342. 4	282. 3 2 1,088. 3 2 543. 8	335, 1 612, 6 360, 7	329. 1 965. 7 673. 7	384.3 21,610.7 2832.6	369. 5 1, 569. 2 662. 0	260. 5 1, 688. 9 574. 6	206. 8 731,793.3 73 573. 5	P934. 8 P446. 4
Insulating materials and related products: Insulating materials, sales billed, index 1947-49=100.	139. 0	154.0	146.0	153.0	145.0	148.0	140.0	127.0	134.0	135.0	133.0	123.0		
Vulcanized fiber products:  Consumption of fiber paperthous of lbthous of ollthous. of dol	4, 464 1, 784 33, 318	4, 824 2, 017 32, 913	4, 302 1, 917 33, 684	4, 387 1, 841 40, 916	4, 306 1, 799 25, 303	4, 671 1, 983 30, 410	3, 498 1, 488 45, 257	3, 484 1, 646 54, 636	4, 184 1, 605 36, 657	3,748 1,640 32,492	3, 847 1, 732 35, 044	3, 613 1, 692 28, 921	3, 542 1, 575	
Motors and generators, quarterly: New orders, index	203. 0 50, 155 51, 859 10, 645 13, 293			209. 0 49, 467 49, 717 14, 947 13, 124			189. 0 49, 188 52, 321 8, 317 11, 740			174. 0 44, 640 45, 146 8, 625 9, 347	1 12, 945	ł		

r Revised. r Preliminary. 1 Data are for month shown. 2 Represents 5 weeks' production. 3 Represents 6 weeks' production. 
⊕ Revisions for gas heating stoves (1954, 1955, and January-August 1956), total warm-air furnaces (1955 and January-August 1956), construction machinery (1st and 2d quarters of 1956) will be shown later. 
♂ Not strictly comparable with data shown in the 1957 edition of Business Statistics. Data exclude shipments of farm elevators and blowers; shipments of these products averaged \$8.5 million and \$11.0 million per quarter in the first 3 quarters of 1956 and 1955, respectively. 
♀ Includes data not shown separately. 
△ Data beginning January 1957 exclude sales of combination washer-dryer machines. In 1956, such sales totaled 102,400 units and in 1957, 175,800 units. 
§ Radio production comprises home, portable battery, automobile, and clock models; television sets include combination models. Data for December 1956 and March, June, and September 1957 cover 5 weeks; for December 1957, 6 weeks; all other months, 4 weeks.
¶ Data for polyphase induction motors cover from 28 to 32 companies; for direct current motors and generators, from 20 to 25 companies.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956						19	57						1958
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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
	PI	ETRO	LEUM	, COA	L, AN	D PR	ODUC	TS	·		<u> </u>	•		•
COAL														
Anthracite: Production	2, 342 342 658	2, 639 264 469	2, 083 288 305	1. 807 365 363	2, 048 385 362	2, 306 323 310	2, 564 281 466	1, 486 308 289	2, 306 394 449	2, 185 516 477	2, 274 532 329	1, 938 510 240	1, 836 500 270	2, 19
Prices: Retail, compositedol. per short ton Wholesale, chestnut, f. o. b. car at minedo Bituminous: ‡	28. 99 15. 575	29, 41 15, 575	29, 41 15, 575	29. 43 15. 575	29, 21 13, 671	27, 58 13, 671	27. 58 13. 671	27. 98 14. 036	28. 02 14. 105	28. 40 14. 532	28. 56 15. 022	28. 90 r 15. 092	28, 90 p 15, 513	
Production thous, of short tons.  Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total thous, of short tons.	39, 495 39, 044	44, 025 42, 810	39, 410 35, 992	42, 510 37, 281	41, 670 33, 369	42, 580 32, 208	39, 270 30, 770	34, 620 30, 810	43, 030 32, 888	40, 775 32, 302	7 <b>45, 455</b> 35, 696	r 38, 300 r 34, 328	36, 290 35, 155	37, 1
Industrial consumption, total.   do   Go   Electric-power utilities   do   Coke ovens   do   Beehive coke ovens   do   Steel and rolling mills   do   Cement mills   do   Other industrials   do   do	35, 071 14, 469 9, 383 367 523 838 8, 427	37, 037 15, 669 9, 372 418 593 809 9, 194	31, 778 12, 937 8, 476 405 481 718 7, 953	33, 703 13, 565 9, 397 429 475 773 8, 192	30, 750 12, 237 8, 812 352 415 737 7, 430	32, 208 30, 534 12, 322 9, 130 308 386 724 6, 925	29, 268 12, 210 8, 782 257 310 646 6, 392	30, 810 29, 280 12, 443 9, 033 229 307 442 6, 149	32, 888 30, 769 13, 034 9, 043 249 309 803 6, 610	32, 302 29, 759 12, 469 8, 751 224 320 754 6, 577	35, 696 32, 113 13, 521 8, 727 195 403 807 7, 787	7 31, 132 13, 345 7, 870 142 440 7, 805 7, 880	31, 249 13, 646 7, 242 128 482 803 8, 329	
Railroads (class I)do Bunker fuel (foreign trade)de	1, 037 27	978 4	802 6	865	729 38	685 54	614 57	621 56	671 50	619 45	626 47	607 r 43	584 35	
Retail-dealer deliveriesdo	3, 973	5, 773	4, 214	3, 578	2, 619	1, 674	1, 502	1, 530	2, 119	2, 543	3, 583	3, 196	3, 905	
Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month, total	78, 008 76, 886 45, 956 13, 894 539 1, 576 14, 061 860	72, 973 72, 135 43, 409 12, 796 511 1, 377 13, 245 797	71, 307 70, 501 42, 262 12, 801 491 1, 272 12, 887 788	71, 956 71, 320 42, 806 13, 254 499 1, 212 12, 848 701	73, 335 72, 684 43, 984 13, 285 521 1, 231 12, 976 687	76, 082 75, 324 45, 877 13, 903 550 1, 287 13, 041 666	78, 271 77, 369 47, 592 13, 978 634 1, 306 13, 132 727	75, 048 74, 106 47, 508 11, 717 517 1, 342 12, 357 665	77, 662 76, 672 49, 085 12, 504 553 1, 371 12, 505 654	79, 813 78, 803 50, 488 13, 002 506 1, 450 12, 693 664	81, 383 80, 449 51, 238 13, 938 487 1, 531 12, 630 625	81, 330 80, 342 51, 070 14, 002 462 1, 573 12, 617 618	79, 207 78, 296 48, 907 14, 092 461 1, 524 12, 667 645	
