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## Increases in GNP Final Purchases


quarterly changes, seasonally adjusted, at annual rates U. S. Department of Commerse, Office of Business Economics

57-13-1

## By the Office of Business Economics

THE GENERAL business situation has continued strong so far in 1957. This central fact is evidenced by the national income and product figures for the first quarter, as reviewed in detail in this issue. An extension through April of the firm tone in the overall economy is indicated by the latest date for personal income and related monthly series.

The outstanding developments in the economy's recent performance, as shown by the income and product measures, are as follows:

1. Continued growth of final demand.-During the first quarter of 1957 consumer, foreign, and government demand expanded further, and fixed domestic investment was maintained at a peak rate. In total, the flow of goods and services into these large segments of the national market increased $\$ 8$ billion (at annual rates) over the final quarter of last year, thereby excceding the average quarterly advance realized in 1956. These movements are recorded in the broad measure of "final purchases"--which differs from the gross national product in one respect, that it does not allow for the change in the volume of inventories beld by business.

More than half of the dollar increase in final demand during the first quarter represented a further growth in real volume, the remainder being accounted for by a continued rise in the general price averages.
2. Swing in inventory investment-Business firms during the first quarter purchased fewer goods in relation to their volume of sales, with the result that inventories did not increase-as they had throughout 1955 and 1956. This shift in business inventory policy reduced some of the price pressures in wholesale markets, where there was a tendencr for prices to level off during the quarter.
3. GNP up in value, stable in volume.-With the curtailment in inventory demand partly offsetting the expansion in final purchases, gross national product increased $\$ 3$ billion in the first quarter, to an annual rate of $\$ 427$ billion. This rise, considerably below the average for the quarters of 1956, was attributable to higher prices; real GNP in the first 3 months of 1957 was approximately unchanged from the preceding quarter, although higher than a year ago.

The comparative changes in current-dollar GNP and final purchases over the past year are summarized in terms of seasonally adjusted annual rates in billions of dollars:

| Quarters | GNP | Ohange in inventories | Final purchases | Increase from preceding quarter |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | GNP | Final purchases |
| 1956-I | 403 | 4 | 399 | 2 | 4 |
| II | 408 | 3 | 405 | 5 | 6 |
| III | 414 | 2 | 412 | 6 | 7 |
| IV | 424 | 4 | 420 | 10 | 8 |
| 1957-I. | 427 | -1 | 428 | 3 | 8 |

Two facts will be readily apparent: (a) Whereas the rise in GNP has been somewhat irregular, final demand has expanded at a fairly steady pace; and (b) the drawing down of business inventories in the first quarter of this yearthough slight-was a major development contrasting with the sizable buildup of stocks during 1956.
4. Income rise extended.-Income, both national and personal, also continued to rise in the first quarter. As compared with the initial quarter of 1956 , personal income was up by 6 percent. Consumer incomes also show a gain in real purchasing power-2 percent from a year ago-when allowance is made for the increases in consumer prices and personal tax payments.
5. GNP currently higher than at beginning of year.-The rate of GNP in current dollars at the opening of the second quarter of 1957 was higher than at the turn of the year. This is clear from the steady upward movement of the comprehensive monthly personal income series. At annual rates, personal income increased $\$ 4$ billion from December to March, and moved up another $\$ 1$ billion in April. This latest advance, carrying personal income to a record annual rate of $\$ 339$ billion, continued an almost unbroken succession of increases since the fall of 1954.
6. General business activity little changed in April.-Maintenance of a record flow of personal income is indicative of the fact that the economy in April continued along the general course established in the first quarter of the year. Reflected in the April personal income data was an extension of moderate uptrends in wages and salaries, dividends, and interest. As in other recent months, the payroll rise-though limited-stemmed largely from rising wage rates; seasonally adjusted employment again showed essentially no change.

With personal income registering a further small rise and the employment situation remaining stable, other significant developments during April related to retail trade and industrial production. Here, too, the pattern evidenced is one of little change. Retail sales in April, after seasonal adjustment, differed only fractionally from the March rate. Industrial production, as measured by the Federal Reserve Board seasonally adjusted index, dipped slightly during April but remained at a near-record level

## Divergent movements in the economy

The national income accounts thus picture the economy in the first part of 1957 as having maintained a record volume of total output which has been moving at moderately higher prices Currently, most of the broad industrial divisions are showing only small changes after allowance for seasonal influences

Within this overall framework, however, divergent movements have occurred This feature of the current business scene is revealed by production and sales data, as well as by the available earnings reports of corporations for the first quarter-though profits as a whole are evidently higher than a year ago. The unevenness of the business pace among specific lines of activity shows up, for example, in the statistics on construction activity and industrial production.

Whereas total new construction activity (seasonally adjusted) has been quite stable since last summer, public construction has risen substantially and residential building has continued to decline. In the first quarter of this year, the value of housing construction declined to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 14$ billion, as compared with the peak rate of $\$ 17$ billion in the third quarter of 1955 and the $\$ 15$ billion total for the year 1956. Housing starts, despite some pickup in April, have tended lower in the past few months
and presage a further fall in the volume of activity in the field.
Housing starts in the first 4 months of 1957 were one-fift below the year-ago total. The decline in value of residentis construction was less-11 percent-largely because of risin construction costs, a trend toward larger and more expensive type houses, and an increase in additions and alterations.

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

The small degree of change in the total volume of nationa product in the past 6 months is also apparent in the larg industrial production segment. The reduction in busines inventory buying so far this year has brought curtailments i: operations in some industries which have been largely counter balanced by expansion elsewhere.

Industrial production has shown little change since las October. The Federal Reserve seasonally adjusted inde averaged $146(1947-49=100)$ in the January-April 195 period, approximately the same as in the high closing month of 1956 and moderately above the year-ago volume.

In recent months production increases have occurre mainly in transportation equipment (other than autos), ant chemical and petroleum products. On the other hand, ther have been reductions in the output of certain durable-good industries such as autos, primary metals, lumber products and certain lines of household durables.
The pattern of overall stability accompanied by mixer trends among the major product groups is apparent from thi chart. The index of machinery and instruments in thi bottom panel represents a combination of the Federa Reserve Board seasonally adjusted indexes of machinery and instruments and related products, with rough adjust. ments to exclude the output of major appliances and radic and television receivers which is included in major househol goods, as shown separately in the center panel.

## Expansion in transportation equipment

Output of nonautomotive transportation equipmentlargely aircraft and related products, ships, and railroad rolling stock--has continued the strong advance in progress since the last half of 1955 . Backlogs in these industries are large and provide a strong support for continuing high operations.

Higher activity in plants producing military and cirilian aircraft and more recently guided missile sristems, as reflected by man-hours worked, has accounted for much of the rise in the nonautomotive transportation equipment index. The number of production workers in the aircraft industry has been increasing steadily since the spring months of 1956 , with the rise averaging nearly 8,000 per month. The aggregate working force of nearly 600 thousand is now higher than during the peak months of 1953.
Operations in the Nation's shipyards have been stepped up sharply since the Suez developments. The number of new ocean-going merchant-type vessels, mostly oil tankers, under contract for construction is now close to 100 , whereas as recently as July 1956 only 27 vessels were on order.

With the flow of steel now moving in adequate volume, a strong pickup in activity has occurred in shops producing railroad rolling stock, particularly freight cars. Deliverics of freight cars in the first quarter, about one-third higho, than in the October-December 1956 period, were the highest in 5 years. The current high rate of shipments has been at the partial expense of backlogs, which were trimmed down to 109,000 units. This is still a high figure, however, representing about 11 months' work at the present rate of deliveries.

## Machinery and instruments output stable

Production of machinery and instruments and related roducts tapered off at a peak rate in the final months of last year and has since shown relatively little change. In

## Industrial Production

Total is little changed

with some industries continuing upward

and others at reduced rates or stable

the machine tool industry, a key segment in the machinery group, both shipments and new orders in the first quarter of 1957 were slightly below the high preceding quarter. Placement of new orders has been below shipments for the past 6 months, and current backlogs have been reduced to $51 / 2$ months' work as compared with nearly 9 months' work at the end of March 1956. For the machinery industry as a whole, however, the backlog of orders continues high as the flow of new business in the January-March period approximately matched the increased volume of shipments.

## Automobile output reduced

Among the declining group of industries, auto manutacturing is particularly important because of its wide impact on suppliers. This industry has been operating, as in 1956, well below the 1955 record performance. The best production month last year was December, when producers pushed output to build up stocks of the new 1957 model cars. Since that time, output (adjusted for seasonal influences) has been declining gradually, with April production of cars, trucks, and parts 10 percent below December though still somewhat above the same month a year ago.

Despite the reduced rate of passenger car assemblies, factory output has been running ahead of consumer purchases. While dealers' stocks have risen substantially, they are still below the year-ago exceptionally high level.

For the January-April period as a whole, auto assemblies totaled 2.7 million units-of which 2.3 million were passenger cars-or little changed from the comparable months of 1956. Dollar sales, however, are up somewhat from a year ago in line with the currently prevailing higher prices.

## Steel output also lower

The reduction in output of primary metals has been due in large part to lower steel operations and, in lesser degree, to cutbacks in output of the major nonferrous metals. The steel industry has been operating at a reduced rate since the end of February, following virtual capacity operations for the previous 6 months. With all but a few types of steel in adequate supply coupled with reduced forward commitments of finished steel by some important consumers-chiefly auto and appliance manufacturers-mill operations in April were down to an average of 90 percent of rated capacity and have declined further to 87 percent in the first 3 weeks of May. The current operating rate compares with 93 percent in March and 97 percent in the first 2 months of the year.

In response to lower business demand, producers of the major nonferrous metals have generally cut back mine operations in order to reduce inventories. The production decline, however, has been moderate because substantial quantities of these metals are being purchased or set aside for Government account.

## Readjustment in household durables

Production adjustments in household durables, reflecting in part reduced consumer demand but primarily efforts to reduce stocks, began in the fall months of 1956 and continued into the first quarter of 1957, though output has shown little change since the sharp drop from December to January. The curtailment followed a period of sustained high operations extending well over a year. The enlarged output

# The Economy in the First Quarter 

## A Review of National Income and Product

THE TOTAL production of goods and services in the first quarter reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 427$ billion, up $\$ 3 \frac{13}{2}$ billion from the record fourth-quarter total.

Output has expanded somewhat irregularly in recent quarters, showing a particularly large rise toward the end of last year as auto and steel production moved up sharply from the summer lows. In contrast, final demand (output exclusive of inventory change) has exhibited a relatively steady growth, which amounted at seasonally adjusted annual rates to $\$ 8 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in the first quarter as compared to $\$ 8$ billion in the fourth quarter of 1956 and $\$ 7$ billion in the third quarter (see chart).

Prices continued to rise, though somewhat more slowly than last year as advances tapered in many durable-goods lines. The expansion in economic activity since the turn of the year has reflected significant increases in the real volume of final purchases, with total real output little changed from the high fourth-quarter rate.
There has been a corresponding growth in payrolls and other incomes. The total of personal income, which had expanded $\$ 6$ billion at an annual rate in the fourth quarter with the sharp rise in gross national product, showed a further advance of nearly $\$ 31 / 2$ billion for the first quarter. With these increases, the total went up to $\$ 3361 / 2$ billion and disposable personal income reached an annual rate above $\$ 295$ billion.

|  | 1956 |  | 1957 | Change to first quarter of 1957 from- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { First } \\ \text { quarter } \end{gathered}$ | Fourth quarter | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First } \\ & \text { quarter } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First } \\ & \text { quarter } \\ & 1956 \end{aligned}$ | Fourth quarter 1956 |
| Gross national product. | 403. 4 | 423.8 | 427. 1 | 23.7 | 3.3 |
| Inventory change------- | 4. 1 | 4. 1 | $-1.2$ | $-5.3$ | $-5.3$ |
| Final demand. | 399.3 | 419.7 | 428. 3 | 29.0 | 8. 6 |
| Personal consumption | 261. 7 | 270.9 | 275. 0 | 13.3 | 4. 1 |
| Domestic investment.-- | 59.0 | 64.4 | 64.5 | 5. 5 | 1 |
| Foreign investment (net) | . 1 | 2. 4 | 4. 0 | 3. 9 | 1. 6 |
| Government purchases. | 78. 5 | 82.0 | 84.9 | 6. 4 | 2. 9 |
| Personal income | 317.5 | 333. 2 | 336.5 | 19.0 | 3. 3 |
| Wages and salaries.-.---- | 219.4 | 231. 1 | 233.6 | 14.2 | 2. 5 |
| Disposable personal income. | 280.2 | 293.3 | 295.4 | 15.2 | 2. 1 |

The substantial increase over a year ago- $7 \frac{1 / 2}{2}$ percent-in final demand stands out in this tabulation. While a considerable part of the rise stemmed from the advance in prices, there
was also a significant gain in the real volume of goods and services.

## Pattern of demand and income

Reflecting the high and rising flow of consumer income, personal consumption continued its expansionary trend with a $\$ 4$ billion advance, and reached a rate of $\$ 275$ billion for the quarter (see text table). The increase, amounting to $11 / 2$ percent, equaled that registered in the preceding quarter. The advance was associated in part with price increases, which continued at about the previous overall rate. A gain in real volume seems, however, to have contributed more to the dollar rise in the first quarter than did the higher prices.

Government purchases were at an annual rate of $\$ 85$ billion, up $\$ 3$ billion from the final quarter of last year. The rise centered in defense outlays and in State and local government expenditures.
The marked uptrend in U. S. exports continued, with a further substantial increase in shipments of oil and other merchandise indicated by the seasonally adjusted preliminary figures for the first quarter. Imports appear to have been relatively stable, and the net export balance moved up.

In contrast to the movement of consumer, government, and foreign demand, domestic fixed investment leveled off at a high rate after the turn of the year, the rise in plant and equipment outlays tapering and being offset in this quarter by a further decline in residential construction activity.

The buildup in business inventories which characterized both 1955 and 1956 was not continued in the first quarter of 1957. After adjustment for changing valuation, there seems to have been some reduction in stocks during this quarter.

With these changes in the pattern of demand, the growth of income was more pronounced in the distributive and service industries than elsewhere in the economy. The rate of expansion in wages and salaries slowed in most of the commodity-producing industry divisions; manufacturing, in particular, showed little further advance from the fourth quarter high as wage payments were off somewhat in most of the durable-goods groups.

A continued and widespread uptrend in average hourly earnings was the chief positive factor in the movement of payrolls. The length of the workweek tended downward in a majority of the industries for which such data are available and the employment gains which occurred, principally in industries other than manufacturing, were relatively moderate.

## Consumer spending up

The first-quarter rise in personal consumption expenditures reflected increases of around $\$ 11 / 2$ billion each in outlays for
nondurables and for services, and a $\$ 1$ billion advance for durables. The sharpest relative expansion was in the durables category, where spending was up with higher expenditures for autos.

Expenditures for consumer services continued their steady rise to approach an annual rate of $\$ 103$ billion for the first quarter. As in other recent periods, advances were recorded in housing and in a wide variety of other items.

Spending for nondurables was at an annual rate above $\$ 136$ billion, after a rise of close to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ percent in the first quarter. This advance compares with an increase of about one-half of 1 percent in the final quarter of 1956 . The rise in nondurables expenditures centered largely in purchases of food, but extended also to a wide variety of other items including gasoline and oil. Outlays for clothing were down slightly from the fourth quarter, after allowance for seasonal variation.

Purchases of durable goods, which had expanded sharply in the fourth quarter, continued to rise in the first, though at a somewhat slower pace. These variations stemmed from the automotive component.

Among the nonauto durables groups, changes were slight. Outlays for furniture and household goods continued to maintain a seasonally adjusted annual rate of around $\$ 15$ billion, as they did throughout 1956.

Expenditures for autos and parts currently account for nearly half of all consumer spending for durable goods. Automotive purchases in the first quarter are estimated at a $\$ 161 / 2$ billion annual rate, as compared with $\$ 151 / 2$ billion in the fourth quarter and a little more than $\$ 131 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in

## Gross National Product and Final Purchases


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

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the third quarter of last year. Taking the 1956 model year as the basis of comparison, the dollar aggregate of sales to date has been larger this year. The improvement, however, is due entirely to higher average prices, unit sales at retail having been lower so far. Retailers' unit inventories have been running somewhat under the high levels of 1956 .

## Government buying more

The first-quarter rise of $\$ 3$ billion in the annual rate of governmental outlays for goods and services came in Federal purchases for defense and in State and local government outlays for construction and operating payrolls.

Defense spending, at $\$ 43$ billion, was up $\$ 1 / \frac{1}{2}$ billion from the fourth quarter. The rise appears to have centered largely in procurement, though information is far from complete. Defense outlays have been rising since early 1956 , and in the first quarter of 1957 were more than 10 percent above the same period a year earlier.

Reflecting this uptrend, the average annual rate of total Federal spending for goods and services in the first threequarters of the fiscal year 1957 was somewhat above the rate indicated by Budget estimates for this fiscal year.

The composition of the first-quarter rise in State and local spending was in line with recent trends. Construction outlays for roads, schools, and various other types of facilities continued to expand, as did both school and nonschool payrolls.

## Foreign demand rises

The export demand for U.S. goods and services continued to incrase in the first quarter, according to the incomplete data now available. In addition to the higher exports of oil associated with the interruption of traffic through the Sucz Canal, the first-quarter results reflect increased shipments of a wide range of commodities, including machinery and farm products.

## Fixed investment high

Private outlays for fixed investment leveled off at an annual rate of $\$ 64 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, a figure about equal to the fourth-quarter rate. A tapering in such outlays as time passes is of course to be expected, in view of the fact that fixed investment has been proceeding at extremely high rates for more than a decade. Temporary circumstances such as the continuation of relatively tight credit conditions have probably played some part in the decline in residential construction, in particular, though more basic demand factors have likewise contributed.

Underlying the stability in total fixed investment from the fourth quarter to the first was a continuation of the recent shift in its composition. Business outlays for producers' durable equipment and nonresidential construction were at a seasonally adjusted rate about $\$ 1 / 2$ billion higher in the first quarter, while residential construction activity showed a decline of similar magnitude.

The rise in business fixed investment was somewhat less than the quarterly increases recorded during 1955-56. According to anticipatory data reported to the Department of Commerce and the Securities and Exchange Commission, a rise may be expected in the spring quarter, and, on the whole, 1957 will mark another high for investment outlays. Plant and equipment spending will thus provide a strong support to the underlying business situation.

The further rise in the first quarter reflected increased investment by manufacturers, public utilities, and railroads, while construction of new commercial facilities declined

Table 1.-Gross National Product, National Income, and Related Series, 1955, 1956, and First Quarter $1957{ }^{1}$
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1955 | 1956 | Unadjusted |  |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1956 |  |  |  | 1957 | 1955 |  |  |  | 1956 |  |  |  | $\frac{1957}{\mathrm{I}}$ |
|  |  |  | I | II | III | IV | I | I | II | III | IV | 1 | II | III | IV |  |
| ROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT OR EXPENDITURE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross national product. | 390.9 | 412.4 | 98.4 | 100.9 | 102.6 | 110.3 | 104.0 | 377.3 | 387.4 | 396.8 | 401.9 | 403.4 | 408.3 | 413.8 | 423.8 | 427.1 |
| Personal consumption expenditures | 254.0 | 265.7 | 62.5 | 65.5 | 65.3 | 72.6 | 65.3 | 246.7 | 251.8 | 257.8 | 259.5 | 261.7 | 263.7 | 266.8 | 270.9 | 275.0 |
| Durable goods Nondurable good | 35.7 126.2 | 34.0 1329 | 7.8 30.4 | $\begin{array}{r}8.5 \\ 32 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7.9 326 | ${ }^{9} 77$ | 88 | $\begin{array}{r}34.7 \\ 102 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 35.3 | 37. 2 | 35. 4 | 34.8 | 33.4 | 33.0 | 34.8 | 35.9 |
| Services...... | 92.1 | 98.9 | 24.3 | 24.7 | 24.8 | 25.1 | 25.9 | 89.5 | 191.2 | 127.6 92.9 | 194.9 | 96.4 | 98.0 | +99.7 | 101. 4 | 136.4 102.7 |
| Gross private domestic investment. | 60.6 | 65.4 | 17.0 | 15.2 | 17.1 | 16.1 | 17.1 | 54.7 | 60.2 | 62.3 | 65.1 | 63.1 | 64.7 | 65.1 | 68.5 | 63.3 |
| New construetion-.-........-- | 32.7 | 33. 2 | 7.1 | 8.4 | 9.2 | 8.5 | 7.1 | 31.5 | 32.9 | 33.5 | 33.0 | 32.6 | 33.6 | 33.6 | 32.9 | 32.5 |
| Residential nonfarm | 16.6 | 15.3 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 3. 9 | 3.0 | 16.1 | 16.9 | 17.2 | 16.2 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 15.5 | 14.9 | 14. 2 |
| Other | 16. 1 | 17.8 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 15.3 | 16.0 | 16.4 | 16.8 | 17.3 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 18.0 | 18.2 |
| Producers' durable equipment | 23.7 | 28.7 | 6. 5 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 21.3 | 22.4 | 25.0 | 25.9 | 26.4 | 27.5 | 29.5 | 31.5 | 32.0 |
| Change in business inventories, total | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.5 | -. 5 | . 6 | . 0 | 2. 2 | 1.9 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 6.1 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 4.1 | -1.2 |
| Nonfarm only ------------- | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.5 | -. 4 | . 7 | . 0 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 5.9 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 4.4. | $-.9$ |
| Net foreign investment | $-.5$ | 1.4 | . 0 | . 3 | . 0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | -. 4 | $-.9$ | . 2 | $-.8$ | . 1 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 4.0 |
| Government purchases of goods and services. | 76.8 | 79.8 | 19.0 | 19.9 | 20.3 | 20.6 | 20.5 | 76.3 | 76.2 | 76.5 | 78.1 | 78.5 | 78.7 | 80.2 | 82.0 | 84,9 |
| Federal------- | 46.7 | 47.0 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 12. 1 | 12.5 | 46.8 | 46.3 | 46.6 | 47.2 | 46.4 | 46.1 | 47.2 | 48.3 | 49.8 |
| National security.... | 41.2 | 41.6 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 11. 2 | 41.8 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 41.9 | 43.2 | 45.0 |
| National defense...---1. Other national security | 39.1 | 39.6 20 | 9.6 | $\begin{array}{r}9.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10.0 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 39.2 | 39.1 | 39.4 | 38.7 | 38.6 | 38.7 | 39.9 | 41.3 | 42.9 |
| Other Other national security | 2.2 5.9 | 2.0 5.8 | .5 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1. 4 | $\begin{array}{r}.5 \\ 1.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2.6 5.4 | 2. 2 | 1.9 5.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 6 | 2. 5.8 | 2.0 | 2 5 5 | 2.1 |
| Less: Government sales | 4 | 4 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 5 | . 4 | $\stackrel{5}{.8}$ | . 4 | $\stackrel{5}{ } \cdot 4$ | . 4 |
| State and local. | 30.1 | 32.8 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.1 | 29.5 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 30.9 | 32.1 | 32.6 | 33.0 | 33.7 | 35.0 |
| NATIONAL INCOME BY DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| National income. | 324.0 | 342.7 | 82.9 | 84.9 | 86.0 | 88.9 |  | 311.3 | 321.9 | 328.3 | 334.4 | 334.9 | 338.7 | 343.5 | 353.0 |  |
| Compensation of employees | 223.2 | 239. 1 | 57.7 | 59.1 | 60.2 | 62.1 | 61.5 | 213.9 | 221.6 | 226.8 | 230.3 | 233.0 | 237.2 | 240.4 | 245.5 | 248.7 |
| Wages and salaries..- | 210.4 | 225. 1 | 54.1 | 55.5 | 56.8 | 58.7 | 57.5 | 201.6 | 209.0 | 213.6 | 217.0 | 219.4 | 223.5 | 226.2 | 231.1 | 233.6 |
| Private | 174.5 | 187.5 | 44.7 | 46.1 | 47.8 | 48.9 | 47.6 | 166.7 | 172.9 | 177.5 | 180.5 | 182.5 | 186.2 | 188.3 | 192.9 | 194.7 |
| Military | 9.8 | 9.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.4 |
| Government civilian | 26.1 | 28.1 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 25.3 | 26.1 | 26.4 | 26.8 | 27.3 | 27.8 | 28.5 | 28.7 | 29.4 |
| Supplements to wages and salaries | 12.8 | 14.0 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 14.2 | 14.4 | 15.1 |
| Proprietors' and rental income | 49.1 | 50.5 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 48.6 | 49.5 | 49.0 | 49.3 | 49.5 | 49.9 | 50.7 | 51.7 | 51.5 |
| Business and professional | 27.3 | 29.1 | 7. 0 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 26.5 | 27. 1 | 27.7 | 28.0 | 28.2 | 28.9 | 29.5 | 29.9 | 30.1 |
| Farm. | 11.7 | 11.6 | 2. 9 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 11.8 | 12. 2 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.6 | 12.1 | 11.7 |
| Rental income of persons | 10.1 | 9.7 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 10. 3 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 |
| Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment. | 40.9 | 41.2 | 10.0 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 10.7 |  | 38.5 | 40.2 | 41.6 | 43.4 | 40.9 | 39.8 | 40.4 | 43.4 |  |
| Corporate profits before tax | 42.7 | 43.7 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 10.5 | 11.4 |  | 39.7 | 41.1 | 43.5 | 40.4 | 43.7 | 42.9 | 41.2 | 46. 7 |  |
| Corporate profits tax liability | 21.5 | 22.1 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.8 |  | 20.0 | 20.7 | 22.0 | 23.4 | 22.1 | 21.7 | 20.8 | 23.6 |  |
| Corporate profits after tax | 21.1 | 21.7 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.7 |  | 19.7 | 20.3 | 21.5 | 23.0 | 21.6 | 21.3 | 20.4 | 23.1 |  |
| Inventory valuation adjustment | $-1.7$ | $-2.5$ | -. 8 | $-.7$ | -. 3 | $-.7$ | $-.7$ | $-1.2$ | $-.9$ | $-1.9$ | $-3.0$ | $-2.8$ | -3.1 | -. 8 | $-3.3$ | -2.6 |
| Net interest | 10.8 | 11.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 12.6 |
| Addendum: Compensation of general government employees.... | 33.9 | 35.9 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 32.9 | 33.9 | 34.3 | 34.6 | 35.0 | 35.5 | 36.3 | 36.6 | 37.4 |
| DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personal income | 306.1 | 325.2 | 78.3 | 80.2 | 81.8 | 84,9 | 82.8 | 295.1 | 303.8 | 309.6 | 314.6 | 317.5 | 322.9 | 327.0 | 333.2 | 336.5 |
| Less: Personal tax and nontax payme | 35.5 | 38.5 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 8.4 | 11.2 | 34.5 | 35.3 | 35.9 | 36.3 | 37.3 | 38.1 | 38.8 | 39.9 | 41.0 |
| Federal.----- | 31.3 | 33.9 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 7.3 | 9.8 | 30.4 | 31.2 | 31.7 | 32.0 | 32.9 | 33. 6 | 34.1 | 35.1 | 36.1 |
| State and local | 4.2 | 4.6 | 1. 2 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| Equals: Disposable personal income | 270.6 | 286.7 | 68.1 | 69.9 | 72.2 | 76.5 | 71.6 | 260.6 | 268.5 | 273.8 | 278.4 | 280.2 | 284.9 | 288.2 | 293.3 | 295.4 |
| Less: Personal consumption expenditures | 254.0 | 265.7 | 62.5 | 65.5 | 65.3 | 72.6 | 65.3 | 246.7 | 251.8 | 257.8 | 259.5 | 261.7 | 263.7 | 266.8 | 270.9 | 275.0 |
| Equals: Personal saving | 16.6 | 20.9 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 7.0 | 3.9 | 6.3 | 13.9 | 16.7 | 15.9 | 18.8 | 18.6 | 21.2 | 21.4 | 22.4 | 20.4 |
| RELATION OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NATIONAL INCOME, AND PERSONAL INCOME |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross national product | 390.9 | 412.4 | 98.4 | 100.9 | 102.6 | 110.3 | 104.0 | 377.3 | 387.4 | 396.8 | 401.9 | 403.4 | 408.3 | 413.8 | 423.8 | 427.1 |
| Less: Capital consumption allowances- | 31.3 | 34.0 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 30.3 | 31.1 | 31.7 | 32.2 | 32.9 | 33.6 | 34.4 | 35.1 | 35.8 |
| Indirect business tax and nontax liability | 32.5 | 34.6 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 31.4 | 32.4 | 32.8 | 33.4 | 33.7 | 34.1 | 35.1 | 35.6 | 36.1 |
| Business transfer payments | 1.4 | 1.4 | -.4 | -. 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | 1. 4 | 1.4 | 1. 4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1. 4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
|  | 1.8 | . 6 | -1.0 | $-1.1$ | $-.9$ | 3.5 |  | 3.0 | 1.2 | 2.7 | . 6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | . 2 | . 0 |  |
| 1Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises........ | . 3 | . 9 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 4 | . 3 | . 2 | . 7 | . 1 | . 2 | . 7 | . 7 | . 9 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| Equals: National income. | 324.0 | 342.7 | 82.9 | 84.9 | 86.0 | 88.9 |  | 311.3 | 321.9 | 328.3 | 334.4 | 334.9 | 338.7 | 343.5 | 353.0 | ---- |
| Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.....-...- | 40.9 | 41.2 | 10.0 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 10.7 |  | 38.5 | 40.2 | 41.6 | 43.4 | 40.9 | 39.8 | 40.4 | 43.4 |  |
|  | 11.1 | 12.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.7 | 13.0 | 14.4 |
| Excess of wage accruals over disbursements | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 | . 11 | ${ }^{-5}$ | -. 6 | . 0 | . 0 | 1.0 | . 0 | . 0 | . 0 |
| Plus: Government transfer payments.-.- | 16. 1 | 17.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4. 4 | 4.8 | 15.9 | 16.2 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 16.9 | 17.3 | 17.2 | 17.6 | 18.5 |
| Net interest paid by government | 5. 2 | 5. 5 | 1. 2 | 1. 6 | 1. 4 | 1. 3 | 1.3 | 5. 2 | 5. 2 | 5. 2 | 5. 3 | 5.4 | 5. 5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5. 8 |
| Dividends.--.-----.-.---......... | 11.2 | 12.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3. 5 | 3.0 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 11.0 | 12.1 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 12.3 |
| Business transfer payments.-. | 1.4 | 1.4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | 4 | . 4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1. 4 |
| Equals: Personal income. | 306.1 | 325.2 | 78.3 | 80.2 | 81.8 | 84.9 | 82.8 | 295.1 | 303.8 | 309.6 | 314.6 | 317.5 | 322.9 | 327.0 | 333.2 | 336.5 |

1. This table reflects changes stemming from inclusion of fourth-quarter corporate profits
estimates for 1956 .
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
and somewhat lower outlays were indicated for mining. This first-quarter pattern is broadly consistent with that of investment plans for the full year 1957.

Residential construction activity, which has declined rather steadily from quarter to quarter since late 1955, showed a contraction about equal to that indicated for the final quarter of last year. Housing starts, seasonally adjusted, showed a continued downtrend through March, and for the quarter as a whole were about one-fifth below the year-ago total. Some pickup was reported for Adril.

## Inventory-sales ratio improved

The most pronounced change in the composition of the gross national product in the first quarter was the check to inventory-building. New investment in inventories had absorbed $\$ 31 / 2$ billion of the total national output in 1956, having been a positive market factor in every quarter. In the final quarter of last year it amounted to over $\$ 4$ billion at annual rates. In the first quarter of 1957, by contrast, the entire rise in the book value of manufacturing and trade inventories reflected increases in replacement cost; and after adjustment to eliminate the price factor a slight liquidation of business stocks is suggested.
The tendency to restrict the growth of inventories after the turn of the year reflected a variety of changes in underlying circumstances. A special factor accounting for part of the difference between the record for the fourth quarter and that for the first was the need in late 1956 to rebuild stocks depleted as a direct or indirect result of last summer's steel strike; this rebuilding was largely completed by the end of the year.
Of major importance also was the widespread trend toward a more conservative inventory policy suggested by the conditions prevailing in early 1957. These conditions included the improved assurance of a continued flow of supplies and materials, in view of the enlarged productive capacity of suppliers and the relatively small number of major labor agrecments scheduled to expire this year. In addition, there were signs of tapering in sales expansion in some durablegoods lines in particular. Among other factors, the easing of price uptrends in wholesale markets and the continuation of considerable credit stringency may also have played a part. The limited overall reduction of inventories in the first quarter of 1957 indicates that, in a setting of expansion in final demand, a successful adjustment was made in the direction of a more conservative policy.
It is noteworthy that the ratio of sales to inventories improved during the quarter, as indicated by the fact that final demand was up $\$ 8 \frac{1}{2}$ billion with inventories down $\$ 1$ billion, in terms of the usual annual-rate comparisons. The overall improvement did not extend to all lines of business; the inventory developments of this quarter differed widely from industry to industry.
Broadly speaking, these developments represented a substantial slowing of accumulation in durables manufacturing and a liquidation in trade stocks. The principal exception to this pattern was in auto dealers' inventories.
The greater-than-seasonal buildup in stocks of auto retailers continued in the first quarter, while auto manufacturers reduced their holdings-consisting largely of purchased materials and goods in process-after a substantial accumulation late last year.

The further increase in stocks of other durable-goods manufacturers amounted even at book values to only a little over half as much as in the fourth quarter. The firstquarter rise was largest in the finished-goods category; in
terms of industrial distribution, much of it was in lines in which demand remained notably strong.
Inventories of nondurables manufacturers advanced somewhat in the first quarter, after having been approximately stable overall in the fourth. As in the case of durables, the expansion was chiefly in finished goods.
Dealers' stocks both of nondurable goods and of durables other than autos, which had shown little change in the preceding quarter, were drawn down considerably after the turn of the year as consumer demand was relatively well maintained or increased.

## National income: earnings from production

Total national income, which had advanced nearly $\$ 10$ billion in the final quarter of last year with the rise in production, increased further in the first quarter. Data now available cover all types of earnings other than corporate profits, and show employee compensation up $\$ 3$ billion at annual rates while changes in proprietors', rental, and interest income were small and mutually offsetting in the aggregate.
Total compensation of public and private employees approached an annual rate of $\$ 249$ billion in the first quarter, $11 / 2$ percent above the fourth quarter and $31 / 2$ percent higher than in the third quarter of 1956. Contributing to the latest rise was an increase of more than a half-billion dollars in supplemental labor income; this advance reflected chiefly the expansion in employers' contributions for social security under the new legislation effective January 1. The bulk of the increase in employee compensation, however, consisted

## Payrolls

## By Major Industry Groups



QUARTERLY TOTALS, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, AT ANNUAL RATES
of a rise in wages and salaries. Private payrolls were nearly $\$ 2$ billion above the preceding quarter, at annual rates; State and local payrolls were up a half-billion dollars, and some advance was recorded in the Federal Government component also.

## Private wages and salaries

More than half the first-quarter rise in private wages and salaries occurred in the distributive industries, which together registered an increase on the order of $\$ 1$ billion (sce chart). This expansion was somewhat larger than that shown for the fourth quarter of 1956, and was marked in transportation as well as in wholesale and retail trade. In trade, it appears to have been associated with the continued rise in consumer spending for commodities. In transportation, higher payrolls were in part a reflection of the rail wage rate increases which went into effect last November.

The service industries, with a total payroll about half as large as that of the distributive group, continued the previous rate of growth and contributed one-fifth of the overall increase in private wages and salaries recorded for the first quarter.

In contrast to the distributive and service groups, manufacturing industry reported a general slowing of expansion following the sharp gains of late 1956, and some tapering was apparent also in contract construction and in mining.

## Wages in manufacturing

The course of manufacturing payrolls from the fourth quarter to the first reflected somewhat lower total wages in autos and the majority of other durable-goods industries, as well as in textiles and apparel; these declines largely offset increases in production worker earnings elsewhere and a continued moderate expansion in the pay of salaried employees.

The contraction in durables manufacturing wages affected both metal and nonmetal lines. Among the former, it appeared not only in autos but in nearly all other major industries, including primary and fabricated metals and machinery. This tendency is apparently traceable to the developments indicated above in the market for durablesincluding the swing in inventory investment and the slowdown in the growth of consumers' and fixed investment demand.

Among the industries producing nonmetallic durable goods, a contraction in lumber and furniture payrolls continued. These groups have been affected to some extent by the downtrend in the number of dwelling units being built.

The major exception to this pattern in durable-goods manufacturing was in the nonauto transportation equipment groups, where activity rose with the continued uptrends in shipbuilding and in production of aircraft and railroad equipment.

Among the nondurables groups, wage payments were generally maintained or increased. The exceptions were in the textiles and apparel industries; as noted above, consumer outlays for clothing were slightly lower in this quarter and there appears to have been some inventory liquidation as well.

## Uptrend in hourly earnings

As can be seen from the accompanying chart, further increases in average hourly earnings were the major supporting factor in the movement of manufacturing payrolls. Wages per hour have shown a comparatively steady uptrend in

## Earnings, Employment, and Hours in Manufacturing


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

57-13-5
recent years. The first-quarter rise was less than that of the preceding quarter, when the average had been raised by a substantial amount of work at overtime rates in the automotive and related industries. Advances continued widespread after the turn of the year, however, as higher average rates were reported for the great majority of manufacturing groups.

Total employment in manufacturing was down fractionally from the fourth quarter, after seasonal adjustment, and about the same as at the previous peak reached in late 1955 and early 1956 after the rapid recovery from the 1954 recession. The industrial pattern of recent changes in employment has conformed roughly to that outlined above for production worker payrolls.

The length of the average workweek was down somewhat in the first quarter, after having registered successive slight increases in the latter part of last year. Apart from these limited advances, the general trend of weekly hours has been

[^0]
# Pattern of Buying of Consumer Goods 

CIONSUMER buying of goods of all kinds accounts for about half of the total national output of goods and services. In the first quarter of 1957 , such purchases reached a record sasomally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 172$ billion, 4 pereent higher than in the first quarter of last year. Except for a very slight decline in 1949, goods purchased increased in rabue every year since 1938. In real terms, the only exceptions were 1942 and 1951.

Expenditures for consumer groods have been less volatile than those for investment goods, though the pattern of consumer buying reflects sizable short-run fluctuations among the various types of commodities. Variations in the purchases of the bulk of consumer goods are dependent to an important degree on the flow of income. However, as buying of many types of goods, particularly durables, is postponable, the expenditures for such goods have shown wide variations often only partially related to changes in the income flows.

## Use of the consumer dollar

The most prominent factor related to the postwar increase in consumption was the rising flow of income to consumers, and for a part of this period the effects of the war on the demand and spending pattern. Over the past decade disposable personal income (i. e., personal income after taxes) rose at a fairly steady rate averaging 6 percent a year. Short-rum differential rates of change in consumption and income occurred, with goods expenditures increasing faster than income in the early postwar years, when the warinduced demand backlogs were sizable, and then more slowly in the years following.

The pattern of distribution of consumer spending, whether among the different categories of consumer goods or as between goods and services, has not been constant even in the more recent years. The varying rates of spending may be noted in table 1 giving expenditures as a percent of disposable personal income. In the past five years the proportion of income spent for all consumer goods has declined about 2 percent, and is currently a little lower than the share maintained immediately prior to the war, but higher than in the prosperous year of 1929.

Among the major categories of goods expenditures, food, automobiles, and gasoline took a larger share of income in 1956 than in 1929. These three groups together account for about one-third of disposable personal income. The share of a fourth group-alcoholic beverages-was, of course, also larger. The ratio for clothing, on the other hand, is now the lowest on record.