Retail dealersdo	1, 122	838	806	636	651	758	902	942	990	1,010	934	988	911	
Exportsdo Prices: Retail, compositedol. per short ton	5, 070 16. 26	4, 539 16. 31	4, 758 16, 31	6, 295 16. 32	7, 455 16. 26	7, 605 15, 94	7, 816 15. 96	7, 300	7, 446 16, 14	6, 542 16. 38	6, 435 16, 52	5, 268 16. 58	4, 901 16. 61	
Wholesale: Screenings, indust. use, f. o. b. car at minedo Large domestic sizes, f. o. b. car at minedo	5. 433 7. 630	5. 467 7. 641	5, 467 7, 641	5. 465 7. 484	5, 596 7, 135	5. 603 7. 095	5, 601 7, 166	5, 599 7, 282	5. 597 7. 405	5, 572 7, 558	5. 575 7. 611	7 5. 565 7 7. 665	» 5. 560 » 7. 727	
COKE Production:		•				j		ļ						1
Beehivethous, of short tons_ Oven (byproduct)do Petroleum coke \( \varphi \)do stocks, end of month:	6,620 549 2,326	255 6, 604 572 2, 096	248 5, 966 508 2, 015	263 6, 632 515 2, 108	6, 221 521 2, 154	6, 451 592	155 6, 207 559 2, 296	138 6, 364 519 2, 423	6, 369 562 2, 545	137 6, 159 553 2, 599	118 6, 157 599 2, 764	7 84 5, 532 586 2, 963	75 5, 090 3, 137	
Oven-coke plants, total         do           At furnace plants         do           At merchant plants         do           Exports         do           Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace)         do           dol. per short ton         dol.	1, 924 402 264 57	1, 793 303 292 78	1, 765 250 337 61 15, 19	1,800 308 369 73 15.25	1, 758 396 345 64 15, 25	2, 260 1, 766 494 372 71 15, 25	1, 743 553 394 77 15. 25	1, 781 642 400 66 15. 25	1, 829 716 401 87 15. 25	1, 816 783 435 81 15. 25	1, 947 817 459 60 15. 25	2, 095 868 501 56	2, 183 954 50 15. 25	15.
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS														
Orude petroleum:  Wells completed	2, 335 228,673 93 252, 361	2, 667 231, 880 94 256, 485	2, 233 215, 099 91 226, 461	2, 164 239, 214 90 249, 445	87	2, 590 230, 696 90 247, 760	1, 991 213, 202 88 236, 002	89	90	2, 353 206, 967 89 237, 606	86	2, 105 204, 721 86 230, 773		<b> </b>
Stocks, end of month: Gasoline-bearing in U. S., total	266, 014 71, 721 173, 278	256, 244 70, 324 164, 383 21, 537	256, 344 70, 613 164, 538 21, 193	254, 911 70, 370 162, 363 22, 178	265, 796 74, 950 169, 247 21, 599	275, 963 76, 502 177, 653 21, 808	284, 312 77, 210 184, 168 22, 934	288, 241 75, 961 190, 058 22, 222	1	280, 469 74, 575 183, 044 22, 850	7284, 517 77, 737 184, 129 22, 651	281, 769 74, 340 184, 557 22, 872	1	
Exports	1	7, 458 26, 568 2. 82	7, 909 23, 621 3. 07	14, 100 27, 669 3. 07	9, 147 28, 537 3. 07	3, 703 33, 466 3. 07	1, 745 33, 119 3. 07	1, 197 41, 418 3. 07	995 41, 149 3. 07	739 32, 873 3. 07	1, 007 37, 651 3.07	7 926 28, 392 3. 07	1, 088	
Production: Distillate fuel oilthous. of bbl. Residual fuel oildo Domestic demand: Distillate fuel oildo	61, 413 39, 922	65, 662 40, 990 92, 960	56, 970 35, 546 65, 815	57, 680 37, 351 60, 855	52, 934 33, 964 45, 991	55, 444 34, 196 32, 883	53, 180 33, 033 31, 970	54, 236 33, 776 31, 120	55, 979 33, 754 33, 674	53, 164 32, 987 38, 362	52, 863 32, 602 r 48, 669	52,006 32,059 60,497		
Residual fuel oildo	<sup>1</sup> 54, 381 8, 268	60, 868 9, 904	50, 509 6, 963	50, 220 6, 570	47, 202 6, 474	41, 902 6, 314	6, 238	38, 190 5, 510	39, 380 5, 790 7, 906	35, 569 5, 644 7, 687	6, 421 2 8, 146	45, 304 6, 684 2 7, 596	7, 048	
Railways (class I)	8. 712 7, 916 133, 981 44, 491	8, 861 7, 999 100, 572 38, 403	7, 994 6, 938 85, 105 36, 201	8, 421 8, 791 76, 245 37, 371	7, 940 8, 205 78, 743 37, 429	7,648 8,183 98,060 41,036	7, 250 7, 737 117, 364 45, 572	7, 659 7, 976 138, 359 49, 621	159, 124 52, 645	7, 874 7, 874 173, 269 58, 727	8, 101 176, 388 60, 025	7, 345 166, 763 59, 622		
Exports: Distillate fuel oildo Residual fuel oildo Prices, wholesale:	7, 959 3, 226	7, 035 4, 110	7, 634 3, 466	6, 956 3, 853	4, 761 3, 494	3, 699 2, 933	2, 313 2, 544	2, 643 2, 516	2, 447 2, 332	1, 332 1, 574	2, 022 2, 279	2, 239 1, 898	1,825	
Distillate (N. Y. Harbor, No. 2 fuel) dol. per gal. Residual (Okla., No. 6 fuel)dol. per bbl. Kerosene:	. 109 2. 25	. 109 2. 45	. 119 2. 45	. 119 2. 45	. 119 2. 35	. 114 2. 35	. 114 2. 35	. 109 2. 15	. 105 2. 05	. 105 1. 95	. 105 1. 75	. 105 1. 75		
Production thous of bbl Domestic demand do Stocks, end of month do Exports do Price, wholesale, bulk lots (New York Harbor)	31,420	11, 384 17, 946 24, 019 1, 059	9, 874 12, 153 21, 013 892	10, 307 10, 291 20, 223 930	8, 520 6, 747 21, 512 579	8, 440 4, 327 25, 374 373	7, 617 3, 826 28, 872 378	7,718 4,948 31,713 28	7, 804 4, 828 34, 576 225	8, 284 6, 486 36, 382 67		9, 709 11, 442 32, 696 109		

Revised. \*\*Preliminary.

1 Revisions for 1956 (thous. bbl.): Distillate (January-June)—83,728; 69,192; 65,609; 46,587; 38,320; 33,448; (September-November)—41,031; 44,285; 57,754; residual (January-November)—59,621; 54,396; 52,599; 46,742; 43,687; 39,999; 36,217; 39,480; 39,487; 45,714; 50,400; kerosene (January-November)—17,423; 13,870; 12,086; 7,980; 5,205; 4,342; 6,171; 6,876; 8,121; 8,753; 12,373.

2 Revisions for October and November 1956 (thous. bbl.): 8,745; 8,377.

1 Revisions for January-October 1956 for production and consumption will be shown later.

2 Includes nonmarketable catalyst coke.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956		,		,		19	957		,	,			1958
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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	ETROI	LEUM	, COA	L, AN	D PR	ODUC	TS—C	Contin	ued					
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued					1									
Refined petroleum products—Continued Lubricants:	:									1				
Productionthous. of bbl. Domestic demanddodo	4,870 1 r 3,487	4, 960 3, 774	4, 334 3, 382	4, 858 3, 374	5, 124 3, 653	5, 131 3, 869	4, 246 3, 037	4, 657 3, 897	4, 704 3, 717	4, 378 3, 169	4, 476 3, 621	4, 423 2, 881		
Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo Exportsdo	10, 182	10, 412 919	10, 308 1, 004	10, 428 1, 312	10, 587 1, 248	10, 710 1, 074	10, 591 1, 265	10, 313 981	10, 124 1, 087	10, 210 1, 075	9, 953 1, 065	10, 396	1, 044	
Price, wholesale, bright stock (midcontinent, f. o. b. Tulsa)dol. per gal_	. 240	. 240	. 255	. 255	. 255	. 255	. 255	. 255	. 255	. 255	. 255	. 255	1,011	
Motor fuel: Gasoline (including aviation):	. 210	1210	. 200	.200	. 200	. 200		1 .200	.200		. 200			
Production, totalthous, of bbl	17125,266 109, 792	123, 678 109, 412	108, 205 95, 114	118, 591 103, 741	113, 098 98, 775	120, 892 106, 630	119, 521 104, 930	120, 506 106, 393	127, 794 112, 116	122, 960 108, 675	122, 103 107, 323	117, 026 102, 699		
Natural-gas liquids: Used at refineries (incl. benzol)do	13, 764	12,702	10, 974	12, 296	11, 836	12, 158	11, 506	12, 414	13, 171	13, 193	13, 424	13, 224		<u>.</u>
Used in other gasoline blends, etcdo	1 - 1, 710	1, 564	2, 117	2, 554	2, 487	2, 104	3, 085	1, 699	2, 507	1,092	1, 356	1, 103		
Domestic demanddodo	1108,119	109, 295	96, 694	113, 166	115, 820	124, 325	121, 598	130, 251	128, 808	113, 567	r 119, 334	107, 804		
Finished gasoline doAt refineries do	174, 654 96, 081	184, 942 106, 956	192, 428 113, 355	193, 540 109, 922	188, 649 104, 636	183, 064 99, 869	177, 997 94, 597	166, 654 88, 664	162, 810 85, 468	170, 056 89, 184	169, 988 87, 922	175, 851 91, 387		
Unfinished gasolinedo Natural-gas liquidsdo	12, 617 20, 559	12,760 17,638	12, 842 17, 661	13, 176 19, 063	12, 758 20, 742	12,030 24,818	12,066 27, 259	11, 214 28, 448	11, 221 29, 092	10, 632 29, 271	10, 914 27, 838	11, 290 25, 575		
Exports (motor fuel, gasoline, jet fuel)do	4, 200	3, 619	3, 003	3, 512	2, 117	2, 081	2, 458	1, 744	2, 314	2, 395	2, 086	2, 629	1, 529	
Prices, gasoline: Wholesale, refinery (Okla., group 3) dol. per gal.	. 115	. 115	. 125	. 125	.125	. 125	. 123	.116	. 118	. 120	. 120	.120		
Retail, service stations, 54 citiesdoAviation gasoline:	. 215	. 227 9, 413	. 225 8, 243	. 220 9, 611	. 222 8. 824	. 222	. 222	. 223	. 223	. 214	. 220	. 219 8, 985		
Production, total thous. of bbl 100-octane and above do	9, 596 7, 340	7, 788	6, 299	7, 999	6, 993	9, 573 7, 289	9, 461 7, 188	9, 862 7, 682	10, 176 7, 834	9, 208 6, 326	9, 542 7, 495	5, 965 13, 914		
Stocks, end of month, total do 100-octane and above do Jet fuel:	12, 435 7, 439	12, 815 7, 696	12, 918 7, 438	12, 615 7, 582	12, 397 7, 285	13, 010 7, 721	13, 085 7, 873	12, 889 7, 716	13, 012 7, 815	13, 332 7, 885	7 13, 709 8, 497	7,912		
Productiondo	6, 031 1 5, 304	6, 207 6, 552	5, 830 6, 766	6, 800 7, 941	6, 203 6, 478	5, 813 6, 120	4, 412 4, 333	5, 514	5, 260 5, 832	3,702	4, 723 7 5, 296	4, 245 4, 551		
Domestic demanddo Stocks, end of monthdosphalt: $\Theta$	5, 322	5, 185	5, 326	4, 868	5, 322	5, 656	6, 321	7, 122 5, 470	5, 832 5, 248	4, 064 5, 042	4, 681	4, 645		
Production do Stocks, refinery, end of month do	4, 905 9, 150	3, 918 10, 381	3, 909 11, 314	5, 496 12, 972	6, 538 14, 606	8, 303 15, 160	9, 012 14, 435	9, 789 11, 509	10, 505 9, 970	9, 318 8, 586	8, 085 7, 863	6, 107 8, 996		
Vax:⊙	477	460	376	499	473	15, 160	421	446	430	462	498	450		
Productiondo Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo	658	661	632	670	707	706	728	706	658	662	655	655		
phalt and tar products, shipments: Asphalt roofing, totalthous. of squares	2, 165	3, 895	4, 142	3,342	4, 449	3, 998	4, 558	5, 433	5, 917	5, 467	6, 090	3, 731	2 610	
Roll roofing and cap sheet: Smooth surfaceddo	391	818	916	624	761	621	719	862	989	955	1, 087	689	424	l
Mineral surfaced do do Shingles, all types do do	498 1, 275	872 2, 205	949 2, 277	708 2,009	891 2, 797	866 2, 511	963 2,876	1, 148 3, 423	1, 290 3, 638	1, 264 3, 248	1, 468 3, 535	927 2, 114	662 1,524	
• , ••	66	103	91	74	80	65	76	81	101	115	133	81	49	
Asphalt sidingsdoAsphalt board productsthous. of sq. ft Saturated feltsshort tons.	655 50, 663	1, 335 78, 270	1, 144 79, 454	2, 165 67, 375	1, 843 78, 501	3, 414 68, 191	2, 088 70, 228	2, 233 87, 652	2, 019 111, 718	1, 835 78, 464	2, 145 90, 291	1,308 7 66,045		
			<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	DD TN7	PINC		1	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	i '	<u> </u>
		PUI	JP, PA	PER,	AND .	PAIN	LING	i	1	,	ĭ	1	<u> </u>	1
PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER					1	1		İ						
nlpwood: Receiptsthous, of cords (128 cu. ft.)	2, 840	3, 255	3, 137	3, 129	2,716	2, 826	2, 884	2, 986	3, 276	2, 941	3, 226	2,766	2, 855	
Consumptiondo Stocks, end of monthdo aste paper:	2, 638 6, 229	3, 137 6, 409	2, 827 6, 719	3, 080 6, 766	3, 025 6, 449	3, 094 6, 155	2, 905 6, 078	2, 642 6, 385	3, 047 6, 706	2, 858 6, 705	3, 196 6, 697	7 3, 002 7 6, 548	2, 676 6, 731	
Receiptsshort tons_ Consumptiondo	652, 625 637, 049	699, 647 720, 736	678, 028 680, 164	720, 815 731, 369	724, 292 725, 959	734, 710	689, 816	613, 716	723, 279	713,496	782, 049	r 678, 765	648, 229	- <b></b>
Stocks, end of monthdo	546, 391	519, 590	517, 109	506, 251	504, 557	496, 039	481, 179	505, 401	475, 135	462,417	473, 977	488, 311	513, 211	
WOOD PULP oduction:														
Total, all gradesthous. of short tonsbissolving and special alphado	1, 672. 6 72. 7	1, 904. 6 82. 6	1, 709. 8 83. 6	1, 893. 7 92. 0	1, 840. 4 93. 9	1, 900. 7 93. 2	1, 776. 1 82. 7	1, 590. 2 74. 7	1, 894. 9 80. 1	1, 742. 8 78. 8	1, 961. 1 91. 4	1, 850. 6 87. 0	1, 624. 8 72. 1	
Sulfate do Sulfite do	920. 0 200. 8	1,061.0 226.9	915. 6 207. 5	1, 037. 3 220. 9	993. 1 225. 5	1, 052. 9 211. 0	981. 7 201. 2	857. 5 182. 3	1,063.2 210.2	969. 0 192. 1	1, 086. 9 234. 3	1, 037. 3 208. 8	882.4	
	231.5	262, 6	244.0	267. 2	263, 6	264.3	248. 2	232.0	251.3	227.4	246. 2	7 237.0	225.9	
Groundwood do do Defibrated or exploded do Soda, semichem, screenings, damaged, etc. do cks, end of month:	78. 0 169. 4	90. 1 181. 5	91. 2 167. 8	96. 7 179. 6	95. 4 168. 8	95. 6 183. 6	96. 3 166. 0	88.3 155.5	100. 4 189. 8	96. 5 178. 9	106. 5 195. 8	94.0 186.5	83.0	
ocks, end of month: Total, all millsdo	912.0	884.0	871.5	869, 8	859. 8	879. 2	862, 5	879. 1	873.0	852.1	880. 3	7 904. 9		
Pulp mills do Paper and board mills do do do do do do do do do do do do do	189. 5 617. 1	208. 8 575. 3	206. 6 564. 3	206. 9 561. 1	209. 2 544. 0	218. 2 556. 5	222. 2 535. 3	213. 0 559. 7	213. 7 556. 1	200. 3 553. 4	217. 6 564. 3	7 239, 9 561, 5	220.6	
Nonpaper millsdo	105. 4	100.0	100.6	101.8	106. 6	104. 5	105.0	106. 3	103. 3	98. 5	98. 5	103.5	101.1	
xports, all grades, totaldo Dissolving and special alphado	52. 9 16. 4	48.7 14.5	41.7 17.2	76. 1 17. 1	50. 4 14. 1	57. 1 23. 9	59. 7 23. 0	58. 4 25. 9	46, 2 18, 1	48.7 26.0	36.8 16.3	39. 6 12. 9	66. 5 31. 9	
All otherdo	36. 5	34. 2	24. 5	59.0	36. 2	33. 3	36. 7	32, 6	28. 1	22.7	20.5	28.7		
nports, all grades, totaldo Dissolving and special alphado	177. 1 11. 0	178. 1 12. 2	186. I 9. 9	173. 9 13. 5	168.6 11.8	176. 5 10. 0	163, 3 11, 5	173, 7 11, 4	184. 3 9. 2	174.3 10.0	206. 1 12. 3	173.6 8.8		
All otherdo	166. 2	165. 9	176. 2	160. 4	156.8	166. 5	151.8	162.3		164.4	193.8	164.8		<u> </u>