In evaluating the changes in the disposition of consumers' income that have developed over the past decade, distortions from wartime must be kept in mind. Such major factors as

[^1]production limitations-especially in consumer durable goods-and price and rent controls had far-reaching and long-lingering effects on consumer spending.

## Influence of temporary factors

It has been pointed out that despite the steady postwar uptrend in the proportion of service outlays to disposable

## Personal Consumption. Expenditures for Goods and Services as Percent of Disposable Personal Income



personal income, the current percentage of $341 / 2$ is still lower than in any year in the $1929-40$ period. (The 1929 proportion was $38 \frac{1}{2}$. $)^{1}$ This is also true of services as a percent of total consumption expenditures. Spending for commodities in the last decade, on the other hand, has generally taken a larger proportion of income than in the depression years of the thirties. And, as the obverse of service outlays, the ratio of goods expenditures in the more recent period has been tending downward. Goods expenditures accounted for 58 percent of disposable income in 1956 as compared to 56 percent in 1929. The comparable percentages relative to total consumption expenditures are 63 and 59 .

Over the whole period since 1929, implicit prices for all services have risen 51 percent and those of commodities 72 percent. Thus, to a large extent the shifting patterns of consumer spending during the depression, war and subsequent readjustment period reflect price differentials. In recent years with these special influences generally eliminated, real spending for both goods and services as a percent of disposable income has been relatively stable-and at rates little different from 1929.

Except for the 63 percent figure in 1955 -equivalent to the 1929 proportion-real outlays for commodities as a percent of real disposable income has varied only between 61.4 and 61.9 in the 1951-56 period. Similarly, the proportion for services has ranged between 30.3 and 31.2 percent in the same period. The comparable 1929 figure is 32.0 (see table 2).

[^2]The percentage of the 1956 consumer income dollar allocated to commodities and services (in real terms) is in each case only one percentage point below 1929. These differences are, of course, reflected in the savings rate which in 1956 was somewhat over 7 percent as compared to 5 percent ir 1929. Here, too, no trend has been recently apparent, although the 6 to 8 percent rate in the past 6 years is highe than in the years of subnormal activity in the immediate prewar decade.
To sum up, the relative distribution of real income between spending and saving in recent years has been quite stable, with the saving rate above that prevailing in 1929 and the spending ratios for both goods and services moderatelv lower. This is not true, however, of dollar spending which reflects some continuing readjustment of prices toward earlier relationships. As a result, the recent current dollar ratios have been rising steadily for services and declining for goods. In both cases, the movements are back toward ratios prevailing in 1929.
The year 1929 has been used as a convenient basis of comparison since this is a year of relatively full employment for which reliable data are available on a comparable basis. It is of interest to measure the present position against the one of that year.

## Changes in past five years

In the past five years the share of income taken by du-rable-goods expenditures has fluctuated within a range of 11

Table 1.-Personal Consumption Expenditures as a Percentage of Disposable Personal Income

| [Percent] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { goods and } \\ \text { services } \end{gathered}$ | Total goods | Durable goods |  |  |  | Nondurable goods |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { services } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | Total | Automobiles and parts | Furniture and house furnishings | Other | Total | Clothing and shoes | Food | Alcoholic beverages | Gasoline and oil | Tobacco | Other |  |
| 1929 | 95.0 | 56.4 | 11.1 | 3. 9 | 5. 7 | 1. 5 | 45. 3 | 11. 3 | 23. 5 |  | 2. 2 | 2.0 | 6. 3 | 38. 6 |
| 1930 | 95.4 | 55.3 | 9.6 | 2. 9 | 5.3 | 1. 5 | 45. 7 | 10.8 | 24. 2 |  | 2.4 | 1. 9 | 6. 5 | 40. 1 |
| 1931 | 96.1 | 53. 9 | 8. 6 | 2. 5 | 4. 8 | 1. 3 | 45. 3 | 10. 9 | 23. 1 |  | 2. 4 | 2.3 | 6. 7 | 42. 1 |
| 1932 | 101. 3 | 54.3 | 7. 5 | 2.0 | 4. 3 | 1. 2 | 46. 8 | 10.4 | 23. 4 |  | 3. 0 | 2. 7 | 7. 2 | 47. 1 |
| 1933 | 101. 4 | 56.2 | 7. 6 | 2. 3 | 4. 2 | 1. 1 | 48. 6 | 10. 1 | 23. 7 | 1.5 | 3. 2 | 2.7 | 7.4 | 45. 2 |
| 1934 | 99.8 | 59.4 | 8. 1 | 2. 6 | 4. 3 | 1. 2 | 51. 3 | 10. 9 | 23. 4 | 3. 8 | 3. 2 | 2. 6 | 7. 3 | 40. 4 |
| 1935 | 96.5 | 59.0 | 8. 8 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 1. 2 | 50.3 | 10. 3 | 23. 4 | 4. 4 | 3. 0 | 2. 5 | 6. 7 | 37. 5 |
| 1936 | 94. 6 | 59.1 | 9.5 | 3.5 | 4. 8 | 1. 2 | 49.6 | 9.9 | 23. 0 | 4.8 | 2. 9 | 2. 3 | 6. 6 | 35. 5 |
| 1937 | 94. 7 | 59.3 | 9. 8 | 3. 4 | 5. 0 | 1. 3 | 49.6 | 9. 6 | 23. 1 | 4. 9 | 3. 0 | 2. 4 | 6. 6 | 35. 4 |
| 1938 | 98.4 | 60.4 | 8. 7 | 2.5 | 4. 8 | 1. 4 | 51. 7 | 10.3 | 23. 8 | 5. 0 | 3.3 | 2. 6 | 6. 8 | 38.0 |
| 1939 | 95. 9 | 59. 3 | 9.5 | 3. 1 | 5. 0 | 1. 4 | 49.9 | 10.1 | 22. 3 | 4. 9 | 3. 1 | 2. 5 | 6. 9 | 36. 6 |
| 1940 | 94. 5 | 59.1 | 10. 2 | 3. 6 | 5.2 | 1. 4 | 48. 9 | 9.8 | 22. 0 | 4. 7 | 3. 0 | 2. 5 | 6.9 | 35. 4 |
| 1941 | 88.1 | 56.9 | 10.4 | 3. 6 | 5. 3 | 1.5 | 46.5 | 9.5 | 20.9 | 4. 5 | 2. 8 | 2.3 | 6. 5 | 31. 2 |
| 1942 | 76.4 | 49.6 | 5. 9 | . 6 | 4. 0 | 1. 4 | 43. 7 | 9.3 | 20. 2 | 4. 3 | 1. 8 | 2. 0 | 6. 0 | 26. 8 |
| 1943 | 75.3 | 49.3 | 4.9 | . 6 | 2.9 | 1. 4 | 44. 4 | 10.0 | 20. 8 | 4. 4 | 1. 0 | 2. 0 | 6. 1 | 26. 0 |
| 1944 | 74. 8 | 49. 1 | 4. 6 | . 5 | 2. 6 | 1. 5 | 44. 5 | 10.0 | 20. 9 | 4. 6 | . 9 | 1. 9 | 6. 3 | 25.7 |
| 1945 | 80. 9 | 54.1 | 5. 4 | . 7 | 3.0 | 1. 7 | 48. 7 | 10. 9 | 22.7 | 5. 0 | 1. 2 | 2. 0 | 6. 9 | 26.9 |
| 1946 | 92. 1 | 63.1 | 10. 0 | 2. 5 | 5.4 | 2.1 | 53.1 | 11.5 | 25. 4 | 5. 3 | 1. 9 | 2. 2 | 6. 9 | 29.0 |
| 1947 | 97.6 | 67.3 | 12.2 | 3. 7 | 6.5 | 2. 0 | 55.1 | 11. 1 | 27. 0 | 5.1 | 2. 1 | 2. 3 | 7.5 | 30. 4 |
| 1948 | 94.7 | 64.5 | 11.8 | 3. 9 | 6.1 | 1. 8 | 52.6 | 10.5 | 26. 3 | 4. 2 | 2. 3 | 2. 2 | 7.1 | 30. 2 |
| 1949 | 96. 0 | 64. 0 | 12.5 | 5. 0 | 5. 8 | 1. 7 | 51.5 | 9.8 | 25. 9 | 4. 1 | 2. 5 | 2. 3 | 6. 9 | 32.0 |
| 1950 | 94.1 | 62.6 | 13. 9 | 6. 0 | 6.3 | 1. 6 | 48. 7 | 9. 0 | 24. 7 | 3. 8 | 2. 4 | 2. 1 | 6. 6 | 31.5 |
| 1951 | 92.2 | 61.1 | 12.0 | 4. 8 | 5. 6 | 1. 6 | 49.1 | 8. 7 | 25. 8 | 3. 6 | 2. 5 | 2. 1 | 6. 4 | 31.0 |
| 1952 | 92. 0 | 60.1 | 11. 2 | 4. 4 | 5.3 | 1. 6 | 48. 9 | 8. 5 | 25. 8 | 3. 7 | 2. 5 | 2. 2 | 6.2 | 31.8 |
| 1953 | 92.0 | 59.5 | 11.9 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 1. 5 | 47.6 | 7.9 | 25. 2 | 3.6 | 2. 6 | 2. 1 | 6.2 | 32.6 |
| 1954 | 93. 0 | 59.0 | 11.5 | 4. 9 | 5.1 | 1. 6 | 47. 5 | 7. 7 | 25.3 | 3. 5 | 2. 8 | 2. 1 | 6.1 | 33. 9 |
| 1955 | 93. 9 | 59.8 | 13.2 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 1. 6 | 46. 6 | 7. 6 | 24. 8 | 3. 3 | 2. 8 | 2. 0 | 6. 1 | 34.1 |
| 1956 | 92.7 | 58.2 | 11.9 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 1. 5 | 46.4 | 7.5 | 24.6 | 3. 3 | 2. 9 | 2. 0 | 6. 0 | 34.5 |

Detail will not necessarily add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
to 12 percent, except for the rear 1955 . In that year automobile buying increased sharply with the widespread acceptance of the new models then introduced, and the expenditure-income ratio for durables exceeded 13 percent. The proportion of income spent for durables in the fifties nas equaled or exceeded the 11 percent in 1929 and the average of 10 percent in the years of lowered business activity immediately preceding World War II.

In the case of nondurables the proportion of income spent has been declining slowly in the past 5 years, from 49 percent in 1952 to $46 \frac{1}{2}$ percent in 1956. This latter figure is about one percentage point above that for the year 1929 .

These changes in the pattern of expenditures in part reflect the differential movement of prices. Prices of nondurable goods have risen most, relatively, since 1929, and service prices, although advancing faster in the more recent years, are still relatively low. In the period 1929 to 1956, the composite price of all goods and services rose 63 percent, with the average prices of the durables up 57 percent; nondurables, 76 percent; and services, 51 percent.

As a result of these varying price movements over the period, the relationship between expenditures and income on a constant dollar basis is substantially different from that shown on a current dollar basis. (Chart p.9.)

The share of disposable personal income taken by nondurable goods in 1956 ( $46 \frac{1}{2}$ percent) is one percentage point higher than in 1929 on a current dollar basis, but 3 percentage points lower than in the earlier year after adjustment to 1947 prices. The 1956 proportion of durable-goods outlays is above 1929 on either basis, but somewhat more so in real terms.

## Relationship between expenditures and income

The second chart shows real expenditures for goods plotted against real disposable personal income for the period 1929 to 1956 . The generally close overall relationship between expenditures for goods and income, in both the prewar and postwar years, is apparent. For the postwar period the points plotted are seen to cluster more closely than in the prewar years.

The variation in the patterns shown is a reflection not of shifting spending between distant years of high level business activity, but is in the main a reflection of cyclical movements in the thirties and of war influences in the forties. Production, employment and income changed sharply with a resulting strong impact on consumer budgets, particularly on the purchase of durable goods.

In recent years the economy has been operating at rising levels of activity-at close to capacity utilization-with only short and moderate periods of adjustment in employment and income but with relatively high military budgets.

Durable and nondurable goods buying show differing patterns on the chart. The scatter of the expenditure-income points form a steeper slope for the durables than for the nondurables or, in other words, the former have fluctuated more with business swings. In the postwar period durablegoods expenditures have moved fairly closely with income with the exception of two years. Both 1950 and 1955 are above the general relationship between expenditurés and income, reflecting the effect of Korea in the earlier period, and the unusual spurt in car buying in 1955.

In nondurables, after some variation in the early postwar $s$ ears, expenditures moved closely with income in the fifties with a lesser slope than for durables. As was indicated in an analysis previously presented ${ }^{2}$ demand for certain basic

## Real Goods Expenditures Related to Real Disposable Personal Income


necessities such as food, clothing and drugs, which form an important segment of the total goods bill, is less sensitive to income changes than demand for most durables.

Table 2.-Personal Consumption Expenditures as a Percentage of Disposable Personal Income, Based Upon Constant (1947) Dollars
[Percent]

| Year | Total goods and services | Total goods | Durable goods | Nondurable goods | Services |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1929 | 95.0 | 63.0 | 11.5 | 51.5 | 32. 0 |
| 1930 | 95.4 | 62. 2 | 10.0 | 52. 2 | 33. 3 |
| 1931 | 96.1 | 62.8 | 8. 9 | 53.9 | 33. 3 |
| 1932 | 101. 3 | 65.5 | 7. 8 | 57.7 | 35.8 |
| 1933 | 101. 5 | 65. 4 | 7. 8 | 57.6 | 36.1 |
| 1934 | 99.8 | 65.5 | 8. 3 | 57. 2 | 34.3 |
| 1935 | 96.5 | 64.2 | 9. 3 | 54.9 | 32.3 |
| 1936 | 94.6 | 64.5 | 10. 2 | 54.3 | 30. 2 |
| 1937 | 94.7 | 64.5 | 10. 3 | 54.2 | 30.2 |
| 1938 | 98.5 | 67.2 | 8.9 | 58. 2 | 31. 3 |
| 1939 | 95.9 | 66. 2 | 9.7 | 56.5 | 29. 7 |
| 1940 | 94.6 | 65.7 | 10. 5 | 55.2 | 28.9 |
| 1941 | 88.1 | 61.9 | 10. 5 | 51.4 | 26. 2 |
| 1942 | 76. 3 | 52.5 | 6. 0 | 46.5 | 23.9 |
| 1943 | 75.3 | 51.2 | 5. 0 | 46.3 | 2.4. 1 |
| 1944 | 74. 8 | 50.7 | 4. 3 | 46. 4 | 24. 1 |
| 1945 | 81. 0 | 55.5 | 5.0 | 50.5 | 25.5 |
| 1946 | 92. 2 | 63.9 | 9.8 | 54.1 | 28. 3 |
| 1947 | 97.6 | 67.3 | 12. 2 | 55.1 | 30. 4 |
| 1948 | 94.7 | 64.5 | 12.0 | 52.5 | 30. 2 |
| 1949 | 96.0 | 65.3 | 12.5 | 52. 8 | 30. 8 |
| 1950 | 94. 3 | 64.2 | 14.0 | 50.1 | 30. 1 |
| 1951 | 92. 2 | 61.9 | 12. 2 | 49.7 | 30. 3 |
| 1952 | 92.0 | 61. 4 | 11. 6 | 49. 7 | 30. 6 |
| 1953 | 92.2 | 61.7 | 12. 5 | 49.2 | 30.5 |
| 1954 | 93.0 | 61. 8 | 12.5 | 49. 4 | 31. 2 |
| 1955 | 93. 9 | 63.0 | 14. 2 | 48. 9 | 30. 8 |
| 1956 | 92.7 | 61.6 | 12.9 | 48.7 | 31.0 |

Detail will not necessarily add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

## Distribution of goods expenditures

The shifts in expenditures by types of goods over the period 1929-56 may be observed in table 3 giving the percent. distribution of personal consumption expenditures for goods, in current dollars. Outstanding is the decrease in the proportion of the total going to clothing. This decline has been going on for a long period of time, interrupted only ber the war. Since the war's end the ratio has continued steadily downward.
On the other hand, the ratios for automobiles and parts and for gasoline and oil which had declined very sharply under war restrictions have since 1950 exceeded 1929 rates. Food expenditures in 1956 accounted for 42 percent of total goods spending. This was about equal to that in 1929 and somewhat higher than the proportions in years of low business activity prior to 1941 .
Thus, patterns of purchasing exhibited in the two broad groups of commodities-durable and nondurable-are not reproduced by the components within the groups. In what follows, some of the major groups of durable- and non-durable-goods expenditures will be discussed to bring out the irregularities as well as the regularities of movement in individual series and their effect upon overall demand.

## Food buying

In 1956, outlays for food amounted to $\$ 70$ billion, account ing for about two-fifths of total expenditures for goods anc for one-fourth of disposable personal income. Like tot: goods expenditures, they have risen each year since 1938 with the lone exception of 1949 .

In the depression of the thirties, from 22 to 24 percent o disposable income went for food. After the war, with thi lifting of price controls and rationing, the proportion o income spent for food rose rapidly to an abnormal 27 percen in 1947. The percentage then fell back to 25 in 195.3, anc has since held at this rate.

Food buying in recent years has in part reflected som. change in eating habits of consumers under conditions o full employment and high income. Consumers to a increasing degree have been purchasing a larger proportion of higher-priced foods such as eggs, meats, fruits and rege tables, and less of potatoes and grain cereals. Shifts fo the most part appear to be in the direction of improver nutritional standards.

Another factor tending to increase food outlays is the expansion in the use by consumers of partially or wholly processed foods, especially in the frozen food lines. Thest foods involve higher charges because of the extra services provided by manufacturer and distributor.

Food purchased for home consumption has accounted fos about three-fourths of total food and beverage expenditures except during the war and early postwar years. Outlay: for restaurant meals have increased relative to total fooc purchases, while the relative value of food consumed by farm families out of their own production has declined." Pur: chased meals and beverages accounted for 24 percent of tota food and alcoholic beverage expenditures in 1945-46. The ratio declined to 20 percent in 1950 and has since remained at this level.

## Clothing takes lesser proportion

Expenditures for clothing and shoes in 1956 amounted to $\$ 21 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, or about $7 \frac{1 / 2}{2}$ percent of disposable personal income. Spending for apparel has shown a generally declining tendency relative to income. In the prewar ycars the proportion declined somewhat erratically from 11.3 percent in 1929 to 9.8 percent in 1940.

The pattern changed under the impact of wartime factors. The rapid rise in income, increased employment of women in all types of work, migration from small communities and rural areas to large urban centers, and curtailment of production of automobiles and other durable goods which followed the outbreak of World War II-all were factors that operated to increase the amount of money spent for clothing. Despite some restrictions on production, the ratio moved upward to reach $11 \frac{1}{2}$ percent in 1946, slightly in excess of the 1929 figure.

The wartime restrictions created a small backlog of demand for clothing on the part of the civilian population. To this was added the need for reoutfitting demobilized military personnel. The deferred demand was much less than in the case of durable goods, since, although limited in certain respects, large supplies of clothing continued to be produced during the war years. Clothing production for the civilian market was quickly increased following the end of the war, and by 1947 the major part of deferred demanu appeared to have been met.

In the early postwar years deferred expenditures for automobiles, new housing and household equipment which had not been available during the war, claimed increasing proportions of the consumer dollar. Despite continued in-
creases in income and the high employment in the postwar years, the share of income going for clothing and shoes has been falling steadily. The decline in the share of the consumer's dollar to $7 \frac{1}{2}$ percent in 1956 is the most significant recorded shift in consumers' buying patterns.

## Dispersion in other nondurable goods

Alcoholic beverage expenditures rose from $\$ 2$ billion in 1934, the first year after the repeal of Prohibition, to $\$ 8 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in 1947. In the next 2 years, outlays dropped almost $\$ 1$ billion. The movement since 1949 has again been upward, except for a fractional decline in 1954 due to curtailed beer consumption. Consumer expenditures for alcoholic beverages in the last 2 years have been about $\$ 9$ billion. It may be noted that this figure includes more than $\$ 3$ billion of taxes. Also included is part of the expense of entertainment and other services in eating and drinking establishments where separate charge is not made for such items.
Relative to disposable personal income, alcoholic beverages accounted for 4 percent in 1934, varied between $4 \frac{1}{2}$ and 5 percent in most later prewar years and then rose to somewhat more than 5 percent in the early postwar years. The proportion has subsequently fallen, and was less than $31 / 2$ percent in 1955 and 1956.
Tobacco products have exhibited an almost continuous upward climb. Tobacco expenditures in 1956 at about $\$ 53 / 4$ billion were somewhat more than $2 \frac{1}{2}$ times the 1941 total and almost $31 / 2$ times that in 1929.

Tobacco expenditures are generally insensitive to income variations. In the fifties the ratio of tobacco expenditures to income has ranged between 2.0 and 2.2 percent. This compares with 2.0 percent in 1929 and a high of 2.7 percent in the depression years.

Cigarettes which accounted for 85 percent of total tobacco expenditures in 1956 have accounted for all the increased use of tobacco in the past decade. Cigar consumption has generally leveled off, while the use of tobacco in other forms has shown a general downtrend.

Along with the growth in the number of cars on the road and the increased use of automobiles under all weather conditions, spending for gasoline and oil has increased greatly. Even in the prewar years of cyclically depressed business, a strong upward time trend in expenditures relative to income was shown, and this has continued in the postwar period. From 1929 to 1956 expenditures for gasoline and oil have increased from $\$ 1.8$ billion to $\$ 8.4$ billion-more than $31 / 2$ times-while disposable personal income has risen about $21 / 2$ times. On a relative basis, gasoline and oil expenditures account for 2.9 percent of income in 1956 as compared to 2.2 percent in 1929.

## Automobiles have big role

Automobile demand has played a basic role in the pattern of consumption. Registrations of privately-owned passenger cars increased from 23 million in 1929 to 54 million in 1956 and have been rising by about 3 million a year in the last

Table 3.-Distribution of Personal Consumption Expenditures for Goods, by Major Commodities
[Percent]

| Year | Total goods | Durable goods |  |  |  | Nondurable goots |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Automo- <br> biles and parts | Furniture and house furnishings | Other | Total | Clothing and shoes | Food | Alcoholic beverages | Gasoline and oil | Tobacco | Other |
| 1929 | 100. 0 | 19.6 | 6. 9 | 10. 1 | 2. 6 | 80.4 | 20.0 | 41. 7 |  | 3. 9 | 3. 6 | 11. 2 |
| 1930 | 100.0 | 17. 4 | 5. 3 | 9.5 | 2. 6 | 82.6 | 19.5 | 43.6 |  | 4. 2 | 3. 5 | 11. 7 |
| 1931 | 100. 0 | 15. 9 | 4. 6 | 8. 9 | 2. 5 | 84.1 | 20. 1 | 42.8 |  | 4. 5 | 4. 3 | 12. 4 |
| 1932 | 100. 0 | 13. 8 | 3. 6 | 7. 9 | 2. 3 | 86.2 | 19.1 | 43.1 |  | 5. 6 | 5. 0 | 13. 3 |
| 1933 | 100. 0 | 13.5 | 4. 1 | 7. 4 | 2. 0 | 86.5 | 18.0 | 42. 2 | 2. 6 | 5. 7 | 4. 8 | 13.2 |
| 1934 | 100.0 | 13. 6 | 4. 4 | 7. 2 | 2. 0 | 86.4 | 18. 3 | 39.5 | 6. 5 | 5. 3 | 4. 4 | 12. 3 |
| 1935 | 100. 0 | 14. 8 | 5.4 | 7. 4 | 2.0 | 85. 2 | 17.5 | 39.6 | 7. 4 | 5. 1 | 4. 2 | 11. 4 |
| 1936 | 100.0 | 16.1 | 5. 9 | 8.2 | 2. 0 | 83.9 | 16. 8 | 38.9 | 8.1 | 5. 0 | 3. 9 | 11. 2 |
| 1937 | 100. 0 | 16.4 | 5. 7 | 8. 4 | 2. 3 | 83.6 | 16. 2 | 39.0 | 8. 2 | 5. 1 | 4. 0 | 11.0 |
| 1938. | 100.0 | 14.3 | 4. 1 | 7.9 | 2. 3 | 85.7 | 17.1 | 39.4 | 8.2 | 5. 4 | 4. 3 | 11.3 |
| 1939 | 100. 0 | 16. 0 | 5. 2 | 8. 4 | 2. 3 | 84.0 | 17.1 | 37.7 | 8. 2 | 5.2 | 4. 2 | 11. 7 |
| 1940 | 100.0 | 17. 3 | 6.1 | 8.7 | 2. 4 | 82.7 | 16.6 | 37.2 | 8.0 | 5. 1 | 4. 2 | 11.7 |
| 1941 | 100. 0 | 18. 3 | 6. 4 | 9.3 | 2. 6 | 81.7 | 16.6 | 36.8 | 7.9 | 5. 0 | 4. 0 | 11. 4 |
| 1942 | 100. 0 | 12.0 | 1. 2 | 8. 0 | 2. 7 | 88.0 | 18. 8 | 40. 7 | 8. 7 | 3. 6 | 4. 1 | 12. 1 |
| 1943 | 100. 0 | 10.0 | 1. 2 | 5.9 | 2.9 | 90.0 | 20.3 | 42.3 | 8. 9 | 2. 0 | 4. 1 | 12. 4 |
| 1944 | 100.0 | 9. 4 | 1. 1 | 5.3 | 3. 0 | 90.6 | 20.3 | 42.5 | 9.4 | 1. 9 | 3. 8 | 12. 8 |
| 1945 | 100.0 | 10.0 | 1. 2 | 5. 6 | 3.1 | 90.0 | 20.2 | 41.9 | 9.2 | 2. 2 | 3. 7 | 12. 8 |
| 1946 | 100.0 | 15. 8 | 3. 9 | 8.6 | 3.3 | 84. 2 | 18. 2 | 40.3 | 8.3 | 3.0 | 3. 5 | 10. 9 |
| 1947 | 100.0 | 18. 1 | 5. 5 | 9.6 | 3.0 | 81.9 | 16.5 | 40. 1 | 7. 6 | 3. 2 | 3. 4 | 11.1 |
| 1948 | 100.0 | 18. 4 | 6. 0 | 9.5 | 2. 8 | 81.6 | 16. 2 | 40.8 | 6. 6 | 3. 6 | 3. 4 | 11.1 |
| 1949 | 100. 0 | 19.6 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 2. 7 | 80.4 | 15. 4 | 40.5 | 6. 4 | 3. 9 | 3. 5 | 10. 7 |
| 1950 | 100.0 | 22.2 | 9.6 | 10. 0 | 2. 6 | 77.8 | 14. 3 | 39.5 | 6. 1 | 3. 9 | 3. 4 | 10. 6 |
| 1951 | 100.0 | 19.6 | 7.9 | 9.2 | 2. 6 | 80.4 | 14. 3 | 42. 2 | 5. 9 | 4. 0 | 3. 4 | 10. 5 |
| 1952 | 100.0 | 18. 7 | 7. 3 | 8. 8 | 2. 6 | 81. 3 | 14. 1 | 43. 0 | 6.1 | 4. 2 | 3. 6 | 10. 4 |
| 1953 | 100.0 | 20.0 | 8. 8 | 8. 6 | 2. 6 | 80.0 | 13.4 | 42. 3 | 6.0 | 4. 4 | 3.6 | 10. 4 |
| 1954 | 100.0 | 19.5 | 8. 4 | 8.6 | 2. 6 | 80.5 | 13.1 | 42. 8 | 5. 9 | 4. 8 | 3. 5 | 10. 4 |
| 1955 | 100.0 | 22.0 | 10. 6 | 8. 8 | 2. 6 | 78.0 | 12. 8 | 41. 4 | 5. 6 | 4. 8 | 3. 3 | 10. 1 |
| 1956 | 100.0 | 20. 4 | 8. 7 | 9.0 | 2. 6 | 79.6 | 12. 9 | 42. 2 | 5.7 | 5. 0 | 3. 4 | 10. 4 |

Detail will not necessarily add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
three years. There were 24 million, or about 80 percent, more cars on the road in 1956 than in the highest prewar year 1941, despite the fact that there were practically no new cars for civilians produced in four of the intervening years.

Many factors have helped to account for the great expansion in automobile ownership in the postwar years. The rise in disposable personal income and in installment credit, together with a large volume of accumulated assets, have cnabled desire to be translated into possession. In this setting such factors as the high rate of family formation, the outmigration to suburban areas, and the increase in leisure time and longer vacations have had a strong influence on automobile demand. Consumer surveys show that about three-fourths of all family units owned cars in 1956 compared to about one-half immediately prior to the war.
In considering the relationship to disposable income of expenditures for automobiles and parts in the postwar period, it may be observed that, while income and expenditures moved on the average fairly closely together beginning with the year 1949, there has been a certain amount of erratic fluctuation. In 5 of the last 8 years, the ratio of expenditures to income varied between 4.8 and 5.3 percent. In three of the years the ratio was significantly different from 5 percent, the years being 1950, 1952 and 1955 when the ratios were respectively, 6.0, 4.4, and 6.3 percent. The Korean hostilities stimulated demand in 1950 and, together with the steel strike, limited supply in 1952. The year 1955 represented a special situation when there was a very unusual spurt in demand.

## Furniture and household equipment

For the equipment and furnishing of their homes, consumers spent about $\$ 15$ billion in 1956. This includes furnitu e, floor coverings, radio and television sets, appliances, and various other durable housewares.

Demand for household goods, while generally rising, has followed a varied course. There was a small decline in 1949 followed by a sharp spurt in 1950. For four years thereafter purchases changed very little but were slightly below 1950 . Only in 1955 and 1956 were sizable advances evident, with renewed vigor shown in all the segments comprising this broad and heterogenous group.

Relative to income, total home furnishing expenditures declined from 5.7 percent in 1929 to a depression low of 4.2 percent in 1933, then climbed back, with recovery, to 5.2 percent in 1940. Of course, during wartime the ratio dropped again, but after the war, restrictions were removed and spending for these items rose rapidly to satisfy both, backlog demand and growing requirements. The special circumstances existing in 1947 lifted the ratio to 6.5 percent. It declined thereafter but has varied little from an average of 5.2 . percent in the 1952-56 period.

An important factor influencing sales of home goods is sales of new housing, and the changing rate of family formation is an important factor in the basic demand. In the past 5 years family formation has increased at a steady rate of about 2 percent per year. While not so high as the $31 / 2$ percent shown for the demobilization affected years 1946-50, it is above the $11 / 2$ percent rate in the prewar depression years.

Other factors having an effect on home furnishing expenditures are the increased proportion of households occupying individual houses rather than apartments, the shift from urban to rural areas, the growth of consumer credit, and the degree of saturation of the market for appliances.

## Growth of appliance market

Expenditures for household appliances, the largest component of the furniture and household equipment group, amounted to $\$ 4.4$ billion in 1956 , or about 1.5 percent of disposable personal income. This compares with less than 1 percent in 1929 and about 1.2 percent in 1940.

During 1956, some 3.7 million refrigerators and nearly 1 million home freezers were sold. Data for the past several years indicate that the refrigerator industry has fairly well settled down to an annual volume of between $31 / 2$ and 4 million units. The one exception is 1950 when sales spurted to 6.2 million units. Home freezer sales, on the other hand, seem to have stabilized at around the million unit mark for the past six years. In the case of refrigerators, about three-fourths are replacement sales, with new home construction accounting for the remainder. Owners of old refrigerators have been induced to replace them by new models containing freezer units, even if the old equipment
(Continued on page 24)

Table 4.-Personal Consumption Expenditures for Goods, by Major Expenditure Categories, for Selected Years
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1929 | 1933 | 1937 | 1941 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | Percent increase |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1929 \text { to } \\ 1956 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1946 \text { to } \\ 1956 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total goods | 46.9 | 25.7 | 42.1 | 52.9 | 81.3 | 100.4 | 113.7 | 121.0 | 120.5 | 129.0 | 138.2 | 142.8 | 148.9 | 150.2 | 161.8 | 166.9 | 256 | 66 |
| Durable goods | 9.2 | 3.5 | 6.9 | 9.7 | 8.1 | 15.9 | 20.6 | 22.2 | 23.6 | 28.6 | 27.1 | 26.6 | 29.8 | 29.4 | 35.7 | 34.0 | 269 | 114 |
| Automohiles and parts ----.-- | 3.2 | 1. 1 | 2. 4 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 9.5 | 12.4 | 10.9 | 10.4 | 13.2 | 12.6 | 17.2 | 14.6 | 350 | 270 |
| Furniture and household equipment. | 4.8 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 4. 6 | 8.7 | 11.0 | 11. 5 | 10.9 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 14.3 | 15.0 | 216 | 74 |
| Other-......- | 1.2 | . 5 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 261 | 33 |
| Noudurable goods. | 37.7 | 22.3 | 35.9 | 43.2 | 73.2 | 84.5 | 93.1 | 98.7 | 96.9 | 100.4 | 111.1 | 116. 1 | 119.1 | 120.9 | 126.2 | 132.9 | 253 | 57 |
| Clothing and shoes. | 9.4 | 4.6 | 6.8 | 8.8 | 16. 5 | 18.2 | 18.8 | 19.6 | 18. 5 | 18.5 | 19.8 | 20.1 | 19.9 | 19.7 | 20.6 | 21.6 | 130 | 18 |
| Food. | 19.5 | 10.9 | 16.4 | 19.4 | 34.1 | 40.4 | 45.6 | 49.4 | 48.8 | 51.0 | 58.3 | 61.4 | 63.0 | 64.3 | 67.0 | 80.0 | 309 |  |
| Alcoholic beverages |  | . 7 | 3. 5 | 4.2 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 80.0 | 309 | 64 |
| Casoline and oil. | 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 361 | 176 |
| Tobaceo. | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4. 1 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 235 | 63 |
| Other. | 5.3 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 10.4 | 11.0 | 12. 6 | 13. 4 | 12.9 | 13.6 | 14.5 | 14.8 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 16.4 | 17.3 | 228 | 58 |
| Addendum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total personal consumption expenditures. | 79.0 | 46.4 | 67.3 | 81.9 | 121.7 | 146.6 | 165.0 | 177.6 | 180. 6 | 194.0 | 208.3 | 218.3 | 230.5 | 236.5 | 254.0 | 265.7 | 237 | 81 |
| Disposable personal income..- | 83.1 | 45.7 | 71.0 | 93.0 | 150.4 | 159.2 | 169.0 | 187.6 | 188.2 | 206.1 | 226. 1 | 237.4 | 250.2 | 254.4 | 270.6 | 286.7 | 245 | 80 |

Detail will not necessarily add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

# Debt Changes in 1956 In Relation to Saving and Investment 

THE MAJOR developments in the field of public and private debt formation last year were a hardening in money and credit conditions, on the one hand, and a marked slowing in the overall rate of debt growth on the other. Investment demand was particularly strong in 1956, and economic activity moved forward on a broad front.

Expansion in bank credit through loans and security purchases continued, though limited by pressure on reserves, and expanding activity was based on a more efficient use of the arailable money supply as evidenced by the increase in the velocity of circulation. The investment-saving pattern for the year required some shifts in the direction of the flow of capital funds; these were facilitated by the spending-savings decisions of the various economic groups, and partly induced br a rise in interest rates.

Corporate real investment in productive facilities was up sharply in 1956, both in dollar amount and in proportion to total private investment. Most of the matching rise in national saving, however, took place in other segments of the economy, the bulk of it going to individuals. The marketmechanism shifted these funds in the direction of most insistent demands.

## Rise in debt slackened

Net public and private debt rose from $\$ 656$ billion at the begiming of 1956 to a total of $\$ 684$ billion at year end. The increase of $\$ 28$ billion compared with the high of $\$ 49 \frac{1}{2}$ billion recorded for 1955, and was somewhat below the average increases of 1950-53.

Outstanding among the year's changes was the $\$ 6$ billion reduction in the net Federal debt-the first substantial cut since 1948. This reduction had an important influence upon moner markets and the general saving-investment pattern which characterized the vear. It released funds which could be utilized by private enterprises to facilitate the large expansion in business investment.

Gross Federal debt, including obligations held by Federal agencies and trust funds as well as by the public, also was down last year for the first time in nearly a decade.

The net increase in debt of borrowers other than the Federal Government amounted to $\$ 34$ billion in 1956, as compared with $\$ 48 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in the previous year. The change was practically all in the private category since the increase in State and local government indebtedness-the bulk of which is long term-slowed only from $\$ 5$ billion in 1955 to $\$ 4 \frac{1}{2}$ billion last year.

The sharpest changes centered as usual in short- and medium-term credit instruments, of which the total outstanding rose $\$ 8$ billion last year as against $\$ 21 \frac{1}{2}$ billion the year before (see chart). Net new long-term borrowing, at $\$ 26$ billion, was only slightly lower than in 1955.
NOTE.-MR. GORMAN ISA MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL INOOME DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

Among the various borrower groups, individuals (including those operating unincorporated enterprises) incurred $\$ 17 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in net new obligations. The chief single element in a $\$ 7$ billion slowdown from the 1955 pace of such borrowing was a drop in the rate of consumer credit expansion, which had reached an extremely high figure in 1955. Changes in this item were strongly influenced by nonfinancial factorsparticularly the autonomous decisions of consumers as to the size of their automotive purchases. The remainder of the slowdown occurred primarily in security loans and other shortterm credit.

Mortgage indebtedness on 1-4 family residential real estate, the chief type of long-term debt owed by individuals, advanced $\$ 101 / 2$ billion. The increase was the second largest ever registered in this category, being exceeded only in 1955.

Corporate borrowing presented a similar but even more marked pattern of contrast between long- and short-term components. The net increase in long-term corporate debt was the largest on record, amounting to $\$ 8$ billion, or 19

## Annual Changes in Total Debt


percent more than the 1955 rise. Short-term corporate debt, however, rose only $\$ 4 \frac{1}{2}$ billion last year, or only threeeighths as much as the year before. The extreme sharpness of this decline in net new short-term borrowing reflects in part a reduction in accrued income tax liability outstanding; even if this item is excluded, however, net short-term borrowing in 1956 was only about two-thirds of the 1955 figure.

## Interest burden

The growth of public and private debt over the past decade has been accompanied by a rise in the volume of interest charges. At the same time, however, the carnings and other current receipts of the major borrower groups have expanded sufficiently so that the fractions going for

## Annual Changes in Net Public and Private Deb $\dagger$


interest payments have gencrally remained close to lows recorded at the start of the postwar period; and in the case of the Federal Government the percentage has shown a significant decline. For all borrower groups, morcorer, the ratios are lower than in 1929 or at the close of the premar. period.

The general picture may be seen in the two charts on page 20 , which show, respectively, the changes in interest cost relative to income for selected years over the period 1929-56 on private and government debit.

## SAVING AND INVESTMENT

Of the $\$ 28$ billion of net new lending to public and private borrowers last year, $\$ 4 \frac{1}{2}$ billion consisted of bauk credit extended through loans and security purchases. Commercial banks thus accounted for about one-sixth of the total. This fraction compares with one-tenth in 1955, when the banks had supplied $\$ 5$ billion of the $\$ 49 \frac{1}{2}$ billion total lent.

## Restraint of bank credit expansion

The expansion of bank credit was restrained last year by the continued tight reserve position of the commercial banking system. Member banks in major cities, which play a. key part in the national money market, held excess reserves averaging less than $\$ 0.1$ billion during the year, while their average liabilities to the Federal Reserve amounted to nearly $\$ 0.7$ billion, and recourse to further borrowing from the Reserve Banks was discouraged by increases in rediscount rates from $21 / 2$ percent at the turn of the year to $23 / 4$ percent by mid-April and to 3 percent before the end of August.
Open market operations served chiefly to meet seasonal fluctuations in the demand for means of payment. Reserves required against demand deposits remained unchanged at 20 percent for central reserve city banks, 18 percent for reserve city banks and 12 percent for others.

## Corporations require more external capital

Pressure on the money and capital markets last year was associated with an expansion of corporate investment which required more outside capital (noncorporate saving) to finance the rise in the rate of real investment. Corporations invested $\$ 37$ billion in plant, equipment, and expansion of inventories, or $\$ 8$ billion more than in 1955. Gross saving by these corporations during the year is placed at about $\$ 25$ billion, or about the same as in 1955, as the growth in depreciation allowances was largely offset by a dip in retained earnings.

In financing its investment programs (and a limited increase in cash holdings) under these circumstances, corporate business obtained a net total of more than $\$ 12$ billion from the money and capital markets, an amount several times that taken in 1955. (These operations are discussed in more detail in a later section of this report.) The bulk of the expansion was supplied out of consumers' saving.

## Individuals reverse role in money market

Gross personal saving, before deduction of depreciation charges, approached $\$ 35$ billion last year. This was several billion more than in 1955, consumer spending for durable goods in particular having taken a smaller fraction of disposable personal income. The rise in saving together with the change in investment by individuals on their own
account made a larger volume of personal funds available for corporate use in 1956 than the year before. The increase in funds so made available was limited, however, by existing plans and institutional arrangements which tended to channel such saving partly into other uses.
During 1955, consumers had withdrawn several billion more from the money and capital markets through new borrowing than they had supplied through savings deposits, security purchases and debt retirement. In 1956, this pattern was reversed, as individuals made a net contribution to the market supply of investment funds on the order of $\$ 5-\$ 6$ billion. Expressed as a percentage of personal saving, this input was well above the average for recent years, while both the percentage of saving devoted to financing new direct investment in physical assets and that used to build up personal cash balances seem to have been considerably lower than average.
Outlay for new housing and consumer durable goods had been very high in 1955, and some easing in basic demand for such goods noted in 1956 apparently tended to increase the amount of personal saving available for corporate use even without a rise in interest rates. Despite this favorable circumstance, however, it seems likely that the tighter credit conditions of 1956 reflected in part the difficulty of financing a greater share of corporate investment externally. In 1955, the rise of corporate investment could be financed to a much greater extent from internal sources of funds.
Changes from 1955 to 1956 in the money and capital market positions of other segments of the economy seem to
have been largely offsetting in the aggregate. Federal, State, and local governments combined released over $\$ 2$ billion more of investment funds last year than the year before-the net Federal debt having been reduced; and net foreign investment absorbed a total which was higher by about the same amount.

## GOVERNMENT DEBT

Total net debt of all levels of government combined was reduced last year. The decline in the Federal component was partly offset by the further rise in State and local debt.

## Reduction in federal debt aids private expansion

Net Federal debt, comprising publicly held obligations of the Treasury and other U. S. agencies, was reduced $\$ 6$ billion in the calendar year 1956 to a year-end figure of $\$ 225 \frac{1}{2}$ billion. After having declined in 1947 and in 1948 , such debt had shown relatively little further change until the Korean war period, when moderate advances occurred. These tapered off after 1953. (See chart.)
The rise in Federal Government expenditures was held below the advance in tax collections last year, and the $\$ 3$ billion deficit in the administrative Budget reported for the calendar year 1955 was replaced in calendar 1956 by a $\$ 4$ billion surplus. With Treasury cash balances virtually unchanged, the entire surplus was applied to the reduction of debt. (See text table.)

Tables 1 and 2.-Public and Private Debt (Net and Gross), End of Calendar Year, 1945-56¹
[Billions of dollars]

| End of year | Public and private total | Public |  |  | Private |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Federal ${ }^{2}$ | State and local | Total | Corporate |  |  | Individual and noncorporate |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Longterm | Shortterm | Total | Mortgage |  | Nonmortgage |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Farm | Nonfarm ${ }^{3}$ | Farm ${ }^{4}$ | Nonfarm ${ }^{5}$ |

Table 1.-Net Public and Private Debt ${ }^{6}$

| 1945 | 406.3 | 266.4 | 252.7 | 13.7 | 139.9 | 85.3 | 38.3 | 47.0 | 54.6 | 4.8 | 27.0 | 2.5 | 20.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1946 | 397.4 | 243.3 | 229.7 | 13.6 | 154.1 | 93.5 | 41.3 | 52.2 | 60.6 | 4.9 | 32.5 | 2.7 | 20.5 |
| 1947 | 417.4 | 237.7 | 223.3 | 14.4 | 179.7 | 108.9 | 46.1 | 62.8 | 70.8 | 5. 1 | 38.7 | 3.5 | 23.5 |
| 1948 | 433.6 | 232.7 | 216.5 | 16.2 | 200.9 | 117.8 | 52.5 | 65.3 | 83.1 | 5.3 | 45.1 | 5. 5 | 27.3 |
| 1949 | 448.4 | 236.7 | 218.6 | 18.1 | 211.7 | 118.0 | 56.5 | 61.5 | 93.7 | 5.6 | 50.6 | 6.4 | 31.2 |
| 1950 | 490.3 | 239.4 | 218.7 | 20.7 | 250.9 | 142.1 | 60.1 | 81.9 | 108.8 | 6.1 | 59.4 | 6.2 | 37.2 |
| 1951 | 524.0 | 241.8 | 218.5 | 23.3 | 282.2 | 162.5 | 66.6 | 95.9 | 119.7 | 6.6 | 67.4 | 7.0 | 38.8 |
| 1952 | 555.2 | 248.7 | 222.9 | 25.8 | 306.5 | 171.0 | 73.3 | 97.7 | 135.5 | 7.2 | 75.2 | 8.0 | 45.2 |
| 1953 | 586.3 | 256.7 | 228.1 | 28.6 | 329.6 | 179.5 | 78.3 | 101.2 | 150.1 | 7.7 | 83.8 | 9.1 | 49.6 |
| 1954 | 606.2 | 263.6 | 230.2 | 33.4 | 342.6 | 177.3 | 82.6 | 94.8 | 165.3 | 8.2 | 94.7 | 9.3 | 53.1 |
| 1955. | 655.8 | 269.9 | 231.5 | 38.4 | 385. 9 | 195.9 | 89.3 | 106.5 | 190.0 | 9.0 | 108.8 | 9.7 | 62.6 |
| 1956 | 683.8 | 268.1 | 225.4 | 42.7 | 415. 7 | 208.2 | 97.3 | 110.9 | 207.5 | 9.8 | 121.7 | 9.6 | 66.4 |


| 1945 | 463.3 | 309.2 | 292.6 | 16.6 | 154.1 | 99.5 | 45.3 | 54.2 | 54.6 | 4.8 | 27.0 | 2.5 | 20.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1946 | 457.9 | 288.0 | 272.1 | 15.9 | 169.9 | 109.3 | 48.4 | 60.9 | 60.6 | 4.9 | 32.5 | 2.7 | 20.5 |
| 1947 | 485.6 | 286.6 | 269.8 | 16.8 | 199.0 | 128.2 | 55.0 | 73.2 | 70.8 | 5.1 | 38.7 | 3.5 | 23.5 |
| 1948 | 498.6 | 276.7 | 258.0 | 18.7 | 221.9 | 138.8 | 62.8 | 76.0 | 83.1 | 5.3 | 45.1 | 5.5 | 27.3 |
| 1949 | 520.3 | 287.0 | 266.1 | 20.9 | 233.3 | 139.6 | 67.7 | 71.8 | 93.7 | 5.6 | 50.6 | 6.4 | 31.2 |
| 1950 | 566.4 | 290.6 | 266.4 | 24.2 | 275.8 | 167.0 | 72.2 | 94.9 | 108.8 | 6.1 | 59.4 | 6.2 | 37.2 |
| 1951. | 607.5 | 297.2 | 270.2 | 27.0 | 310.3 | 190.6 | 79.9 | 110.8 | 119.7 | 6.6 | 67.4 | 7.0 | 38.8 |
| 1952. | 646.0 | 308.9 | 279.3 | 29.6 | 337.1 | 201.6 | 88.0 | 113.5 | 135.5 | 7.2 | 75.2 | 8.0 | 45.2 |
| 1953 | 683.6 | 322.0 | 289.3 | 32.7 | 361.6 | 211.5 | 93.9 | 117.6 | 150.1 | 7.7 | 83.8 | 9.1 | 49.6 |
| 1954 | 707.3 | 332.3 | 294.4 | 37.9 | 375.0 | 209.7 | 99.1 | 110.6 | 165.3 | 8.2 | 94.7 | 9.3 | 53.1 |
| 1955 | 766.5 | 345.0 | 301.8 | 43.2 | 421.5 | 231.5 | 107.3 | 124.2 | 190.0 | 9.0 | 108.8 | 9.7 | 62.6 |
| 956 | 802.7 | 348.5 | 300.5 | 48.0 | 454.2 | 246.7 | 117.0 | 129.7 | 207.5 | 9.8 | 121.7 | 9.6 | 66.4 |

1. Data for State and local governments are for June 30 of each year.
2. Includes categories of debt not subject to the statutory debt limit.
3. Data are for noncorporate borrowers only. (See table 6.)
4. Comprises non-real-estate debt of farmers and farm cooperatives owed to institutional enders (includes CCC loans)
including debt owed by farmers for fimancial and consumer purposes gitized for $5 \mathbf{5 0 5 0 5} \mathbf{2}^{\circ}+57-3$
http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
5. The concepts used in this report are described in the October 1950 Survey. Prior-year data for tables 1-7 appear in the September 1953 Survey.
Sources: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics and Bureau of the Census.

A further $\$ 21 / 2$ billion of Treasury debt which had been held by the public was retired by use, in effect, of the proceeds of new issues placed with federally administered trust funds and other government investment accounts. Total acquisitions of Treasury securities for the trust and investment accounts were about the same last year as during 1955. The proportion taken by the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund declined somewhat, however, while other trust funds took a larger fraction of the total. These shifts reflected variations in the annual operating surpluses of the respective accounts.


Treasury obligations to the amount of $\$ 67$ billion were refinanced during the year. In the face of rising interest rates, the bulk of this refinancing was done by the issue of securities scheduled to mature in 1957. The amount of marketable debt due within one year rose $\$ 8$ billion to reach $\$ 681 / 2$ billion, or nearly 43 percent of the year-end total outstanding.
Obligations of Federal business-type agencies held outside the Government, which had risen in 1955 as housing finance agencies borrowed from the public, increased another $\$ 1 / 2$ billion. The Federal agencies' debt to the Treasury, however, increased $\$ 21 / 2$ billion last year. This rise reflected chiefly the borrowings of the Commodity Credit Corporation to finance the various agricultural price support programs.

The gross measures of Federal debt included in tables 2 and 3 reflect both the Treasury lending to other Federal agencies and its issue of securities to the trust and investment accounts, so that the reduction shown by these measures is smaller than that in net debt.

## Borrowing required for State and local government capital outlays

Net debt of State and local governments amounted to nearly $\$ 43$ billion on June 30, 1956, having increased about $\$ 41 / 2$ billion in the fiscal year 1956 and $\$ 5$ billion in the previous fiscal year. (Comprehensive statistics of State and local government debt, unlike other statistics presented in this report, are not prepared on a calendar year-end basis.)

Both State and local governments have been heavy borrowers throughout the postwar period, the funds so raised serving chiefly to supplement operating surpluses in the financing of new schools, streets and highways, and other fixed facilities. The reduced pace of debt expansion last year was associated with the postponement or cancellation of a number of proposed new issues awaiting more favorable bond markets.

Borrowing by local governments nevertheless continued at about the 1955 rate, though the rise in debt of State governments slackened. The latter accounted for one fourth of total net new borrowing of all non-Federal Governments last year. A downtrend in this fraction, which amounted to two-fifths as recently as 1954, has reflected in major part a decline in borrowing for toll roads. Under the Federal Aid Highway Program enacted last year, an increasing proportion of new highway construction is expected to be financed with Federal funds, out of current tax revenues set aside for this purpose. (See article in December 1956 Survey.)

## CORPORATE FINANCE

As noted above, in order to carry out the huge investment programs of 1956 corporations supplemented their own saving by drafts to a net total of over $\$ 12$ billion on the money and capital markets.
Aside from borrowing operations, corporate transactions in these markets included the sale of equity securities in the

Table 3.—Gross and Net Federal Government Debt, End of Calendar Years, 1945-56
[Millions of dollars]

| End of year | Gross debt |  |  |  |  |  |  | Duplicating debt |  |  |  |  | Net debt |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | FederalGovern-mentandFederalagency,total 1 | Federal Government |  |  |  |  | Federal agency ${ }^{3}$ | Federal Government and agency, total | Federal Governcurities Federal agencies funds | Federal agency securities ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | FederalGovern-ment andFederalagency,total | Federal Government | Federal agency |
|  |  | Total | Interest bearing |  |  | Noninterest bearing ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Held by } \\ & \text { U.S. } \end{aligned}$Treasury | Held by other Federal agencie |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total | Public issues | Special issues |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1945 | 292, 599 | 278, 114 | 275, 693 | 255,693 | 20,000 | 2,421 | 14,485 | 39,857 | 27,041 | 12,816 | 11,775 | 1,041 | 252, 742 | 251, 073 | 1,669 |
| 1946 | 272, 147 | 259, 249 | 257, 649 | ${ }_{225}^{233,064}$ | 24,585 | ${ }^{1,500}$ | 12,998 | 42, 398 | 30,913 | 11, 485 | 10,693 | 792 | 229, 749 | 228, 236 | 1,513 |
| 1947 | 269,753 | 256,900 | 254,205 250 580 | ${ }_{218}^{225,250}$ |  | 1,695 2 2 | 12,853 |  |  |  | 11,840 | ${ }_{240}^{243}$ |  |  | 1770 |
|  | 266,067 | 252,800 257,130 | 250,580 255,019 | 221, ${ }^{218} \mathbf{2 1 8 6}$ | $\begin{array}{r}31,714 \\ 33,896 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{2,220}{2,111}$ | 5,194 <br> 8,937 <br> 8 | 41,510 <br> 4783 | 37,317 <br> 39,346 | 4,193 8,137 8,516 | 3, <br> 7,304 <br> 83 | 240 833 | 216, 484 218,584 | 215,483 217,784 | 1,001 800 |
| 1950 | 266,415 | 256, 708 | 254, 283 | 220, 576 | 33,707 | 2,425 | 9,707 | 47,713 | 39,197 | 8,516 | 8,470 | 46 | 218,702 | 217, 511 | 1,191 |
| 1951 | 270, 188 | 259,419 | 257, 070 | 221, 168 | 35,902 | 2,349 | 10,769 | 51,639 | 42,281 | 9,358 | 9,292 | 66 | 218, 549 | 217, 138 | 1,411 |
| 1952 | 279, 317 | ${ }_{275}^{267,391}$ | 265, 293 | ${ }_{231}^{226,143}$ | 31, 150 |  | 11, ${ }_{14} 139$ | 56, 336 |  | 10,543 |  | 47 | 222, 881 | 221, 498 | 1,383 |
| 1953 | 289, 307 | 275,168 278,750 | 272,881 275,731 | 231,684 233,165 | 41,197 42,566 | $\mathbf{2 , 2 8 7}$ <br> 3,019 | 14,139 15,636 | 61,195 64,144 | 48,313 49,609 | 12,882 14,535 | 12,857 14,508 | ${ }_{27}^{25}$ | 238, 242 | 226, 855 | 1,253 |
| 1954 | 294, 386 | 278, 750 | 275, 731 | 233, 165 | 42,566 | 3,019 | 15,636 | 64, 144 | 49,609 | 14, 535 | 14, 508 | 27 | 230, 242 | 229, 141 | 1,14 |
| 1955- | 301, 845 | 280, 769 | 277, 799 | 233,873 228,581 | 43,926 45,639 | 2,970 $\mathbf{2 , 4 0 9}$ | 21,076 23,855 | 70,377 75,087 | 51,723 54,001 | 18,654 21,086 | 18,642 | $\stackrel{12}{59}$ | 231, 469 | 229, 046 | 2,423 |
| 1956. | 300, 483 | 276,628 | 274, 219 | 228, 581 | 45, 639 | 2,409 | 23,850 | 75,087 | 54,001 | 21,086 | 21,027 | 59 | 225, 395 | 222, 627 | 2,768 |

net amount of $\$ 3$ billion, the liquidation of $\$ 5$ billion in Federal securities held, and, on the other side of the account, the provision of $\$ 8$ billion in trade credit to customers and suppliers. Net new corporate debt formation is shown in the perspective of these other transactions in the following summary. (For purposes of the debt study, corporate statistics are shown on a somewhat more fully consolidated basis than in the regular OBE analyses of the sources and uses of corporate funds.)

|  | ofdollars) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Borrowing | 121/2 |
| Short-term | $41 / 2$ |





Equals: Net draft on money and capital markets............... $12 \frac{1}{2}$
A substantial portion of the slowdown in short-term corporate borrowing centered in amounts owed to the Federal Government in the form of outstanding corporate income tax liabilities, which were reduced last year after having risen during 1955. Declines in the rate of new borrowing were marked in other categories as well, however, the 1955 pace of short-term debt formation in these having slowed by one-third.
Details on the industrial distribution of short-term corporate borrowing are unavailable. Some indication of changes may be derived, however, from the reported distribution of bank lending for commercial and industrial purposes. These data indicate a substantial shift last year. Net new lending to manufacturers was more than double that of 1955, while sales finance companies reduced their indebtedness to commercial banks in 1956 after a $\$ 1 / 2$ billion expansion in the previous year. Net new borrowing by other industrial divisions showed smaller and generally offsetting changes.

The $\$ 1$ billion rise in net new long-term borrowing last year took the form of a $\$ \frac{1}{2}$ billion rise in new issues and a slowdown of comparable magnitude in retirements. The tight money market was reflected in deferral or cancellation of a number of proposed issues.

Like the increase in bank credit, the rise in long-term borrowing centered in manufacturing, where the acceleration in the rate of plant, equipment and inventory investment was most marked. Net long-term debt formation by nonmanufacturing corporations continued at about the 1955 rate.

## Corporate liquidity position

Corporate business as a whole was in a somewhat less liquid position at the end of 1956 than a year earlier. Corporate holdings of Federal securities being down and the increase in cash items limited, the overall ratio of cash and U. S. securities to current liabilities declined from 54 percent at the beginning of the year to $47 \frac{1 / 2}{}$ percent at the end. The year-end ratio of total current assets including trade receivables and inventories to current liabilities, however, was substantially the same as at the close of 1955.

## INDIVIDUALS' AND NONCORPORATE DEBT

In combination, the various financial transactions carried on by individuals had resulted in 1955 in a net withdrawal of funds from the money and capital markets. As has been noted above, their financial transactions in 1956 had the Digitized for FRASER
opposite effect: persons entered the markets, on balance, as net suppliers of funds.

Although the data now available do not permit a precise or detailed analysis of the shifts through which this change occurred, the broad outlines seem clear. In 1955, individuals' borrowing for consumption and business purposes and on residential mortages had drawn more funds from the markets than their security purchases, savings deposits, and saving through insurance programs during the year had supplied. By comparison, their total borrowings last year were substantially lower than the year before, while the security purchases and savings deposits made in 1956 were larger than in 1955.

Among these changes, the drop in net new consumer borrowing seems to have been quantitatively the most important single factor, about matching in size the estimated increase over 1955 in the combined total of security purchases and sums entrusted to banks and other financial intermediaries during the year. Also important was the drop in individuals' borrowing through the mortgage market.

These and other debt changes will be discussed in succeeding sections of this report.

## Consumer credit

Short- and intermediate-term consumer credit rose $\$ 3 / 2$ billion during 1956 , a total of $\$ 42$ billion being outstanding at the end of the year. In 1955, such debt had expanded by a record $\$ 61 / 2$ billion.

Table 4.-Gross and Net State and Local Government Debt, June 30, 1945-56
[Millions of dollars]

| End of fiscal year | Gross debt |  |  | Duplicating debt ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Net debt |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Stato | Local | Total | State | Local | Total | State | Local |
| 1945. | 16,589 | 2, 425 | 14, 164 | 2,864 | 1,046 | 1,818 | 13,725 | 1,379 | 12,346 |
| 1946 | 15,922 | 2,358 | 13, 564 | 2,349 | 754 | 1, 595 | 13, 573 | 1,604 | 11,969 |
| 1947 | 16,825 | 2,978 | 13,847 | 2,428 | 804 | 1,624 | 14,397 | 2, 174 | 12,223 |
| 1948 | 18,702 | 3,722 | 14, 980 | 2,476 | 851 | 1,625 | 16,226 | 2,871 | 13,355 |
| 1949 | 20,875 | 4,024 | 16,851 | 2,726 | 970 | 1,576 | 18,149 | 3,054 | 15,095 |
| $1950{ }^{3}$ | 24, 191 | 5,361 | 18,830 | 3,468 | 1,398 | 2,070 | 20,723 | 3,963 | 16,760 |
| $1951{ }^{3}$ | 27,040 | 6,373 | 20,667 | 3,693 | 1,482 | 2,211 | 23, 347 | 4,891 | 18,456 |
| $1952{ }^{3}$ | 29,624 | 7,040 | 22, 584 | 3,852 | 1,465 | 2,387 | 25, 771 | 5,575 | 20,196 |
| $1953{ }^{3}$ | 32,735 | 8,001 | 24,734 | 4, 176 | 1,628 | 2,548 | 28,559 | 6,373 | 22,186 |
| $1954{ }^{3}$ | 37, 904 | 10, 204 | 27, 700 | 4,523 | 1,953 | 2,570 | 33, 381 | 8,251 | 25,130 |
| $1955{ }^{3}$ | 43, 200 | 11,800 | 31,400 | 4,850 | 1,990 | 2,860 | 38,350 | 9,810 | 28,540 |
| $1956{ }^{3}$ | 48,000 | 13, 100 | 34,900 | 5,300 | 2,300 | 3,000 | 42, 700 | 10,800 | 31,900 |

1.Includes State loans to local units.
2. Comprises State and local government securities held by State and local governments. 3. Data for 1950 through 1956 are not strictly comparable with 1949 and earlier years. (See "Governmental Debt in 1951," Bureau of the Census, December 1951.)
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and Office of Business Economics.

The slowdown in consumer borrowing centered in the automobile category, in which gross extensions on installment paper were over $\$ 1$ billion lower and total repayments $\$ 1 /{ }_{2}$ billion higher than in 1955 . The 7 -percent drop in extensions reflected the slackening in automobile purchases last year, auto retailers' sales being off by a roughly comparable percentage.

Installment credit for the purchase of consumer durable goods other than automobiles likewise expanded at a substantially slower rate during 1956, although the tapering reported was much smaller than that in auto credit in relative as well as in absolute terms. Net installment credit on such consumer goods rose $\$ 1 / 2$ billion last year, reaching a total of over $\$ 8$ billion at year-end. Gross extensions
were up 4 percent from 1955-about in line with the rise in consumer purchases of nonauto durables-while repayments rose $8 \frac{1}{2}$ percent, reflecting the $1954-55$ rise in borrowing.

It should be noted that not all borrowing for the purchase of consumer durable goods is in the form of installment credit reported as being extended for this purpose. An uncertain and probably varying fraction of the borrowing done to buy durables is reported under the headings of personal installment credit, single payment loans, or charge accounts.

## Interest Paid in Relation to Income



Installment loans for repair and modernization of dwellings maintained their 1955 rates of advance last year, as did personal installment loans.
Noninstallment consumer credit rose to a total of $\$ 10.3$ billion at year end, recording a somewhat smaller advance last year than during 1955. The decline in net new lending reflected a tapering of the rise in single-payment loans; despite this slowdown, the 1956 growth in such debt was still larger than in any year prior to 1955 . The expansion of charge accounts and service credit was about the same last year as the year before.

Direct consumer lending by commercial banks in 1956 accounted for close to half the increase in total consumer credit, a substantially higher proportion than in 1955. In that year, however, the banks had extended a substantial volume of commercial loans to sales finance companies besides lending directly to consumers (see text table). Last year, sales finance companies reduced their debt to the banks. If changes in such indirect lending to consumers are taken into account, banks are seen to have supported a considerably smaller fraction of all consumer borrowing last year than in 1955.

Sales finance companies increased their holdings of consumer credit by only about one-third as much last year as the year before. Apart from credit extensions financed indirectly by bank loans, however, such companies lent about the same amount in 1956 as in 1955.


Source: Based on Federal Reserve Board data.
Other lender groups generally reported fractional declines in the rate of consumer credit expansion; and net extensions by retail stores, which had been large in 1955, dropped to a negligible figure last year.

## Mortgage debt

Mortgage debt owed by individuals and unincorporated enterprises (excluding farm debt) amounted to $\$ 121 \frac{1}{2}$ billion at the end of 1956 . The total was up $\$ 13$ billion, or 12 percent, from the previous year. The lesser rate of rise than shown in 1955 (when mortgage debt had increased 15 percent) reflects a decline of $\$ 1 / 2$ billion in net new lending on 1- to 4 family residential properties, which account for the bulk of real estate loans.

Details by type of loan are not available for individuals separately from corporate debtors. For both groups combined, net new borrowing on "conventional" mortgages on 1- to 4 -family properties amounted to $\$ 6$ billion in 1956 , $\$ 1 / 2$ billion more than in 1955 . The relative strength of the market for conventional mortgages was associated with the

## Government Interest Payments in Relation to Receipts


flexibility of interest rate provisions on such instruments, which permitted borrowers on residential property to match the higher rates being offered by other competitors for longterm loan funds.

The supply of funds available for government-underwritcen mortgages contracted sharply. This contraction was especially marked in the case of loans guaranteed in part by the Veterans Administration. Net new lending under VA guarantee amounted to $\$ 3.7$ billion last year, as compared with $\$ 5.3$ billion in 1955 . The slowdown centered in loans carrying little or no down payment and maturities of more than twenty-five years.

The number of VA loans closed with no down payment had expanded sharply after mid-1953, and two years later was accounting for just under half of all VA loans closed. Since the latter part of 1955, no new applications for guarantee of such loans have been accepted by the VA. Lending under guarantee on mortgages with maturities over 25 years showed a similar pattern of increase into 1955, and declined relatively a little more last year than did the total.

The growth in mortgage debt insured by the Federal Housing Administration also slowed last year, totaling $\$ 1.2$ billion compared to $\$ 1.5$ billion for 1955. In December 1956 the FHA raised the interest rate ceiling for insured loans to 5 percent to make such loans more attractive to investors.

Nearly all major sources reported net new mortgage lending on 1- to 4 -family properties down last year. The largest decline was registered by savings and loan associations, which acquired a net total of $\$ 41 / 4$ billion in mortgages in 1956 as compared with $\$ 5$ billion in the previous year. The inflow of personal savings to the associations was about the same in both years, but their lending capacity was affected last year by a net reduction in Federal Home Loan Bank advances outstanding; in 1955 the associations' resources had been supplemented by a considerable expansion in such advances. Net extensions of mortgage loans by commercial banks, at a little over $\$ 1$ billion, were one-third below the 1955 level. Lending on 1 - to 4 -family properties by mutual savings banks also declined, though not so sharply;

Table 5.-Gross and Net Corporate Debt, End of Calendar Year, 1945-56
[Millions of dollars]

| End of year | All Corporations |  |  |  |  | Rail way corporations |  |  |  |  | Nonrail way corporations |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | L.ong: | Short-term: |  |  | Total | Longterm | Short-term ${ }^{\text {I }}$ |  |  | Total | Longterm | Sbort-term : |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total | Notes and accounts payable | Other |  |  | Total | Notes and iccounts payable | Other |  |  | Total | Notes and acounts payable | Other |


| 1945. | 99.623 | 45, 321 | 54, 202 | 25, 718 | 28,484 | 15,411 | 11, 874 | 3,537 | 881 | 2,656 | 84, 112 | 33,447 | 50,665 | 24,837 | 25, 828 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1146 | 109,292 | 48, 435 | 60, 857 | 31.667 | 29, 190 | 13, 114 | 10,877 | 2,837 | 799 | 2,038 | 95,578 | 37, 558 | 58,020 | 30,868 | 27,152 |
| 1912 | 128, 157 | 54.988 | 73, 169 | 37, 676 | 35, 493 | 14,173 | 11, 169 | 3,004 | 904 | 2,100 | 113, 984 | 43, 819 | 70, 165 | 36. 772 | 33, 393 |
| 1918 | 138,799 | 62,808 | 75,991 | 39, 248 | 36, 743 | 13,995 | 11, 124 | 2.871 | 872 | 1,999 | 124, 804 | 51,684 | 73,120 | 39,376 | 34,744 |
| 1:49. | 139, 554 | 67, 220 | 71,834 | 37,3:38 | 34,496 | 13, 710 | 11,24 | 2.466 | 769 | 1,697 | 125, 844 | 56,476 | 69,368 | 36, 569 | 32,799 |
| 1980) | 106.036 | 72.153 | 94, 883 | 48,096 | 46, 887 | 14,280 | 11, 264 | 3,016 | 915 | 2,101 | 152, 756 | 60,889 | 91, 867 | 47,181 | 44,686 |
| 14.51 | 190, 637 | 79,855 | 110, 782 | 54, 700 | 56, 082 | 14, 463 | 11,377 | 3,086 | 903 | 2,183 | 176.174 | 68,478 | 107, 696 | 53,797 | 53, 899 |
| $19+2$ | 201. 559 | 88.014 | 113,543 | 59,055 | 54,488 | 14. 587 | 11,498 | 3, 089 | 906 | 2,183 | 186.972 | 76, 518 | 110, 454 | 58,149 | 52,305 |
| 1383 | 211, 488 | 93, 874 | 117,614 | 59, 387 | 58. 227 | 14, 123 | 11,236 | 2,887 | 882 | 2,005 | 197, 365 | 82, 638 | 114,727 | 58,505 | 56,222 |
| 164 | 209, 713 | 99.100 | 110,613 | 57, 193 | -33, 420 | 13, 522 | $1 i .119$ | 2,403 | 775 | 1,628 | 196, 191 | 87, 981 | 108, 210 | 56,418 | 51,792 |
| 145 | 231, 471 | 107, 285 | 124,186 | 64,613 | 59,573 | 13, 838 | 11,082 | 2,756 | 891 | 1,865 | 217,633 | 96, 203 | 121,430 | 63,722 | 57,708 |
|  | 246,685 | 117,000 | 129,685 | 69,432 | 60,253 | 13,941 | 11, 145 | 2,796 | 900 | 1,896 | 232, 744 | 105,855 | 126, 889 | 68,532 | 58,357 |


| 1945. | 14,231 | 6,999 | 7,232 | 4, 264 | 2,968 | 1,485 | 1,099 | 386 | 124 | 262 | 12,746 | 5,900 | 6,846 | 4, 140 | 2,704 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1466 | 15.754 | 7,092 | 8,662 | 5. 256 | 3,406 | 807 | 467 | 340 | 111 | 229 | 14,947 | 6, 625 | 8,322 | 5,145 | 3, 777 |
| 1947 | 19.25 | 8.902 | 10,373 | 6, 247 | 4, 126 | 1,499 | 1,172 | 327 | 126 | 201 | 17,776 | 7,730 | 10,046 | 6, 121 | 3,925 |
| 1948 | 21,018 | 10,322 | 10,696 | 6, 518 | 4.178 | 1,496 | 1,205 | 291 | 121 | 170 | 19,522 | 9,117 | 10,405 | 6,397 | 4,008 |
| 1949 | 21,561 | 11.186 | 10,375 | 6, 203 | 4, 172 | 1,486 | 1,224 | 262 | 107 | 155 | 20,075 | 9,962 | 10, 113 | 6,096 | 4,017 |
| 193\% | 24,978 | 12,007 | 12,971 | 7,991 | 4,980 | 1,557 | 1,266 | 291 | 127 | 164 | 23, 421 | 10,741 | 12,680 | 7,864 | 4,816 |
| 1931 | 28, 121 | 13,266 | 14, 855 | 9.093 | 5,762 | 1,489 | 1,186 | 303 | 126 | 177 | 26,632 | 12,080 | 14,552 | 8,967 | 5,585 |
| 19.9 | 30, 529 | 14.682 | 15,847 | 9,819 | 6,028 | 1,482 | 1,184 | 298 | 126 | 172 | 29,047 | 13,498 | 15, 549 | 9,693 | 5,856 |
| 1938 | 32,027 | 15,599 | 16,428 | 9, 875 | 6, 553 | 1,302 | 1,022 | 280 | 122 | 158 | 30, 225 | 14,573 | 16, 148 | 9,753 | 6,395 |
| 19.54 | 32,386 | 16,542 | 15,844 | 9,513 | 6,331 | 1,277 | 1,022 | 255 | 108 | 147 | 31, 109 | 15,520 | 15,589 | 9,405 | 6,184 |
| 1950. | 35,619 | 17,979 | 17,640 | 10, 744 | 6,896 | 1,295 | 1,009 | 286 | 122 | 164 | 34,324 | 16,970 | 17,354 | 10,622 | 6,732 |
| 14.3 it | 38. 494 | 19,690 | 18, 801 | 11,550 | 7,254 | 1,316 | 1,017 | 299 | 125 | 174 | 37, 178 | 18,673 | 18,505 | 11,425 | 7,080 |


and life insurance companies maintained their 1955 rate of mortgage credit expansion.

Net acquisitions by the Federal National Mortgage Association through its secondary mortgage market program expanded sharply to approach $\$ 1 / 2$ billion in 1956 .

## Farm debt rise slackens

The total of production and mortgage debt owed by farmers and farm cooperatives amounted to $\$ 19 \frac{1}{2}$ billion at the end of last year, $\$ 0.7$ billion more than at the end of 1955 . This rise in farm debt accompanied a $\$ 6$ billion advance in the estimated market value of agricultural assets. Net new borrowings in 1956 fell somewhat short of those recorded the year before. The slackening centered in production debt, which declined fractionally in 1956 after having registered a
$\$ 1 / 2$ billion increase in the previous year. The increase in farm mortgage debt amounted to $\$ 0.8$ billion, about the same as in 1955.

A substantial part of the asset growth noted above reflected a higher valuation of land. The reported nationwid, average of farm land prices has moved up in the past 3 year: despite the downturn in farm commodity prices and incomes An increasingly important factor in the strength of the farm real estate market seems to have been a demand for additional acreage to expand existing farms: about one-third of last year's farm real estate transfers were of this character a proportion somewhat above that reported for other recent years. Survey data suggest that a common reason for enlarging individual holdings is the greater efficiency with which labor and machinery can be utilized on larger farms.

Table 6.-Nonfarm Debt by Borrowing and Lending Groups, by Type of Property, End of Calendar Year. $1945-56{ }^{1}$
[Alimions of dollars]

| End of year | Residential and commercial |  |  | 1-4 family residential |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Multifamily residential and commerciad |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Corporate borrow. ers ${ }^{2}$ | Non-corporate borrowers | ${ }^{\text {Total }}$ | Savings and loan associations | Life insurance carriers | Mutual savings banks | Commercial banks | IIOLC | FNMA | Individuals and others 3 | Total | Savings and loan associations | Life insur. ance carriers | Matuat savtngs banks | Commercial banks | FVMA | Indiriduals and olhers |
| 1945 | 30,776 | 3,813 | 26,963 | 18,591 | 5, 150 | 2,306 | 1,894 | 2, 875 | 852 | 7 | 5,501 | 12, 185 | 220 | 3, 554 | 2.290 | 1,376 |  | 4, 745 |
| 1946 | 36, 879 | 4,428 | 32, 451 | 23, 034 | (6, 840 | 2,545 | 2,033 | 4,576 | 636 | 6 | 6,398 | 13,845 | 301 | 3, 815 | 2,399 | 1,957 |  | 5,373 |
| 1947 | 43,853 | 5, 114 | 38,739 | 28, 199 | 8,475 | 3,497 | 2. 283 | 6, 303 | 486 | 4 | 7,151 | 15. 654 | 381 | 4,283 | 2,545 | 2,320 |  | 6, 125 |
| 1948. | 50, 908 | 5, 835 | 45,073 | 33. 279 | 9,841 | 4,943 | 2,835 | 7,396 | 369 | 198 | 7,697 | 17,629 | 464 | 4,900 | 2,937 | 2, 627 | 1 | 6, 700 |
| 4949. | 57,098 | 6, 490 | 50, 608 | 37,619 | 11,117 | 6, 093 | 3,364 | 7,956 | 231 | 806 | 8, 052 | 19,479 | 499 | 5,675 | \%,304 | 2, 779 | 22 | 7,200 |
| 1950 | 66, 747 | 7,363 | 59,384 | 45, 170 | 13, 116 | 8.478 | 4,312 | 9, 481 | 10 | 1. 328 | 8. 445 | 21,574 | 541 | 8, 297 | 3,905 | 3,215 | 15 | 7,600 |
| 1951 | 75, 631 | 8,245 | 67, 386 | 51, 711 | 14,844 | 10, 610 | 5,331 | 10, 275 |  | 1,818 | 8,833 | 23,920 | 720 | 7. 177 | 4,638 | 3. 453 | s2 | 8,000 |
| 1952 | 84, 163 | 8,997 | 75, 166 | 58,500 | 17,645 | 11, 757 | 6. 194 | 11.250 |  | 2.210 | 9,444 | 25, 663 | 751 | 7,789 | 5.132 | 3. 559 | 32 | 8,400 |
| 1953 | 93,562 | 9,804 | 83, 758 | 66, 094 | 20,999 | 13, 195 | 7.373 | 12.025 |  | 2.358 | 10. 144 | 27.468 | 963 | 8, 241 | 6,517 | 3. 743 | 164 | 8,900 |
| 1054 | 105,510 | 10,842 | 94, 668 | 75,677 | 25, 004 | 15, 153 | 9,002 | 13, 300 |  | 2,328 | 10.800 | 29,833 | 1,189 | 8,775 | K, 849 | 4,114 | 106 | 9,700 |
| 1955. | 120,923 | 12, 142 | 108. 781 | 88,250 | 30,001 | 17,661 | 11, 100 | 15, 075 |  | 2,444 | 11. 969 | 32, 673 | 1,460 | 9,511 | C, 299 | 4,632 | 171 | 10, 600 |
| 1956. | 135, 162 | 13,475 | 121,687 | 99, 163 | 34, 193 | 20, 34.5 | 12,851 | 16,255 |  | 2, 866 | 12,633 | 35, 999 | 1. 707 | 10, 201 | 7,062 | 5, 148 | 181 | 11,700 |

1. The data represent mortgage loans on commercial and residential property, excluding muitifamily residential and commereial property mortgage debt owed by corporations to
other nonfinancial corporations.
2. The corporate mortgage debt total is included in the totai corporate long-term debt
3. Includes portfolio loans of the Veterans Administration.

Sources: Federal Home Loan Bank Board; Board of Govermors of the Federal Beserve System; U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Businese Eeonomics.

Table 7.-Individual and Noncorporate Debt, End of Calendar Year, 1945-56
[Aillions of dolars]


[^3]Sources: \&. S. Department of Agriculture. Agricuitaral Research Service; Board of Covinors of the Federal Reserve System; U. S. Department of Oommerce, Office of Business Economis.

Farm production debt outstanding at the end of last year mounted to about $\$ 91 / 2$ billion. The small net reduction uring the year involved a divergence in movement between re two broad components of the total. Price support -ans made or guaranteed by the Commodity Credit Cororation fell $\$ 0.3$ billion, while regular production credit ose by almost the same amount.
The contraction in price support loans stemmed principally com declines in the volume of crops under loan. The eduction in volume was associated with the expansion of CC sales abroad; initiation of the Soil Bank program, rhich tends to reduce the need for loans by taking land out f cultivation, may also have played a part.
These developments in the Corporation's price support activities are reflected in shifts in its balance shect during 956. While loans and inventories together declined $; 1 / 2$ billion, accounts and notes receivable from the Treasury and other Federal agencies in connection with the foreign tid and Soil Bank programs rose from less than $\$ 1$ billion it the turn of the year to more than $\$ 2$ billion at year end. (See text table.)