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

1 Revisions for 1956 (thous. bbl.): Lubricants (domestic demand), January and February, 3,511; 3,420; April-June—3,763; 3,978; 3,604; August-November—3,858; 3,492; 4,152; 3,473; gasoline (total production), January-November—121,807; 111,816; 118,766; 109,419; 119,695; 119,316; 123,277; 125,184; 119,793; 117,008; 117,460; natural-gas liquids used in other gasoline blends, January-November—2,677; 3,203; 3,008; 2,700; 3,257; 2,925; 3,076; 3,592; 2,718; 1,474; 1,680; gasoline (domestic demand), January-November—100,562; 98,123; 112,383; 113,063; 123,822; 126,717; 120,864; 126,070; 111,583; 119,586; 112,187; jet fuel (domestic demand), February, 5,072; April-November—5,311; 6,462; 6,543; 6,438; 6,730; 7,351; 6,985; 5,686.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956						195	7						1958
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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
	PUL	P, PA	PER,	AND I	PRINT	ING-	-Conti	nued		<u> </u>	<b>!</b>			
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS										1				
All paper and board mills, production: Paper and board, totalthous. of short tons. Paperdo. Paperboarddo. Wet-machine boarddo. Construction paper and boarddo.	7 2, 380 7 1, 097 7 1, 088 12 184	2, 672 1, 217 1, 211 13 231	2, 432 1, 104 1, 090 12 226	2, 655 1, 183 1, 224 13 235	2, 602 1, 169 1, 180 13 240	2, 664 1, 172 1, 237 12 243	2, 512 1, 110 1, 147 15 241	2, 243 998 1, 005 10 231	2, 668 1, 151 1, 238 16 263	2, 519 1, 061 1, 191 12 255	2,796 1,201 1,304 13 277	7 2, 543 7 1, 108 1, 194 12 7 228	2, 305 1, 054 1, 039 13 199	
Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paperboard (American Paper and Pulp Association):  Orders, new ?	780. 8 696. 1 960. 3 823. 2 415. 5	873. 7 693. 6 1, 061. 2 885. 3 494. 6	794. 0 669. 1 957. 2 798. 1 503. 9	905. 7 720. 3 1, 021. 3 859. 9 519. 9	830. 9 706. 9 1, 008. 6 849. 3 518. 2	863. 9 685. 4 1,007. 5 859. 5 504. 9	802. 6 680. 1 958. 9 794. 9 575. 2	764. 8 721. 4 858. 8 716. 2 471. 3	799. 6 704. 9 1, 001. 4 837. 7 479. 1	764. 7 693. 9 926. 6 772. 4 484. 0	846. 2 700. 8 1,056. 9 860. 4 499. 6			
Fine paper:         do           Orders, new         do           Orders, unfilled, end of month         do           Production         do           Shipments         do           Stocks, end of month         do           Printing paper:         do	109. 4 86. 9 126. 9 124. 9 115. 4	118. 3 68. 9 133. 8 135. 9 105. 6	131. 7 79. 6 125. 0 127. 8 133. 4	133. 1 78. 7 139. 6 134. 8 133. 4	134. 0 70. 1 135. 1 140. 0 136. 7	155. 4 77. 5 136. 7 150. 2 139. 3	114. 7 70. 6 125. 0 123. 3 121. 7	117. 1 89. 3 101. 7 97. 9 109. 5	119. 1 83. 2 132. 8 128. 1 106. 8	106. 7 75. 5 127. 7 117. 1 110. 8	115. 1 69. 5 135. 4			
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	333. 0 406. 5 344. 9 343. 6 167. 5	364. 2 422. 2 362. 0 353. 1 202. 6	308. 6 397. 5 323. 5 321. 0 202. 3	388. 8 435. 2 349. 8 348. 2 220. 7	336. 9 439. 5 341. 7 341. 0 216. 1	359. 9 426. 1 352. 7 351. 3 208. 7	346, 6 425, 7 336, 4 336, 0 209, 0	326, 4 441, 1 314, 5 314, 8 208, 8 15, 88	318.8 428.0 343.6 337.8 214.4 15.88	310. 3 421. 5 308. 3 305. 2 217. 5 15. 88	350. 9 431. 8 347. 8 347. 9 220. 9		p 15. 88	
Coarse paper:         Orders, new	290, 5 163, 3 298, 4 301, 6 97, 3	334. 6 156. 6 344. 1 334. 5 123. 1	302. 1 148. 2 308. 0 297. 4 107. 8	322. 5 157. 4 318. 5 320. 3 107. 4	302. 3 148. 7 312. 0 310. 6 108. 7	296, 0 137, 6 309, 4 304, 0 103, 9	292. 5 143. 5 289. 8 285. 1 117. 0	277. 2 150. 5 252. 1 258. 9 120. 6	314. 6 115. 4 315. 3 319. 0 105. 5	301. 5 159. 0 291. 5 302. 4 102. 5	325. 8 159. 2 336. 3 332. 9 105. 2	 		
Newsprint:       Canada (incl. Newfoundland):         Production	514. 2 552. 4 100. 1 443. 6	558. 6 513. 6 145. 0 407. 6	518. 9 510. 9 153. 1 387. 2	574. 2 526. 5 200. 8 463. 3	554. 8 538. 4 217. 3 442. 3	573. 0 574. 3 216. 0 466. 0	532. 0 548. 5 199. 6 433. 9	549. 2 578. 8 169. 9 373. 5	560. 3 524. 0 206. 2 386. 4	486. 6 512. 9 179. 9 434. 3	548. 7 544. 4 184. 1 465. 4	504. 9 520. 5 168. 6 453. 0	471. 0 132. 5 436. 3	
Production         do           Shipments from mills         do           Stocks, end of month:         do           At mills         do           At publishers         do           In transit to publishers         do	139. 2 137. 7 10. 2 523. 5 112. 2	157. 7 158. 9 8. 9 551. 1 113. 1	150. 7 151. 6 8. 0 591. 7 119. 6	164. 4 161. 2 11. 2 580. 2 107. 8	162. 4 162. 6 11. 0 592. 6 100. 9	171. 2 172. 5 9. 6 589. 7 96. 5	159. 1 156. 8 11. 9 585. 6 101. 8	144. 4 143. 1 13. 2 653. 4 101. 5	156. 5 153. 7 15. 9 704. 9 100. 6	133. 8 132. 7 17. 0 673. 4 107. 7	146. 8 145. 3 18. 5 665. 2 87. 3	140. 4 143. 1 15. 7 628. 0 94. 8		
Importsdo	464. 2 130. 10 1, 148. 6 419. 4	447. 4 130. 10 1, 153. 2 471. 7	429. 1 130. 10 1, 088. 6 454. 3	427. 9 133. 30 1, 208. 4 408. 3	459. 4 134. 40 1, 211. 3 493. 7	450. 1 134. 40 1, 228. 3 384. 1	411. 5 134. 40 1, 122. 9 370. 7	495. 0 134. 40 1, 114. 5 506. 5	404. 1 134. 40 1, 240. 8 418. 3	413. 9 134. 40 1, 227. 7 547. 0	472. 3 134. 40 1, 347. 0 481. 3	1, 130. 0 355. 2	p 134.40 1, 085. 1 376. 2	1, 047. 9 340. 8
Production, totaldo	1, 114. 3 82 7, 253 194. 3	1, 125. 7 91 7, 947 193. 3	1,094.6 94 7,365 194.9	1, 221. 0 94 8, 227 207. 4	1, 189. 8 92 7, 987 212. 9	1, 259. 7 93 8, 291 206. 7	1, 142. 5 91 7, 739 190. 5	1,000.8 77 7,550 192.7	1, 287. 9 94 9, 028 203. 0	1, 161. 1 91 8, 407 200. 4	1, 345. 7 97 9, 012 206. 4	1, 240. 7 92 8, 410 183. 6	1, 051. 1 79 6, 815 173. 7	1, 081. 7 80 7, 697
Shipments do	181. 2	173.6	171.9	186. 6	185. 5	187. 0	170. 4	167. 7	192. 4		211.1	184.7	178. 8	
Book publication, totalnumber of editions_ New booksdo New editionsdo	1, 058 856 202	489 367 122	1, 065 825 240	1, 104 856 248	1, 463 1, 176 287	1, 010 813 197	1, 176 915 261	1, 013 794 219	694 538 156	1, 113 926 187	1, 336 1, 132 204	1, 408 1, 176 232	1, 271 1, 043 228	579 478 101
And Mad Page - with him to the second	<u>.                                    </u>	RUBB	ER AI	ND RU	JBBEF	R PRO	DUCT	rs		1		<u>.</u>		•
RUBBER	Ī													
Natural rubber:  Consumptionlong tons Stocks, end of monthdodo	45, 130 116, 469 57, 653	52, 631 101, 758 46, 349	46, 427 100, 253 37, 487	48, 263 97, 820 42, 160	45, 368 102, 796 59, 896	46, 511 98, 717 52, 566	41, 282 90, 694 30, 291	39, 789 98, 871 44, 760	44, 932 99, 093 48, 951		48, 782 102, 496 49, 371	7 43, 816 7 98, 224 44, 583	38, 058 100, 473 . 285	97
Synthetic rubber:         doi. per finance.           Production	93, 764 72, 260 202, 596 19, 271	94, 277 85, 490 193, 724 17, 289	83, 235 77, 260 184, 808 16, 878	93, 916 81, 650 181, 813 18, 101	82, 340 76, 355 173, 611 13, 966	95, 014 80, 242 173, 441 16, 009	84, 413 70, 456 173, 170 17, 584	80, 951 69, 044 163, 648 19, 817	93, 422 79, 272	1	106, 401 88, 820 164, 705 16, 697	106, 030 75, 402	103, 779 67, 509 201, 149	. 275
Reclaimed rubber:   do	20, 548 20, 698 34, 969	25, 053 24, 053 34, 552	21, 896 22, 773 32, 010	25, 051 24, 633 30, 975	22, 878 23, 145 30, 258	24, 859 23, 816 29, 847	22, 402 21, 352 30, 379	20, 444 19, 676 29, 972	22, 429	19, 892 21, 704 25, 983	26, 407 24, 925 27, 171	7 22, 083 7 20, 583 7 27, 855	20, 050 18, 196 29, 301	

r Revised. p Preliminary. ♀ Data exclude estimates for "tissue paper."