The 1956 advance in regular farm production credit was muly about a third of the previous year's rise, and was the smallest increase registered in the postwar period. The sharp slowing in expansion of such credit reflected net reduction of debt in areas affected by drought conditions
last year, which partly offset the continued debt growth in other sections of the country.

The total of financial debt shown in table 7, including security loans by banks and customers' debit balances with

Major Assets of the CCC, Dec. 31
[Billions of dollarsi]

|  | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans | 1. 4 | 3.0 | 2. 9 | 2. 6 | 2. 3 |
| Commodity inventories | 1. 1 | 2.7 | 4.3 | 6.1 | 5. 9 |
| Accounts and notes receivable. | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | . 8 | 2.1 |
| Total. | 2. 8 | 6. 0 | 7. 5 | 9.5 | 10.3 |

brokers, was down $\$ 1 / 2$ billion. This reduction was associated with a decline in stock market volume and a 20 percent rise during the year in call loan rates. Life insurance policy loans, which are also included here, continued their postwar uptrend.

# The Business Situation 

(Continued from page 3)

of 1956 was accompanied by a marked increase in stocks, particularly in the hands of manufacturers and wholesale distributors, of nearly all types of household durables.

For the first quarter as a whole, output of such goods as measured by the Federal Reserve seasonally adjusted index averaged $131(1947-49=100)$, a drop of 6 percent from the fourth quarter and 10 percent from the opening quarter of 1956. Production decreases over these periods were registered by most of the major household product groups.

In the radio-television group, output of television receivers showed an exceptionally large decline from the fourth quarter of last year to the first 3 months of 1957. In contrast, radio output advanced, in continuation of the strong uptrend which began with the introduction of the transis-tor-type model in the latter half of 1955. Total stocks of television receivers have shown a reduction of about 10 percent since the end of 1956 , while those of radios have increased more than 10 percent.

## The Economy in the First Quarter

(Continued from page 8)

down for manufacturing as a whole since late 1955. The first-quarter reduction was widespread industrially, and was especially marked among durable-goods lines.

Data on hours and hourly earnings in nonmanufacturing employment are incomplete. Information available for various commodity-producing and distributive industries indicates, however, that the first-quarter pattern of changes in hours and pay rates outside manufacturing was consistent with that described above, earnings per hour being generally up and hours down by comparison with the preceding quarter. In the nonmanufacturing lines where the bulk of the rise in employment since the turn of the year has taken place, advances in hourly earnings were generally sharper and declines in hours more limited than in the case of manufacturing.

## Profits up at year end

Comprehensive profits data for the fourth quarter of 1956 have now become arailable. They show a marked rise from
the third quarter, which about canceled the series of declines recorded earlier last year and left fourth-quarter profits substantially the same as in the final quarter of 1955.
Book profits before taxes are placed at an annual rate of $\$ 46 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, as compared with a little over $\$ 41$ billion in the third quarter. After-tax net income expanded proportionately, rising to $\$ 23$ billion.
In terms of industrial origin, the increase was widely distributed among manufacturing and nonmanufacturing lines. Changes in the latter were relatively small in dollar amount, however; and the net expansion of profits was nearly as large for manufacturing alone as for all industries combined.
The bulk of the increase in manufacturing occurred in durable-goods industries. Auto profits recovered sharply from the 1956 low point reached in the previous quarter, though remaining considerably under 1955 levels. Reflecting the improved automotive demand on the one hand. and the upswing of steel production from the strike-affected rates of the third quarter on the other, metals manufacturing also showed substantially increased earnings. Migher profits
in nonauto transportation equipment accompanied the expansion in volume in this industry. The machincry groups, in contrast, seem to have shown no significant change from third-quarter rates overall, and a dectine was indicated for lumber.

Among the nondurables, net income moved up in chemicals and rubber and apparently also in printing, if rough allowance is made for seasonal variation. Most other lines showed changes about in accordance with the usual third- to fourth-quarter movements.

Preliminary returns for profits in the first quarter of 1957.
while showing a mixed trend by lines of business and company results within the same industries, indicate a ga in the aggregate over the first quarter of 1956 . With cos continuing to rise many companies have not been able maintain profit margins, despite the higher prices at whit sales have been made. Corporations continued to pay or higher aggregate dividends than a year ago; a tapering the uptrend in recent quarters, however, has reflected th fact that the course of profits since 1955 has been onl moderately upward notwithstanding the continued expar sion in sales.

# Pattern of Buying of Consumer Goods 

(Comtimued from page 14)

still had additional years of useful life. The saturation point for freezers is still far ahead and only one out of seven freczer sales is a replacement.

Sales of washing machines reached 4.4 million in 1955 , and 4.7 million in 1956 , exceeding even the early postwar peak of 1948 and the war scare buying of 1950. Clothes dryers have shown a phenomenal increase in the past ten rears. From 58 thousand in 1947, unit sales shot up to 1.7 million in 1956, almost 20 percent more than in the preceding year. Combination washer-dryer models are becoming increasingly popular. Almost three-fourths of washing machine sales are replacements; in the case of dryers, one out of cight is a replacement.

Following a lull from 1951 to 1954 , vacuum cleaner sales rose to 3.8 million in 1956 . This volume was slightly higher than in 1948 and 1950 but below the 4.0 million of 1947. Replacements account for most vacuum cleaner sales-60 percent in 1956 . Sales of floor polishers have shown an umbroken rise, from 185 thousand in 1947 to 415 thousand iil 1956.

## Radio-television

Expenditures for radio, television, records and musical instruments, amounted to $\$ 2.6$ billion in 1956 , exeeeding the former high in 1950. The sale of radios which had been increasing sharply prior to World War II took another upturn in the postwar years. The 1956 output of 9.2 million radios was the highest figure since 1950 , and almost 20 percent above 1955. Portables achieved the sharpest gain, production of 2.5 million units setting a new record. $\Lambda$ trend which developed several years ago contimued to be apparent in 1956. The share of the market accounted for by home sets continued to decline, while portable and clock radios took bigger shares of the market.

Television production on a large scale had to wait until the end of the war. Sales increased from 6.5 thousand in 1946 to 7.8 million in 1955. In 1956, however, production dropped well below 1955. In terms of output, 1956 was only the fifth best year in television history, recording 7.2 million sets. Of this total, over 1.5 million were portable
sets. This compares with only 250 thousand portables i 1955. More than half of these TV sales were replacement: However, reports indicate no sharp growth in the second se market in 1956 despite the popularity of portables whic! were designed primarily for this market. Ownership o color TV is still well below the quarter million mark.

Reports by Electrical Merchandising indicate that abou 48 million, or 96 percent of all homes, had radios in Januar: 1957. At the same time 81 percent of all homes had tele vision. Four years earlier this proportion was less that half. These figures do not take into account multipl ownership.

## Furniture

About a fourth of the amount spent for furniture and houschold equipment is devoted to the purchase of furniture In 1956 expenditures for furniture amounted to $\$ 3.9$ billion These outlays exceeded those for appliances prior to the wat but are now below the appliance figure.

Here again, the products are long lasting and, for most purchasers, are not changed until worn out almost completely. The furniture expenditure-income ratio has shown a movement since 1929 roughly parallel to that of the furniture and household equipment group as a whole. In 1955 and 1956 the ratio for furniture of a little over 1.3 percent was only slightly under the 1929 figure.
There has also been some tendency in most recent years toward simpler and less costly furnishings. Although wool carpets and rugs continue to lead in the floor covering field, production data reflect greater use of coverings sold for prices below the high quality product.

An important factor in the soft floor covering field since World War II has been the rapid increase in output of tufted carpets and rugs made possible by the development of the tufting machine in the late 1940's. Prewar tufted carpet production was limited almost entirely to bath mats and sets. By 1955, however, these floor coverings were manufactured in room-size rugs and wall-to-wall carpeting. Little or no growth has taken place in the production of woven carpets.

THE STATISTICS here are a continuation of the data published in Business Statistics, the 1955 Statistical Supplement to the Survey of Current Business. That volume (price $\$ 2.00$ ) contains monthly data for the years 1951 through 1954 and monthly averages for earlier years back to 1929 insofar as available; it also provides a description of each series and references to sources of monthly figures prior to 1951 . Series added or significantly revised since publication of the 1955 Supplement are indicated by an asterisk $\left(^{*}\right.$ ) and a dagger ( $\dagger$ ), respectively. Except as otherwise stated, the terms "unadjusted" and "adjusted" refer to adjustment for seasonal variation.

Statistics originating in Government agencies are not copyrighted and may be reprinted freely. Data from private sources are provided through the courtesy of the compilers, and are subject to their copyrights.
[Averages for the year 1955 are provided in the July 1956 issue of the Survey]

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\text { Septem- }}$ | October | Novem-1 ber | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS



PERSONAL INCOME. BY SOURCE
Seasonally adjusted, at annuaĭ rates: $\dagger$

Total nonogricultural income.
 National Income Supplement or the 1955 edition of Business Statistics.
oIncludes myentory falnation adjustment. $\quad$ G Government sales are not deducted.
Fersonal saving is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above.
$425052^{\circ}-57-4$
Digitized for FRASER

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | Novem. ber | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

| NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unadjusted quarterly totals: $0^{7}$ <br> All industries mil. of dol | 7, 462 |  |  | 8,880 |  |  | 8,901 |  |  | 9,838 |  |  | 18,830 |  |
| Manufacturing.-.......-.-...................- do. | 2.958 |  |  | 3. 734 |  |  | 3,834 |  |  | 4.428 |  |  | 3,908 |  |
| Durable-grods industries................................. | 1.462 |  |  | 1. 862 |  |  | 1,960 |  |  | 2,339 |  |  | 2, 028 |  |
| Nondurable-goods industries....-.............do...- | J. 496 |  |  | 1.872 |  |  | 1,874 |  |  | 2,089 |  |  | 1,880 |  |
| Mining.......................................... do.... | 262 |  |  | 319 |  |  | 314 |  |  | 346 |  |  | 304 |  |
| Railroads....-.-.-.-.-....................... do.... | 297 |  |  | 325 |  |  | 277 |  |  | 332 <br> 450 |  |  | 358 |  |
| Transportation, other than rail................. do..... ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | ${ }_{936}^{396}$ |  |  | 423 1.199 |  |  | 443 1,308 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}450 \\ 1.452 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 414 1.322 |  |
| Public utilities <br> Commercial and other do. | 2,613 |  |  | 2.880 |  |  | 2,725 |  |  | 2,830 |  |  | 2,524 |  |
| Seasonnilly adjusted quarteris totals at annual rates: ${ }^{7}$ All industries ................................... bil. of dol. | 32.82 |  |  | 34. 49 |  |  | 35.87 |  |  | 36.46 |  |  | 136.89 |  |
| Mamufacturing .............................. do. | 13. 45 |  |  | 11. 65 |  |  | 15.78 |  |  | 15.81 |  |  | 16.34 |  |
| Durable-goods industries | 6. 6.87 6.88 |  |  | 7.38 7.27 |  |  | 8.20 7.58 |  |  | 8.21 7.60 |  |  | 8.48 7.86 |  |
| Mining...........................................- do. | 1.13 |  |  | 1.28 |  |  | 1.29 |  |  | 1.28 |  |  | 1.23 |  |
|  | 1.25 |  |  | 1.22 |  |  | 1.27 |  |  | 1. 23 |  |  | 1. 34 |  |
| Transportation, other than rail...............do | 1.65 |  |  | 1.63 |  |  | 1.79 |  |  | 1.76 |  |  | 1.76 |  |
| Public utilities, Commercial and other | 4. 56 |  |  | 4.61 |  |  | 5. 08 |  |  | 5. 27 |  |  | 5.65 |  |
| Commercial and other ........................ do. | 10.78 |  |  | 11.10 |  |  | 10.76 |  |  |  |  |  | 10.57 |  |
| FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash receipts from farming, including Government myments, total.............................. mil. of dol | 1,837 | 1,883 | 2,038 | 2,091 | 2.336 | 2,715 | 3.148 | 3,927 | 3,306 | 2.768 | 2.574 | 2.032 | 1,926 |  |
| Farm marketings and CCO loans, total.......do. | 1.816 | 1,866 | 2,022 | 2.077 | 2, 298 | 2,672 | 3,111 | 3,755 | 3,216 | 2,728 | 2, 530 | 2,001 | 1,897 |  |
| Crops... | $\begin{array}{r}1.564 \\ 1,252 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1.578 \\ 1,288 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,627 1,395 | 779 1,298 | 1,008 1,290 | 1,247 1,425 | 1,726 1,385 | 2, 131 | 1,749 1,467 | 1,406 1,322 | 1,146 1,384 | 775 1,226 | 1, 593 |  |
| Dairy products.................................do | + 376 | ${ }^{1} 381$ | +420 | 1.211 | 1.388 | - 372 | -355 | 363 | 1, 342 | $\bigcirc 371$ | -384 | 1,361 | -398 |  |
| Meat animals.-............................... do | 591 | ${ }_{2}^{62}$ | 676 | 617 | ${ }_{6}^{632}$ | 785 | 746 | 945 | 806 | 615 | 756 | ${ }^{633}$ | 649 |  |
| Poultry and eggs. | 267 | 258 | 268 | 241 | 249 | 253 | 268 | 296 | 301 |  | 220 | 209 | 229 |  |
| loans, unadjusted: <br> All commodities . .-........................... 1947-49=100 | 74 | 77 | 83 | 85 | 94 | 110 | 128 | 154 | 132 | 112 | 104 |  | 78 |  |
|  | 52 | 54 | 58 | ${ }_{9}^{72}$ | 94 | 116 | 160 | 198 | 163 | 131 | 107 | 72 | 55 |  |
| Livestock and products .-.............do. | 92 | 95 | 102 | 95 | 95 | 105 | 102 | 119 | 108 | 97 | 102 | 90 | 96 |  |
| Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted: <br> All commodities. <br> $1947-49=100$. | 89 | 88 | 93 | 96 | 112 | 124 | 144 | 177 | 157 | 128 | 119 | 95 | 91 |  |
|  | 46 | 44 | 45 | 64 | 101 | 117 | 168 | 208 | 176 | 131 | 108 | 72 | 54 |  |
| Livestock and products .........................dn..... | 122 | 122 | 129 | 121 | 120 | 128 | 126 | 153 | 142 | 125 | 126 | 113 | 119 |  |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve Index of Physical Voume |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted, combined inder ........... $1947-49=100 .$. | 143 | 144 | 141 | 141 | 128 | 142 | 146 | 151 | 147 | 144 | 145 | 147 | 148 | D 144 |
| Manufactures . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . do | 145 | 146 | 142 | 142 | 129 | 143 | 148 | 153 | 149 | 146 | 146 | 149 | 150 |  |
| Durable mannfactures........................ do | 161 <br> 152 <br> 102 | 162 152 | 157 144 1 | 156 140 |  | 1155 | 161 145 | 168 | 1166 | 106 142 148 | 164 <br> 146 |  |  | \% 163 $\gg 134$ |
| Primary metals F . | 152 160 1 | 152 159 | 1 | 140 146 1 | 62 24 24 | 118 119 | 145 1.58 | 149 162 168 | 146 159 159 | 142 158 158 | 146 | 149 <br> 160 | $\begin{array}{r}1144 \\ \hline 154\end{array}$ | ${ }^{1} 36$. |
| Primary nonferrous motals.................do....... | 182 | 185 | 181 | 179 | 172 | 143 | 168 | 181 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 176 | 175 |  |
| Metal fabricating (incl ordnaneo) .-. . . . . . do. | 171 | 174 | 167 | 166 | 160 | 167 | 172 | 180 | 181 | 183 | 181 | $\bigcirc 184$ | 183 | ${ }^{p} 179$ |
| Fabricated metal products............. do | 134 | 136 | 130 | 182 | 124 | 135 | 144 | 145 | ${ }^{138}$ | 139 | 136 | $\bigcirc 139$ | r 139 | p 139 |
| Machinery-......-.....-............do | $\begin{array}{r}168 \\ 154 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 172 | ${ }^{167}$ | 165 150 150 | 1457 | 167 <br> 146 | 176 | 181 152 | ${ }_{1}^{172}$ | ${ }_{157}^{174}$ | ${ }_{175}^{175}$ | -176 | 176 +160 | p 170 |
| Nonalcetrical machtnory-............... do Electrical machinery. | 1.94 196 | 154 2015 | 198 | 195 | 178 | 146 <br> 209 | 153 220 | ${ }_{237}^{152}$ | ${ }_{227}^{151}$ | ${ }_{215}^{154}$ | 107 208 | + 215 | 160 +208 | ${ }^{\square} 15198$ |
| Transportation equipment $9 . . . . . . . . .$. do | 202 | 201 | 189 | 188 | 183 | 186 | 180 | 202 | 218 | 225 | 224 | - 231 | 227 | - 223 |
| Autos................................. do . | 163 | 162 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 109 | 59 | 105 | 164 | 177 | 174 | 178 | 171 | - 155 |
| Trucks ...................................... do | 130 | 133 | 117 | 123 | 93 | 101 | 98 | 103 | 102 | 101 | 98 | 113 | 109 |  |
| A ircraft and parts.................... do | 513 | 316 | 520 | 831 | :36 | 38 | 869 | 582 | 401 | 19 | 624 | + ${ }^{13} 12$ | 628 |  |
| Fustruments and related products..... do do. | 161 122 1 | 164 119 | 164 <br> 117 | 163 118 | 162 <br> 115 <br> 1 | 167 <br> 123 | 171 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 173 | 174 19 | 174 $\cdot 120$ $r$ | $\square 174$ $p 110$ |
| Furniture and fixtures ........................... | 122 | 119 126 | 117 | 1129 | 115 116 | 123 | 125 <br> 133 <br> 18 | 127 | 122 | 12.5 | 118 | 119 +112 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r120 } \\ +111 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | pr <br> $p$ <br> 110 |
| Stone, clay, and ghas products .......... do | 153 | 158 | 162 140 | 16 | 156 | 164 | 157 | 165 | 16 | $\underline{156}$ | 148 | 151 137 | +154 +139 | ${ }^{p} 155$ |
| Misoellancous manufetures . . . . . do | 142 | 141 | 140 | 141 | 135 | 14: | 150 | 154 | 150 | 145 | 136 | 137 | -139 | p 139 |
| Nondurable manutactures ............... do | 130 | 129 | 127 | 127 | 119 | 131 | 134 | 137 | 132 | 125 | 123 | 131 | 133 | p 132 |
| Food and heverace mavimoturas to. | 104 | 106 | 108 | 114 | 114 | 122 | 130 | ${ }_{127}^{127}$ | 117 | 106 | 101 | r 102 | 105 |  |
|  | 102 | 10.3 | 105 | 110 | 111 | 1123 | 134 129 1 | 129 | 119 | 108 138 13 | 104 | 104 | 129 |  |
|  | 136 | $\begin{array}{r}131 \\ 95 \\ \hline 17\end{array}$ | 121 | 122 | 118 110 | 116 | 129 100 | 142 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 145 \\ & 100\end{aligned}$ | 138 99 | 139 | 132 | $\stackrel{129}{96}$ |  |
|  | 15 <br> 108 <br> 10 | $\begin{array}{r}95 \\ 117 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 97 119 | 129 | 1100 | 118 | 100 116 | 1101 | 100 <br> 10 | 99 <br> 98 | $9{ }_{90}^{95}$ | 99 | 96 |  |
| Breotolic beverages................... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ do | 105 | 111 | 108 | 119 | 310 | 101 | 106 | 118 | 109 | 3 | 86 | 93 |  |  |
| Tobaceo manufactures .................. do do | 105 | 103 | 110 | 115 | 96 | 115 | 111 | 115 | 111 | 87 | 110 | 114 |  |  |
| Textile-mill produets? .-.................... do. | 110 | 108 | 105 | 109 | 85 | 102 | 103 | 109 | 105 | 99 | 101 | 105 | 106 |  |
| Cotton and synthetic fabrics.......... do. | 115 | 112 | 109 | 99 | 87 | 109 | 101 | 113 | 109 | 10. | 198 | 111 | 11 |  |
| Wool textiles........................... do. | 85 | 89 | 90 | 90 | 76 | 92 | 87 | 94 | 84 | is | 74 | - 81 | 79 |  |
| Apmatund allied products.......... . do | 120 | 11 \# | 169 | 108 | 93 | 116 | 108 | 118 | 108 | 191 | 113 | 119 | 129 |  |
| Leather and produets..................... do | 112 | 19 | 99 | 190 | 90 | 108 | 134 | 104 | 100 | 45 | 102 | 115 | 115 |  |
| Paper and allied products............... ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 163 | 165 | 169 | 163 | 144 | 163 | 160 | 169 | 162 | 145 | 1.77 | 161 | 162 |  |
| Pulp and paver | 161 | 163 | 162 | 161 | 143 | 16, | 152 | 162 | 159 | 112 | 158 | 160 | 158 |  |
| Trinting and publishing ............... do | 135 | 137 | 185 | 13.4 | 129 | 133 | 139 | 145 | 144 | 142 | 134 | 139 | r 144 | ${ }^{p} 145$ |
| Chemicals and altied prodrels.......... do. | 179 | 1 so | 176 | 173 | 166 | 172 | 177 | 182 | 181 | 181 | 184 | ${ }^{180}$ | 186 |  |
|  | 201 | 200 | 197 | 192 | 1ヵ. | 185 | 192 | 198 | 199 | 199 | 203 | +206 | \% $31+1$ |  |
|  | 142 | $\xrightarrow{135}$ | 137 | $1+9$ | 132 | 142 | 145 | 140 | 143 | 14.5 1,8 1.8 | 148 | +14.5 +1.54 | $\times 14$ 149 | P 141) |
| Rubber products........................... ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do | 140 | 140 | 129 | 13 | 118: | 127 : | 135 | 14 | 128 | $1 \% 2$ | 147 | 1.50 | 148 |  |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. DPreliminary. i Estimates based on anticipated capidel expenditures of busincs; those for the $2 d$ quarter of 1957 appear on $p$. 10 of the March 1957 Subrey.

O Moludes data not show semaratols




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

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued


Manufactarirg and trade sales (segs. adj.), total


Manufacturing and trade inventories, book value, end of month (sces. adj.), total..................bil of dol.
Manufacturing, total --
Durable-goods industries.
Nondurable-goods industries

Wholesale trode, total
Durable-goods establishments.
Nondurable-goods establishments............................
Retail trade, total.
Norable-goods stores.
Revised. $\quad$ Preliminar
Scattered revisions for 1955 w 4 be bhown later.
 data for manafacturing are shown on p. 8-4; those for retail and wholeste trade on pp. S-9, S-10, tind s-11

| Unless other wise stated，statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSIN ESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Scptem－ ber | October | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | Jame ary | Febru－ ary | March | April |

## MANUFACTURERS＇SALES，INVENTORIES， <br> Sales，value（unadjusted），total



Sales，value（seas．adj．），total
Durable－goods industries，total Primary metal

Machinery（including electrical） Transportation equipment（including motor
vehicles） vehicles） Lumber and furniture Other durable－goods industries

Nondurable－goods industries，total．．
$\qquad$

## Tood and

Toxaceo
Paper
Petroleum and coal
Rubber．
Inventorles，end of month：
Book value（unad
Durable Primary metal
Fabricated meta Machinery（including electrical）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Transportation equipment（including motor Lumber an Stone，clav，and glass ．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． By stages of fabrication
 Finished process

Nondurable－goods industries，total．．．．．mil．of dol． Food and beverage Textile． Paper Chemical and coal．
 y stages of labrication Purchased materials．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．bil．of dol． Finished process． Finished goods．．．
Inventories，end of month：

| Book value（seas．adj．，total．．－－－．－－．－．－．mil．or dol |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |
| Fabricated metal |
| Machinery（including eleetrical） |
| Transportation equipment（including motor vehicles）－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．of dol． |
| Lumber and furniture．．．．．．．．．．－．－．－．－．－．do．．－ |
| Stone，clay，and glass <br> Other durable－grods industries．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |
|  |  |
|  |
| Purchased materials．－－．－－－－－－－．－．－．bil．of do |
|  |
| Finished goods． |

Nondurable－goods industries，total．．．．mil．of dol． Food and beverage Tobacco

## Paper．－

 Chemical Petroleum and coalOther nondurable－goods industrfes．．．．．．．．．．．．．do
By stages of fabrication： $\qquad$ Finished gooces．
Revised．

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS－Continued

－

．
27,3
13,9
2,49
1,43$0-\mathrm{H}$

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T

| Cnless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem. ber | October | Novem. ber | Decem- ber | Janu- ary | February | March | April |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued



COMMODITY PRICES

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

ŞIncludes sweetpotatoes and dry edible beans.
$\oplus$ Ratio of prices received to prices paid (including interest, taxes, and wage rates).

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | Novem. ber | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jana- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April |

COMMODITY PRICES-Continued


WHOLESALE PRICES $\sigma^{7}$
(U. S. Department of Labor indexes)

All commodities.
Economic sector:*
Crude materials for further processing Intermediate materials, supplies, and components
Finished goods $\oplus$
Farm products $\%$
 Grains.
Livestock and liv
Foods, processed 0

Dairy products and ice cream
Fruits and veretables, cranned and frozen.......................................
Meats, poultry, and fish.......................
Commodities other than farm products and foods
Chemicals and allied products $\circ$.Chemicals, industrial.....-. Drugs and pharmaceud Fertilizer material
Fuel, power, and lighting materials 9. Coal Electricity Petroleum and products

## Furniture, other household durables o ........ do.

 Appliances, householdFurniture, household

Television receivers.............
Hides, skins, and leather productso. Fontwear Hides and skins
Lumber and wood products.
Lumber.
Machinery and motive products $\%$ Agricultural machinery and equip. Electrical machinery and equipment Electrical machmery and equipment.-.
Motor vehicles. Metals and metal products $\%$. Fron and steel Iron and steel----

## 

Clay products....
Gypsnete products


Rubber and products.
Textile products and apparel ㅇ
Apparel.--------
Silk products.......-...................... Wan-made fiber
Tobaceo mf . and bottled beverages $\wp$. Beverages, alcoholic.-..........................................

 Revised. $\quad 1$ Index based on $1935-39=100$ is 198.8 .
o Includes data not shown separately. of For actu
( Goods to users, including raw foods and fuels. sater. $\oplus$

| Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April |

COMMODITY PRICES—Continued

| PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| As measured by- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale prices-.--------...---------1947-49=100-- | 88.7 | 88.0 | 87.4 | 87.6 | 87.7 | 87.2 | 86.6 | 86.5 | 88.3 | 86.0 | 85.5 | 85.5 | . 5 | 185.3 |
|  | 91.7 | 91.2 | 80.1 | 88.3 88.3 | 885.1 | 85.6 88.4 | 85.4 88.4 | 88.0 88.4 | 84.9 88.6 | 84.7 88.6 | 84.6 88.7 | 84.2 88.0 | 184.1 188.3 |  |

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

| CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New construction (unadjusted), total..--- mil of dol.- | 3,071 | 3,421 | 3,780 | 4, 105 | 4,242 | 4,304 | 4, 264 | 4,133 | 3, 800 | 3,370 | - 3,053 | r 2,888 | r 3, 136 | 3,459 |
| Private, total - | 2,260 1,116 | 2,424 <br> 1 | 2,600 1,319 | ${ }_{1}^{2,786}$ | 2, 8682 | 2,882 | 2,843 | 2,766 1 1 1 | 2,666 1,313 | 2,472 | $+2,190$ +1017 | - 2,088 | +2,228 | 2,365 |
|  | 1,116 1,000 | 1,232 | 1,319 1,150 | 1,417 1,235 | 1, 1,260 | 1,440 1,260 | 1,415 1,240 | 1,365 $\mathbf{1}, 195$ | 1,313 1,145 | 1,202 1,060 | 1,017 900 | 986 810 | +1, ${ }_{890}$ | 1,088 |
| Additions and alterations......-......-------. do | 86 | 109 | 132 | , 142 | 139 | ${ }^{139}$ | ${ }^{135}$ | 129 | , 126 | ${ }^{1} 102$ | 79 | 80 | r94 | 114 |
| Nonresidential building, except farm and puthic <br>  | 655 | 665 | 705 | 760 | 787 | 788 | 788 | 793 | 794 | 768 | 721 | 705 | 709 | 713 |
|  | ${ }^{226}$ | 239 | 252 | 263 | 270 | 276 | 276 | 274 | 271 | 270 | 269 | 270 | 269 | 271 |
|  | 257 | 252 | 266 | 290 | 300 | 293 | 288 | 287 | 288 | 272 | 246 | 240 | 249 | 253 |
|  | 109 | 121 | 139 | 150 | 159 | 161 | 148 | 122 | 103 |  | 91 | 96 | 105 | 119 |
|  | 373 | 398 | 427 | 448 | 462 | 481 | 480 | 474 | 445 | 402 | + 350 | ${ }^{+} 349$ | r 383 | 430 |
|  | 811 | 997 | 1,180 | 1,319 | 1,380 | 1,422 | 1,421 | 1,367 | 1,134 | 898 | 863 | 800 | - 908 | 1,094 |
| Nonresidential building--.----------------- do | 301 | 314 | 335 | 359 |  |  |  | 373 |  | 311 | 331 | 304 | 345 | 375 |
| Military facilitles | 89 | 104 | 115 | 134 | 135 | 142 | 144 | 140 | 118 | 108 | 93 | 86 | - 90 | 100 |
|  | 225 | 355 | 485 | 565 | 590 | 605 | 615 | 575 | 420 | 250 | 220 | 205 | 240 | 360 |
|  | 196 | 224 | 245 | 261 | 276 | 283 | 280 | 279 | 258 | 229 | 119 | 205 | 233 | 259 |
| New construction (seasonally adjusted), total....do | 3,570 | 3,683 | 3,744 | 3,754 | 3,727 | 3,725 | 3,701 | 3,665 | 3,699 | 3,729 | г 3,742 | r 3,712 | +3,654 | 3,726 |
|  | 2,528 | 2,582 | 2,608 | 2,605 | 2,618 | 2,617 | 2,596 | 2,551 | 2,551 | 2. 542 | r 2,502 | 2,501 | -2,487 | 2,519 |
| $\frac{\text { Residential (nonfarm) }}{\text { Nonresidential building, except farm and puhlic }}$ | 1,268 | 1,297 | 1,306 | 1,300 | 1,299 | 1,297 | 1,286 | 1, 241 | 1,239 | 1,239 | 1,211 | 1,187 | r 1,157 | 1,145 |
|  | 705 | 731 | 745 | 749 | 759 | 758 | 750 | 752 | 755 |  | 730 |  | 761 | 781 |
| Farm construction........-.-...........---....-do. | 128 | 127 | 126 | 125 | 125 | 124 | 123 | 122 | 121 | 120 | 121 | 123 | 124 | 125 |
|  | 419 | 419 | 423 | 423 | 425 | 427 | 425 | 423 | 424 | 423 | r 427 | 436 | r 430 | 453 |
|  | 1,042 | 1,101 | 1,136 | 1,149 | 1,109 | 1,108 | 1,105 | 1,114 | 1,148 | 1,187 | 1,240 | 1,211 | 1,167 | 1,207 |
| Nonresidential building........................do. | 320 | 314 | 325 | 340 | 338 | 347 | 348 | 350 | 357 | 350 | 376 | 362 | 367 | 375 |
|  | 395 | 436 | 450 | 440 | 411 | 399 | 390 | 390 | 417 | 455 | 489 | 466 | 429 | 450 |
| CONTRACT AWARDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction contracts in 48 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.) $\ddagger$ <br> Total valuation <br> mil. of dol | 2,770 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 810 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,892 | 2,161 | 3,078 |  |
| Private ownership --...-.......................-.-. do | 1,959 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,407 | 1,323 | 2,060 |  |
| Nonresidential buildings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vloor area-----------------------thous. of mil sq. ft-- | 78,463 1,064 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - 63, 288 | - 60,836 | 76,773 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Floor area.-....-.-.-...............thous. of sq. ft- | -111, 970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,186 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 817 |  | 1,107 |  |
| Public works: <br> Valuation. <br> mil. of dol | 405 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 400 | 278 | 535 |  |
| Utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Valuation---.-----mis of dol. | 114 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 169 | 188 | 343 |  |
| Total unadjusted | 291 | 319 |  |  |  | 273 |  |  | 217 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential, unadjusted.-.-.-.....................- do..-- | 334 | 370 | 340 | 297 | 269 | 262 | 251 | 224 | 190 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, seasnnally adjusted.....................-do | 287 | 277 | 257 | 256 | 255 | 260 | 251 | 248 | 242 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential, seasonally adjusted.............-do... | 317 | 315 | 286 | 269 | 265 | 264 | 250 | 230 | 197 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Engineering construction: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contract awards (ENR)§. .-.....-......-mil. of dol.. | 2379 | 1,869 | 2,120 | 1,622 | 1,835 | 1,828 | 1,480 | 1,878 | 1,736 | 1,590 | 1,664 | 1,436 | 1,468 | 1,460 |
| Highway concrete pavement contract awards: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8,362 | 7,578 | 8,513 | 7, 876 | 4,795 | 8,398 | 5, 267 | 7,302 | 5,159 | ${ }^{2} 6,501$ | 7.163 | 7,229 | 9,582 | 7,816 |
|  | ${ }^{8} 708$ | - 338 | $\stackrel{1,084}{3,873}$ | 720 4 4 |  | 1,486 |  |  | 1,212 |  | 1,499 | ${ }^{1,489}$ | 3,023 | 1, 172 |
|  | 3,017 | 3,477 | 3,557 | $\stackrel{2}{2,810}$ | 2,494 | 3,693 | 2, 661 | 2,825 | 1,737 | 2 2, 141 | 1, 1 , 674 | 1,316 | -1,899 | 2,941 |
| NEW DWELLING UNITS ( $U$. S. Department of Labor) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted: <br> Total, privately and publicly owned ...thousands.- |  | 111.4 | 113.7 |  | 101.1 | 103.9 |  | 93.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totar, privately and total | ${ }_{93.9}^{98.6}$ | 109.9 | 110.8 | 104.6 | 99.0 | 103.2 | ${ }_{90.7}^{93.9}$ | ${ }_{91.2}^{93.6}$ | 777.0 | 63.6 62.9 | +63.0 +60.1 | ${ }_{62.5}^{65.0}$ | 83.0 75.5 | 889.5 |
|  | 69.6 | 75.3 | 76.3 | 72.8 | 68.1 | 79.5 | 60.8 | 63.4 | 54.6 | 44.6 | - 42.5 | 45.0 | 54.2 | 62.3 |
|  | 4.7 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.1 | . 7 | 3.2 | 2.4 | . 4 | . 7 | r2.9 | 2.5 | 7.5 | 2.5 |
| Seasonally adjusted at annual rate: Privately owned, total $\ddagger$ $\qquad$ do | 1,094.0 | 1,157.0 | 1, 146.0 | 1,091.0 | 1,070.0 | 1,136.0 | 1,008.0 | 1,052.0 | 1,027.0 | 1,020.0 | -975.0 | 910.0 | 880.0 | 940.0 |
| Building construction authorized, all permit-issuing places: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New dwelling units, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 65.7 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { c92.3 } \\ r 81.3 \\ \hline 81.3\end{array}$ | ${ }_{86.5}^{97.1}$ | 94.7 <br> 84.5 | 85.8 76.6 | 80.5 71.9 | 85.4 75.1 | 68.6 59.8 | 76.8 67.0 | 61.1 52.2 | 47.5 39.1 | 50.8 41.0 | 54.4 |  |  |
| Units in 2 family structures .-.---.---.---- do | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.5 |  |  |
| Units in multiamily structur |  | 7.8 | 7.1 | ${ }_{6}^{6.4}$ | 6.1 | 7.8 | 6. 6 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 7.9 | 8.1 |  |  |
|  |  | 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.5 | . 8 | . 6 | 1.8 | 2.5 | . 7 | . | . 6 | 1.3 |  |  |