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956						19	957						1958
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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
I	RUBBI	ER AN	D RU	BBER	PRO	DUCT	'S—Co	ntinu	ed				-	
TIRES AND TUBES		1												[
Pneumatic casings: Productionthousands	· 8, 537	9, 504	9, 169	9, 766	8, 950	9, 490	8, 489	8, 443	8, 917	8, 641	9, 708	8, 248	7, 615	
Shipments, total	77, 529 3, 579 3, 785 166	8, 874 3, 496 5, 195 183	8, 539 3, 361 5, 051 127	9, 114 3, 381 5, 579 154	9, 381 3, 246 5, 989 146	9, 150 3, 230 5, 787 134	9, 310 2, 993 6, 191 127	9, 840 3, 068 6, 646 126	9, 833 3, 214 6, 488 130	7, 723 1, 688 5, 902 133	8, 154 2, 621 5, 350 182	7, 171 3, 398 3, 630 143	6, 559 3, 070 3, 342 148	
Stocks, end of monthdododo	19,872 163	20, 490 144	21,008 144	21,743 171	21, 308 202	21,630 152	20, 783 120	19, 316 120	18, 477 139	19, 393 124	20, 985 136	22, 171 142	23, 225 163	
Inner tubes: Production	2, 670 2, 837	3, 364 3, 829	3, 362 3, 291	3, 822 3, 397	3, 428 3, 104	3, 548 3, 214	3, 025 3, 472	2, 941 3, 708	3, 134 3, 683	3, 365 3, 483	3, 764 3, 172	3, 243 2, 736	2, 778 2, 717	
Stocks, end of monthdododo	6, 109 76	5, 789 32	5, 960 78	6, 540 76	6, 969 90	7, <b>42</b> 2 80	6, 946 75	6, 287 63	5, 966 74	6, 174 77	6, 909 100	7, <del>444</del> 83	7, 671 84	
	ST	ONE,	CLAY	, AND	GLA	SS PI	RODU	CTS	1	1	1	1	·	
PORTLAND CEMENT		1						]	1					1
Production, finished cement thous. of bbl. Percent of capacity. Shipments, finished cement thous. of bbl. Stocks, end of month;	24, 429 83 17, 990	19, 320 65 11, 927	17, 827 66 15, 274	22, 642 76 20, 757	23, 967 83 23, 351	27, 485 92 29, 203	26, 462 91 29, 758	20, 287 67 25, 827	31, 406 104 35, 732	30, 884 104 30, 707	30, 121 98 31, 164	25, 014 84 21, 039	22, 386 73 17, 023	
Finished do Clinker do CLAY PRODUCTS	22, 440 9, 443	29, 828 14, 337	32, 382 18, 625	34, 277 21, 621	34, 893 23, 620	33, 176 22, 539	29, 885 20, 550	24, 345 17, 979	20, 018 13, 881	20, 250 11, 016	19, 213 9, 444	7 23, 187 7 11, 326	28, 550 14, 626	
Brick, unglazed (commercial and face): Production do thous, of standard brick. Shipments do Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant dol. per thous.	543, 191 437, 895 30. 863	437, 692 314, 030 30. 863	400, 758 370, 935 30. 814	467, 798 454, 575 30. 814	534, 682 523, 085 30, 814	564, 799 585, 612 30. 814	577, 448 567, 339 30. 914	593, 044 609, 478 30. 914	625, 020 634, 291 30, 816	583, 681 569, 602 30, 816	611, 704 602, 404 30. 816	532, 650 478, 223 30. 816	» 30, 816	
Clay sewer pipe and fittings, vitrified:  Production short tons short tons do  Structural tile, unglazed:  3	179, 671 119, 949	166, 580 107, 907	148, 236 111, 676	154, 151 133, 298	153, 240 139, 420	162, 551 152, 142	149, 829 151, 929	153, 639 153, 730	157, 908 168, 799	143, 587 150, 045	r 173, 215 r 164, 643	145, 230 117, 111		
Production do Shipments do	61, 768 51, 275	54, 447 46, 451	49, 962 44, 170	57, 747 51, 984	52, 258 47, 677	53, 688 51, 580	58, 258 56, 386	62, 183 57, 873	54, 320 50, 904	46, 081 45, 825	49, 628 49, 266	45, 805 38, 727		
GLASS PRODUCTS Glass containers:														
Productionthous. of gross	10, 323	11, 657	11, 057	12, 617	11, 695	12, 505	12, 747	12, 565	14, 090	12, 201	13, 089	11, 366	10, 708	
Shipments, domestic, total	9, 426 765 2, 723	10, 022 948 2, 997	9, 710 892 2, 843	11, 109 1, 100 3, 049	11, 021 1, 091 2, 963	12, 611 1, 182 3, 435	12, 081 1, 238 3, 425	12, 194 1, 350 3, 604	17, 867 2, 501 5, 811	9, 110 1, 554 2, 720	12, 467 1, 398 3, 604	11, 787 1, 085 3, 386	9, 264 779 2, 669	
Beverage do Beer bottles do Liquor and wine do Medicinal and toilet do Chemical, household and industrial do Dairy products do	721 667 1, 088 2, 459 802 201	484 577 963 2, 902 967 184	515 508 1, 061 2, 791 942 158	799 889 1, 190 2, 899 1, 024 159	961 911 1,060 2,810 1,076 149	1, 351 1, 300 1, 064 2, 842 1, 268 169	1, 403 1, 333 1, 157 2, 470 880 175	1, 177 1, 397 905 2, 619 963 179	818 1, 343 1, 835 3, 882 1, 367 310	350 495 832 2, 288 676 195	371 773 1, 546 3, 513 1, 056 206	594 765 1, 441 3, 278 1, 004 234	903 546 986 2, 498 729 154	
Stocks, end of monthdodo	13, 897	14, 976	16, 107	17, 318	17, 793	17, 439	17, 860	17, 955	13, 866	16, 688	16, 943	16, 128	17, 352	
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS		}												
Crude gypsum, quarterly total: Importsthous, of short tonsdo	1,012 2,263			764 1, 956			1, 161 2, 326			1, 316 2, 509				
Calcined, production, quarterly totaldo	1,861			1, 787			1, 983	<b>-</b>		2, 130	<b></b>			
Gypsum products sold or used, quarterly total: Uncalcined usesshort tonsshort , 693	<b>-</b>		663, 237			779, 707			793, 531					
Industrial uses do Building uses: Plasters: Base-coat do do do do do do do do do do do do do	83, 481 350, 230			83, 225 324, 642			79, 582 371, 901			78, 948 385, 268				
All other (incl. Keene's cement)do	319, 816 530. 0			295, 313 496. 7 1, 002. 7			340, 196 577. 1 1, 071. 5			621. 4 1, 155. 4				