${ }^{\circ}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. $\quad$ Revisions for February 1956 for floor area (thous. sq. ft.): Nonresidential, 55,888 ; residential, 88,561 . © Revisions for February 1956 for new dwelling
anits (thous.) . Privately financed-total, 70.1; multifamily structures, 5.9; publicly financed, 1.0.
Indexes based on 1935-39=100 are as follows: Measured by-wholesale prices, 44.6 (April); consumer prices, 50.3 (March); retail food, 43.7 (March).
2 Data include some contracts awarded in prior months but not reportec.
Q Revisions for January 1954-March 1955 will be shown later.
$\dagger$ Revised series, reflecting nationwide coverage and new techniques for compiling data on residential buildings. Figures for April-December 1956 will be avallable later.
§Data for March, May, August, and November 1956, and January 1957 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
$\ddagger R e v i s e d ~ b a c k ~ t o ~ 1946$ to incorporate new seasonal factors, revisions for $1946-56$ are shown on p. 20 of the March 1957 Surver. For seasonal factors used, see the June 1956 issue of Construction Review.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | November | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

| CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Department of Commerce composite .... $1947-49=100 \ldots$ | 128.7 | 129.4 | 130.2 | 130 | 131.6 | 132.4 | 132.5 | 132.5 | 132.6 | 132.8 | 133.0 | r 133.2 | 133.6 |  |
| Aberthaw (industrial building) ---....-----1914=100.. | 405 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average, 30 cities......................... 1913=100.. | 625 | 628 | 631 | 634 | 638 | 641 | 642 | 642 | 644 | 647 | 649 | 653 | 654 | 655 |
|  | 676 | 676 | 676 | 679 | 692 |  | 696 |  |  |  |  |  | 710 | 712 |
|  | 652 588 | 654 589 58 | 655 596 | 660 <br> 596 | 667 596 50 | 681 597 | 681 597 59 | 681 596 | 681 <br> 595 | $\begin{array}{r}687 \\ 594 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 701 | 703 610 | 704 610 | 704 610 |
|  | ${ }_{688}^{588}$ | 589 633 | 596 633 | 596 635 | 596 635 | ${ }_{637}^{597}$ | 597 <br> 637 | 596 636 | ${ }_{635}^{595}$ | ${ }_{693}^{594}$ | 594 <br> 640 | 610 643 | 610 | 610 644 |
| Associated General Contractors (all types)......do | 452 | 452 | 456 | 461 | 467 | 467 | 470 | 470 | 470 | 470 | 472 | 472 | 472 | ${ }_{473}$ |
| E. H. Boeckh and Assoclates:§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage, 20 cities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arick and conerete......U. S. avg. 1926-29=100 | 272.4 | 274.1 | 276.8 | 278.0 | 279.6 | 280.2 | 280.8 | 281.0 | 281.4 | 281.9 | 282.7 | 283.1 | 283.5 |  |
|  | 268.7 | 270.3 | ${ }^{272.5}$ | 273.7 | 275.3 | 275.9 | 276.7 | 276.9 | 277.3 | 277.7 | 278.3 | 278.5 | 278.8 |  |
|  | 271.6 | 273.4 | 275.4 | 276.1 | 276.7 | 277.2 | 277.0 | 277.0 | 277.3 | 277.4 | 277.9 | 278.3 | 278.4 |  |
| Commercial and factory buildings: | 280.4 | 282.3 | 285.3 | 286.6 | 287.8 | 288.2 | 288.9 | 289.2 | 289.6 | 290.2 | 291.3 | 291.8 | 292.4 |  |
|  | 278.4 | 280.0 | 282.2 | 283.5 | 286.7 | 287.3 | 288.6 | 288.8 | 289.1 | 289.6 | 290.3 | 291.3 | 291.6 |  |
| Brick and wood | 269.9 | 271.5 | ${ }^{273.8}$ | 274.6 | 275.2 | 275.9 | 275.9 | 276.0 | 276.3 | 276.5 | 277.4 | 278.1 | 278.2 |  |
| Frame. | 271.4 | 273.6 | 275.4 | $\stackrel{775.9}{ }$ | $\stackrel{276.0}{ }$ | 276.2 | 275.4 | 275.3 | 275.5 | 275.5 | 275.4 | 275.3 | 275.4 |  |
| Steel. | 263.3 | 264.6 | 266.2 | 267.5 | 272.8 | 273.2 | 274.9 | 275.1 | 276.1 | 276.4 | 276.8 | 278.4 | 278.7 |  |
| Frame | 266.2 | 268.2 | 269.9 | 270.4 | 270.6 | 271.0 | 270.5 | 270.3 | 270.6 | 270.6 | 27.7 | 270.8 | 270.9 |  |
| Engineering News-Record: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Building | 143.6 | 144.1 | 144.5 | 4 | 145.3 | 147.9 | 147.7 |  | 147.9 | 148.5 | 148.6 | 148.3 | 148.3 | 48.8 |
|  | 150.8 | 152.0 | 152.8 | 153.4 | 153.7 | 155.6 | 155.4 | 155.4 | 155.4 | 156.3 | 156.7 | 156.4 | 156.6 | 158.0 |
| Bu. of Public Roads-Highway construction: <br> Composite, standard mile $1946=100$ | 132.4 |  |  | 135.4 |  |  | 140.5 |  |  | 140.7 |  |  | 142.6 |  |
| CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ontput of selected construction materials, index: $\dagger$ Iron and steel products | 155.7 | 152.2 | 164.2 | 164.0 | 62.1 | 140.2 | 138.2 | 159.2 | 145.5 | 145.1 | 142.6 | 135.2 |  |  |
| Lumber and wood products. do. | 129.0 | 129.3 | 138.6 | 130.0 | 119.8 | 143.1 | 123.6 | 138.4 | 120.5 | 103.1 | -113.8 | 105.7 |  |  |
| Real estate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by- <br> Fed. Hous. Adm.: Face amount. ..... thous. of dol. | 231,856 | 202, 141 | 209,338 | 207, 111 |  | 237, 440 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vet. Adm.: Face amount...------ | 467,908 | 492, 888 | 468, 766 | 421, 178 | 464,937 | 504,725 | 507,610 | 500, 930 | 462, 307 | 471,652 | 555,076 | 430, 560 | 379,822 |  |
| Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions.-...................- mill. of dol. | 1,138 | 1,127 | 1,123 | 1,173 | 1,108 | 1,116 | 1,142 | 1,148 | 1,153 | 1,228 | 1,038 | 976 | 961 |  |
| New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associations, estimated total.......................... mill. of dol. | 908 | 932 | 986 | 976 | 949 | 1,037 | 850 | 922 | 784 | 710 | 714 | 709 | 842 |  |
| By purpose of loan: <br> Home construction $\qquad$ | 331 | 359 | 356 | 349 | 341 | 358 | 292 | 323 | 277 | 250 |  |  | 298 |  |
|  | 386 | 388 | ${ }_{196}^{434}$ | 449 | 439 | 483 | 397 | 422 | 360 | 320 | 326 | 318 | 366 |  |
|  | 191 | 185 | 196 | 178 | 169 | 197 | 161 | 176 | 147 | 140 | 143 | 149 | 179 |  |
| New nonfarm mortgages recorded ( $\$ 20,000$ and under), estimated total...................................... of do |  |  |  |  | 2,374 |  |  |  |  | 1,951 | 1,942 | 1,749 | 1,937 |  |
|  | 2, 215 | 2,472 | 2,1599 87 | 2,755 74,770 | 2,548 | 2,618 | 2, 802 | 2,762 | 2,737 | 2,569 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 89,315 | 84, 624 | 87,681 | 74,770 | 68,752 | 74,930 | 70,118 | 81, 121 | 80,481 | 96, 485 | 115, 272 | 95,569 | 104, 565 |  |

DOMESTIC TRADE

| ADVERTISING |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Printers' Ink advertising index, seas. adjusted: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |
| Combined index-.............-......--1947-49 $=100$. | ${ }^{\top} 195$ | -202 | r 202 | - 195 |
|  | \% 191 | ¢ 201 | ${ }^{r} 198$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 194$ |
|  | +160 | ${ }_{+} 154$ | +156 | +151 |
|  | ${ }^{+} 191$ | + 204 | 201 | 183 |
|  | r 148 | 172 | +166 | ${ }^{+158}$ |
| Radio (network) | ${ }^{\text {r }} 33$ | ${ }^{+} 34$ | 「33 | r 34 |
|  | -346 | +355 | +371 | 「377 |
| Tide advertising index, unadjusted. . . . $1947-49=100 \ldots$ | 209.4 | 218.8 | 228.1 | 200.4 |
| Television advertising: |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of facilities, total............-...-- tbous of dol.- | 40,589 | 38,979 | 40,610 | 38, 243 |
| Automotive, including accessories........... do.... | 5,510 | 5, 147 | 5,425 10,086 | 4,642 10,094 |
| Drugs and toiletries.-.-.-----------.......do. | 9,824 | 9.403 7840 | 10,086 8,155 | 10,094 7,958 |
| Foods, soft drinks, confectionery ........-.-. do | 8,524 5,131 | 7,840 5,037 | 8,155 <br> 5,125 | 7,958 4,991 |
| Soaps, cleansers, etc | 5,131 $\mathbf{3 , 8 7 3}$ | 5,037 3,419 | 5,125 | 4, 3,214 3 |
|  | 7,727 | 8, 133 | 8, 732 | 7,344 |
| Magazine advertising: |  |  |  |  |
|  | 69,188 | 75, 485 | 72,961 | 59, 946 |
| Apparel and accessories....-.-.-.-.-..-........- do. | 5,673 | 5,643 | 5,510 | 3,365 |
| Automotive, incl accessories ....-. --........-do | 7,020 | 7.924 | 6, 685 | 6,175 |
|  | 4,313 | 4, 559 | 4,560 | 3, 389 |
| Drugs and toiletries................................. do | 5,541 | 5,732 | 6, 111 | 5,909 |
| Foods, soft drinks, confectionery............-do. | 8,648 | 8,542 | 7,847 | 7,179 |
|  | 2,998 | 3,286 | 3,149 | 2, 714 |
| Household equipment and supplies .......... do | 4. 014 | 5,063 | 5,465 | 4. 919 |
| Household furnishings.........---........-.-. - do | 2, 761 | 4, 405 | 4, 054 | 2,042 |
|  | 4,940 | 5,735 | 6,627 | 5, 517 |
|  | 1,314 | 1,330 | 1,368 | 843 |
|  | 1,615 | 1,516 | 1,655 | 1,562 |
| All other | 20,352 | 21, 750 | 19,930 | 16,331 |
| Linage, total...............................thous. of lines.. | 5, 249 | 5,399 | 4, 648 | 3,734 |
| r Revised. <br> § Copyrighted data; see last paragraph of headnote, p. S-1. <br> $\sigma^{6}$ Data reported at the beginning of each month are shown there for the previous month. <br> $\dagger$ Revised series. <br> $\ddagger$ Data revised beginning January 1953; revisions prior to March 1956 will be shown later. |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { Ser }}{\substack{\text { Septem- }}}$ | October | November | Decem- <br> ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { arry } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April |

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| ADVERTISING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vewspaper advertising: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Linage, total (52 cities) ......... . . . . thous of lines | $\begin{array}{r} 251,255 \\ 63,286 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 260,992 \\ 65,077 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 268,486 \\ 66,664 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 239,266 \\ 62,395 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 213,961 \\ 60,525 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 227,297 \\ 62,494 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 244,056 \\ 63,036 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 269.857 \\ 62,197 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 261,994 \\ 54,469 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 243,080 \\ 50,337 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 210,509 \\ 55,141 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 207,064 \\ 53,264 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 249,527 \\ 62,923 \end{array}$ |  |
| Display, total.................................- do. | 187, 969 | 195,915 | 201, 822 | 176, 872 | 153,436 | 164, 803 | 181, 021 | 207,659 | 207, 525 | 192, 743 | 155,368 | 153,800 | 186, 603 |  |
|  | 15, 494 | 14,864 | 17,088 | 15, 477 | 12,947 | 12, 626 | 10, 18 | 16, 878 | 16, 424 | 8,824 | 12, 555 | 14, 365 | 14, 615 |  |
| Financial | 3,484 | $\stackrel{3,932}{4}$ | 3,657 | 3, 641 | 4, 652 | 2,749 | 3,169 | 4,026 | 3,330 | 4,198 | 6, 929 | 3, 215 | 3,824 |  |
|  | 36,151 132,840 | 40, 980 | 40, 952 | 34, 747 | 27, 098 | 26,430 | 34, 223 | 43, 420 | 38,510 | 27,690 | 26,355 | 30, 009 | 36, 150 |  |
|  | 132, 840 | 136, 140 | 140, 125 | 123,006 | 108, 740 | 122,998 | 133.610 | 143,335 | 149, 262 | 152,031 | 110, 530 | 106, 212 | 132,015 |  |
| PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: $\ddagger$ (toods and services, total_..................... bil. of dol. | 261.7 |  |  | 263.7 |  |  | 266.8 |  |  | 270.9 |  |  | 275.0 |  |
| Durable goods, totalo .-...................... do. | 34.8 |  |  | 33.4 |  |  | 33. 0 |  |  | 34.8 |  |  | 35.9 |  |
| Automobiles and parts Furniture and household equipment ................... | 15.5 14.9 |  |  | 13.8 15.2 |  |  | 13.7 15.0 |  |  | 15.3 15.0 |  |  | 16.3 15.0 |  |
| Nondurable goods, total 9. | 130.5 |  |  | 132.3 |  |  | 134.0 |  |  | 134.7 |  |  | 136.4 |  |
| Clothing and shoes -........-.-.-----.....- do | 20.8 |  |  | 21.5 |  |  | 21.9 |  |  | 22.1 |  |  | 21.6 |  |
| Food and alcoholic beverages.................do. Gasoline and oil | 78.8 8.1 |  |  | 79.5 8.3 |  |  | 80.5 |  |  | 81.0 |  |  | 82.5 8.8 |  |
| rvices, total9 .-...-.-.-----.-............. do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Household operation.-------.-.-...................- | 15.0 |  |  | 15.2 |  |  | 15.7 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}101.4 \\ 15.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 15.8 |  |
|  | 31.5 |  |  | 31.8 |  |  | 32.5 |  |  | 32.9 |  |  | 33.3 |  |
| Transportation......-.-.....-.-...........-do.... | 7.7 |  |  | 7.8 |  |  | 7.9 |  |  | 8.0 |  |  | 8.0 |  |
| RETAIL TRADE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| An retail stores: <br> Estimated sales (unadjusted), total . . . . . mil. of dol. | 15, 864 | 15,029 | 16,257 | 16,724 | 15, 526 | 16,335 | 15,730 | 16,282 | 16,639 | 19,532 | 14,889 | 14, 193 | ${ }^{\text {r 1 15, }} 838$ | ${ }^{1} 16,260$ |
|  | 5, 421 | 5,352 | 5,798 | 6,053 | 5, 573 | 5,739 | 5,230 | 5,516 2830 | 5,491 | 6,172 | 4,972 | 4,914 2 2,948 | $\begin{array}{r}5,546 \\ +3.317 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Automotive group .-.-.-......-.........- do | 3, 195 | 3,058 | 3, 238 | 3,363 | 3,086 | 3,110 | 2, 676 | $\stackrel{2}{2} 830$ | 2,907 | 3,122 | 2, 998 | 2,948 | + 3.317 | 13,347 |
| Motor-vehicle, other automotive dealers_do. Tire, battery, accessory deaters...........do. | $\begin{array}{r}3,044 \\ \mathbf{1 5 1} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,899 $\mathbf{1 5 9}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,056 \\ 183 \\ \hline 87\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,155 \\ \hline 208\end{array}$ | 2,880 $\mathbf{1 8 6}$ | 2,919 191 | $\begin{array}{r}2,507 \\ \hline 169\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,646 \\ \hline 184 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,730 177 | $\begin{array}{r}2,901 \\ \hline 221\end{array}$ | 2,858 139 | 2,809 $\mathbf{1 3 9}$ | 3,154 163 |  |
| Furniture and appliance group .-...-.-....do. | 808 | 787 | 874 | 921 | 846 | 900 | 860 | 956 | 1,003 | 1,194 | 776 | 754 | 806 | 1817 |
| Furniture, homefurnishings stores........do. | 502 | 491 | 553 | 556 | 516 | 566 | 518 | 593 | 634 | 714 | 478 | 477 | 517 |  |
| Household-appliance, radio stores . .-......do | 306 | 296 | 321 | 364 | 331 | 334 | 342 | 363 | 369 | 480 | 297 | 277 | 239 |  |
| Lumber, building, hardware group........do | 843 | 929 | 1,035 | 1,090 | 1,024 | 1,050 | 1,006 | 1,052 | 917 | 861 | 659 | 629 | 758 |  |
| Limber, building-materials dealers...-... do Hardware stores | 636 207 | 701 227 | 769 266 | 814 275 | 774 250 | 800 251 | 761 245 | 794 258 | 664 <br> 254 | 547 314 | 476 183 | 455 174 | 551 208 |  |
|  | 10,443 | 8,677 | 10,459 | 10,671 | 9,953 | 10, 596 | 10,500 | 10,766 | 11, 148 | 13,360 | 9,917 | 9,279 | 10,392 |  |
|  | 1,003 | 833 | 963 | 989 | 768 | 863 | 981 | 1,034 | 1,095 | 1.694 | 785 | 694 | ${ }^{+} 832$ | ${ }^{1} 1,117$ |
| Men's and boys' wear stores .-........... do | 180 | 160 | 193 | 227 | 163 | 168 | 188 | 216 | 252 | 421 | 181 | 147 | 154 |  |
| Women's apparel, accessory stores .-.... do | 403 | 344 | 388 | 304 | 290 | 338 | 374 | 405 | 410 | 654 | 310 | 283 | 347 |  |
| Family and other apparel stores... . .... do <br> shoe stores | 216 204 | 172 | 1199 | 203 195 | 168 146 | 190 167 | 194 | 236 177 | 259 173 | 387 232 | 161 133 | 146 | 181 |  |
| Drut and proprietary stores.......-........-do | 479 | 446 | 477 | 477 | 464 | 475 | 465 | 480 | 470 | 632 | 488 | 467 | r 500 | 1492 |
| Eating and drinking places....-.-.........--- - do | 1,114 | 1,134 | 1,209 | 1,270 | 1,306 | 1,333 | 1. 240 | 1,227 | 1,158 | 1,201 | 1,096 | 1,055 | r 1, 140 | 11,123 |
|  | 3,939 | 3, 532 | 3,786 | 3,980 | 3,772 | 3,988 | 3,896 | 3,881 | 4,024 | 4, 204 | 3,838 | 3,615 | $\stackrel{+}{4,064}$ | 13, 370 |
| Grocery stores | 3,376 | 3,006 | 3,221 | 3,413 | 3, 215 | 3,400 | 3,323 | 3, 305 | 3,435 | 3,572 | 3,291 | 3,086 | - 3,499 | 13,268 |
| Gasoline service station | 1,078 | 1,090 | 1,154 | 1,201 | 1,239 | 1,253 | 1,181 | 1,180 | 1,184 | 1, 182 | 1,137 | 1,067 | - 1,181 | 11,192 |
| General-merchandise group ................ do. | 1,649 | 1,514 | 1,703 | 1,700 | 1,414 | 1,663 | 1,699 | 1,808 | 2,030 | 3,033 | 1,328 | 1,276 | r 1, 493 | ${ }^{1} 1,703$ |
| Department stores, exel. mailorderor'....do | , 884 | 1,854 | , 941 | -932 | 1,748 | 1,898 | ${ }^{1045}$ | 1,007 | 1,132 | 1,626 | -729 | -672 | ' 811 | 1923 |
| Mail-order (catalog sales) .........-.-....-do. | 106 | 95 | 113 | 105 | 90 | 120 | 108 | 129 | 166 | 189 | 97 | 94 | 100 |  |
| Variety stores..........-.................- do. | 274 | 221 | 256 | 274 | 245 | 271 | 275 | 284 | 309 | 616 | 198 | 213 | 240 |  |
| Other general-merchandise stores...... -. do | 386 | 346 | 392 | 388 | 330 | 374 | 372 | 387 | 423 | 601 | 314 | 296 | 342 |  |
| Liquer stores...---.-....-................... do | 306 | 282 | 308 | 313 | 318 | 328 | 324 | 330 | 356 | 539 | 301 | 288 | 325 |  |
| Estimated sales (seasonally adjusted), total.... do | 15,740 | 15, 541 | 15,892 | 15,998 | 16,019 | 16,253 | 16,018 | 16,050 | 16,358 | 16,491 | 16,439 | -16,500 | r 16, 443 | ${ }^{1} 16,254$ |
|  | 5,466 | 5,303 | 5,396 | 5,500 | 5,514 | 5,512 | 5,356 | 5,490 | 5,664 | 5,814 | 5,706 | - 5, 747 | 5,685 | ${ }^{1} 5,606$ |
|  | 3, 049 | 2,867 | 2,961 | 2,997 | 2, 081 | 3, 022 | 2. 780 | 3, 035 | 3,159 | 3,285 | 3,324 | ${ }^{+} \mathrm{3}, 264$ | 3,165 |  |
| Motor-vehicle, other automotive dealers do | 2,881 | 2, 703 | 2,785 | 2,812 | 2,806 | 2,845 | 2,599 | 2, 863 | 2,983 | 3, 104 | 3,151 | $\begin{array}{r}3,081 \\ \Gamma \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2, 189 |  |
| Tire, battery, accessory dealers .......... | 169 | 164 | 176 | 184 | 174 | 178 | 180 | 173 | 176 | 181 | 173 | ${ }_{+} 183$ | 189 |  |
| Furniture and appliance group .............do | 877 | 895 | 863 | 899 | 899 | 886 | 908 | 864 | 912 | 932 | 856 | - 899 | 905 |  |
| Furniture, homefurnishings stores.......-do- | 540 | 546 | ${ }_{5}^{524}$ | 537 | 550 | 552 | 558 | 530 | 569 | 575 | 541 | 578 | 578 |  |
| Household-appliance, radio stores...-.-- do.. | 337 | 348 | 340 | 362 | 349 | 333 | 350 | 334 | 344 | 356 | 314 | ${ }^{+} 321$ | 327 |  |
| Lumber, building, hardware group ......... do. | 925 | 958 | 945 | 979 | 968 | 933 | 960 | 918 | 889 | 869 | 848 | 866 | 876 |  |
| Lumber, huilding-materials dealers....... do- | $\begin{array}{r}692 \\ 234 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 718 240 | 701 245 | 716 263 | 720 248 | 688 245 | 711 249 | 689 228 | 653 236 | 630 240 | 608 240 | 622 245 | 630 246 |  |
|  | 10, 274 | 10,238 | 10,496 | 10,498 | 10,505 | 10,741 | 10,662 | 10, 560 | 10,604 | 10,677 | 10.733 | 10,753 | ${ }^{+10,759}$ | - 10,648 |
| Apparel group-..-........-.-.....-.-.-. - do | 916 | 921 | 965 | 957 | 956 | 1,039 | 977 | 982 | 1,004 | 991 | 980 | 992 | 996 |  |
| Men's and boys' wear stores -..--------- do- | 177 | 198 | 201 | 210 | 209 | 223 | 209 | 214 | 216 | 209 | 217 | 210 | 192 |  |
| Women's apparel, accessory stores.........do | 368 201 | 355 199 | $\begin{array}{r}373 \\ 22 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 366 209 | 364 <br> 215 | 411 | 392 210 | 388 208 | 380 229 | 396 218 | 376 212 12 | 383 222 | 312 |  |
| Shee stores..........--- --..............- do. | 170 | 168 | 170 | 172 | 168 | 192 | 166 | 172 | 179 | 169 | 174 | 178 | 168 |  |
| Drus and proprietary stores ....-...........do. | 485 | 467 | 483 | 480 | 479 | 487 | 492 | 492 | 488 | 497 | 484 | 492 | 511 |  |
| Eating and drinking places..........-.....-. do | 1,192 | 1,200 | 1,202 | 1,241 | 1,191 | 1,215 | 1,178 | 1,184 | 1,188 | 1,194 | 1,182 | 1.219 | 1,216 |  |
|  | 3,756 | 3,702 | 3,818 | 3,769 | 3, 842 | 3, 890 | 3,918 | 3,915 | 3,925 | 3.977 | 3,959 | 3,965 | 3,962 |  |
| Grocery stores. | 3,205 | 3,167 | 3,260 | 3,215 | 3, 272 | 3, 306 | 3,337 | 3,332 | 3,351 | 3,396 | 3,392 | 3,385 | 3,397 |  |
| Gasoline service stations...-................ do. | 1,154 | 1,130 | 1,135 | 1,163 | 1,150 | 1,164 | 1,165 | 1,150 | 1,179 | 1,164 | 1,213 | 1,220 | 1,246 |  |
| General-merchandise group .-.............do. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 1,702 | 1,702 | 1,752 | 1,730 | 1,763 | 1,781 | 1,773 | 1,674 | 1,760 | 1,738 | 1,722 | 1,718 | 1,741 |  |
| Department stores, excl. mail-order.......do | 913 | 943 | 1,940 | 948 | 974 | 971 | 989 | 913 | 960 | 954 | 936 | 922 | 954 |  |
| Mail-order (catalog sales) .-------------do- | 112 | 111 | 122 | 116 | 118 | 123 | 116 | 112 | 122 | 122 | 118 | ${ }_{299}^{114}$ | 114 |  |
| Variety stores-....-.....................-do. | 273 | 256 | 278 | 282 | 291 | 294 | 295 | 292 | 302 | 289 | $2 \times 1$ | 289 | 286 |  |
| Other general-merchandise stores...................- do...- | 403 315 | 392 315 | 412 | 384 329 | 380 342 | 393 346 | 374 323 | 357 332 | 376 339 | 372 | 387 | 393 340 | 387 344 |  |

 total sates, 16,294 ; total nondurable-goods stores, 10,609 .
$\ddagger$ Revised series. Estimates of personal consumption expenditures have been revised back to 1952 (see pp. 7 ff. of the July 1956 Surver); for data prior to 1952 , see the 1954 National Income SUPPLEMENT.

O Includes data not shown separately.
$0^{\circ}$ Correction: 1951 monthly average for combined department-store and mail-order sales (old series) shown in the 1955 edition of Business Statistics should read $\$ 927,000,000$.

| Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septern- ber | October | November | Decern- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | Aprl |

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| RETAIL TRADE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All retail stores-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated inventories: Unadjusted, total | 24,540 | 24,880 | 24,450 | 23.510 | 23, 300 | 23,540 | 23.530 | 24,000 | 24,750 | 22,400 | 22.890 | - 23.650 | 24.370 |  |
|  | 11,680 | 11, 830 | $11.4{ }^{40}$ | 10, 866 | 10,650 | 10.400 | 10.030 | 9,920 | 10.450 | 9,940 | 10.380 | r 10.800 | 11.040 |  |
|  | 12,860 | 13,050 | 12,960 | 12,650 | 12,650 | 13, 140 | 13, 500 | 14,080 | 14,300 | 12, 460 | 12,510 | - 12, 840 | 13, 320 |  |
| Seasonally adjusted, total...............-....-do....- | 23,820 | 93, 880 | 23,900 | 23, 830 | 23,800 | 23,750 | 23,430 | 23,320 | 23, 490 | 23,860 | 24, 010 | r 23, 910 | 23,700 |  |
| Durable-goods stores 9. | 11,220 | 11, 100 | 11, 020 | 10,750 | 10.650 | 10.470 | 10.260 | 10,090 | 10.420 | 10.700 | 10,770 | r 10,850 | 10.630 |  |
| Automotive group ------------------- do | $4.4{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | 4.380 | 4.310 | 4. 110 | 3. 960 | 3.880 | 3. 630 | 3,490 | 3,700 | ${ }^{4.020}$ | 4,110 | $\begin{array}{r}+4,380 \\ \sim \\ \hline 1880\end{array}$ | 4,380 |  |
| Furniture and appliance group....-.-.-.do-.----- | 1.980 2,360 | 1.9 .90 2,340 | 2.000 | 2.010 2,330 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2. } \\ 2 \\ 2,270 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.990 2,190 | 2,010 2,170 | 2,010 $\mathbf{2 , 1 6 0}$ | 2,070 2,190 | 2,030 2.220 | 2.020 2,220 | $+1,980$ $+2,130$ | 1.940 2.050 |  |
| Nondurable-goods stores\%-............---.- do...- | 12,600 | 12,780 | 12,870 | 13.080 | 13, 150 | 13,280 | 13,170 | 13, 230 | 13,070 | 13,160 | 13,240 | - 13, 060 | 13,020 |  |
|  | 2,660 | ${ }^{2} .720$ | 2. 740 | 2.780 | 2. 810 | 2. 840 | 2. 800 | 2,870 | 2, 760 | 2. 850 | 2.840 | -2,750 | 2.680 |  |
| Food group-- | 2,570 4,100 | 2.600 4,140 | 2,680 4,090 | 2.750 4,160 | 2, 760 4,180 | 2. 790 4,220 | 2, 810 4,170 | 2,830 4,250 | 2, 800 4,250 | 2,700 4,180 | 2, 760 4,150 | 2,740 $=4,030$ | 2,710 4,060 |  |
| Firms with 11 or more stores: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated sales (unadjusted), totalo ........-do...- | 3,058 | 2,722 | 3,014 | 3,167 | 2,770 | 3,052 | 3,009 | 3,114 | 3,337 | 4,136 | 2, 691 | 2,588 | 3.012 |  |
|  | 222 | 160 | 192 | 200 | 143 | 162 | 194 | 197 | 209 | 322 | 1.30 | 122 | 164 |  |
| Men's and boys' wear stores .-......-.-. do | ${ }_{84}^{16}$ | ${ }_{61}^{12}$ | 14 | 16 | 10 | 10 | ${ }_{68}^{13}$ | 15 73 | 19 | $\begin{array}{r}30 \\ 125 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{44}^{11}$ | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12 |  |
| Women's apparel, accessory stores.......-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do | 88 | 58 | 69 | 75 | 55 | ${ }_{60}^{68}$ | 74 | 65 | 66 | 100 | 47 | 43 | 57 |  |
| Drug and proprletary stores..-.-.---.-.-.- do | 69 | 63 | 66 | 69 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 69 | 67 | 106 | 66 | 65 | 70 |  |
| Eating and drinking places --.......-....-- - | 61 30 | 60 26 | 63 31 | 66 29 | 65 26 | 67 29 | 6,5 27 | 68 35 | 62 32 | 67 34 | 60 <br> 24 | ${ }_{25}^{58}$ | 65 28 |  |
| General-merchandise group $¢$ | 792 | 748 | 838 | 807 | 722 | 858 | 857 | 914 | 1,017 | 1,531 | 636 | 616 | 736 |  |
| Department stores.....-.........-.-.-dio...- | 366 | 388 | 417 | 430 | 350 | 412 | 425 | 449 | 472 | 658 | 305 | 282 | 357 |  |
| Dry-goods, other general-merchandise stores mil. of dol. | 117 | 103 | 118 | 127 | 103 | 130 | 126 | 131 | 174 | 229 | 92 | 85 | 104 |  |
|  | 215 | 170 | 197 | 211 | 185 | 207 | 206 | 215 | 239 |  | 149 | 161 | 182 |  |
| Grocery stores | 1,389 61 | $\begin{array}{r}1,174 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ | 1,280 75 | $\begin{array}{r}1.377 \\ \hline 78\end{array}$ | 1,221 76 | 1,324 81 | 1,274 76 | 1,278 78 | 1,397 66 | $\begin{array}{r}1,430 \\ 55 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,324 46 | $\begin{array}{r}1,257 \\ 46 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,450 52 |  |
| Tire, battery, accessory stores...-----.-.--do...-- | 55 | 57 | 67 | 74 | 64 | 63 | 57 | 63 | 60 | 83 | 48 | 47 | 55 |  |
|  | 2,954 | 2,914 | 3,000 | 2,999 | 3,019 | 3,075 | 3,058 | 3, 029 | 3,132 | 3,139 | 3,108 | 3,119 | 3,118 |  |
|  | 181 | 172 | 185 | 186 | 184 | 193 | 190 | 185 | 192 | 192 | 180 | 183 | 177 |  |
| Men's and boys' wear stores .-.........-. do.... | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 | ${ }_{6}^{13}$ |  |
| Women's apparel, accessory stores...-.-- do | 72 | 66 | 72 | 73 | 70 | 75 | 71 | 69 | 71 | 73 | 63 | 67 | 67 |  |
|  | 65 | 60 | ${ }^{65}$ | 61 | 64 | ${ }_{6}^{68}$ | 66 | ${ }_{6}^{69}$ | 68 | 66 75 | ${ }_{70}^{68}$ | 66 | ${ }_{74}^{64}$ |  |
| Drug and proprietary stores......................do. <br> Eating and drinking places | 71 | 66 60 | 68 61 | 70 64 | 68 61 | ${ }_{6}^{70}$ | 6 | ${ }_{6}^{69}$ | 65 | 65 | 6 | $6{ }_{6}$ | 66 |  |
| Furniture, homefurnishings stores............do. | 28 | 29 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 29 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 28 |  |
|  | 830 | $\times 39$ | 856 | 843 | 862 | 892 | 870 | 856 | 893 | 869 | 884 | 879 | 886 |  |
| Department stores <br> Dry-goods, other general-merchandise stores | 395 | 416 | 397 | 392 | 405 | 430 | 414 | 410 | 422 | 413 | 432 | 426 | 424 |  |
| mil. of dol.- | 125 | 115 | 126 | 126 | 125 | 125 | 131 | 125 | 131 | 126 | 127 | 126 | 130 |  |
| Variety stores | 1,261 | 1,237 | 1,286 | 1216 1.284 | $\begin{array}{r}121 \\ 1.294 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,224 1,307 | $\begin{array}{r}1318 \\ \text { 1, } 304 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -1,295 | 1,341 | 1,369 | 1,358 | 1,363 | 1. 324 |  |
| Lumber, building-materials dealers...-...-d do- | ${ }^{1} 69$ | 1, 72 | -70 | 69 | 70 | -68 | 68 | 6 f | 66 | 67 | 60 | 61 | 61 |  |
| Tire, battery, accessory stores ...............-do. | 61 | 61 | 62 | 64 | 61 | 58 | f3 | S1 | 61 | 61 | 62 | 62 | 63 |  |
| Department stores: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accounts receivable, end of month: $0^{\text {che }} \quad 1947-49=100$. | 150 | 149 | 152 | 149 | 136 | 138 | 152 | 159 | 174 | 232 | 189 | 160 | 148 |  |
|  | 313 | 311 | 311 | 310 | 307 | 309 | 314 | 319 | 330 | 365 | 352 | 345 | 341 |  |
| Ratio of collections to accounts receivable: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 47 16 | 43 15 | 46 15 | 46 15 | 44 14 | 14 | 44 15 | 47 15 | 47 16 | 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | 14 | 15 |  |
| Cales by type of payment:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash sales...................- percent of total sales.- | 44 | 44 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 44 | 46 | 44 | 44 | 44 |  |
| Charge account sales......................... do | 43 | 43 | 44 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 44 | 11 | 42 | 43 | 13 |  |
|  | 13 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 13 |  |
| Sales, unadjusted, total U. S. $\ddagger \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . .-1947-49=100 \ldots$ | 111 | 113 | 121 | 119 | 101 | 113 | 131 | 128 | 158 | 222 | 5 | 97 | -106 | - 122 |
|  | r 147 | 136 | 143 | 131 | 128 | 140 | 152 | 150 | 182 | 267 | 116 | r 122 | ${ }^{\square} 137$ |  |
|  | 91 | 106 | 112 | 114 | 84 | 95 | 125 | 115 | 143 | 210 | 86 | 88 | \% 89 |  |
| Chicago | 109 | 110 | 119 | 121 | 97 | 113 | 132 | 123 | 159 | 215 | 91 | 93 | * 105 |  |
|  | 106 | 109 | 114 | 113 | 98 | 110 | 127 | 122 | 152 | ${ }^{212}$ | 92 | 95 | -99 |  |
|  | 134 | 132 | 143 | 130 | 129 | 138 | 139 | 142 | 166 | 252 | 111 | 113 | ${ }^{2} 125$ |  |
|  | +113 | 117 | 124 | 119 | 107 | 124 | 128 | 129 | 150 | 218 | 90 | 94 | $\pm 104$ |  |
|  | 95 | 109 | 113 | 105 | 91 | 111 | 137 | 119 | 141 | 202 | 84 | 90 | - 95 |  |
|  | 98 | 97 | 108 | 111 | 83 | 90 | 122 | 120 | 151 | 204 | 94 | 93 | p98 |  |
|  | 111 | 109 | 120 | 117 | 88 | 109 | 131 | 124 | 165 | 220 | 91 | +91 | ${ }^{p} 107$ |  |
|  | 125 | 122 | 136 | 128 | 111 | 122 | 144 | 144 | 179 | 251 | 99 | 101 | ${ }^{*} 117$ |  |
|  | 116 | 115 | 129 | 117 | 104 | 118 | 130 | 131 | 161 | 216 | 94 | 98 | ${ }^{*} 107$ |  |
|  | 110 | 117 | 120 | 120 | 115 | 126 | 128 | 131 | 153 | 231 | 101 | 100 | - 104 |  |
| Sales, seasonally adjusted, total U. S.t........-do. | 122 | 122 | 122 | 124 | 128 | 128 | 129 | 122 | 131 | 129 | 125 | , 125 | +127 | ${ }^{2} 122$ |
|  | ${ }^{-144}$ | 144 | 146 | 147 | 160 | 156 | 157 | 144 | 157 | 154 | 151 | -153 | ${ }^{p} 149$ |  |
|  | 102 | 111 | 112 | 114 | 116 | 118 | 117 | 114 | 119 | 116 | 109 | 117 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 110$ |  |
|  | 124 | 117 | 120 | 124 | 123 | 126 | 127 | 117 | 130 | 128 | 120 | 121 | p 126 |  |
|  | 116 | 120 | 118 | 118 | 128 | 121 | 127 | 118 | 123 | 122 | 118 | 123 | $p 120$ |  |
|  | 144 | 144 | 145 | 143 | 152 | 148 | 139 | 134 | 146 | 150 | 140 | 141 | p 143 |  |
|  | - 127 | 124 | 125 | 124 | 130 | 131 | 128 | 123 | 131 | 128 | 122 | 121 | - 122 |  |
|  | 112 | 112 | 112 | 114 | 113 | 116 | 129 | 103 | 123 | 124 | 118 | 114 | p 118 |  |
|  | . 1107 | 104 | 110 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 120 | 112 | 120 | 11.6 | 119 | 115 | ${ }^{p} 115$ |  |
|  | - 115 | 121 | 121 | 125 | 119 | 124 | 127 | 118 | 126 | 125 | 121 | 119 | $p 124$ |  |
|  | 137 | 131 | 135 | 134 | 140 | 145 | 140 | 136 | 146 | 139 | 144 | 136 | ${ }^{p} 146$ |  |
| St. Louis....................................-.-.- do...- | 129 | 123 | 129 | 119 | 135 | 129 | 127 | 119 | 134 | 130 | 125 | 125 | ${ }^{p} 125$ |  |
| San Francisco......--.......................-. do.... | 128 | 131 | 122 | 126 | 132 | 131 | 131 | 130 | 132 | 131 | 131 | 127 | ${ }^{*} 133$ |  |

r Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. O Includes data not shown separately.
CData revised for period beginning January 1940; not comparable with former series. Unpublished revisions for accounts receivable (prior to October 1955), and for collection ritilos (installment accounts) prior to January 1953, will be shown later.
$\ddagger$ Data for $1946-55$ have been revised to reflect current seasonai patterns and to allow for changes in the samples used in computing the unadjusted indexes. Revisions beginning with 2946 for total Tnited States appear on p. 24 of the October 1955 SURvey; unpublished revisions for the districts are available upon request.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | Decem- ber | $\mathrm{Janu}_{\text {ary }}$ | February | March | Aprl |
| DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RETAIL TRADE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Department stores-Continued <br> Stocks, total U. S., end of month: $\ddagger$ <br> Unadjusted <br> Seasonally adjusted $\qquad$ $1947-49=100$ $\qquad$ <br> do $\qquad$ | 139 135 | 142 136 | 139 134 | 131 137 | 130 138 | 138 141 | 145 139 | 159 142 | 161 | 126 | 126 141 | r $\times 132$ +139 | p 144 p 140 |  |
| Mail-order and store sales: <br> Total sales, 2 companies. thous. of dol. | 348, 888 | 376,929 | 411,143 | 426, 197 | 355, 917 | 421,668 | 405, 229 | 440,456 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montgomery Ward \& Co.......................do...- | 83, 275 | 96, 505 | 93, 587 | 97, 221 | 79,888 | 94, 813 | 94, 412 | 112,898 | 120, 131 | 150, 615 | 63, 367 | 1 75,515 | 170,062 | 187, 37 |
| Sears, Roebuck \& Co...........-................ do... | 265, 612 | 280, 424 | 317, 556 | 328, 976 | 276,030 | 326,855 | 310, 817 | 327, 558 | 362, 433 | 444, 955 | 246, 908 | 223,750 | 269, 815 | 307, 394 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales, estimated (unadj), total............mil. of dol.. | 10, 240 | 9,900 | 10,650 | 10, 500 | 10,060 | 11,120 | 10,430 | 11,690 | 11, 160 | 10,570 | 10,300 | 9,570 | 10.360 |  |
| Durable-goods establishments.............................. Nondurable-goods establishments.................... do | 3,540 6,700 | 3,530 6,370 | 3,790 6,860 | 3,790 $\mathbf{6 , 7 1 0}$ | 3,500 6,560 | 3,780 7,340 | 3,560 6,870 | 3,970 7,740 | 3,670 7,490 | 3,410 7.160 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ + \\ +6,382 \\ \hline 680\end{array}$ | 3,180 6,390 | 3,510 6,850 |  |
| Inventories, estimated (unadj.), total............ do...- | 12,620 | 12,620 | 12,500 | 12,370 | 12,630 | 12,830 | 13,110 | 13,500 | 13,640 | 13,310 | -13,180 | 13, 100 | 13, 130 |  |
| Durable-goods establishments....-.-.-.......... do. | 6,680 | 6,780 | 6, 760 | 6, 710 | 6,590 | 6, 530 | 6,600 | 6,630 | 6, 590 | 6,540 | -6,650 | 6,780 | 6,970 |  |
| Nondurable-goods establishments-..-.-............d. do...- | 5,940 | 5,840 | 5,740 | 5,660 | 6,040 | 6,300 | 6,510 | 6,870 | 7,050 | 6,770 | 6,530 | 6,320 | 6,160 |  |


| EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPULATION | 167, 260 | 167,498 | 167, 715 | 167,934 | 168, 174 | 168, 451 | 168,737 | 169,028 | 169,291 | 169,541 | 169, 800 | 170,045 | 170, 270 | 170, 610 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EMPLOYMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noninstitutional population, estimated number 14 years of age and over, total $\oplus$ $\qquad$ thousands. | 118,293 | 118,367 | 118,537 | 118,632 | 118, 762 | 118,891 | 119,047 | 119,198 | 119,344 | 119,481 | 119,614 | 119,745 | 119,899 | 120,057 |
| Total labor force, including Armed Forces..... do | 68,806 | 69,434 | 70,711 | 72, 274 | 72, 325 | 71,787 | 70, 896 | 70.905 | 70,560 | 69,855 | 263,638 | 269,128 | 269,562 | 2 69,771 |
| Civilian labor force, total...-.-.-............... do | 65,913 | 66,555 | 67,846 | 69,430 | 69,489 | 68,947 | 68,069 | 68, 082 | 67,732 | 67,029 | 2 65,821 | 266,311 | 2 66, 746 | 266.951 |
|  | 63.078 | 63, 990 | 65, 238 | 66, 503 | 66,655 | 66,752 | 68, 071 | 66, 174 | 65, 269 | 64, 550 | 262,578 | 263,190 | 263, 865 | ${ }^{2} 64,261$ |
| Agricultural employment ------.-.-....... do | 5.678 | 6,387 | 7,146 | 7,876 | 7,700 | 7,265 | 7,388 | 7,173 | 6,192 | 5, 110 | ${ }^{2} 4,935$ | 25,195 | ${ }^{2} 5,434$ | ${ }^{2} 5.755$ |
| Nonagricultural employm | 57, 400 | 57, 603 | 58,092 | 58,627 | 58,955 | 59,487 | 58,683 | 59,000 | 59,076 | 59, 440 | 257,643 | 3 57, 996 | 258,431 | ${ }^{2} 58,500$ |
|  | 2,834 | 2,564 | 2,608 | 2,927 | 2, 833 | 2,195 | 1,998 | 1,009 | 2,463 | 2,479 | 2 3, 244 | 2 3, 121 | 2 2, 882 | 22,690 |
| Not in labor force. | 49,488 | 48,933 | 47,826 | 46,357 | 46,437 | 47, 105 | 48,151 | 48,293 | 48,783 | 49,626 | 2 50,973 | ${ }^{2} 50,617$ | 250,337 | 250,286 |
| Employees in nonagricultural establishments: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor)-....do. | 50, 499 | 50, 848 | 51, 197 | 51,709 | 50.896 | 51, 881 | 52,261 | 52, 455 | 52, 484 | 53, 101 | 51, 238 | -51,205 | + 51,369 | p 51, 628 |
|  | 16,764 9,730 | 16,769 9,795 | 16,715 | 16,809 | 16,291 | 17,034 | 17,121 | 17, 222 | 17,151 | 17, 133 | 16,937 | + 16,928 | ${ }^{r} 16,897$ | p 16,767 |
| Durable-goods industries .-....-.-.-----.-. Nondurable-goods industries | 9,730 | 9,795 | 9,747 | 9,764 | 9,277 | 9, 743 | 9,788 | 9,958 | 10,024 | 10.029 | 9,948 | + 9,948 | r 9,916 | P9.842 |
| Nondurable-goods indust | 7,034 | 6,974 | 6,968 | 7,045 | 7,014 | 7,291 | 7,333 | 7,264 | 7,127 | 7,104 | 6,989 | r 6,980 | ${ }^{+6,981}$ | -6,925 |
| Mining, | 783 | 790 | 786 | 812 | 746 | 817 | 818 | 812 | 811 | 811 | 804 | r 804 | 803 | - 805 |
| Metal | 107 | 109 | 108 | 111 | 85 | 109 | 112 | 111 | 110 | 110 | 109 | 109 | r 109 | P 109 |
| Anthracite | 32 | 31 | 27 | 32 | 31. | 32 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 33 |  |
| Bituminous coal....-.......................... do. | 223 | 223 | 224 | 226 | 183 | 228 | 231 | 232 | 232 | 233 | 233 | 「234 | -231 | P 227 |
| Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production thousands-- | 314 | 315 | 315 | 329 | 333 | 332 | 327 | 322 | 323 | 323 | 322 | 324 | 324 |  |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying......... do.. | 107 | 111 | 113 | 115 | 115 | 116 | 116 | 115 | 113 | 110 | 106 | 105 | - 106 | p 109 |
| Contract construetion ............-......... do | 2,669 | 2, 853 | 3.040 | 3,257 | 3, 270 | 3,353 | 3,340 | 3,301 | 3,191 | 3,029 | 2,719 | - 2,725 | - 2, 806 | -2,929 |
| Transportation and public utilities $9 . . . . . .$. do | 4,106 | 4,121 | 4,138 | 4,181 | 4,148 | 4,178 | 4,179 | 4,177 | 4,170 | 4, 10 | 4,112 | r 4, 104 | - 4,128 | P 4, 143 |
| Interstate railroads ............................ do | 1,189 | 1,196 | 1,208 | 1,223 | 1.173 | 1,185 | 1,189 | 1,189 | 1,175 | 1,173 | 1, 1.40 | 1,133 | 1,132 |  |
| Local railways and bus lines | 111 | 111 | 110 | 110 | 109 | 108 | 108 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 106 | 106 | 106 |  |
| Trucking and warehousing*.................. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 785 | 783 | 784 | 791 | 789 | 800 | 809 | 821 | 827 | 830 | 804 | 806 | 805 |  |
|  | 748 | 753 | 755 | 761 | 778 | 780 | 773 | 769 | 771 | 770 | 768 | 772 | 774 |  |
|  | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 42 | 41 | 42 | 42 |  |
| Gas and electric utilities...-.-.-.-............ do | 563 | 565 | 567 | 577 | 585 | 585 | 580 | 573 | 573 | 572 | 570 | 571 | 571 |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade.....-....-.-........- do | 10, 931 | 10,928 | 10,985 | 11,091 | 11,015 | 11,047 | 11,164 | 11,288 | 11,496 | 12,092 | 11,189 | -11,065 | -11,089 | p 11, 197 |
|  | 2,926 | 2,920 | 2,920 | 2,955 | 2,974 | 3,002 | 3,003 | 3,021 | 3,047 | 3,075 | 3,031 | r 3,036 | + 3,033 | $\nu 3.026$ |
| Retail trade 9. | 8,005 | 8,008 | 8,065 | 8,136 | 8,041 | 8,045 | 8,161 | 8,267 | 8,449 | 9,017 | 8,108 | r 8, 029 | + 8,056 | -8,171 |
| General-merchandise stores .-...-......... do | 1, 384 | 1,370 | 1,395 | 1,382 | 1,340 | 1,347 | 1,424 | 1,479 | 1,604 | 1,975 | 1,392 | + 1,338 | -1,344 | p 1,398 |
| Food and liquor stores ................... do. | 1,553 | 1,557 | 1,567 | 1,578 | 1,575 | 1,569 | 1,579 | 1,599 | 1,622 | 1,649 | 1, 613 | -1,627 | -1,627 | > 1,636 |
| Automotive and accessories dealers..... do | 806 | 804 | 801 | 801 | 802 | 796 | 789 | 787 | 795 | $\varepsilon 06$ | 785 | $\checkmark 784$ | r 787 | 2785 |
| Fitrance, insurance, and real estate........... do. | 2,265 | 2,278 | 2,289 | 2,320 | 2,342 | 2,355 | 2,321 | 2,312 | 2,313 | 2,303 | 2,294 | - 2, 304 | - 2,310 | -2,323 |
| Service and miscellaneous ¢ .-.................. do. | 5,859 | 5,979 | 6,041 | 6,089 | 6,137 | 6, 137 | 6, 105 | 6,045 | 6,010 | 5,976 | 5,918 | r 5,928 | r 5, 964 | p6,073 |
| Hotels and lodging places................... . do. | 468 | 486 | 492 | 521 | 580 | 583 | 512 | 478 | 472 | 456 | 458 | 465 | 466 |  |
|  | 330 | 331 | 335 | 339 | 342 | 337 | 334 | 333 | 332 | 330 | 330 | 328 | 328 |  |
| Cleaning and dyeing plants...-.-.-.-............- | 163 | 165 | 169 | 173 | 167 | 162 | 165 | 167 | 165 | 164 | 162 | 161 | 163 |  |
|  | 7,122 | 7,130 | 7,203 | 7,150 | 6,947 | 6,960 | 7,213 | 7,298 | 7,342 | 7,602 | 7,315 | r 7,347 | - 7, 372 | p7,391 |
| Total, seasonally adius | 51,057 | 51,327 | 51,454 | 51, 600 | 51,003 | 51,702 | 61, 676 | 51,902 | 51,950 | 52,072 | 52, 046 | - 52, 108 | - 52,063 | P 51,992 |
| Manufacturing --....-- | 16, 804 | 16, 918 | 16, 909 | 16, 877 | 16,460 | 16, 890 | 16,864 | 17,026 | 17,043 | 17,080 | 17,033 | + 16,980 | - 16, 931 | -16.919 |
| Durable-goods industries .-...........-........ do | 9.703 | 9,799 | 9,766 | 9,752 | 9,392 | 9,784 | 9,779 | 9.919 | 9,977 | 9,980 | 9.963 | r 9,934 | $+9,884$ +7 | -9,845 |
| Nondurable-goods industries.................. do | 7,101 | 7,119 | 7,143 | 7,125 | 7,068 | 7,106 | 7,085 | 7, 107 | 7,066 | 7,090 | 7,070 | r 7,046 | + 7,047 | - 7,074 |
|  | 783 | 798 | 794 | 808 | 750 | 809 | 814 | 812 | 807 | 807 | 804 | + 804 | 803 | $\nu 813$ |
|  | 2,966 | 3,003 | 3,055 | 3,132 | 3,056 | 3,076 | 3, 078 | 3,085 | 3, 083 | 3, 107 | 3,021 | + 3.079 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 3,118$ | p 3.083 |
| Transportation and public utilities......--- do | 4,127 | 4,128 | 4,141 | 4,164 | 4, 117 | 4,147 | 4, 149 | 4,166 | 4,159 | 4, 156 | 4, 174 | r 4,152 | r 4,149 | -4,150 |
| Wholesale and retail trade.-......--...-.-.-. do | 11,027 | 11, 120 | 11,110 | 11, 162 | 11, 152 | 11,211 | 11, 164 | 11,217 | 11,230 | 11,250 | 11, 304 | r 11, 356 | ${ }^{+11,311}$ | p 11, 269 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate........... do | 2,276 | 2,278 | 2,289 | 2,297 | 2,296 | 2,320 | 2,321 | 2,324 | 2,325 | 2,320 | 2,317 | r 2, 327 | - 2, 322 | p 2, 323 |
| Service and miscellaneous...................... do. | 5,979 | 5,979 | 5,981 | 5,999 | 6,017 | 6,017 | 6,015 | 6,015 | 6,040 | 6,067 | 6.070 | $\stackrel{r}{ } \mathbf{6}$, 080 | r 6,086 | ~6. 073 |
|  | 7,095 | 7,103 | 7,175 | 7,161 | 7,155 | 7,232 | 7,271 | 7,257 | 7,263 | 7,285 | 7,323 | r 7, 330 | r 7,343 | - 7,362 |
| Production workers in manufacturing industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor) $\dagger$............. thousands. | 13, 125 | 13,114 7,674 | 13,036 7,613 | 13,078 7,602 | 12,514 | 13,245 7,541 | 13,335 7 | 13,439 7,751 | 13,353 | 13,312 7,791 | 13, 117 | r 13,079 $r 7679$ | r 13,042 $\times 7$ |  |
|  | 7,621 84 | 7,674 84 | 7,613 83 | 7,602 83 | 7,081 82 | 7,541 80 | 7,583 82 | 7,751 82 | 7,802 82 | 7,791 83 | 7,703 81 | r 7,679 79 | r 7,640 79 | ¢ 7,572 $\mathbf{p} 79$ |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. $p$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Net sales, not comparable with earlier data which are gross. Comparable figure for April 1956 is $\$ 88$, 754. . ${ }^{2}$ See note marked " $\mathcal{C}$ " for this page.
$\ddagger$ See corresponding note on p. S-10. $\quad o^{7}$ Revised estimates for February 1953-December 1955 are available upon request. of Includes data for industries not shown.
$\oplus$ Data beginning May 1956 are derived from an expanded sample of about 35,000 households in 330 areas. Data through April 1956 from the previous sample can be used as a continuous
series with the estimates begiming May 1956 but some allowance should be made for the sample expansion in interpreting Apri-to-May net changes. Figures for May 1956 based on former sample, in order as shown above (thous.): 118,537; 70,604; 67,739; 65, 159; 7,160; 57,$999 ; 2,580 ; 47,933$. The estimates beginning January 1957 refiect certain changes in definitions for employment and unemployment as follows: Two small groups of persons formerly classified as employed are now classifed as unemployed (except for the subgroup "in school and waiting to start new jobs" which is now coanted as not in the labor force). Estimates for April 1957 on the old basis, comparable with data shown tbrough 1956, in order as shown above (thous.): 120,$057 ; 69,773 ; 66,953$; 64,472; 5,758; 58,714; 2,481; 50,284. Data on the old basis for earlier months of 1957 are shown in previous issues of the SURVEY.
for $1954-$ Aprill 1955 nay be obtained upon request to the $U$. S. Department of Labor. Bureat of Labor Statistics, Division of Manponer and Employment Statistics. *Now series. Figures relate to establishments primarily engaged in local or long-distance trucking, transfer, and draying services or in the storage of farm products and other goods.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem. ber | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March | April |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued



「Revised. p Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Includes Post Office employees hired for Christmas sason; there were about 284,000 such employees in continental U. S. in December 1956.
See note marked on p. S-11. of Includes data for industries not shown.



| Enless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1356 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febraary | March | Apri] |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

| LABOR CONDITIONS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A rerage weekly hours per worker, ete--Continued $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable-goods industries-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 40.7 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 40.4 | 40.6 | -40.5 | $2 \pm 0.2$ |
|  | 40.4 | ${ }^{40.6}$ | 39.6 | 39.9 | 40.8 | 40. 8 | 41.3 | 41.8 | 42.2 | 43.6 | 41.7 | 41.3 | $\begin{array}{r}40.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 41.0 |
|  | 39.5 | 39.9 | 37.6 | 38.3 | 39.9 | 39.7 | 40.6 | 41.8 | 42.8 | 45.2 | 41.3 | 40.8 | 39.6 |  |
| A ircraft and parts | 41.7 | ${ }_{31}^{41.7}$ | 41.8 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 42.3 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 42.8 | 42.6 | 42.3 | 42.1 |  |
| Ship and boat building and repairs.....-do...- | 39.4 | 39.8 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 38.9 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.0 |  |
|  | 41.0 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 41.0 | 38.5 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 39.5 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 40.7 |  |
| Instruments and related products......... do...- | 40.8 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 40.7 | P 40.8 |
| Miscellaneous mfg. industries.......-.-.-. - do...- | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 39.6 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 40.7 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.0 | 40.3 | + 40.6 | -49.2 |
| Nondurable-goods industries................-do...- | 39.6 | 39.2 | 39.1 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 39.8 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 39.2 | -38.9 |
| A verage overtime*-..--.-.....-.......-dio...- | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 52.2 |
| Food and kindred products 9. | 40.6 | 40. 2 | 40.6 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 42.2 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 40.3 | +40.3 | - 39.3 | - 10.0 |
|  | 41.6 | 40. 3 | 40. 8 | 41.8 | 41.5 | 41.0 | 12.8 | 41.8 | 43.4 | 41.8 | 41.3 | 40. 4 | 39.8 |  |
|  | 42.7 | 42.3 | 42.8 | 43.6 | 43.4 | 42.7 | 42.9 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 42.1 | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.7 |  |
|  | 37.5 | 37.3 | 38.4 | 39.0 | 39.7 | 42.0 | 42.9 | 41.0 | 37.2 | 38.1 | 37.9 | 38.2 | 37.3 |  |
|  | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.7 | 40, 9 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 39.9 |  |
|  | 39.9 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 40.8 | 41.3 | 40.8 | 39.9 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 39.2 | 39.6 | 30.4 |  |
| Tobacco manufactures....................--do. | 37.8 | 37.9 | 38.8 | 39.2 | 38.8 | 39.1 | 40.9 | 39.6 | 38.8 | 39.8 | 38.8 | 38.5 | 37.9 | ¢ 36.3 |
| Textile-mill products $q$--.-.-...............-do | 39.9 40 | 39.3 | 38.9 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 39.1 | - 39.1 | 38.8 | $p 38.5$ |
| Broad-woven fabric mills. .-.-............-do. | 40.7 | 40.2 | 39.7 | 39.1 | 38.9 | 39.3 | 39.5 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 39.6 | 39.1 | 38.8 |  |
|  | 37.8 | 36.7 | 37.2 | 37.5 | 37.4 | 38.0 | 37.8 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 37.7 | 36.8 | 37.2 | 37.1 |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pend hours.. | 36. 7 | 36.2 | 35.7 | 35.5 | 35.8 | 36. 5 | 36.0 | 36.4 | 36.1 | 36. 3 | 35.9 | 36. 5 | 35.6 | $\bigcirc 360$ |
| Paper and allied products. | 43.0 | 42.8 | 42.4 | 42.7 | 43.0 | 42.6 | 43.0 | 42.9 | 42.8 | 43.0 | 42.4 | 42.4 | 42.3 | - 42.3 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills......do..... Printing, publishing, and allied industries | 44.4 | 44.2 | 43.9 | 44.2 | 44.6 | 43.9 | 44.1 | 44.0 | 43.8 | 44.2 | 43.9 | 43.7 | 43.5 |  |
| Prours..- | 39.0 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.8 | 39.0 | 39.1 | 38.6 | 39.1 | 38.3 | 38.4 | - 38.7 | -38.5 |
| Chemicals and allied products.....-.-.....do.... | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 410. 9 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 41.1 | p 41.3 |
| Industrial organic chemicals.........-.-.- do...- | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40. 9 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 410.6 |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal...........-do...-- Petroleum refining | 41.2 | 41.2 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 41.8 | 40.9 | 41.7 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 40.6 | ¢ 40.7 |
|  | 40.6 | 41.3 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 41.5 | 40. 5 | 41.4 | 40.5 | 410.9 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 40.6 |  |
|  | 39.5 <br> 38 | 39.9 39 | 39.9 | 39.5 | 39.7 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 41.4 | 41.0 | - 40.9 | $r+10.6$ | 40.7 |
| Leather and leather products..................-do. | 38.2 | 39.2 36.6 | 39.7 <br> 36.5 | 39.3 37.3 3 | 39.0 38.0 | 37.6 | 40.9 36.9 | 40.1 36.9 | 40.6 36.9 | 41.7 37.7 | 41.4 38.0 | 41.0 38.3 | $\begin{array}{r}40.4 \\ \times 38.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | p 87.1 |
| Footwear (except rubber)................-do.... | 38.2 | 36.0 | 35.8 | 36.7 | 37.9 | 37.1 | 36.0 | 35.9 | 36.1 | 37.2 | 37.9 | 38.1 | 37.9 |  |
| Nonmanufacturing industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\stackrel{48}{28.3}$ | 42.4 30.9 | ${ }_{29}^{43.2}$ | ${ }^{43.7}$ | ${ }_{35}{ }^{42.6}$ | ${ }_{33}{ }^{4} .1$ | $\stackrel{+2.6}{3.8}$ | 41.8 35 | 41.3 | ${ }_{35}{ }^{42} 7$ | 41.9 35 | 41.5 | 41.4 |  |
|  | 38.2 | 37.8 | 38.0 | 38.1 | 36.1 | 37.0 | 37.9 | 37.8 | 36.2 | 38.7 | 37.5 | 38.4 | 37.3 |  |
| Petroform and natural-gas production_- hours Nonmetallic mining and quarrying....- do | 43.0 | 44.4 | 4.5 | 45.9 | 45.6 | 45.2 | 42.4 45.8 | 45 | 44.5 | 43.6 | 41.6 42.0 | 40.6 | 40.3 |  |
| Contract construction--..........-.-.--- do. | 35.0 | 36.5 | 37.2 | 38.1 | 37.9 | 38.1 | $3 \times .4$ | $3 \times .3$ | 36.4 | 36.7 | 33.5 | 36.8 | 36.5 |  |
| Nonbuilding eonstruction..................-do | 37.5 | 39.2 | 40.7 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 42.4 | 42.8 | 42.4 | 39.7 | 39.2 | 37.2 | 39.7 | 39.5 |  |
| Building construction---..--.-...........d. do. | 34.6 | 36.0 | 36. 5 | 37.2 | 37.0 | 37.2 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 35.7 | 316.2 | 34.0 | 36.2 | 36.0 |  |
| Transportation and public utilities: Local railways and bus lines............-do | 42.9 | 42.7 | 43.5 | 43.8 | 43.3 | 43.3 | 43.0 | 43.2 | 43.2 |  | 43.0 |  |  |  |
| Telephone......---.-.-.......................-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do | 39.1 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 39.3 | 39.9 | 39.4 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 41.0 | 39.3 | 38.7 | 39.0 | ${ }_{38.8}^{43}$ |  |
| Telegraph | 41.7 | 42.0 | 42.6 | 42.3 | 42.2 | 42.5 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.9 |  |
| Gas and electric atilities. | 41.1 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 41.0 | 41.5 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 40.6 |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.1 |  |
| Retail trade (except eating and drinking places) $\%$ | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 38.7 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 38.5 | 3к. 2 | 38.0 | 38.6 | 38.1 | 38. |  |  |
| General-merchandise stores.-.-..........-do.-. | 34.8 | 34.6 | 34.4 | 35.0 | 35.5 | 35.6 | 34.9 | 34.6 | 34.1 | 36.2 | 34.6 | 34.4 | 34.2 |  |
| Food and liquor stores .---.---.-....-.-.- do | 37.3 | 37.2 | 37.2 | 38.1 | 38.6 | 33.3 | 37.6 | 37.2 | 37.1 | 37.0 | 36.8 | 36.7 | 36.5 |  |
| Automotive and accessories dealers.-.---- do | 43.8 | 43.8 | 43.6 | 43.7 | 43.9 | 43.7 | 43.6 | 43.8 | 43.7 | 43.8 | 43.8 | 43.9 | 43.9 |  |
| Service and miseollaneous: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hotrls, year-round......-----..--.-.-.....- do. | 41.2 | 41.3 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 40. 3 | 40.7 |  |
|  | 40.1 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 39.9 | 40. 2 | 40.2 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 10.0 |  |
| Cleaning and dyeing plants..................do....- | 39.0 | 39.9 | 41.2 | 40.7 | 39.6 | 38.1 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 39.1 | 38.7 | 38.2 | 38.7 |  |
| Industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): Beginning in month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ar 264 | + 382 | -478 | -372 | - 377 | - 398 | \% 336 | +332 | ' 242 | 114 | 225 | 225 | 250 |  |
| Workers involved .-.....................thousands... | ar 69 | 「 141 | ' 202 | 115 | - 591 | r 137 | '156 | $r 133$ | r 158 | 29 | 610 | 69 | P 81 |  |
| In effect during month: Work stoppares. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ar 394 | ${ }^{\prime} 516$ | $\checkmark 648$ | ${ }^{+} 576$ | ' 270 | - 625 | ${ }^{+} 541$ | 「524 | $\checkmark 403$ | r 240 | 325 | 350 | P 375 |  |
|  | or 193 | r 199 | +287 | r 230 | $\checkmark 616$ | ${ }_{6} 6$ | r 209 | ¢ 178 | r 2104 | $r 53$ | 80 | 130 | $=120$ |  |
| Man-days idle during month--.-.------.-- do-.-- | $a=2,020$ | : 1,540 | $\times 2,910$ | 2,010 | 12, 6100 | - 2.950 |  | ${ }^{+1,180}$ | $r 1,460$ | r 472 | 5.50 | 825 | $\bigcirc 775$ |  |
| ${ }^{1}$. Employment Service placement activities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricultural placements..----.-.... thousands.- | 450 | 504 | 567 | 558 | 519 | 577 | 591 | 599 | 474 | 410 | 433 | 387 | 425 |  |
| (Fnemployment compensation, State and UCFE programs (Rureau of Eniployment Security): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Initial claims ${ }^{\text {r }}$, | ${ }_{1}^{936}$ | ${ }^{984}$ | ${ }^{993}$ | 887 | 1. 119 | 837 | 761 | 834 | 973 | 1. 229 | 1. 565 | 1,002 | 897 |  |
| Insured unemployment, weekly average ${ }^{\text {a }}$. $\ldots$...do $\ldots$.-. | 1,472 | 1,359 | 1,255 | 1. 178 | 1,209 | 1. 059 | 988 | 878 | 1,013 | 1,285 | 1. 737 | 1,730 | 1,592 | 1,473 |
| Benefit payments: Beneficiaries, weekly average $0^{7}$-............do do. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ameniar of payments ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 151,998 | 133, 926 | 125, 786 | 116,0.40 | ${ }^{111} .9718$ | ${ }_{112}^{932}$ | 889 | ${ }_{7} 72$ | 796 | 941 | 1.453 | I. 530 | 1. 5010 |  |
| Veterans' memployment allowances:- - thous. of dol- |  |  | 125,789 | 115,040 | 111, 718 | 112,207 | 91,919 | 91,476 | 91,700 | 104, 245 | 177. 598 | 164.860 | 168,841 | - . |
| Initial claims§ ............--...........thousands.. | 25 | 20 | 20 | 29 | ${ }^{1} 27$ | ${ }^{1} 27$ | ${ }^{1} 18$ | 118 | 121 | 123 | 131 | 23 | 21 |  |
| Insured unemployment, weekly average...... do . . | 57 | 44 | 35 | 37 | 41 | 42 | 33 | 24 | 28 | 35 | 45 | 49 | 47 |  |
| Benficiarics, weekly average .-.............. do- | 72 | 59 | 44 | 46 | 48 | 52 | 48 | 30 | 31 | 411 | 53 | 62 | 62 |  |
| A momt of payments .................. - thous. of dol. | 7, 274 | 5, 722 | 4,694 | 4, 452 | 4,970 | 5,630 | 4,499 | 3, 2.58 | 3,168 | 3,883 | 5.572 | 5, 594 | 5. 845 | .-.. |
| Labor tumover in manufacturing establishments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accession rate...... monthly rate per 100 employees.- | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 4. 2 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 2.8 | -2.8 |  |
|  | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.0 | $\bigcirc 3$ |  |
|  | .3 1.6 | .3 1.4 | 1.3 1.6 | 1.3 | ${ }_{1} .2$ | ${ }_{12}^{3}$ | 1.3 | . 3 | . 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | p. 2 |  |
|  | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 1.6 | 1.3 1.6 | 1.2 | $\underline{1.2}$ | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | ${ }^{\circ} 1.5$ |  |
| Military and miscellaneou | 1.4 .2 | 1.5 .2 | 1.6 .2 | 1.6 .2 | 1.5 .2 | 1.2 <br> .2 | 1.6 .2 | 1.7 .2 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | $\square 1.3$ |  |

"Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ See note marked " 8 ". $\dagger$ See note marked " $\dagger$ " on p. s-11.
$\bigcirc$ Includes data for industries not shown. *New serics. See note on p. S-12
$\mathcal{O}^{6}$ Data for the UCFE program are included in initial claims, beneficiarics, and benefit payments effective January 1955 and in insured unemployment effective March 1955.
Beginning July 1956, figures include transitional claims which are excluded from earlier data. In June 1956, the number of transitional claims totaled 267.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem. | October | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}\right.$ | Decem- ber | $\underset{\text { Jany }}{\substack{\text { ary }}}$ | February | March | April |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued



Revised. Preliminary.
Rec note marked "t" on pe-11
oIncludes data for industries not shown

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and deseriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novernber | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary- } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued



[^4]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | Octoher | November | Deerm- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sanu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April |

## FINANCE



Ratio of gold certificate reserves to deposit and FR note liabilities combined.........................percent

Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month: Deposits:
 Individuals, partnerships, and corporations States and political subdivisions............do.

Time, except interbank, total 9 ...................
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol States and political subdivisions............do....
Interbank (demand and time)...

Investments, total U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranBills ........ do....
do



Loans (adjusted), total $\odot$ Commercial, industrial, and agricultural ....do To brokers and dealers in securities mil. of dol. Real-estate loans $\qquad$
Money and interest rates:§
Bank rates on business loans:
In 19 cities--
New York City
 11 soutbern and western eitics.
Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank)..
Federal intermediate credit bank loans
Federal land bank loans. York City:
Open market rates, New Yo......
Acceptances, prime, bankers' 90 days Acceptances, prime, bankers 00 daysCommereial paper, prime, 4-6 mon Yield on U. S. Govt. securities:


Savings deposits, balance to eredit of depositors:


## CONSUMER CREDIT $\ddagger$ <br> (Short- and Intermediate-term

Total ontstanding, end of month.-.-........ mil. of dol. Installment credit, total. $\qquad$ do... Automobile paperOther consumer-goods paper. repair and modernization loans Personal loans. r Revised. p Preliminary
万. Includes Boston, Philadeiphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angedes. Includes cata not shown separately.
 mans to hanks and deduction of rahation reserves (individat loan items are eross, b. b., before dechation of raluation reserves). \& For bond yields, see p. S-20
\& For bond yields, see p. S-20
$\ddagger$ Sce corresponding note on $\mathrm{p}, \mathrm{S}-17$.

| Lnless other wise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | Decem. ber | January | February | March | A pril |

## FINANCE—Continued



Budget recipts and expenditures


 from September 1950 only); for credit extensions and repayments, the revisions begin with 1940 . Sec the October 1956 Federal Reserve Bullefin for all revisions prior to September 1955 . $\dagger$ Figures beginning with the 1 st quarter of 1956 are not comparable with those through 1955 . They are the revised series reflecting expanded coverage and new classiftcation of agencies now onver the condition of publicenterprise and intragoremmental funds, certain other activities of the U. S. Government, and certain deposit and trust revolving fands. Interagency items are excluded excent in the case of trust revolving funds.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19.5 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novem- <br> ber | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | A $\mathrm{m}_{\text {mil }}$ |

FINANCE-Continued


Stocks (book value), domestic and foreign, total
Preferred (U. S.)
Common (U. S.)

Common (U. S.)-
Nonfarm.
Real estate.
Policy loans and premium notes
Cash
Life Insurance Agency Management Association:
Insurance written (new paid-for insurance).


## MONETARY STATISTICS

Oold and silver:
Monetary stock, U. S. (end of mo.).... mil. of dol. Net release from earmark $\$$............................. doExports.

## Imports. .-................. reported monty totalo

Africa.
Canada
silver:
Exports .....- ............................................. do

Production:
CanadaO United States
Money supply (end of month):
Currency in circulation.
Deposits and currency, total
Foreign banks deposits, net
U.S. Government balances.

Deposits (adjusted) and currency, totall.
Demand deposits, adjusted Currence outside banks
Turnover of demand deposits except interbank and U.S. Government, annual rate

New York City.........ratio of debits to deposits.
6 other centersont
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY)
Manufactaring corporations (Fed. Trade and SEC): $\dagger$
 Textile mill product LAmber and wood products (excent furniture) l'aper and allied products.
mil. of dol
Revised. D Preliminary.


52 in the April 1956 Survey, January-September 1954 , the December 1955 issue; January- becemther 1965 , the March 1957 issue.
$\$$ Or increase in carmarked gold (-). of Includes data not shown separately.



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | November | Decem. ber | January | Febru- ary | March | April |

FINANCE-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Manufacturing corporations \(\dagger\)-Continued Net proft after tayes-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Net pront \({ }^{\text {Chemicals and allied products..........mil. of dol. }}\) \& -458 \& \& \& 456 \& \& \& 414 \& \& \& 451 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Petroleum refining .....-.-.-................do \& +651 \& \& \& - 719 \& \& \& 688 \& \& \& 827 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Stone, clay, and glass products...............do \& \({ }^{+} 139\) \& \& \& 195 \& \& \& 185 \& \& \& 162 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Primary nonferrous metal.................... - do..... \& +136
+
+373 \& \& \& 245 \& \& \& 194 \& \& \& 194 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Primary iron and steel \& - 373 \& \& \& 394 \& \& \& 158 \& \& \& 410 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Fabricated metal products (excent ordnaner, machinery, and transport. equip.) ...mil. of dol \& \({ }^{\text {¢ }} 158\) \& \& \& 170 \& \& \& 167 \& \& \& 145 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Machinery (except electrical)..............do... \& - 346 \& \& \& 425 \& \& \& 365 \& \& \& 375 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& -162 \& \& \& -195 \& \& \& -190 \& \& \& 190 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Transportation equipment (except motor vehicles, ete.) ........................................ mil. of dol \& \(\bigcirc 105\) \& \& \& 125 \& \& \& 105 \& \& \& 129 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Motor vehicles and parts.................. do.... \& - 395 \& \& \& 313 \& \& \& 166 \& \& \& 378 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline All other manufacturing industries ........ do \& r 379 \& \& \& 400 \& \& \& 427 \& \& \& 435 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Dividends naid (eash), all industries......... do \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 1.680\) \& \& \& r1,738 \& \& \& - 1 , 680 \& \& \& 2. 259 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Electric utilities, net profit after taxes (Fed. Res.) mil. of dol \& 374 \& \& \& 321 \& \& \& 302 \& \& \& \({ }^{2} 331\) \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Railways and telephone cos. (see pp. \(\mathrm{S}-23\) and \(\mathrm{S}-24\) ). \\
SECURITIES ISSUED
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Commercial and Financial Chronicle: \\
Becuritics issued, by type of security, total (new canital and refunding).................mil. of dol
\end{tabular} \& 1,450 \& 1,612 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline New capital, total.............................do....- \& 1.175 \& 1,236 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \(\begin{array}{r}1.174 \\ \hline 49 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 1,040 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 42 \& 31 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \(3 \times 3\) \& 366 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Foreign ............-.-........................do. \& (i) \& 196 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Refunding, total ¢ ....-........................do. \& 275 \& 376 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 275 \& 376 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 20 \& 11 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Federal agenclos --..-.....................-do....- \& 241 \& 352 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Municipal, state, etc...-.................di....-
Securties and Exchange Commission: \& 14 \& 13 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Estimated gross proceeds, total................ do \& 1,787 \& 1,876 \& 2,128 \& 2,161 \& 1,975 \& 1,508 \& 1,591 \& 1,898 \& 1,829 \& 1,967 \& + 2,432 \& - 2,123 \& 3,228 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
By type of security: \\
Bonds and notes, total \(\qquad\) do
\end{tabular} \& 1,602 \& 1,634 \& 1,926 \& 1,932 \& 1,776 \& 1,365 \& 1,373 \& 1,610 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Corporate............................................... \& , 675 \& 673 \& -983 \& \({ }^{1} 661\) \& \({ }^{1} 911\) \& 1, 565 \& 1,682 \& \({ }^{1} 491\) \& 1, 453 \& - 920 \& 2,234
\(r\) \& 1
+761 \& 1,072 \& \\
\hline Common stock................................di \& 143 \& 210 \& 137 \& 179 \& 183 \& 92 \& 186 \& 149 \& 627 \& 191 \& - 144 \& - 329 \& 276 \& \\
\hline Preferred stock................................................ \& 42 \& 32 \& 65 \& 50 \& 15 \& 50 \& 33 \& 139 \& 44 \& 16 \& -34 \& - 26 \& 38 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
By type of issuer: \\
Cornorate, total 8 \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular} \& 861 \& 915 \& 1,185 \& 889 \& 1, 109 \& 708 \& 900 \& 780 \& \& 1,126 \& \& \& 1,386 \& \\
\hline  \& 278 \& 342 \& \({ }^{1} 187\) \& 307 \& \(\cdots\) \& 220 \& 254 \& 345 \& \({ }^{170}\) \& 1,1243 \& \(\stackrel{+}{5} 396\) \& \({ }_{r} 5558\) \& 1,377 \& \\
\hline  \& 190 \& 10 \& 35 \& 59 \& 79 \& 81 \& 42 \& 15 \& 78 \& 17 \& +24 \& +43 \& 18 \& \\
\hline Public utility-............................-. - do \& 190 \& \(\begin{array}{r}299 \\ 14 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 339
39 \& \(\begin{array}{r}239 \\ 33 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 244
10 \& 157
22 \& \(\begin{array}{r}251 \\ 55 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 231
29 \& \(\begin{array}{r}156 \\ \hline 39 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 160
44 \& 「251 \& \(\begin{array}{r}+265 \\ +22 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 18
39
39 \& \\
\hline  \& 122 \& 15 \& 82 \& 12 \& 263 \& 84 \& 57 \& 69 \& 600 \& 79 \& \({ }^{+} 107\) \& 47 \& 284 \& \\
\hline  \& 136 \& 175 \& 112 \& 191 \& 104 \& 110 \& 218 \& 60 \& 38 \& 155 \& \({ }^{\text {r } 191}\) \& \({ }^{\text {r } 113}\) \& 93 \& \\
\hline Noneorporate, total ¢ . .-................... do. \& 927 \& 962 \& 943 \& 1. 272 \& 865 \& 800 \& 691 \& 1,118 \& 705 \& 841 \& \({ }^{\cdot} 1,337\) \& - 1,007 \& 1,841 \& \\
\hline U. S. Government state and municipal \& 518
401 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
453 \\
391 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 451
491 \& 4336 \& 484
379 \& 436
213 \& 355
336 \& 414
646 \& 389
311 \& 390
+427 \& 496
685 \& 386
.569 \& 1,327
483 \& \\
\hline New cormorate security issues: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Estimated net proceeds, total .-.............. do...- \& 846 \& 898 \& 1,165 \& 873 \& 1.093 \& 695 \& 883 \& 762 \& 1,112 \& 1,111 \& - 1,075 \& \({ }^{+1,092}\) \& 1, 365 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Proposed uses of proceeds: \\
New money, total.
\end{tabular} \& 762 \& 702 \& 1,116 \& 768 \& 1,012 \& 563 \& 802 \& 660 \& 1,042 \& 1, 040 \& -1,026 \& \(\stackrel{927}{ }\) \& 1,271 \& \\
\hline Plant and equipment.....................-do \& 525 \& 482 \& 9,948 \& 446 \& \({ }^{1} 758\) \& 386 \& 514 \& 506 \& 1,911 \& 1,724 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,794 \\ \cdot \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& r 724 \& 1,106 \& \\
\hline Working capital...-................... do \& \(\begin{array}{r}236 \\ 56 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 220
82
1 \& \begin{tabular}{|}
367 \\
21 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 322
43 \& 254
27 \& 177 \& 288
4
4 \& 154 \& 132

24 \& 315
17 \& ${ }_{+} 232$ \& $\bigcirc$ \& 165 \& <br>
\hline Other purposes ................................ do \& 28 \& 114 \& 28 \& 61 \& 53 \& 107 \& 34 \& 87 \& 47 \& 64 \& -38 \& -144 \& 73 \& <br>

\hline | State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer): |
| :--- |
| Long-term $\qquad$ | \& 400, 650 \& 390,541 \& 490, 52\% \& 736,386 \& 378, 535 \& \& 385, 930 \& 645, 718 \& 311, 354 \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Short-term...-------.-................................. do .-. \& 248, 649 \& 124, 807 \& 252, 071 \& 175,825 \& 194,625 \& 207, 418 \& 17\%,780 \& 294, 244 \& 327, 959 \& 148,455 \& 325, 574 \& -454, 707 \& -146, 928 \& 181, 231 <br>
\hline SECURITY MARKETS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Acconnts) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Cash on hand and in banks.---........... mil of dol. \& \& \& \& 322 \& \& \& \& \& \& 336 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Gustomers', debit balanees (net) .-.................do..- \& 2, 817 \& 2, 821 \& 2, 847 \& 2, 811 \& 2. 848 \& 2.819 \& 2,816 \& 2,784 \& 2, 817 \& 2,866 \& 3,903 \& 3,846 \& 3,832 \& <br>
\hline Customers' free credit balances...-........-......... do.. \& 960 \& ${ }^{2} 896$ \& 870 \& 837 \& 858 \& 872 \& \& 835 \& 822 \& 878 \& 866 \& 828 \& 821 \& <br>
\hline  \& 2,177 \& 2,189 \& 2,228 \& 2,266 \& 2,242 \& 2,086 \& 2,113 \& 2, 131 \& 2,114 \& 2,195 \& 2,006 \& 2,057 \& 2,00.5 \& <br>
\hline Bonds \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Prices: |
| :--- |
| A verage price of all listed bonds (N. Y, S. E.), | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline total§ $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ dollars \& 96.32 \& 95. 50 \& 96.48 \& 96.39 \& 95.22 \& 93. 80 \& 93. 52 \& 93.09 \& 92.14 \& 91.59 \& 93.33 \& 93.33 \& 93.41 \& <br>
\hline Domestic.-...........................................do...- \& 96.56 \& 95.74 \& 96. 75 \& 96.65 \& 95.46 \& 94. 10 \& 93.76 \& 93.33 \& 92.42 \& 91.91 \& 93.69 \& 93. 57 \& 93.65 \& <br>
\hline  \& 79.36 \& 79.14 \& 78.23 \& 78.79 \& 78.92 \& 77.61 \& 77.46 \& 77.35 \& 75.09 \& 71.94 \& 73.00 \& 76.71 \& 77.04 \& <br>

\hline | Standard and Poor's Corporation: |
| :--- |
| Industrial, utility, and railroad (A1+issues): | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Composite ( 21 konds) $0^{7}$. dol. per $\$ 100$ bond \& 113.2 \& 111.2 \& 110.6 \& 110.5 \& 110.2 \& 108.4 \& 105.8 \& 105.2 \& 103.7 \& 102 s \& 102.8 \& 104.2 \& 104.4 \& <br>
\hline Domestic municipal (15 bonds)...............d. do... \& 120.3 \& 116.9 \& 117.3 \& 119.2 \& 118.6 \& 116.0 \& 113.8 \& 112.8 \& 109.0 \& 108.1 \& 108.6 \& 110.9 \& 110.0 \& 109. 8 <br>
\hline U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable.................. do...- \& 94.88 \& 92.86 \& 94.40 \& 95.03 \& 93.94 \& 91.81 \& 91.43 \& 91.53 \& 90.22 \& 88.74 \& 89.96 \& 91.51 \& 90.88 \& 90.45 <br>
\hline Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline All revistered exchanges: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Market value......................... thous of dol- \& \[
120,682

\] \& 110, 399 \& | 104.178 |
| :--- |
| 107 |
| 182 | \& 81,717

84,454 \& 82.802
83.150 \& 101,631 \& 86,568
86,673 \& 83,606
89818 \& 96,407 \& 144, 608 \& 116, 188 \& 93, 906 \& 85.420
91 \& <br>
\hline Face value-
New York Stock Exchange: \& 121, 514 \& 114, 574 \& 107.082 \& 84.454 \& 83, 150 \& 100, 885 \& 86.673 \& 89,818 \& 101, 520 \& 152, 535 \& 120, 730 \& 93, 715 \& 91,927 \& <br>
\hline Market value.............................do \& 119, 104 \& 109, 126 \& 101. 703 \& 80, 522 \& 81.261 \& 99, 228 \& 85,561 \& 82, 292 \& 95,082 \& 143, 305 \& 114,750 \& 92. 471 \& 84, 305 \& <br>
\hline Face value.-............................... do \& 117, 469 \& 112.538 \& 104, 670 \& 83. 100 \& 81. 480 \& 98,165 \& $85,4.54$ \& 84,320 \& 100, 010 \& 150. 956 \& 119, 016 \& 92, 390 \& 90, 671 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

r Revised. $p$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.
t Data beginning with 1956 are based on a new sample.
¢Includes data not shc wn separately.
Sata for bonds of the Intemational Barm for Reconstruction and 1perelopment, not shown separately, are inchuded in computing average price of all listed bonds.
of Number of bouds represents number curently used; the change in the number does not aftect the continuitr of series.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { Ser }}{\text { Septer }}$ | October | November | December | January | Febriars | Narch | April |

## FINANCE-Continued



|  | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | March | April | May | June | 5 l y | August | Scptem. ber | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan- } \\ & \text { unry } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fobru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April |

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (QUARTERLY) $\ddagger$

Exports of goods and services, total..........mil. of dot Military transfers under grants, net.-..................... Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military trans-
actions©
 Other services and military transactions..
Imports of goods and services, total Merchandise, adjusted $\odot \sigma_{1}$............................................. Military expenditures.-

Balance on goods and services.