r Revised. r Preliminary. ♂Revisions to be published later are as follows: 1954 (annual data only); 1955 (annual and monthly); 1956 (January-August). ○Comprises sheathing, formboard, tile, and laminated board.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and	1956			,			19	57		,,,,,,				1958
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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	· -		•	·	<u> </u>	<u></u>		
APPAREL									1					
Hosiery, shipmentsthous, of dozen pairs Men's apparel, cuttings:¶△ Tailored garments:	10, 816	12, 126	11,628	12, 394	11,099	11, 103	11,316	11,100	13, 772	13, 805	15, 381	13, 062	9, 788	
Suits. thous of units. Overcoats and topcoats do. Trousers (separate), dress and sport do. Shirts (woven fabrics), dress and sport	1, 612 320 4, 944	2, 068 248 5, 520	1,820 244 5,136	1,888 308 5,472	1 2,045 1 365 1 5,640	1,820 416 5,520	1, 604 384 5, 328	1 1, 230 1 285 1 4, 500	1, 692 440 5, 664	1, 388 320 4, 848	1 1, 665 1 310 1 6, 120	7 1, 408 192 5, 088	1, 400 140 4, 800	
Work clothing:	1,616	2, 020	1,884	1,792	1 1, 735	1, 576	1, 524	1 1, 270	1, 504	1, 516	1 1, 845	1, 560	1, 356	
Dungarees and waistband overallsdo Shirtsdo Women's, misses', juniors' outerwear, cuttings:∆	172 252	248 288	256 308	252 304	1 265 1 325	252 304	220 288	1 200 1 265	252 320	248 328	1 265 1 340	208 292	132 252	
Coats thous of units Dresses do do Waists, blouses, and shirts thous of doz	1, 487 16, 990 876 861	2,317 21,277 1,347 1,194	2, 391 21, 709 1, 411 1, 246	3, 174 26, 424 1, 257 1, 338	1, 431 27, 189 676 1, 154	1, 204 27, 884 454 1, 208	1, 908 19, 816 680 1, 151	2, 458 18, 125 926 1, 134	2, 702 20, 844 996 1, 249	2, 362 19, 035 683 1, 154	2, 718 20, 578 757 1, 335	2, 312 18, 571 849 861	1, 536 16, 604 736 640	
COTTON			1								} }			
Cotton (exclusive of linters): Production: Ginnings§thous, of running bales_ Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb, bales	² 12, 815	<sup>3</sup> 13, 088		4 13, 151				232	973	2, 499	5, 594	8, 039	² 9, 201	<sup>3</sup> 10, 633
thous. of bales_ Consumption¶bales_ Stocks in the United States, end of month,	630, 339	1842,452	687, 905	4 13, 310 690, 310	1809,727	670, 259	648, 964	<sup>1</sup> 639,776	666, 549	659, 651	819, 816	656, 205	571, 287	§ 11, 010
total total thous of bales.  Domestic cotton, total do.  On farms and in transit do.  Public storage and compresses do.  Consuming establishments do.  Foreign cotton, total do.	r 20, 597 r 20, 567 r 2, 616 r 16, 387 r 1, 564	18, 768 18, 734 1, 911 15, 204 1, 619	17, 390 17, 345 1, 638 14, 031 1, 676 45	15, 911 15, 867 1, 157 13, 080 1, 630 44	14, 491 14, 448 1, 080 11, 877 1, 490 43	13, 240 13, 200 992 10, 829 1, 379 39	12, 108 12, 074 798 10, 049 1, 227 34	6 11, 323 6 11, 284 297 6 9, 859 1, 128	22, 505 22, 466 12, 185 9, 312 969 39	21, 274 21, 234 10, 542 9, 634 1, 058	19, 344 19, 305 7, 257 10, 784 1, 264 39	17, 573 17, 529 4, 801 11, 308 1, 420 45	16, 391 16, 334 2, 220 12, 549 1, 565 57	
Exportsbales Importsdo. Prices (farm), American uplandcents per lb Prices, wholesale, middling, 1", average 14 markets	939, 080 10, 341 31. 0	790,738 13, 285 30. 2	807,248 7, 101 30. 2	786, 740 9, 851 29. 8	603,064 3,412 30.6	659,701 5,349 31.5	525, 108 3, 607 31, 9	417, 607 6, 300 32. 3	336, 088 7, 755 32. 8	378, 825 31, 122 33. 0	483, 654 16, 148 32. 3	525, 502 27, 718 31, 1	28. 2	27.4
Cotton linters: cents per lb Consumption thous, of bales	33. 2 126	33. 4 128	33. 8 114	33. 8 118	33. 9 104	33. 9 105	34. 0 92	34. 0 80	33. 6 104	33. 2 100	33. 5 107	34, 3 103	34.9 100	34. 8
Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	171 980	187 992	152 1,001	124 988	85 969	70 924	44 843	35 799	45 724	107 712	199 786	178 837	156 876	
COTTON MANUFACTURES Cotton cloth:										Ì				
Cotton broadwoven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly \( \triangle \)	7 2, 550 47, 289 11, 227	46, 058 11, 430	43, 196 11, 925	2, 520 58, 523 11, 972	46, 606 11, 798	47, 780 11, 329	2, 437 47, 990 10, 369	39, 188 8, 252	40, 917 9, 165	2, 243 41, 781 7, 491	46, 253 8, 943	49, 519 7, 704	45, 303	
Prices, wholesale:  Mill margins	29. 80 36. 4 15. 9 17. 3	29. 19 36. 4 15. 9 17. 0	28. 31 36. 4 15. 9 17. 0	28. 01 36. 4 16. 0 16. 8	27. 65 36. 4 16. 0 16. 5	27. 03 36. 4 15. 9 16. 3	26. 81 36. 4 15. 8 16. 0	26. 75 36. 4 15. 6 16. 0	27. 49 36. 4 15. 6 16. 0	27. 58 36. 4 15. 4 15. 8	26. 36 36. 4 15. 3 15. 8	24. 69 36. 4 15. 1 15. 5	24. 76	25. 26
Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. mill: 20/2, carded, weavingdol. per lb. 36/2, combed, knittingdo	. 687 . 963	. 684 . 959	. 676 r 958	. 669 r. 940	. 662 r. 938	. 662 r. 934	. 666 r. 938	. 663 r. 936	. 663 r. 938	. 666	. 663 . 940	7.660 .941	p. 670 p. 957	
Spindle activity (cotton system spindles):  Active spindles, last working day, totalthous Consuming 100 percent cottondo Spindle hours operated, all fibers, totalmil. of hr Average per working daydo Consuming 100 percent cottondo	20, 241 18, 786 8, 618 431 8, 062	20, 231 18, 725 111, 599 464 110, 790	20, 161 18, 639 9, 411 471 8, 749	19, 985 18, 457 9, 400 470 8, 731	19, 929 18, 365 111, 281 451 110, 461	19, 781 18, 246 9, 223 461 8, 533	19, 740 18, 174 9, 088 454 8, 396	19, 754 18, 067 19, 361 374 18, 481	19, 704 18, 079 9, 123 456 8, 368	19, 769 18, 147 9, 171 459 8, 441	19, 753 18, 130 1 11, 401 456 1 10, 475	19, 747 18, 133 8, 963 448 8, 231	19, 730 18, 144 7, 951 398 7, 309	
MANMADE FIBERS AND MANUFACTURES	,	}			·	!								
Fiber production, quarterly total \( \) mil. of lb- Rayon and acetate: Filament yarn do- Staple plus tow do-	423. 4 183. 9 102. 7			443. 2 195. 0 7 103. 8			436. 2 181. 6 98. 3			7 439. 8 163. 8 109. 6			113.4	
Noncellulosic (nylon, acrylic, protein, etc.) do.  Exports: Yarns and monofilaments thous of lb.  Staple, tow, and tops do.  Imports: Yarns and monofilaments do.  Staple, tow, and tops do.	109. 7 1, 993 3, 054 122 10, 277	1, 473 3, 450 86 9, 485	2, 021 1, 871 125 9, 172	121. 1 3, 074 3, 403 205 8, 454	2, 656 3, 057 109 7, 422	2, 443 2, 568 201 6, 789	126. 3 1, 811 1, 984 170 5, 851	1, 692 2, 400 86 5, 892	1, 799 1, 863 382 6, 495	7 134. 7 1, 599 1, 902 193 5, 284	1, 399 2, 521 331 7, 307	1, 680 3, 123 194 5, 958	2, 405 1, 868	
Rayon and acetate:       Stocks, producers', end of month, total_mil. of lb	107. 5 62. 2 45. 3	104. 6 58. 2 46. 4	105, 6 59, 2 46, 4	111. 3 62. 6 48. 7	116. 7 64. 3 52. 4	122. 7 67. 2 55. 5	125. 6 69. 7 55. 9	124. 5 69. 9 54. 6	122. 6 69. 6 53. 0	121. 1 68. 8 52. 3	7 122.1 7 69.6 52.5	124. 8 70. 1 54. 7	130. 4	
Prices, rayon, viscose: Yarn, filament, 150 denierdol. per lb Staple, 1.5 denierdo Manmade broadwoven fabrics:	. 880 . 316	. 910 . 316	. 910 . 316	. 910 . 291	. 910 . 291	. 910 . 291	. 910 . 291	. 910 . 291	. 910 . 291	. 910 . 311	. 910 . 311	. 910 . 311	p.910 p.311	<u> </u>
Nammade broadwoven nabries:  Production, quarterly total \( \)\( \)\( \)\( \)\( \)\( \)\( \)\(	7387, 258 73, 574	13, 836	11,896	559,629 364,454 85, 560 19, 156	15, 250	15, 307	556, 106 358, 599 88, 621 14, 515	10, 671	14, 396	553, 808 356, 240 91, 755 12, 815	15, 715	14, 274	13, 572	
Imports, raw thous. of lb_Price, raw, AA, 20-22 denier dol. per lb_Production, fabric, qtrly. total△_thous. of linear yd.	954 4. 54	1, 123 4. 53	774 4. 57	781 4. 55 9, 119	524 4. 64	513 4. 60	553 4. 52 8, 155	557 4. 48	755 4.49	815 4, 46 8, 072	808 4. 40	549 4. 34	p 4. 33	

Price, raw, AA, 20-22 denier. ...dol. per lb. | 4.54 | 4.53 | 4.57 | 4.55 | 4.64 | 4.60 | 4.52 | 4.48 | 4.49 | 4.46 | 4.40 | 4.34 | p.4.33 | ... |

Production, fabric, qtrly, total\( \triangle \) to

Flaton otherwise stated at the control of the control of	1956						19	57		<del></del>		<del></del>		1958
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 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	I		•	<u> </u>	<b>'</b>		•
WOOL AND MANUFACTURES														
Wool consumption, mill (clean basis):  Apparel class. thous. of lb. Carpet class. do. Wool imports, clean content. do. Apparel class (dutiable), clean content. do. Wool prices, raw, clean basis, Boston: Good French combing and staple:	20, 696 10, 728 14, 773 7, 010	1 26, 531 1 14, 863 24, 285 10, 506	22, 276 13, 376 21, 617 9, 746	21, 482 12, 654 22, 546 9, 114	1 25, 159 1 14, 359 18, 788 8, 366	21, 321 9, 552 15, 094 7, 576	21, 558 8, 274 14, 480 6, 788	1 21, 281 1 8, 508 15, 411 6, 245	19, 277 9, 779 18, 051 6, 604	18, 377 9, 554 19, 101 6, 953	1 18, 425 1 11, 938 14, 722 5, 235	7 13, 751 7 8, 180 11, 369 4, 416	13, 110 7, 639	
Territory, fine	1. 625 1. 195 1. 525 2. 045	1. 625 1. 195 1. 525 2. 117	1. 625 1. 188 1. 575 2. 117	1. 622 1. 170 1. 575 2. 092	1. 645 1. 181 1. 575 2. 069	1. 675 1. 270 1. 595 2. 166	1. 675 1. 271 1. 625 2. 166	1. 675 1. 272 1. 625 2. 166	1, 675 1, 285 1, 625 2, 166	1. 638 1. 265 1. 625 2. 166	1. 560 1. 232 1. 605 2. 118	1. 500 1. 188 1. 425 2. 021	1. 438 1. 115 1. 325 P 1. 926	1, 400 1, 070 1, 275
Woolen and worsted woven goods, except woven felts: Production, quarterly, totalo'thous, of lin. yd. Apparel fabrics, totaldo. Other than Government orders, totaldo Men's and boys'dodo Women's and children'sdo	74, 756 71, 328 70, 147 34, 782 35, 365			72,047		]	81, 201 77, 873 77, 105 35, 481 41, 624			74, 930 71, 090 70, 187 30, 318 39, 869				
Prices, wholesale, suiting, f. o. b. mill: Flannel, men's and boys'1947-49=100_ Gabardine, women's and children'sdo	1	115. 4 97. 3	115. 6 97. 3	115. 6 97. 3	117. 2 97. 3	117. 2 97. 3	118. 0 97. 3	118. 0 97. 3	118.0 97.3	118.0 100.4	118. 0 100. 4	7 115. 2 100. 4	115, 2 100, 6	
	!	TRAI	NSPO!	RTAT	ION E	QUIP	MENT	•		1		<del>'</del>		
AIRCRAFT  Manufacturers of complete types: Aircraft, engines, propellers, parts, etc.: Orders, new (net), quarterly totalmil. of dol_ Sales (net), quarterly totaldo_ Backlog of orders, total, end of quarterdo_ For U. S. military customersdo_ Civilian aircraft:	3, 020 2, 998 18, 350 12, 303			17, 795 11, 801			1, 524 3, 015 16, 304 10, 557			1, 075 2, 948 14, 431 9, 161				
Shipments	43, 168 1, 413. 7 25, 053	48, 431 1, 574. 9 23, 067	49, 278 1, 554. 0 16, 516	46, 465 1, 615. 6 9, 901	57, 723 1, 871. 6 26, 620	83, 965 2, 548. 0 16, 509	69, 326 2, 104. 0 24, 495	70, 480 2, 086. 0 19, 682	62, 825 1, 940. 6 31, 298	54, 745 1, 631. 1 19, 408	45, 522 1,446. 3 24, 728	7 47, 130 1, 475. 8 15, 317	44, 856 1, 430, 8 14, 340	
Factory sales, total	700, 740 228 103 617, 599 598, 394 82, 913 66, 123 43, 612 21, 739 21, 873 14, 106 13, 719 4, 153 3, 982 2, 078	719, 431 269 257 628, 045 610, 678 91, 117 73, 208 30, 210 14, 751 15, 459 16, 555 16, 101 5, 032 4, 783 2, 625	662, 028 238 234 570, 023 556, 930 91, 767 73, 693 23, 534 10, 638 12, 896 15, 254 14, 813 5, 090 4, 832 2, 654	677, 778 341 307 585, 734 569, 242 91, 703 73, 523 43, 724 18, 673 25, 051 22, 223 21, 435 5, 555 5, 263 2, 608	647, 414 506 410 541, 733 526, 310 105, 175 84, 410 34, 723 14, 029 20, 694 22, 262 21, 549 5, 536 5, 278 2, 580	7 640,386 462 309 537,112 522,759 7 102,812 82,930 34,956 14,635 20,321 21,536 20,701 5,574 5,316 2,665	591, 039 389 332 496, 329 484, 840 94, 321 76, 859 28, 306 10, 901 17, 405 21, 836 21, 261 5, 110 4, 603 2, 364	7 581,075 309 302 484,718 474,635 7 96,048 76,856 24,221 9,562 14,659 23,332 22,753 4,111 3,969 2,084	7 611,749 315 281 521, 282 513, 290 7 90, 152 74, 212 27, 459 9, 977 17, 482 24, 466 23, 698 5, 258 4, 322 2, 529	7 381,653 243 187 318,279 315,008 7 63,131 51,016 17,399 5,023 12,376 19,919 19,200 4,667 4,184 2,522	7 380,176 233 232 291,064 282,510 7 88,879 73,707 18,053 6,273 11,780 27,744 26,389 4,598 4,369 2,512	7 678,598 241 206 583,783 560,141 7 94,574 78,928 30,324 16,000 14,324 26,945 26,173 7 3,631 7 2,018	7 642,856 7 287 253 7 555,242 536, 369 87, 327 72, 030 34, 502 19, 628 14, 874 3, 692 3, 380 1, 903	
Registrations: New passenger cars	514, 061 65, 698	437, 320 56, 979	438, 725 62, 129	572, 917 74, 668	548, 609 75, 438	556, 324 82, 308	517, 043 71, 335	543, 264 79, 117	491, 839 77, 053	495, 217 78, 156	463, 795 76, 899	408, 534 61, 920		
American Railway Car Institute: Freight cars: Shipments, total	7, 260 4, 272 4, 272 2, 988 4, 753 4, 436 4, 263 317 117, 657 58, 971 58, 571 58, 686	8, 403 4, 686 4, 686 3, 717 6, 779 2, 207 1, 662 4, 572 115, 601 56, 493 55, 548 59, 108	8, 184 4, 576 4, 576 3, 608 4, 389 2, 202 1, 865 2, 187 113, 247 53, 134 51, 852 60, 113	9, 772 5, 611 5, 611 4, 161 3, 349 817 817 2, 532 108, 990 48, 337 47, 055 60, 653	8, 961 5, 198 5, 198 3, 763 6, 478 6, 429 6, 429 49 106, 472 49, 540 48, 258 56, 932	8, 902 5, 202 5, 124 3, 700 3, 730 2, 376 1, 908 1, 354 98, 604 46, 663 45, 065 51, 941	8, 568 4, 820 4, 629 3, 748 4, 889 2, 128 2, 128 2, 761 93, 217 43, 853 42, 446 49, 364	7, 872 4, 811 4, 664 3, 061 1, 108 832 832 276 86, 489 39, 864 38, 604 46, 625	8, 887 4, 716 4, 587 4, 171 3, 102 1, 082 2, 020 80, 477 36, 203 34, 984 44, 274	8, 500 4, 947 4, 897 3, 553 3, 212 1, 708 1, 708 1, 504 73, 150 32, 954 31, 785 40, 196	8, 328 4, 850 4, 817 3, 478 2, 212 532 526 1, 680 66, 860 28, 602 27, 460 38, 258	7, 260 4, 033 3, 915 3, 227 1, 090 977 957 113 60, 238 25, 442 24, 398 34, 796		
Shipments, total do Domestic d	9 5 842 724	9 3 840 728	23 11 832 732	6 3 836 739	11 7 825 732	41 6 789 727	65 17 738 722	27 15 721 717	43 40 678 677	187 185 507 492	387 376 143 139	5 5 134 134		~~~~~
Association of American Railroads: Freight cars (class I):  Number owned or leased, end of monththous Held for repairs, percent of total owned Locomotives (class I):	1, 708 4. 0	1,712 4.1	1,716 4.2	1,720 4.1	1,724 4.4	1,727 4.5	1,730 4.5	1, 731 4. 9	1, 735 5. 0	1, 739 4. 9	1,742 4.9	1, 745 5. 0	1, 747 5. 1	
Steam, owned or leased, end of monththous. Held for repairs, percent of total owned Diesel-electric and electric: Owned or leased, end of moNo. of power units. Serviceable, end of monthdo Installed in service (new)do Unfilled orders, end of monthdo Exports of locomotives, total (railroad-service and in-	15. 1 26, 823 25, 856 110 814	14. 6 26, 926 25, 864 117 787	3 17.3 27,060 26,002 127 867	3 16. 6 27, 125 26, 078 133 747	3 17. 5 27, 234 26, 123 114 693	3 18. 2 27, 383 26, 423 119 582	3 18.3 27, 453 26, 400 125 462	3 18. 1 27, 548 26, 462 112 395	27, 602 26, 580 73 320	27, 670 26, 569 99 296	21. 0 27, 695 26, 702 56 295	27, 859 26, 773 160 488	21. 5 27, 932 26, 827 81 443	
dustrial types)number_	101	. 2 Prel	49 liminary	79	64	37	62	54	50	51	69	68	68	- <b></b>

r Revised. Preliminary. 1 Data cover a 5-week period. 2 Preliminary estimate of production.

¶Data for January, April, July and October 1957 cover 5-week periods; other months cover 4 weeks. Gravisions for 1956 will be shown later.

⊕ Data for July-December 1956 have been revised to exclude exports of "used" special-purpose vehicles; such types are included in the 1956 data published prior to the September 1957 Survey.

\*New series (from Bureau of the Census). Data cover complete units, chassis, and bodies. \$Excludes railroad-owned private refrigerator cars.

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS First-Class Mail

## Statistical Summary for 1957 MAJOR BUSINESS INDICATORS, 1952-57

Item	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 1	Item	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 1
National Income and Product		<u></u>					Production						ļ——-
Gross national product, total (bil. of dol.). Personal consumption expenditures. Gross private domestic investment. Net foreign investment Government purchases of goods and	345. 4 218. 3 49. 8 2	363, 2 230, 5 50, 3 -2, 0	361. 2 236. 6 48. 4 4	391.7 254.4 60.6 4	414.7 267.2 65.9 1.4	434, 4 280, 4 64, 4 3, 2	Farm marketings, physical volume, total (1947-49=100) Crops Livestock and products	105 100 109	110 107 113	111 104 117	116 108 121	120 110 128	116 105 125
National income (bil. of dol.) &	77. 5 290. 2	84. 4 302. 1	76.6 299.0	77. 1 324. 1	80. 2 343. 6	86. 4 358. 0	Industrial prod., total (1947-49=100)  Manufactures  Durable manufactures	124 125 136	134 136 153	125 127 137	139 140 155	143 144 159	143 144 159
Personal Income Total (bil. of dol.)	271.8	286.0	287.4	305, 9	326, 9	343.3	Nondurable manufactures	114 114	118 116	116 111	126 122	129 129	130 128
Wage and salary disbursements, total. Commodify-producing industries. Distributive industries. Service industries.	184. 9 80, 4 48. 7 23. 0	197. 4 87. 7 51. 3 24. 5	195. 5 83. 6 51. 9 25. 8	210. 3 90. 9 55. 4 28. 2	227. 2 98. 3 60. 1 31. 1	238. 8 102. 0 63. 7 33. 3	Selected commodities, production: Coal, bituminous (thous, of short tons). Crude petroleum (mil. of bbl.) Electric power, industrial and utility (mil. of kw-br.).	466, 841 2, 290 463, 055	457, 290 2, 357 514, 169	391, 706 2, 315 544, 645	464, 633 2, 484 629, 010	500, 874 2, 617 684, 804	490, 000 <sup>8</sup> 2, 404 715, 706
Government.	32, 9 5, 3	33. 9 6. 0	34.3 6.2	35. 9 6. 9	37.9 7.5	39. 8 7. 9	Lumber (mil. of board feet) Steel ingots and steel for castings	37, 462	36, 742	36, 356	38, 549	37, 528	33, 391
Other labor income Proprietors' and rental income Personal interest income and dividends_	50.8 21.3	49. 3 23. 0	49. 1 24. 9	49. 4 27. 1	49. 9 29. 5	51, 2 31, 0	(thous, of short tons)	1	111, 610	1	117, 036	115, 216	112, 715
Transfer payments  Less personal contributions for social insurance	3.8	3.9	16, 2 4, 6	17.4	18. 5 5. 7	6.8	Passenger cars Trucks and coaches	5, 539 4, 321 1, 218	7, 323 6, 117 1, 206	6, 601 5, 559 1, 042	9, 169 7, 920 1, 249	6, 921 5, 816 1, 104	7, 214 6, 113 1, 101
Total nonagricultural income (bil. of dol.)  New Plant and Equipment Expenditures	253.1	269. 2	271.3	290.6	311.7	327. 5	Construction  New construction, total (mil. of dol.)	34, 750	37. 118	39, 601	44, 581	46, 060	47, 255
All industries, total (mil. of dol.)	26, 493 11, 632 5, 614	28, 322 11, 908	26, 827 11, 038 5, 091	28, 701 11, 439	35, 081 14, 954	37, 034 16, 049	Private, total Residential (nonfarm) Nonresidential, except farm and pub-	23, 849 12, 842	25, 724 13, 777 5, 680	27, 679 15, 379	32, 620 18, 705	33, 242 17, 632	33, 313 16, 571 9, 138
Manufacturing Durable-goods industries Nondurable-goods industries Mining Railroads Transportation, other than rail	6, 018 985 1, 396	5, 648 6, 260 986 1, 311	5, 948 975 854	5, 436 6, 003 957 923	7, 623 7, 331 1, 241 1, 231	8, 047 8, 002 1, 254 1, 391	lic utility Public, total Nonresidential building Highway	5, 014 10, 901 4, 136 2, 820	11, 394 4, 346 3, 160	6, 250 11, 922 4, 636 3, 870	7, 611 11, 961 4, 218 4, 050	8, 817 12, 818 4, 072 4, 470	13, 942 4, 481 4, 840
Transportation, other than rail Public utilities Commercial and other	1,500 3,887 7,094	1, 565 4, 552 8, 000	1, 512 4, 219 8, 230	1, 602 4, 309 9, 471	1,712 4,895 11,048	1, 800 6, 278 10, 262	Employment Status of the Nonin- stitutional Population						
Manufacturing and Trade Sales, Inventories, and Orders	7,094	0,000	0, 200	3, 4/1	11,040	10, 202	Total 14 years old and over, monthly average (thous, of persons) ?  Labor force, incl. Armed Forces, total ?	113, 270 66, 560	115, 095 67, 362	116, 219 67, 818	117, 388 68, 896	118, 734 70, 387	120, 445 70, 746
Sales, total (bil of dol.) Manufacturing, total Durable-godds industries Nondurable-godds industries.	551.3 274.2 131.2 143.0	581. 0 294. 2 148. 5 145. 7	568. 3 282. 4 134. 8 147. 5	627. 3 316. 1 156. 9 159. 1	657. 6 332. 5 165. 7 166. 9	675. 8 340. 6 169. 9 170. 7	Civilian labor force \( \) Employed, total \( \) Agricultural employment \( \) Nonagricultural employment \( \)	62, 966 61, 293 6, 805 54, 488	63, 815 62, 213 6, 562 55, 651	64, 468 61, 238 6, 504 54, 734	65, 847 63, 193 6, 730 56, 464	67, 530 64, 979 6, 585 58, 394	67, 946 65, 011 6, 222 58, 789
Wholesale trade, total Durable-godds establishments Nondurable-godds establishments	114.8 39.3 75.4	117.7 41.4 76.3	116.8 40.0 76.8	127. 4 48. 2 79. 2	135, 3 52, 8 82, 5	135. 2 50. 4 84. 8	Unemployed Q Not in labor force Q Employment and Payrolls	46, 710	1, 602 47, 732	3, 230 48, 401	2, 654 48, 492	2, 551 48, 348	2, 936 49, 699
Retail trade, total Durable-goods stores Nondurable-goods stores	162, 4 55, 3 107, 1	169. 1 60. 4 108. 7	169. 1 58. 2 111. 0	183. 9 67. 0 116. 9	189. 7 65. 8 123. 9	200, 0 68. 5 131. 5	Employees in nonagricultural establishments, mo. avg., total (thous.)  Manufacturing	48, 303 16, 334	49, 681 17, 238	48, 431 15, 995	50, 056 16, 563	51, 878 16, 905	52, 543 16, 800
Inventories, book value, end of year, unadjusted, total (bil. of dol.)  Manufacturing, total	74.1 44.0	77.3 45.7	74. 3 43. 3	80.3 46.6	87. 8 52. 5	89. 7 53. 7	Manufacturing.  Mining.  Contract construction  Transportation and public utilities  Wholesale and retail trade  Finance, insurance, and real estate  Service and miscellaneous	885 2, 634 4, 185 10, 281	852 2, 622 4, 221 10, 527	777 2, 593 4, 009 10, 520	777 2, 759 4, 062 10, 846	816 2, 993 4, 157 11, 292	840 3,025 4,155 11,543
Durable-goods ihdustries Nondurable-goods industries Wholesale trade, total Durable-goods establishments	24. 4 19. 6 9. 9	26. 3 19. 5 10. 3	24. 1 19. 2 10. 3	26, 6 20, 0 11, 3	30. 6 21. 9 12. 9	31. 2 22. 5 12. 5	II Government	1, 967 5, 411 6, 609	2, 038 5, 538 6, 645	2, 122 5, 664 6, 751	2, 219 5, 916 6, 914	2, 306 6, 231 7, 178	2, 343 6, 457 7, 380
Nondurable-goods establishments Retail trade, total	4. 7 5. 2 20. 2 9. 2	4. 9 5. 4 21. 2 9. 9	4. 9 5. 4 20. 7 9. 2	5. 6 5. 7 22. 4 10. 4	6. 3 6. 6 22, 4 9. 9	6. 4 6. 1 23. 4 10, 9	Production and related workers, all mfg.: Employment index (1947-49=100) Payroll index (1947-49=100)	106.3 136.6	111.8 151.4	101.8 137.7	105.6 152.9	106. 7 161. 4	<sup>2</sup> 104. 4 <sup>2</sup> 162. 7
Durable-goods stores Nondurable-goods stores	11.1	11.3	11.4	12.0	12.5	12.5	Finance Consumer credit (short- and intermedi-						
Manufacturers' drders (mil. of dol.):  New (net), total!  Durable-goods industries  Nondurable-goods industries  Unfilled, end of year, unadjusted  Durable-goods industries  Nondurable-goods industries	282, 987 140, 250 142, 737	277, 328 132, 389 144, 939	269, 762 121, 868 147, 894	326, 048 166, 233 159, 815	173, 308	327, 359 157, 341 170, 018	ate-term), outstanding, end of year: Total (mil. of dol.)	27, 401 19, 403	31, 243 23, 005	32, 292 23, 568	38, 670 28, 958	42, 097 31, 827	44, 798 34, 127
Unfilled, end of year, unadjusted Durable-goods industries Nondurable-goods industries	76, 343 73, 176 3, 167	59, 496 57, 060 2, 436	46, 900 44, 081 2, 819	56, 861 53, 372 3, 489	64, 210 61, 015 3, 195	50, 967 48, 454 2, 513	Federal finance (mil. of dol.): Gross debt (direct), Dec. 31 Budget receipts and expenditures:† Receipts, net Income and profits taxes	267, 391 64, 840	275, 168 63, 841	278, 750 61, 171	280, 769 63, 358	276, 628 70, 994	274, 898 72, 284
Prices Prices received by farmers (1910-14=100)	288	258	249	236	235	242	Income and profits taxes Expenditures, total Major national security‡	54, 019 70, 682 43, 176	59 020	51, 179 64, 854 42, 821	51, 715 66, 129 40, 851	60, 090 67, 216 41, 241	72, 284 61, 891 71, 692
Prices paid by farmers, all commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wage rates (1910-14-100)  Parity ratio (1910-14-100)	287	279	281	281	285	296	Expenditures, total Major national security; Money supply, Dec. 31 (mil. of dol.): Currency in circulation Deposits (adjusted) and currency, total	30, 433 194, 801	30, 781 200, 917	30, 509 209, 684	31, 158 216, 577	31, 790 221, 950	31, 834 226, 300
Parity ratio (1910-14+100). Consumer prices (1947-49=100). Wholesale prices (1947-49=100): All commodities, combined index	100 113. 5 111. 6	92 114. 4 110. 1	114. 8 110. 3	84 114. 5 110. 7	82 116. 2 114. 3	82 120. 2 2 117. 6	Time deposits Currency outside banks	1707 908	102, 451 70, 375 28, 091	75, 282 27, 852	109, 914 78, 378 28, 285	111, 391 82, 224 28, 335	108, 900 88, 500 28, 800
Farm products. Foods, processed. All other	107. 0 108. 8 113, 2	97. 0 104. 6 114. 0	95. 6 105. 3 114. 5	89. 6 101. 7 117. 0	88. 4 101. 7	2 90.9	Foreign Trade  Exports, incl. reexports (mil. of dol.)  General imports (mil. of dol.)	15, 201 10, 717	15, 774 10, 873	15, 110 10, 215	15, 549 11, 384	19, 077 12, 615	20, 805 4 13, 000

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Data for most items are preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Calculated by the Office of Business Economics. <sup>3</sup> For 11 months, January-November. <sup>4</sup> Estimated of For distributive shares, see p. 8. <sup>9</sup> Data for 1954-56 not strictly comparable with earlier and subsequent data due to changes in sample, estimating procedures, and classification. †Data beginning 1954 are on a budgetary basis and are not strictly comparable with earlier figures. ‡Items included vary; for 1952-53 data are for national defense and related activities; 1954-June 1955, for national security.