## S..

$\qquad$ .-.... Private.
U. S. long- and short-term capital (net), total. Private .......

Foreign long- and short-term capital (net) - ......do
Gold sales
Errors and omischases (-)] ...do...

Errors and omissions..................
FOREIGN TRADE

| Exports of U. S. merchandise: $\ddagger$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Quantity | 1936-38 $=100$ |
| Value. |  |
| Unit value |  |
|  |  |
| Imports for consumption: $\ddagger$Quantity |  |
| Value | (0. |
| Unit value Agriculural products, quantity: |  |
|  |  |
| Exports, U. S. merchandise, total:Unadjusted |  |
|  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted |  |
| Total, excluding cotton: |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Imports for consumption: |  |
| Unadjusted-ijus |  |
|  |  |

## Shipping Weight

Water-borne trade: Exports, incl. reexports $\$$.............thous. of long tons
General imports

## Value $\ddagger$

Exports (mdse.), including reexports, totalif_uil. of dol. By qeographic regions: $\triangle$
 Furope
Northern North America Southern North America doSouth A merica.----A frica:

| Union of South A frica |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  | Asta and Oceania:



$$
\frac{1 i}{i}+
$$



$$
\begin{array}{r}
5.969 \\
654 \\
3,936 \\
598 \\
781 \\
4,844 \\
3.249
\end{array}
$$

$\square$

|  |  | 7,023 | -....... |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1,093 | ------ |  |
|  | --..------ | 4,406 |  |  |
|  |  |  | .......- |  |
| - |  |  | . |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septern- ber | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Decem. ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tanu1- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febra. ary | March | Aprit |

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES-Continued



[^5]-Data for January-June 1956 are based on classifications in Schedule $G$ and are not entirely comparable with other months.
products are included under manufactured foodstuffs rather than under finished manufactures, where they had been reported through 1955.
IInchides data not shown separately.
Excludes "special category, type 1" exports.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | Novem ber | December | January | February | March | April |

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS


## ${ }^{r}$ Revised.

「Repinning January 1955, data include local service operations of one earrier. © Revisions for January-December 1954 are arailable upon request.
TData beginning 1st quarter 1955 cover large motor carriers having annual operating revenues of $\$ 1,000,000$ or above.
$\oplus$ Bezinning January 1956 , data cover the revised I. C. C. ist of class I railroads; i. e., carriers having annual operating revenues of $\$ 3,000,000$ or more (old basis, $\$ 1,000,000$ or more).
$\oplus$ Beginning January 1956 , data cover the revised
ond $^{2}$ Data for March, June, September, and December 1956 and March 1957 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 wecks.
$\ddagger$ Revision for February 1956, $\$ 47,000,000$.

| Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of business statistics | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | Amris | May | June | July | August | Septerm- | Octobr r | $\underset{\substack{\text { Novern } \\ b}}{ }$ | Decomil: ber | Janu- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | Marei | Abril |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMDIUNICATIONS-Continued



## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

| CHEMICALS <br> Inorganic chemirals, production: <br> Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial) | 316, | 306 |  | 262, | 248,384 |  | 257.01 |  |  |  | 302,504 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calcium carbide (eommercial)............ .... do | 87, 155 | 83, 128 | 82, 776 | 83, 824 | 74,490 | 76, 718 | 81.693 | 94, 472 | -92,637 | 92, 793 | 89, 275 |  | 320.733 86,268 |  |
| Carbon diovide, liqud, gas, and solid........ do | 54, 249 | 58,382 | 74, 169 | 92,425 | 35,002 | 94. 183 | 77, 232 | 64, 636 | 59,904 | 52, 7 \% 4 | - 34.253 | r r 53,435 | 66, 288 t0, 858 |  |
| Chlorine, gas...---.-.-.-.-.-........ do | 326, 480 | 322, 428 | 326, 726 | 308,928 | 255, 541 | 298. 799 | 320, 882 | 333, 775 | 329, 457 | r341, 125 | 334, 403 | 231, 428 | 326, 599 |  |
| Hydrochloric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{HCl}$.......-...... . do | 81, 245 | 78,467 | 77,365 | 74, 168 | 57, 77 | 68, 513 | 77, 549 | 80,799 | 80, 754 | 78,875 | r 78, 852 | r 75, 145 | 80, 650 |  |
| Nitrie acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ ) ........................ do | 233,094 | 210, 216 | 194, 151 | 177, 228 | 173,527 | 188,875 | 183,498 | 193,472 | 190,831 | 231.630 | 237, 519 | 231, 148 | 251, 245 |  |
| Oxygen (high purity) -......-...........mil. of cu. ft . | 2,903 | 2. 727 | 2, 817 | 2, 620 | 1,524 | 2.41 ( | 2, 643 | 2. 883 | 2.809 | 2, 893 | +2.802 | +2, 109 | 2, 523 |  |
| Phosphorie acid ( $50 \% \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO} 4$ ) .......... short tons. | 331, 581 | 312,054 | 322,354 | 299, 338 | 233, 900 | 263, 647 | 280, 747 | 320, 709 | 279, 192 | 275, 711 | 337.694 | r 351, 157 | 380,992 |  |
|  | 436, 137 | 431,962 | 443, 569 | 405, 607 | 402, 926 | 409,008 | 403,414 | 423, 468 | 401.919 | 394,497 | 379, 549 | 376, 731 | 414,879 |  |
| Sodium bichromate and chromate ............. do. | 10,910 | 9,939 | 9,954 | 9,444 | 7,779 | 10. 344 | 10,263 | 10,657 | 10115 | 9,649 | +9,285 | 8,871 | 9,642 |  |
| Sodium hydroxide ( $100 \% \mathrm{NaOH}$ ) .........do. | 369,483 | 361,981 | 369, 173 | 347,304 | 283,019 | 327,407 | 354, 664 | 366,521 | 358. 153 | 355, 354 | 365, 413 | 321,922 | 353, 940 |  |
| Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhydrous) short tons. | 52, 261 | 54. 728 | 55,292 | 46,827 | 45,569 | 51,929 | 47,597 | 60, 779 | 65.837 | 50, 617 | 55.869 | 50,786 | 54, 463 |  |
| Sodium sulfate (Glauber's salt and erude satt cake) short tons. | 70,333 | 71,445 | 72,678 | 63,421 | 61,926 | 66, 657 | 72,434 | 75,977 | 74,634 | 74,805 | 76. 6.57 | 69,540 | 76, 249 |  |
| Sulfuric acid: <br> Production ( $100 \% \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ ) _.... thous. of short tons <br> Price, wholesale, $66^{\circ}$, tanks, at works <br> dol. per short ton. | 1,441 22.35 | 1,363 22.35 | 1,382 22.35 | 1,270 22.35 | 1,130 22.35 | 1,182 22.35 | 1,272 22.35 | 1,361 22.35 | 1,315 22.35 | 1.339 22.35 | 1.386 22.35 | 1,310 22.35 | 1,404 022.35 |  |
| Organic chemicals: $\boldsymbol{o}^{7}$ <br> Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production |  | 22.35 45.006 |  |  |  | 2.25 47.922 | 2.85 45.692 | 2.35 49,343 | 2.35 46.853 | 49.737 |  | 2.38 41.227 | 22.3 |  |
| Acetic anhydride, production. . . ............ do...- | 41,851 79,150 | 45,006 71,802 | 44,221 77,102 | 46, 410 74,232 | 44,480 73,797 | 47,922 72,202 | 45,692 74,808 | 49,343 70,277 | $\begin{array}{r} 46,853 \\ 75,122 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49,737 \\ & 90,378 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 53,628 \\ 85,428 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41,227 \\ & 74,946 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), production_........ do...- | 1,728 | 1,412 | 1,453 | 1,731 | 1,271 | 1,046 | 1,003 | 1,356 | 1,488 | 1,618 | 1,491 | 1,512 |  |  |
| Alcohol, ethyl: Production.................thous. of proof gal. | 40,838 | 38,248 | 45,901 | 43,755 | 40, 044 | 38, 201 | 32.942 | 36,066 | 36,656 | 36,439 | 36,322 | 32,766 | 35, 429 |  |
| Stocks. end of month, total ................. do...- | 35,728 | 33, 178 | 35, 364 | 38.165 | 40, 613 | 43,576 | 40,078 | 37, 290 | 33, 844 | 33,858 | 33.337 | 31,214 | 29,418 |  |
| In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses do | 28. 682 | 26, 475 | 25,638 | 25, 853 | 28.898 | 30, 807 | 30, 486 | 27, 157 | 25, 403 | 25,533 | 25,77 | 23, 869 | 20,791 |  |
| In denaturing plants...-.-..-.-.-............ d | 7,045 | 6,703 | 9,726 | 12,311 | 11,715 | 12,770 | 9,591 | 10, 132 | 8,441 | 8,325 | 7,560 | 7,345 | 8,627 |  |
| Used for denaturation | 49,506 | 39,506 | 45,529 | 41,375 | 38,9m | 36, 692 | 40,054 | 38,498 | 36.240 | 35,059 | 42.818 | 33,326 | 35, 253 |  |
| Withdrawn tax-paid.--....................... d | 1, 061 | 965 | 858 | 1,033 | 574 | 917 | 900 | 1,120 | 1,307 | 1,098 | 943 | 925 | 834 |  |
| A cohol, denatured: Prodnction | 26,629 | 21, 280 | 24,464 | 22, 346 | 20,932 | 19, 770 | 21,487 | 20,769 | 19,588 | 18,899 | 23,053 | 17,896 | 19.040 |  |
| Consimption (withdrawals) .-..--..-....... do | 23.683 | 21. 497 | 24, 854 | 24,387 | 19, 050 | 20, 930 | 19,115 | 20, 106 | 18, 881 | 19,865 | 21, 140 | $\times 18,370$ | -0,366 |  |
| Stocks, end of month........................... do... | 9,585 | 9,371 | 8,810 | 6, 855 | 8,678 | 7,356 | 9,964 | 10,588 | 11,178 | 10,421 | 12,194 | * 12, 135 | 11, 095 |  |
| Creosote oil, production............... . thous. of gat - | ${ }^{1} 10,166$ | 19,162 | 10, 165 | 11, 400 | ${ }^{1} 5,370$ | 9.160 | 10, 130 | 11,707 | 12.201 | 14,45f | 7,978 | 8,955 |  |  |
| DDT, production........................ thous. of 1b.- | 11, 083 | 10,907 | 13, 712 | 12,100 | 11,927 | 12,138 | 11,912 | 10,949 | 10, 641 | 11, 201 | 10,878 | 9,311 |  |  |
| Ethyl aretate (85\%), production................ do | 6,791 | 6, 820 | 7. 204 | 5, 398 | 6,736 | 8.111 | 6,969 | 10, 171 | 8,285 | 8, 306 | 8,748 | 5,702 |  |  |
| Ethylcne glycol, production .-.-.-...-.-...... do | 81,632 | 80, 315 | 80, 050 | 85, 686 | 72. 263 | 84.495 | 89,261 | 95, 494 | 90, 119 | 95, 181 | 93, 089 | 82,526 |  |  |
| Formaldelyde ( $37 \% \mathrm{HCHO}$ ), production ..... do | 121,906 | 112,692 | 114, 144 | 112,656 | 86,139 | 108,512 | 114, 430 | 119,056 | 116, 914 | 107,918 | 109, 149 | 105, 976 |  |  |
| Qlycerin, refined, all grades: Iroduction....................................... | 22,641 | 22, 197 | 21,234 | 20,415 | 13, 014 | 20,767 | 19,705 | 20,666 | 22,656 | 19.624 | 22.811 | 19,642 | 20, 799 |  |
|  | 16, 608 | 16,940 | 16,874 | 16, 254 | 14, 142 | 15, 785 | 15, 523 | 16.928 | 16, 103 | 15, 276 | 17,029 | 15,345 | 16, 141 |  |
| Stocks. end of month | 45,146 | 45,184 | 47,087 | 48,468 | 46,357 | 48, 127 | 48,862 | 48,094 | 50, 618 | 51,018 | 51,634 | 51,974 | 52, 0.58 |  |
| Methanol, production: | 189 | 204 | 199 | 194 | 200 | 196 | 198 | 189 | 156 | 172 | 171 | 166 |  |  |
| Synthetic.---------------.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.- do | 20,703 | 19,078 | 17,814 | 19,386 | 19,054 | 19,720 | 17,468 | 20,004 | 19,408 | 21,312 | 20, 503 | 18, 144 |  |  |
| Phthalic anhydride, production..--.-.- thous. of 1 l | 29,625 | 28, 271 | 24,507 | 22,919 | 24,965 | 24, 143 | 22,690 | 27,002 | 25,041 | 27,093 | 25,501 | 27,242 |  |  |

- Revised. Preliminary. I Incomplete: comparable amount for February 1956 is $8,047,000$ gallons, and for June $1956,9,483,000$ gallons.
o Includes data not shown separately
$0^{3}$ Data (except for alcohol) are reported on basis of 100 -percent content of the specified material unless otherwise indicated.

| Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | November | Decem- her | $\mathbf{J}_{\text {anu }}$ ary | February | March | April |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued


(N. Y) dol per lb

+ Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary
$\oplus$ States represented are: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana. Texas, Oklahoma. According to quarterly reports from Virginia, consumption in that state is as follows (thous. short tons): 1956-January-March, 270 ; April-June, 325 ; July-september, 76; October-December, 79; 1957-January-March, 277 .

OThe totals for fertilizer exports and imports include data not shown separately. Revisions for June $1955-$ January 1956 for all indicated items will be published later.
${ }^{\circ}$ For data on lard, see p. S-29. Figures prior to 1955 for tallow (not shown in the 1955 Business Statistics) will appear later.
TConsumption figures for edible tallow exclude quantities used in refining; those for inedible tallow, etc., include such quantities.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for 1954 and 1955 (also for 1953 for cottonseed and products) will be shown later.
$\triangle$ Beginning 1955, data may include some refined oils (not formerly included); consumption figures exclude data for cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils, and stocks include only the quantities
§Includes stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation through May 1956.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { ber }}{ }$ | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| FATS, OILS, ETC.-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oil mills: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - 8 ,712 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,202 | 2,171 | 3,017 | 1,920 | 946 | 933 | 2, 308 | 4,020 | 3,295 | 2,925 | 2,304 | r 2, 239 | 2,586 |  |
| Stocks, end of month ---------1.-.-.-.- do | 4,213 | 3,368 | 1,584 | 1,212 | 762 | 1, 051 | 2, 271 | 4,945 | 4,557 | 4,010 | 3, 516 | r 3, 433 | 2, 066 |  |
| Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minneapolis) _dol. per bu.- | 3.68 | 3. 77 | 3.83 | 1,38 | 3.34 | 3. 28 | 3.25 | 3.27 | 3.41 | 3.44 | 3. 40 | ${ }_{3} 3.34$ | 3. 23 | 3.17 |
| Linseed oil, raw: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 63,428 | 43,243 | 59,614 | 38,448 | 19,196 | 18,575 | 46,931 | 81,565 | 66, 563 | 59, 004 | 46, 864 | ${ }^{r} 45,657$ | 52,970 |  |
|  | 45, 266 | 37,723 | 43,515 | 40,275 | 34, 815 | 43, 420 | 41,844 | 65, 278 | 40, 884 | 38, 212 | 37,985 | 33, 825 | 39, 009 |  |
| Stocks at factory, end of month $\ddagger$--.......-.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 134, 959 | 125,738 | 136,682 | 113,017 | 95,665 | 71,051 | 75, 388 | 86, 694 | 111, 301 | 115, 410 | 111,821 | -128, 945 | 144,223 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 25,365 | 25,259 | 24,600 | 22,230 | 20,378 | 21,793 | 19,877 | 27,928 | 26, 591 | 26, 988 | 28, 420 | 26,622 | 28,909 |  |
|  | 67, 366 | 57,931 | 48, 424 | 36,651 | 26, 460 | 12,360 | 20,525 | 78,011 | 79,070 | 70,354 | 65, 517 | 56, 332 | 44, 232 |  |
| Soybean oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: Crude | 281, 442 | 280,688 | 273,348 | 248,636 | 228,348 | 249,027 | 221, 302 | 301, 802 | 284,820 | 289, 736 | 305, 156 | 287, 218 | 313.006 |  |
|  | 251, 048 | 218,831 | 249,054 | 205, 257 | 193,610 | 223, 378 | 203, 733 | 252, 552 | 244,824 | 233, 159 | 240, 523 | 209, 184 | 220,333 |  |
| Consumption, factory, refined $\ddagger \ldots-\ldots-\ldots-\ldots, \ldots-\ldots-\ldots$Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 80,018 | 104, 387 | 123,747 | 116,853 | 112, 828 | 100,148 | 86,865 | 77, 178 | 83,974 | 92, 130 | 103,973 | 99,970 | 97, 821 |  |
| Price, wholesale, refined (N. Y.)......dol. per ${ }^{\text {b }}$ - | . 214 | . 215 | . 224 | . 200 | . 175 | . 175 | . 163 | . 175 | $\xrightarrow{.} 195$ | . 190 | . 200 | . 200 | P. 200 |  |
| Price, wholesale, refined (N. Y.).....-dol. per 1b--Margarine: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks (factory and warehouse), end of mo $0^{\text {a }}$ do | 26, 317 | 26,853 | 27, 134 | 24,698 | 20, 276 | 22,356 | 22, 236 | 21,556 | 25,292 | 27, 584 | 29,874 | 32, 143 | 34.814 |  |
| Price, wholesale, colored, delivered (eastern I. S.) dol. per lb.- | . 293 | . 293 | . 296 | . 273 | . 273 | . 273 | . 273 | 21, .273 | . 282 | . 292 | 2,82 .292 | 32, .292 | 34.814 P. 292 |  |
| Shortening: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production. thous. of lb- | 170,845 120,101 | 144,623 146,485 | 165,445 156,060 | 127,868 168,524 | 100,700 154,761 | 150,554 141,573 | 133,396 129,175 | 178,089 119,437 | 179,909 105,477 | 157, 141 | 160,015 126,807 | 144,252 133,017 | 129,420 138,595 |  |
| Stocks, end of monthorn-...--------------.-.- do.--- | 120, 101 | 146,485 | 156,060 | 168,524 | 154, 761 | 141, 573 | 129, 175 | 119,437 | 105, 477 | 122,047 | 126,807 | 133,017 | 138, 595 |  |
| PAINTS, VARNISH, AND LACQUER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Factory shipments, total....-...-.-.-.- thous, of dol. | 131, 518 | 136, 228 | 146, 811 | 146, 149 | 133, 828 | 146.788 | 128,411 | 140,309 | 121, 488 | 97, 308 | 125, 401 | 112,467 |  |  |
|  | 56,329 | 57, 449 | 57,932 | 54, 749 | 50, 236 | 56, 346 | 48,930 | 58,374 | 55, 280 | 45, 645 | 54, 539 | 50, 131 |  |  |
| Trade sales-------------------------------- do. | 75,189 | 78,779 | 88,879 | 91, 400 | 83, 592 | 90,442 | 79,481 | 81,935 | 66, 208 | 51, 663 | 70,862 | 62,336 |  |  |
| SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastles: <br> Sheets, rods, and tubes. thous. of lb.- | 4,296 | 3,606 | 3, 481 | 4,055 | 2,355 | 3,815 | 3,945 | 3,837 | 3,374 | 3, 724 | 3, 491 | 3, 292 |  |  |
| Molding and extrusion materials------.-.....-do.--- | 8,007 | 7,376 | 7,458 | 7,254 | 5,872 | 7,395 | 8,579 | 9,390 | 9,291 | 8,452 | 7, 456 | 7,187 |  |  |
| Nitrocellulose sheets, rods, and tubes $\qquad$ do | 501 | 513 | 569 | 487 | 344 | 443 | 324 | 396 | 365 | 317 | 377 | 429 |  |  |
|  | 585 | 429 | 489 | 407 | 370 | 554 | 279 | 564 | 551 | 472 | 525 | 375 |  |  |
| Phenolic and other tar acid resins..-...---.-.-. do | 43, 935 | 42,807 | 41,746 | 40.607 | 31,207 | 37, 826 | 37,598 | 43,493 | 40, 145 | 35. 206 | 41,373 | 37,064 |  |  |
|  | 43, 272 | 48,812 | 50,480 | 44, 023 | 41, 277 | 44, 288 | 44, 314 | 48,789 | 44, 467 | 41,794 | 43, 507 | 46.097 |  |  |
| Urea and melamine resins.....-.-...-...-.-....- do | 25, 161 | 23, 360 | 23, 455 | 25,083 | 15, 901 | 21, 171 | 21,759 | 25,691 | 24, 269 | 21,370 | 23,097 | 22,556 |  |  |
|  | 66,675 | 6.5, 487 | 63, 977 | 54, 796 | 49,751 | 57, 121 | 60, 237 | 67, 176 | 65, 900 | 67.870 | 67,096 | 64, 005 |  |  |
|  | 33, 482 | 31,566 | 31,968 | 29,643 | 25, 730 | 30,421 | 27,652 | 35, 383 | 34, 509 | 27.874 | 34, 348 | 29,980 |  |  |
|  | 11,468 | 11,819 | 11,493 | 10,544 | 8.729 | 11.398 | 9,377 | 10, 908 | 11,553 | 10, 024 | 10.848 | 10. 517 |  |  |
| Polyester resins | 5, 986 | 5,855 | T. 289 | 6. 212 | 5, 641 | 6, 634 | 5,369 | 6,473 | 6, 542 | 6. 139 | 7,265 | 7,187 |  |  |
|  | 40, 567 | 42,205 | 47.010 | 45. 634 | 45.998 | 49.790 | 51, 089 | 49, 110 | 51, 421 | 51.413 | - 52.394 | 49, 800 |  |  |
|  | 13,829 | 13, 902 | 14,512 | 13, 170 | 11,740 | 13, 140 | 13,298 | 13, 363 | 13, 977 | 13,679 | 14,829 | 13, 080 |  |  |

ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS

| ELECTRIC POWER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 50, 344 | - 47,489 | 49.086 | 49,451 | 55, 49,451 | 58,56 52.194 | 55,649 48,819 | 58,445 51,129 | 57. 820 50,645 | 60,055 52,875 | 62,988 55,503 | 55,374 48,666 | 59,765 52,447 |  |
|  | 38,565 | 35, 937 | 37, 385 | 39.402 | 39,539 | 42, 656 | 39,859 | 41,892 | 41,340 | 42,878 | 45, 311 | 38,687 | 41, 008 |  |
|  | 11,779 | 11,552 | 11,701 | 10,049 | 9,913 | 9,539 | 8,960 | 9,238 | 9,305 | 9,998 | 10, 192 | 9,979 | 11, 439 |  |
| Privately and municipally owned utilities... do. | 40, 509 | 38, 363 | 39,738 | 40, 270 | 39, 701 | 42,302 | 39,503 | 41,800 | 41,230 | 43, 098 | 45, 083 | 39,779 | 42, 349 |  |
| Other producers (publicly owned) ............do...- | 9,835 | 9,126 | 9,348 | 9,181 | 9,750 | 9, 892 | 9,316 | 9,330 | 9,416 | 9,777 | 10, 420 | 8,887 | 10,098 |  |
| Industrial establishments, total.....-............do | 7, 274 | 7,030 | 7, 193 | 7,039 | 5,778 | 6,382 | 6,830 | 7,316 | 7,175 | 7,180 | 7,435 | 6, 708 | 7.318 |  |
| By fuels | 6, 971 | 6,718 | 6, 869 | 6,754 | 5,520 | 6, 158 | 6,604 | 7,074 | 6,920 | 6,903 | 7,154 | 6. 443 | 7.005 |  |
|  | 303 | 313 | 323 | 286 | 258 | 224 | 226 | 242 | 254 | 276 | 281 | 266 | 313 |  |
| Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric Institute) $\ddagger$.............................................. of $k w .-h r .-$ | ${ }^{r} 43,824$ | ${ }^{\text {r 43, }} 098$ | 42,758 | 43,075 | 43,010 | 44, 503 | 44,786 | r 44,654 | r 44, 526 | r 46,092 | 47,693 |  |  |  |
| Commercial and industrial: |  |  |  |  |  | , |  | -44,654 | -44,526 | -4,002 | 4, 6 |  |  |  |
|  | r 6,893 $-22,848$ | 6,776 | 6,785 | 7,316 | 77,800 21,858 | 8,095 | 7,951 | 7,457 | 7,276 | 7.428 | 7,640 |  |  |  |
|  | r 22, 848 | r 22, 650 | 23, 089 | 22,941 | 21,858 | 22,853 | 23,147 | r 23,957 | r 23, 629 | r 23, 604 | 23, 795 |  |  |  |
|  | 405 | 380 | 359 | 342 | 328 | 340 | 330 | 353 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 362$ | 389 | 412 |  |  |  |
|  | r 11, 541 | 11,038 | 10,361 | 10. 198 | 10,495 | 10,679 | 10,785 | 10, 530 | 11,047 | 12, 424 | 13, 561 |  |  |  |
|  | . 778 | 955 | 876 | 975 | 1,201 | 1,278 | 1,200 | -936 | r 769 | 764 | 1384 |  |  |  |
| Street and highway lighting-..----.-......--....do.... | - 398 | 362 | 341 | 322 | 335 | +359 | 392 | 427 | 454 | 483 | 487 |  |  |  |
|  | +910 | 888 | 899 | 929 | 936 | 932 | 926 | r 942 | r 942 | ז 946 | 973 |  |  |  |
|  | 51 | 49 | r 48 | 52 | 57 | 57 | 55 | 52 | 47 | 54 | 39 |  |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | r712,297 | $r 702,044$ | ${ }^{6} 695,861$ | 709, 168 | r 718,348 | 735,869 | 741,999 | r 730,077 | r 730,285 | r 756,811 | 784,979 |  |  |  |
| $r$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. 1 December 1 estimate of 1956 crop. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\ddagger$ Revisions will be shown later for fats and oils (1954 and 1955); electric-power production (January-July 1955), and electric-power sales and revenue (January-April 1955 and JanuaryFebruary 1956). <br> $\sigma^{\prime}$ Beginning January 1955, data exclude quantities held by consuming factories. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | $\underset{\substack{\text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary }}}{ }$ | February | March | April |

## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS-Continued

| GAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly): $0^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers, end of quarter, total - .-..... thousands-- | 5. 023 |  |  | 4, 909 |  |  | 3,797 |  |  | 3, 583 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating) ....-......... do-.-- | 4,670 |  |  | 4, 583 |  |  | 3, 541 |  |  | 3,343 |  |  |  |  |
| Sales to consumers, total | 1,348 |  |  | 949 |  |  | ${ }_{374}^{254}$ |  |  | ${ }_{631}^{237}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating)..........-.-do-.-- | -997 |  |  | 622 |  |  | 202 |  |  | 4335 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial....-...-.-.-...-. do-.-- | 342 |  |  | 320 |  |  | 165 |  |  | 190 |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol | $\begin{array}{r}170,126 \\ 130 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 120,754 89 623 |  |  | 57, 075 |  |  | 87, 184 | ----- |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating) $\qquad$ do- <br> Incustrial and commercial | 130,997 38,427 |  |  | 89,633 30,605 |  |  | 40, 127 |  |  | 66.330 20,356 | ----- |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial <br> Natural gas (quarterly): $0^{7}$ $\qquad$ do. | 38, 427 |  |  | 30,605 |  |  | 16, 552 |  |  | 20, 356 |  |  |  |  |
| Customers, end of quarter, total.-.-...--thousands.- | 24, 223 |  |  | 24, 246 |  |  | 25, 394 |  |  | 26, 272 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl house-heating) --------.-- do- | 22, 290 |  |  | 22, 355 |  |  | 23,463 |  |  | 24, 194 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial......-...........do-...- | 1,907 21,578 |  |  | 16, 208 |  |  | 11,905 |  |  | 2, 270 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating)-....-.-.....-do-..- | 91, 774 |  |  | 4,945 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}13,276 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ |  |  | 17,294 1,500 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial ....-.-........-do.... | 11, 188 |  |  | 10,762 78.98 |  |  | 10, 638 |  |  | 11, 210 |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol.- Residential (incl. house-heating) | 1,1761,052 |  |  | 784.917 432,203 |  |  | 562,197 <br> 234,715 |  |  | 878, 480 488,448 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial..........---------- do. | 396, 569 |  |  | 338, 900 |  |  | 312, 040 |  |  | 373, 306 |  |  |  |  |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO



## DAIRY PRODUCTS

Butter, ereamery

Procks, cold storage, end of month-......-. do

Prortion (actory), total
Stocks, cold storage, end of month, total
American, whole milk .
Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chi-

Condensed and evaporated milk:
Production, case goods: $\ddagger$
Condensed (sweetened)
Condensed (sweetened) --.........-. - thous of Ib.
Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month:-
Condensed (sweetened)
Exports:
Condensed (sweetened)-
E vaporated (unsweetened)-..
Frice, wholesale, U. S. average:
Fluid mijk:

Ttilization in mfd. dairy products......................
Price, wholesale, U.S. average*...... per 100 lb
Drymilk:
Production: $\ddagger$

Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)
Stocks, manufacturers', end of month:
Drys, manole milk
Drers, end of month:

Exports:

Price, wholesale, nonfat dry milk solids (human

"Revised. ${ }^{2}$ Revisions for 1953 and for the lst and $2 d$ quarters of 1954 and 1955 are available upon request. Totals include data not shown separately.

 tion, January 1951 -December 1955 .
1)ata include vermouth and apéritif wines other than vermouth.
*New series, representing average price received by farmers for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers; data prior to January 1955 will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSIN ESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | Juiy | August | Septem- | October | Novem- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | Febru- | March | April |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued



| Unnless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | Otober | November | Decemher | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| Grain and grain products-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheat flour: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operations, percent of capacity | 181.7 | 17.37.4 | ${ }_{79.2}$ | 78.4 | 17,687 78.6 | 20,420 | 19.889 97.3 | 21,898 88.9 | 20,094 | 19,299 $89 . \epsilon$ |  | 19,156 88.1 | 19,679 |  |
|  | 369,080 | 334, 955 | 362,902 | 341.813 | 347, 871 | 393, 879 | 377, 812 | 416,796 | 377, 713 | 365, 415 | 419.916 | 358, 583 | 367, 929 |  |
| Grindings of wheat $\ddagger$-.....-.-.........thons. of bu .. | 44, 044 | 39,945 | 42,878 | 40, 563 | 41, 266 | 46,875 | 45,540 | 50, 182 | 45,845 | 45, 159 | 50, 711 | 43,661 | 44,693 |  |
| Stocks held by mills, end of quarter thous. of sacks ( 100 lb .)..- | 5,213 |  |  | 4, 715 |  |  | 5,292 |  |  | 5. 572 |  |  | 5, 190 |  |
|  | 1.943 | 2,070 | 1,809 | 2, 218 | 1,604 | 1,793 | 2,210 | 2,497 | 1,663 | 3,180 | 2. 296 | 2,637 | 2,947 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Soring, short patents (Minneapolis) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Wol. per sack ( 100 lb .).- | 6. 110 | 6. 215 | 6. 115 | 6. 195 | 6. 310 | 6,040 | 6. 050 | 5. 950 | 6. 180 | 6. 030 | 6. 020 | 6. 020 | P 5.950 |  |
| Winter, hard, short patents (Kansas City) . . do.... | 5. 775 | 5.725 | 5. 725 | 5. 735 | 5. 425 | 5. 625 | 5. 655 | 5. 710 | 5. 785 | 5.725 | 5.770 | 5.625 | ${ }^{\text {P } 5.700}$ |  |
| LIVESTOCK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cattle and calres: <br> claughter (federally inspected): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calves | 647 | 604 | 606 | 596 | 610 | 691 | 661 | 872 | 763 | 605 | 657 | 550 | 633 |  |
|  | 1,566 | 1, 545 | 1,646 | 1. 679 | 1,728 | 1,774 | 1. 617 | 1,959 | 1,807 | 1,686 | 1,8.51 | 1. 488 | 1,514 |  |
| Receipts, principal | 1,905 | 2, 146 | 2,124 | 2. 146 | 2,543 | 2, 697 | 2, 721 | 3, 559 | 2, 689 | 2, 121 | 2,203 | 1,770 | 1,836 |  |
| Shipments, feeder, to 9 co | 196 | 216 | 196 | 201 | 226 | 580 | 734 | 1, 081 | 794 | 363 | 252 | 178 | 237 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Beef steers (Chicago) $\qquad$ dol. per 100 | 18.89 | 19.87 | 20. 12 | 20.79 | 22.28 | 25.61 | 27.31 | 26. 00 | 23.07 | 21.65 | 20.94 | 20.28 | 21. 36 | 22.61 |
| Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City).....do | 17.44 | 17.81 | 17.68 | 17.02 | 17.36 | 17.88 | 17.22 | 17.31 | 17.29 | 16. 67 | 17.68 | 18.24 | 19.35 | 20. 86 |
|  | 24. 50 | 24. 50 | 25.25 | 22. 50 | 22. 50 | 23.50 | 21.00 | 22.50 | 22. 50 | 21. 59 | 25.00 | 27.50 | 26. 00 |  |
| Hogs: <br> Slanghter (federally inspected) .... thous, of anima | 6. 327 | 5,252 | 4. 875 | 4.326 | 4.199 | 4,559 | 4,979 | 6, 347 | 6,559 | -,698 | 5,655 | 4.985 | 5, 380 |  |
| Receipts, principal markets...................-do. | 3,300 | 2, 895 | 2,749 | 2. 4.80 | 2.485 | 2,521 | 2.676 | 3,512 | 3,483 | 3.037 | 3,030 | 2,622 | 2,710 |  |
| Prices: <br> Wholecsle average, all grades (Chicago) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol. per 100 lb .- | 12.63 | 14.60 | 15.50 | 15. 40 | 15. 23 | 16.12 | 16. 01 | 15. 55 | 14. 59 | 16.32 | 17. 52 | 16.98 | 17.05 | 7.52 |
| Hog-corn price ratio bu. of corn equal in value to 100 gb . of live hog. Sheep and lambs: | 10.2 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 13.0 | 1.7 | 13.3 | 14.1 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 4. 4 |
| Slaughter (federally inspected) ...thous. of animals | 1,216 | 1.129 | 1,0¢3 | 1,084 | 1,168 | 1,268 | 1.167 | 1,439 | 1,139 | 1,062 | 1,333 | 1,091 | 1.011 |  |
| Receipts, principal markets .-.-.........-do... | 1,101 | 1,146 | 1. 054 | 1. 047 | 1. 184 | 1,405 | 1. 779 | 1,948 | 1,085 | 1,023 | 1, 204 | 943 | 858 |  |
| Shipments, feeder, to 9 corn-belt States...... do | 139 | 115 | 121 | 113 | 151 | 361 | 679 | 802 | 266 | 145 | 201 | 142 | 127 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: Lambs, average (Chicago) $\ldots$......dol. per 100 lb | 20.12 | 20.75 | 26.00 | 23.75 | 22.75 | 22.00 | 20.50 | 20.00 | 19. 25 | 19.38 | 20.12 | 20.00 | 23.00 |  |
| Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha) ....do.... | 18.17 | (1) | 20.00 | 19.55 | 18.12 | 18.41 | 19.00 | 18.71 | 18.12 | 17.85 | 18.55 | 19.78 | 20.97 | 21.75 |
| meats |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 硣 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (carcass weight, leaf lard out), inspected slaughter ......................................... 1 l . | 2, 128 | 1,930 | 1,942 | 1,865 | 1,853 | 1,883 | 1,832 | 2, 282 | 2, 256 | 2,064 | 2,199 | 1,843 | 1,932 |  |
| Stocks (excluding lard), cold storage, end of month |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mil. of 1 lb .- | 879 | 861 | 781 | 694 | 593 | 461 | 412 | 449 | 591 | 677 | ${ }^{2} 619$ | ${ }^{2} 636$ | 2631 | 591 |
| Exports (incilding | ${ }_{21}^{90}$ | 82 25 | 93 24 | 23 | 66 24 | 63 29 | 67 17 | 81 20 | 74 22 | 95 24 | ${ }_{27}^{93}$ | 69 22 | 93 |  |
| Beef and veal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, inspected slaughter ------ | 958.9 205.748 | 945.0 187.985 | 1,006. ${ }_{168}$ | 1,001.8 | 1,020.8 | 1,026.0 | 931.1 | 1,128.4 | 1,041.7 | $\begin{array}{r}987.9 \\ 263 \\ \hline 1929\end{array}$ | 1,111.7 | 902.5 | 918.1 |  |
| stocks. cold storage, end of month .-... thous. of 1 b . Exports | 205,748 7,292 | 187.985 3,744 8.8 | 168,995 2,178 | 149,260 6.089 | 140,703 6,500 | 131,379 3.023 | 128,430 7,172 | $\begin{array}{r}163,026 \\ 11 \\ \hline 929\end{array}$ | 220,008 2,642 10 | $\begin{array}{r}263,929 \\ 14,264 \\ \hline 1,18\end{array}$ | 246,789 27,827 | 220, 123 | ${ }_{+} \times 194,214$ | 168,543 |
|  | 8, 528 | 8,998 | 6, 428 | 8.618 | 9,920 | 15,192 | 7,816 | 9,486 | 10,853 | 11, 145 | 11,588 | 9,939 | 9,521 |  |
| Price, wholesale, beef. fresh, steer carcasses, choice |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (600-700 lhs.) (New York) ...-......... dol. per lh.- | . 336 | . 354 | . 358 | 367 | . 388 | 443 | 486 | . 452 | . 417 | . 390 | 371 | . 365 | 376 | 395 |
| Lamb and mutton: <br> Production, inspected slaughter ....... thous. of $1 b$ | 59, 290 | 53,754 | 47, 254 | 46, 211 | 50, 571 | 55, 246 | 50.991 | 63, 531 | 52,150 | 50, 262 | 64, 751 | 53,909 | 49,504 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month.............do | 9,875 | 8,976 | 8,481 | 8,620 | 7,975 | 9, 002 | 9. 703 | 11, 203 | 11,016 | 11,590 | 9,715 | 8,987 | +8,100 | 7, 172 |
| Pork (including lard), production, inspected slanghter mil. of 1 b | 1,109.4 | 931.3 | 888.7 | 817.5 | 781.6 | 801.5 | 849.6 | 1,090. 1 | 1,162. 5 | 1,026. 6 | 1,022.6 | 886.9 | 964.4 |  |
| Port (excluding lard): Produclion inspected slaughter .....thous. of | 803, 772 | 681,626 | 650, 629 | 599, 853 | 577, 249 | 596, 294 | 638.107 | 817,159 | 862, 470 |  | 754, 416 | 650, 175 | 703, 106 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month.......thous. of | 514, 124 | 510. 230 | 457, 395 | 393, 538 | 306, 727 | 203, 596 | 165, 514 | 167,955 | 248, 637 | 279, 768 | 293, 332 | r 352, 914 | 339, 237 |  |
|  | 6, 197 | 5, 804 | 6, 807 | 5, 690 | 4,602 | 4.499 | 5,078 | 5, $\times 97$ | 6. 275 | 8,726 | 9,420 | 8,753 | 6, 592 |  |
| Imports | 11, 276 | 14, 129 | 15,967 | 13,099 | 12,620 | 11,363 | 6, 935 | 8.230 | 8,247 | 10, 714 | 13.061 | 9,428 |  |  |
| Prices. wholesale: Hams smoked, composite |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hams, smoked, composite (New York) per lo | . 4868 | .503 .425 | .501 .478 | .534 .461 | . 5126 | .515 .474 | 486 511 | 466 444 | .471 .409 | ${ }_{-}^{.511}$ | $\begin{array}{r}.516 \\ \hline 450\end{array}$ | . 519 | P. 5006 <br> .438 | 22 |
| Lard: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, inspecterl slaughter ....... thous of lb.- | 224, 101 | 182.846 | 174, 120 | 159, 186 | 149,603 | 150, 261 | 154, 242 | 199,618 | 218, 913 | 198,576 | 196, 353 | 172, 767 | 190, 755 | 218,072 |
| Stocks, dry and cold storage, end of month .-.do. | 232, 719 | 226,117 | 210, 864 | 203, 2066 | 178, 461 | 141,056 | 123.308 | 106, 352 | 103, 484 | 111,637 | 101.098 | 112,042 | 119, 122 |  |
| Exports --....-................... do | 62, 228 | 59,328 | 68, 955 | 44, 762 | 42, 213 | 40,893 | 38,075 | 46,813 | 47, 272 | 47,898 | 37, 811 | 36,380 | 61, 940 |  |
| Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago) ...... dol. per lb.- | . 135 | . 145 | 153 | 138 | 138 | 155 | . 155 | . 158 | . 158 | . 175 | . 175 | . 173 | p. 168 |  |
| POULTRY AND EGGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poultry: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, 5 markets $\qquad$ Stocks, cold storage (frozen), end of month . do | 48,423 | 47.203 | 55,444 | -55.987 | 127, 090 | 67,334 | 69, 249 | 90,080 | -90, 347 | 75,226 | 53.211 | 45,378 | 51, 961 | 52, 606 |
| Stocks, cold storage (frozen), end of month ... do . | 155.096 | 132,812 | 120,001 | 119, 649 | 126,769 | 164,422 | 235, 159 | 351.756 | 368, 378 | 332, 817 | 330, 135 | -292,033 | - 259, 975 | 218,072 |
| Pripe, wholesale, live fowls, heavy type, No. 1 (Chicago)................................. dol. per ib. | 260 | 250 | . 250 | 225 | 190 | . 185 | 165 | 150 | 148 | 14 | . 148 | 150 | $\stackrel{7}{ } .15$ |  |
| Eprs: ${ }_{\text {Production }}$ farm $\ddagger$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ¢, 776 | 5. 600 | 5, 565 | 4,967 | 4,760 | 4,568 | 4,461 | 4,860 | 4,885 | 5,280 | 5,369 | 5, 022 | 5,902 | 5,731 |
| Dried egg production................ - thous. of 1b-- | 2,612 | 3,154 | 3,308 | 2,464 | 1,678 | 1,607 | 1,315 | 1,205 | 1,010 | 1,592 | r 2,249 | 2,246 | 3.093 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month: <br> Shell -....................................... of ca | 309 | 638 | 1,200 | 1,453 | 1,259 | 1,020 | 727 | 616 | 525 | 320 | 328 | 519 | +932 | 1.205 |
|  | 61, 604 | 94, 569 | 140,048 | 172, 366 | 177,427 | 167,943 | 152, 015 | 131, 547 | 108,684 | 86, 807 | 76,848 | 65,643 | r 78,436 | 106, 219 |
| Price, wholesale, extras, large (Chicago) $\qquad$ | . 406 | . 396 | . 392 | . 371 | . 414 | . 382 | . 459 | . 437 | . 400 | . 344 | . 308 | . 322 | . 303 | . 317 |
| Miscellaneous food products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Confectionery, manufacturers' saleso ${ }^{\text {® }}$ - - thous of dol. | 「 85, 982 | 73.121 | 72,415 | 59,964 | 54, 961 | 73,362 | 109, 212 | 120, 685 | 118, 264 | 96,672 | 96,970 | r91,338 | 90.770 |  |
| Cocoa or cacan heans: Imports (incl, shells) ..................... long tons.. | 27, 154 | 21,195 | 28,798 | 22,318 | 20,575 | 14,950 | 12,429 | 11,845 | 11,549 | 20,810 |  |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, Acera (New York).....dol. per lb.. | . 265 | . 263 | . 260 | . 261 | ${ }^{2} .290$ | ${ }^{1} .283$ | . 278 | . 255 | $\begin{array}{r}1,565 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 20,270 | . 23.231 | 15,834 .234 | P223 |  |

Revised. Preliminary. 1 Noquotation.
${ }_{2}$ Beginning January 1957, figures exclude data for sausage and sausage-room products and edible offal; comparable figure for December 1056 is $606,000,000$ lbs.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for wheat four production and wheat grindings (January 1954-July 1955) and for egg production (1950-55) will be shown later.
${ }^{\prime}$ 'Revisions for 1954 and 1955 appear in the November 1956 Surver.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistice through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of RUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | April |

## FOODSTUFES AND TOBACCO-Continued

| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con. Coffee: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Clearances from Brazil, total.......thous. of bagso'.. | 1,201 | 1,204 | 1,562 | 1,464 | 1,379 | 1,397 | 1,415 | 1,449 | 1,326 | 1,584 | 1,671 | 1,288 | 1,048 |  |
| To United States...---.-.-.-...---------- do..-- | 711 | 728 | 988 | 940 | 804 | 868 | 899 | 885 | , 700 | 898 | 1,201 | 883 | 679 |  |
| Visible supply, United States.-------------- do | 770 | 753 | 772 | 872 | 981 | 891 | 1,063 | 1,030 | 1,111 | 965 | . 988 | 1,181 | 853 |  |
| Imports ...--------------------10 | 2,394 | 1,389 | 1,616 | 1,803 | 2, 074 | 1,445 | 1,991 | 1,466 | 1,377 | 1,663 | 2,019 | 2,404 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) ${ }_{\text {dol }}$ per lb-- | . 560 | . 565 | . 573 | . 580 | . 588 | . 603 | . 615 | . 603 | . 600 | . 603 | . 610 | . 609 | . 599 | 0.592 |
| Fish: <br> Stocks, cold storage, end of month...... thous. of lb. | 127, 459 | 122, 741 | 124, 218 | 144, 144 | 163, 506 | 178, 785 | 195,648 | 200,838 | 200,403 | 196,091 | 168,596 | r 145,404 | 123,015 |  |
| Sugar: <br> Cuban stocks, raw, end of month <br> thous. of Spanish tons.- | 3,707 | 4,257 | 4,022 | 3,581 | 3,181 | 2,432 | 1,523 | 1,148 | 973 | 873 | 563 | 1,640 | 2,890 | 3,790 |
| United States: <br> Deliveries and supply (raw basis): <br> Production and receipts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production_.-......-.-.-.......short tons | 38,740 | 22, 411 | 37, 008 | 50,750 | 20, 060 | 14,675 | 113, 448 | 591, 151 | 794,615 | 546, 245 | 115,426 | 53,164 |  |  |
| Entries from off-shore, total $9 . . . . . . . . . . . . . d o . ~$ Hawail and Puerto Rico........... | 608,051 146,223 | 584,640 181,119 | 635,828 238,419 | 601,064 219,224 | 666,510 187,036 | 741,221 246,680 | 593, 213 184,476 | 456,306 282,385 | 282,508 189,762 | 202, 748 86,742 | 519,988 50,532 | 453,611 93,376 | $555,977$ $157,876$ |  |
|  | 716,555 | 746,474 | 732, 440 | 803, 328 | 869,070 | 916,359 | 815, 887 | 835,506 | 669, 715 | 665, 418 | 590, 353 | 538,498 |  |  |
| For domestic consumption----------- do | 699, 165 | 711,784 | 720, 001 | 781, 578 | 865, 344 | 910,060 | 811, 798 | 830, 168 | 666, 768 | 661, 137 | - 585, 089 | ${ }^{\text {T 5 5 }}$ 5,683 | 607,739 |  |
|  | 17,390 | 34, 690 | 12,439 | 21, 750 | 3, 726 | 6,299 | 4, 089 | 5, 238 | 2,947 | 4,281 | 5,264 | 1,815 |  |  |
| Stocks, raw and refined, end of month thous. of short tons | 1,762 | 1,618 | 1,587 | 1,427 | 1,231 | 1,000 | 888 | 1, 101 | 1,614 | 1,906 | 1,826 | ${ }^{\text {r 1 }}$, 809 | 1,793 |  |
|  | 400 | 17,082 | 33, 920 | 31, 889 | 456 | 519 | 625 | 928 | 624 | 440 | 564 | 1,205 | 664 |  |
| Imports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 348,430 237,057 | 2222, 285 | 345,179 247,928 | 376,216 233,526 | 353,752 260,125 | 394,568 288,159 | 272, 280 | 246,276 202,930 | 138,548 98,873 | 171,386 151,084 | 350, 622 | $\begin{aligned} & 310,708 \\ & 214,601 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| From Philippin | 111,368 | 92, 371 | 97, 232 | 142, 688 | 87,803 | 86,888 | 69, 743 | 35, 775 | 28,897 |  | 119, 041 | 96, 108 |  |  |
|  | 68, 556 | 55, 122 | 41, 288 | 40, 099 | 51, 124 | 42,391 | 3, 687 | 5, 722 | 2,541 | 3,016 | 45, 080 | 36,012 |  |  |
|  | 60, 368 | 49,664 | 40,775 | 36, 120 | 49,871 | 41,060 | 765 | 3,466 | 1, 451 | 1,075 | 36,724 | 31,080 |  |  |
| Prices (New York): Raw, wholesale) | . 060 | . 061 | . 061 | . 060 | . 061 | . 061 | . 061 | . 063 | . 063 | . 064 | . 065 | . 061 | p. 062 |  |
| Raw, wholesale $\qquad$ dol. per lb.Refined: | . 060 | . 061 | . 061 | . 060 | . 061 | . 061 | . 061 | . 063 | . 063 | . 064 | . 065 | . 061 | P. 062 |  |
|  | . 499 | .499 | . 500 | . 500 | . 500 | . 500 | . 500 | . 507 | . 512 | . 518 | 522 | . 526 | 525 |  |
|  | . 085 | . 085 | . 086 | . 086 | . 086 | . 086 | . 086 | . 087 | . 088 | . 088 | . 089 | . 089 | P. 089 |  |
|  | 10,617 | 7,786 | 6,997 | 9,893 | 7,564 | 7,560 | 9,605 | 7,696 | 4,777 | 10,344 | 8,197 | 7,394 |  |  |
| TOBACC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leaf: <br> Production (crop estimate) $\qquad$ mil. of lh |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12,145 |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, dealers' and manufacturers', end of quarter total mil. of lh.- | 5, 030 |  |  | 4, 587 |  |  | 4,783 |  |  | r 5,353 |  |  | 5,212 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 376 |  |  | 352 |  |  | 317 |  |  | 292 |  |  | 347 |  |
| Air-cured, fire-cured, flue-cured, and miscel- <br>  | 4,420 |  |  | 4,019 |  |  | 4,270 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {r 4, }} 8689$ |  |  | 4,666 |  |
| Foreign grown: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 21 |  |  | 21 |  |  | 22 |  |  | 22 |  |  | 24 |  |
|  | 213 |  |  | 195 |  |  | 174 |  |  | 170 |  |  | 175 |  |
| Exports, including scrap and stoms.-... thous. of lb.. | 27, 760 | 30,295 | 35,489 | 30, 505 | 23,094 | 36, 274 | 80,854 | 70, 201 | 42,763 | 57, 743 | 30,389 | 27,066 | 32.432 |  |
| Imports, including serap and stems....-----.- do | 9,534 | 9, 741 | 11, 172 | 9,304 | 10,193 | 11, 206 | 9,603 | 11,506 | 9,940 | 8,434 | 10, 077 | 10,299 |  |  |
| Manufactured products: Production, manufactured tobacco, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, manufactured tobacco, total - ..... do Chewing, plug, and twist | 16,041 6,361 | 16,029 6,185 | 16,737 6,723 | 15.457 6.787 | 12,467 5,567 | 17,247 7,020 | 15,088 6,021 | 17,801 6,964 | 15,346 6,331 | 11,558 4,864 | 15,917 | 13,268 | 14,343 |  |
| Chewing, plug, and twist .......-................... do <br> Smoking. $\qquad$ do | $\begin{gathered} 6,361 \\ 6497 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,185 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | 6,723 6,641 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,787 \\ & 5.415 \end{aligned}$ | 5,567 4,770 | 7, 620 | 6, 021 | 6,964 <br> 7,205 | 6,331 5,970 | 4,864 4,246 | 6,539 6,031 | 5,510 4,858 | 5,934 |  |
| Smoking | 6,497 3,184 | 6, 582 3,262 | 6,641 3,373 | 5,415 3,254 | 4,770 2,131 | 6,707 3,520 | 6,189 2,879 | 7,205 3,632 | 5,970 3,045 | 4,246 2,448 | 6,031 3,347 | 4,858 2,900 | 5,399 3,011 |  |
| Consumption (withdrawals): Cigarettes (small): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,523 | 2,430 | 2. 751 | 2,941 | 2,497 | 2,881 | 2,954 | 2,674 | 2,585 | 2. 572 | 2, 714 | 2,463 | 2,267 |  |
|  | 32,471 | 30, 185 | 36, 164 | 34, 303 | 31,032 | 37,560 | 30, 403 | 37, 193 | 33,585 | 25, 070 | 35, 982 | 31,688 | 33,222 |  |
| Citars (large), tax-paid.-....------ thousands.- | 501, 912 | 501, 228 | 553, 654 | 477, 276 | 428,309 | 514, 905 | 456, 019 | 549, 541 | 632,063 | 364, 509 | 437, 127 | 391, 193 | 421, 950 |  |
| Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid thous. of $\mathrm{lb}_{-}$ | 15,702 | 15, 761 | 16,593 | 14,969 | 12,321 | 17,158 | 14,644 | 17,245 | 14,949 | 11, 709 | 15, 472 | 12,997 | 14, 118 |  |
|  | 1,250 | 1,284 | 1,410 | 1,567 | 1,507 | 1,346 | 1,551 | 1,310 | 907 | 1,475 | 1,171 | 1,337 | 1,326 |  |
| Price (wholesale), cigarettes, manufacturer to wholesaler and jobber, f. o. b. destination <br> dol. per thous.. | 3.938 | 3.938 | 3.938 | 3.938 | 3.938 | 3.938 | 3.938 | 3.938 | 3.938 | 3.938 | 3.938 | 3.938 | P 3.938 |  |

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS

| HIDES AND SKINS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imports, total hides and skins $\%$..........thous. of lb.- | 15,337 | 15,445 | 18,316 | 14, 833 | 11, 421 | 14,545 | 7,761 | 9,772 | 7,898 | 9,382 | 10,508 | 8,497 |  |  |
| Calf and kip skins.....-..........-- thous. of pieces | ${ }_{25}^{47}$ | 86 | 132 |  | 135 30 |  |  |  | 43 | 150 | 103 | 165 |  |  |
| Goat and kid skins | 2.074 | - ${ }^{42} 411$ | 42 2,666 | 21 2.256 | 30 2,623 | ${ }_{2} 34$ | $\begin{array}{r}34 \\ 1,798 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,759 | 1.325 | +192 | 14 | 13 |  |  |
| Sheep and lamb skins..............................- - ${ }^{\text {do.... }}$ | 4,473 | 3,494 | 3,594 | 4,012 | 1,454 | 3,451 | 882 | 2,046 | 1,429 | 1,032 | 1, 120 | 1,010 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale (Chicago): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calfskins, packer, heavy, 91/2/15 lb .-...dol. per lb.- | . 513 | . 525 | . 500 | . 500 | . 500 | . 500 | . 525 | 450 | . 488 | . 475 | . 438 | . 463 | D. 463 |  |
| Hides, steer, heavy, native, over $53 \mathrm{lb} . . . . . . .$. do.... | 105 | . 123 | . 123 | . 128 | 133 | . 138 | . 148 | . 128 | . 128 | . 108 | . 103 | . 090 | D. 095 |  |
| LEATHER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: Calf and whole kip..... .-.........thous of skins. | 819 | 759 | 701 | 644 | 496 | 668 | 586 | 738 | 737 | 722 | 872 | 848 |  |  |
| Cattle hide and side kip.-.--thous. of hides and kips -- | 2, 262 | 2,165 | 2,364 | 2,076 | 1,731 | 2,224 | 1,970 | 2,275 | 2, 193 | 1,987 | ${ }^{+}$2, 254 | 2,162 |  |  |
| Goat and kid.................-....... thous. of skins..- | 2,235 | 2,155 | 2, 544 | 2,061 | 1,797 | 2, 033 | 1,706 | 2,198 | 1, 822 | 1,663 | 2,064 | 1,892 |  |  |
|  | 2,310 | 2, 275 | 2, 360 | 2,109 | 1,777 | 2,578 | 2,140 | 2, 202 | 2,113 | 1,766 | 2,065 | 2,225 |  |  |
| Exports: <br> Sole leather: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bends, backs, and sides.............- thous of lb.- | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 51 | 46 | 39 | 46 | 84 | 66 |  | 53 |  |  |
| Offal, including welting and belting offal..do..- | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | 31 | 36 | 17 | 13 | 22 | 13 | 35 | ${ }_{65}$ |  |  |
| Upper leather -------.------.-----thous. of sq. ft.- | ${ }^{3} 2,615$ | ${ }^{3} 2,466$ | 32,978 | ${ }^{3} 2,439$ | 2,891 | 3,633 | 3,053 | 3,054 | 2,000 | 3,092 | 2,923 | 2,644 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale Sole, bends, light, f. o. b. tannery........dol. per Ib... | . 610 | . 620 | . 630 | 630 | 630 | . 630 | . 625 | . 625 | . 625 | 625 | . 625 | . 610 | 610 |  |
| Upper, chrome calf, B and C grades, f. o. b. tannery. $\qquad$ dol. per sq. ft.- | 1.030 | 1.125 | 1.078 | 1.118 | 1. 118 | 1.123 | 1. 123 | 1.118 | 1. 145 | 1.145 | 1.112 |  | 1.1 |  |

- Revised. ${ }^{2}$ Preliminary. $\quad 2$ Not separately available ${ }^{3}$ Excludes small quantities combined with other types.
o'Bags of 132 lb . §Data represent price for New York and Northeastern New Jersey. $\%$ Includes data for types not shown separately.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novem- ber | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary- } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April |

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS-Continued

| LEATHER MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shoes and slippers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, total..-.------.-.-.- thous. of pairs.- Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, | 55, 341 | 48,968 | 48, 289 | 44, 806 | 42,771 | 55, 656 | 45, 485 | 52, 239 | 46, 926 | 41,944 | 51, 535 | 51,398 |  |  |
|  | 49,636 | 43, 240 | 41,909 | 38,408 | 36,715 | 46,346 | 37, 106 | 42, 128 | 38, 267 | 37, 107 | 47, 410 | 45,817 | 48, 832 |  |
| By kinds: | 9,774 | 9,643 | 9,789 | 7,893 | 7,337 | 9,583 | 7,973 | 9,286 | 8,487 | 7,744 | 9, 084 | 8,722 | 9,646 |  |
|  | 1,989 | 1,761 | 1,930 | 1,622 | 1,628 | 2,044 | 1.685 | 1,781 | 1,491 | 1,654 | 1,937 | 1,771 | 1,952 |  |
|  | 26,779 | 22, 861 | 21, 194 | 20, 783 | 20, 406 | 25,030 | 19, 276 | 21, 464 | 19,263 | 18,705 | 25, 224 | 24,774 | 26, 544 |  |
|  | 7, 714 | 5,724 3,251 | 5,787 | 5.474 | 5, 087 | 6,635 | 5, 443 | 6, 397 | 5, 225 | 6,015 | 7,547 | 7, ${ }^{4} 988$ | 6, 933 |  |
|  | 3,880 | 3, 251 | 3, 209 | 2, 636 | 2, 257 | 3,054 | 2,729 | 3, 200 | 3,101 | 2, 988 | 3,618 | 3,488 | 3,757 |  |
| Slippers for housewear------------...------ do- | 5, 066 | 5,153 | 5, 660 | 5,624 | 5, 181 | 8, 222 | 7,554 | 9,183 | 7,671 | 4,182 | 2, 859 | 4,345 | 5, 260 |  |
|  | 453 | 451 | 486 | 473 | 368 | 546 | 493 | 553 | 576 | 482 | 477 | 463 | 541 |  |
|  | 186 1384 | 124 1287 | 234 1288 | 301 1236 | ${ }_{207}^{507}$ | 542 352 | 332 | ${ }_{333}^{375}$ | 412 | 173 | 789 | 743 | 687 |  |
| Prices, wholesale, f. o. b, factory: |  |  |  |  | 232 | 352 | 291 | 353 | 264 | 320 | 225 | 272 |  |  |
| Men's and boys' oxfords, dress, cattle hide upper, <br>  | 119.8 | 124.1 | 124.1 | 124.1 | 124.1 | 124.1 | 124.1 | 124.1 | 124.1 | 124.1 | 124.1 | 124.1 | p 124.1 |  |
| women's oxfords (nurses'), side upper, Goodyear welt <br> $1947-49=100$ | 118.1 | 129.9 | 129.9 | 129.9 | 129.9 | 129.9 | 129.9 | 131.3 | 131.3 | 131.3 | 131.3 | 131.3 | p 131.3 |  |
| Women's and misses' pumps, suede split....do...- | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.8 | 117.8 | - 117.8 |  |

LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES

| LUMBER-ALL TYPES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| National Lumber Manufacturers Association: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3, 6092 | 3, 145 | 3,431 | 3,312 640 | 3, ${ }_{633}$ | 3, 5388 | $\begin{array}{r}3,147 \\ 658 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3, 403 | 2,975 | 2, 5554 | 2, 720 | 2, ${ }^{612}$ | 2, 807 |  |
| Hardwood | 2, 491 | 2,548 | 2,804 | 2,672 | 2, 434 | 2,880 | 2,489 | 2, 749 | 2,368 | 2,003 | 2,159 | 2,039 | 2,253 |  |
|  | 3,265 | 3, 268 | 3,381 | 3,167 | 2,949 | 3, 262 | 2,871 | 3,156 | 2, 804 | 2,390 | 2, 625 | 2, 486 | 2,758 |  |
|  | ${ }^{669}$ | ${ }^{639}$ | 593 | 557 | 511 | 556 | 571 | 584 | 556 | 507 | 509 | 535 | 527 |  |
| Softwoods-1.-. | 2,596 | 2, 629 | 2, 788 | 2,610 | 2,438 | 2,706 | 2,300 | 2, 572 | 2,248 | 1,883 | 2,116 | 1,951 | 2, 231 |  |
| month, total $\qquad$ mil. bd. | 8,522 | 8,399 | 8,450 | 8,598 | 8,716 | 8,991 | 9.247 | 9,496 | 9, 660 | 9, 824 | 9. 863 | 9,989 | 10,037 |  |
| Hardwoods | 3, 131 | 3,089 | 3,123 | 3,206 | 3,328 | 3,430 | 3.517 | 3,586 | 3,637 | 3,681 | 3,733 | 3,771 | 3,797 |  |
| Softwoods | 5,391 | 5,310 | 5,327 | 5,392 | 5,388 | 5,561 | 5,730 | 5,910 | 6,023 | 6,143 | 6,130 | 6,218 | 6,240 |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products .-........... M bd, ft. | 62,691 | 61, 269 | 59,587 | 67,974 | 70,485 | 64,036 | 61, 639 | 70, 035 | 55, 235 | 82, 249 | 56,983 | 66, 281 | 80,341 |  |
| Imports, total sawmill products $\ddagger . . . .-$-.....-.....dido...- | 292, 078 | 265, 126 | 272, 264 | 290, 501 | 327,726 | 332,975 | 294, 491 | 314, 368 | 279, 133 | 227,006 | 175,509 | 206, 386 |  |  |
| SOFTWOODS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Douglas fir: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new | 872 758 | 804 734 | 798 | 697 <br> 583 | 712 589 | 752 566 | 652 | 798 | 683 537 | ${ }_{6}^{679}$ | 651 585 | 634 582 | 752 636 |  |
|  | 776 | 783 | 843 | 767 | 655 | 830 | 717 | 825 | ${ }_{761}$ | 633 | 689 | 692 | 760 |  |
| Shipments. | 820 | 828 | 864 | 781 | 706 | 775 | 664 | 774 | 725 | 607 | 674 | 637 | 699 |  |
| Stocks, gross, mill, end of mon | 1,033 | 988 | 968 | 954 | 902 | 956 | 1,010 | 1,068 | 1,097 | 1,122 | 1,082 | 1,137 | 1,198 |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products.-........... M bd. | 26,280 | 25,805 | 23,300 | 28,398 | 34, 913 | 23, 669 | 27,664 | 33, 500 | 24, 269 | 37, 584 | 22,775 | 35,040 | 33,831 |  |
|  | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 21,310 | 12,882 | 16,699 | 19,286 | 14, 117 | 22, 225 | 12,858 | 19, 437 | 19,692 |  |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, etc----------...- do | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 12,703 | 10,787 | 10,965 | 14, 214 | 10, 152 | 15,359 | 9,917 | 15,603 | 14, 139 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: Construction, No. 1, dried, $2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}, R$. L..$~$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol. per M bd. ft-- | 89.320 | 89.915 | 89.786 | 89.174 | 88. 206 | 86.773 | 85.089 | 83.159 | 81.603 | 80.654 | 81. 989 | ז 80.905 | p 80.185 |  |
|  | 134.603 | ${ }^{3} 135.001$ | ${ }^{3} 135.234$ | ${ }^{1344.989}$ | \$132.570 | 8131.247 | ${ }^{3130.879}$ | 3129.685 | 3130.646 | 3130.034 | ${ }^{3} 131.320$ | ${ }^{3} 3131.308$ | ${ }^{2} 129.759$ |  |
| Southern pine: | 733 | 727 | 723 | 664 | 675 | 730 |  | 711 | 619 | 516 | 658 | 557 | 634 |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month---...............do | 270 | 287 | 261 | 240 | 221 | 215 | 211 | 198 | 174 | 158 | 178 | 180 | 166 |  |
|  | 729 | 714 | 760 | 691 | 690 | 729 | 650 | 744 | 690 | 615 | 738 | 570 | 616 |  |
|  | 738 | 710 | 749 | 685 | 694 | 736 | 645 | 724 | 643 | 532 | 638 | 555 | 648 |  |
| Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of <br>  | 1,806 | 1,810 | 1,821 | 1,827 | 1,823 | 1,816 | 1,821 | 1,841 | 1,888 | 1,971 | 2,071 | 2,086 | 2,054 |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products................ bd ft-- | 6,540 | 5,639 | 7, 567 | 7,208 | 7,983 | 8, 614 | 5,966 | 6,100 | 6,979 | -9,536 | 6,851 | 7,505 | 9,240 |  |
| Sawed timber-................................do...-- | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | 2,010 | 1,740 | 1,918 | 1,454 | 1, 841 | 1,809 | 1,203 | 1,451 | 2,217 |  |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, etc...............-do | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | 5,973 | 6,874 | 4,048 | 4, 646 | 5,138 | 7,727 | 5,648 | 6,054 | 7,023 |  |
| Prices, wholesale, composite: ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ( $6^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol. per M bd. ft.- | 84.079 | 83.826 | 83.035 | 81.891 | 82.425 | 81.884 | 81.884 | 81. 794 | 81.794 | 82. 062 | 80.465 | ${ }^{+} 78.395$ | ${ }^{\circ} 78.121$ |  |
| Flooring, B and better, F. G., ${ }^{\text {d }}$ dol. per M bd. ft | 155.159 | 154.179 | 154.546 | 153.934 | 154.154 | 154.338 | 154.154 | 154. 154 | 153.970 | 153.542 | 152. 133 | r 148, 779 | p 48.481 |  |
| Western pine: 0 Orders, new |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new <br> Orders, unfilled, end of month | 678 498 | $\begin{aligned} & 681 \\ & 489 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 714 \\ & 441 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 733 \\ & 424 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 685 \\ & 415 \end{aligned}$ | 730 <br> 347 | $\begin{aligned} & 681 \\ & 359 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 733 \\ 361 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 626 \\ & 319 \end{aligned}$ | 554 <br> 365 | $\begin{aligned} & 540 \\ & 375 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{395}^{511}$ | 628 451 |  |
|  | 610 | 671 | 788 | 818 | 746 | 912 | 769 | 808 | 690 | 501 | 451 | 486 | 558 |  |
| Shipments | ${ }^{639}$ | 690 | 762 | 743 | ${ }^{694}$ | 799 |  | 731 | 584 | 508 | 530 | 492 | 572 |  |
| Stocks, gross, mill, end of month | 1,673 | 1,654 | 1,680 | 1,750 | 1,803 | 1,917 | 2,017 | 2, 094 | 2,110 | 2,103 | 2, 024 | 2, 018 | 2,004 |  |
| Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 88^{\prime \prime}$ $\qquad$ dol. per M bd. ft. | 82.31 | 83.50 | 83.67 | 82.21 | 79.80 | 77.39 | 73.53 | 70.83 | 70. 10 | 71.46 | 72.52 | ז73.38 | p 73.38 |  |
| HARDWOOD FLOORING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maple, beech, and birch: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,650 15,000 | 4,900 1680 | $\begin{array}{r}5,325 \\ 16,900 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4,350 15,400 | r $\begin{array}{r}4,525 \\ 15,450 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4,375 14,550 |  |  |  | 3,950 13,350 3 | $\begin{array}{r}4,250 \\ 13 \\ \hline 150\end{array}$ | 3,475 14,025 |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month .-.........-.......... do <br> Production $\qquad$ | 15,000 3,900 | 16,050 4,050 | 16,900 4,250 | 15,400 4,000 | 15,450 3,225 | 14,550 4,350 | 13,350 3,300 | 13,000 3,700 | 13,250 3,700 | 13,350 3,600 | 13,750 4,300 | 14,025 3,700 | 14,150 3,750 |  |
| Shipments | 3,700 | 3,600 | 4,100 | 5,025 | 4,300 | 5,000 | 3,500 | 3,100 | 3,350 | 3,375 | 3,850 | 3, 150 | 3, 350 |  |
| Stocks, gross, mill, end of month...............-d ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 8,000 | 8,500 | 8,700 | 7,700 | 6,555 | 6,200 | 6,350 | 7,050 | 7,300 | 7,500 | 8,100 | 8,650 | 9. 150 |  |
| Oak: <br> Orders, new $\qquad$ do. | 105, 106 | 91, 136 | 85,603 | 78, 010 | 79,691 | 92, 406 | 72, 917 | 86, 426 | 74, 843 | 62, 525 | 80,671 | 73,683 | 92, 442 |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month | 80, 765 | 82, 346 | 74, 889 | 62, 224 | 55,624 | 49, 448 | 40, 867 | 35, 800 | 32, 296 | 29,630 | 33, 573 | 37,624 | 50, 514 |  |
|  | 98, 616 | 93, 738 | 104, 641 | 96, 955 | 87,880 | 102,497 | 87, 730 | 100, 475 | 86, 462 | 70, 985 | 87, 010 | 74,467 | 72, 561 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 95,791 \\ & 73,249 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91,370 \\ & 74,556 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100,007 \\ 79,190 \end{array}$ | 93,349 80,516 | 86,291 <br> 81,038 | 97, 807 <br> 87 <br> 176 | 84,993 88,885 | 93,729 95,631 | 80,601 101,492 | 65,903 106,574 | 78, 115,094 | 69,632 119,929 | 77,471 |  |
| rRevised. p Preliminary. 1 Excludes exports to April 1956. <br> $\ddagger$ Revisions to be shown later are as follows: All typ | infants <br> of lum | $\begin{aligned} & \text { and ch } \\ & \text { er, Jant } \end{aligned}$ | n's s <br> 1954 | arch 195 | avail <br> mpor | $\begin{aligned} & \text { e. } \quad 21 \\ & \text { sawmi } \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{C} \text { ar }$ rodu | $\begin{aligned} & \text { etter, fl } \\ & \text { April } 19 \end{aligned}$ | or mix <br> Janua | $\begin{aligned} & \text { grain; } \\ & \text { 1956; } \end{aligned}$ | entirel <br> glas fir, | compara Tanuary | ble with 1953-Octo | ta prior <br> er 1955. |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descripive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | Oetober | Novem- ber | Decem- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April |

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| PLYWOOD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hardwood (except container and packaging): Shipments (market), quarterly total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories (for sale), end of quariter surface measure........do. | $\begin{array}{r} 236,405 \\ 36,938 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 212,892 \\ 39,183 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 188,529 \\ 39,186 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 201,501 \\ 48,947 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Softwood (Douglas fir only), production M sq. ft., $3,8^{\prime \prime}$ equivalent | 469, 751 | 446, 925 | 431, 560 | 372, 282 | 355, 424 | 475, 763 | 411,981 | 493, 563 | 444, 773 | 506,066 | 439, 595 | 405, 013 | 404, 061 | 473, 105 |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES


## Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures

Steel castings:


Steel forgings (for sale)
Orders, unfilled.......................... thous. of short tons. shipments, total. Drop and upse Press and open hammer
Steel ingots and steel for castings: Percent of
rices, wholesale:
Composite, finished steel
Steel billets, rerolling, carbon, f. o. b. mill
Structural shapes (carbon), f. o. b. mill.. dol. per lb
Steel scrap, No. 1, heavy melting (Pittsburgh)

## Steel, Manufactured Products

Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types (for sale):
Orders, unfilled, end of month .-............thousands
Shipments
Stocks, end of month.-.............................................
Cans, metal, shipments (in terms of steel consumed), total for sale and own use.-............short tons
 Shipments for sale ............................................... Closures (for glass containers), production millions.

$$
\text { Revised. p Preliminary. }{ }^{1} \text { Total for January-March. }
$$





$\ddagger$ For 1957, percent of capacity is calcul
 products); rails and accessories include wheels and axles. Monthly data for 1950 - 54 and amnual shipments beginning 1933 on the revised basis will be shown later

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES—Continued

| IRON AND STEEL-Continued Steel, Manufactured Products-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Steel products, net shipments:§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (all grades) .-.------... thous. of short tons. | 8, 256 | 7,784 | $\begin{array}{r}7,765 \\ \hline 993\end{array}$ | 8,078 | 1, 289 | 5,540 8 8 | 7,058 | 7, 931 | 7, 431 | 7,064 | 7, 809 | 7,067 | 7, 8222 |  |
| Semifnished products .-.-.-.-........do | 447 525 | 387 <br> 478 | 393 <br> 516 | 417 |  | 3 <br> 3 <br> 3 <br> 472 | 367 <br> 543 | 400 | 390 569 | 399 <br> 564 | 380 573 58 | 360 <br> 583 | 437 688 |  |
|  | 707 | 712 | 695 | 754 |  | ${ }^{3} 631$ | 747 | 796 | 775 | 607 | 777 | 763 | 881 |  |
| Rails and accessories.............................. do | 238 | 233 | 206 | 203 |  | ${ }^{3} 152$ | 211 | 215 | 197 | 214 | 224 | 208 | 232 |  |
| Bars and tool steel, to | 1,284 | 1,209 | 1,267 | 1,288 |  | ${ }^{3} 1,052$ | 1, 124 | 1,262 | 1,218 | 1,166 | 1,180 | 1,085 | 1, 145 |  |
| Bars: Hot rolled (incl. light shapes) | 877 | 1, 801 | 853 | 826 |  | ${ }^{3} 645$ | 756 | 849 | 820 | - 788 | 802 | 713 | 768 |  |
| Reinforcing-.....- | 217 | 228 | 230 | 275 |  | ${ }^{8} 238$ | 234 | 250 | 250 | 240 | 224 | 235 | 240 |  |
|  | 178 | 167 | 171 | 174 |  | ${ }^{3} 152$ | 125 | 152 | 139 | 129 | 144 | 127 | 128 |  |
|  | 952 | 914 | 1,055 | 1,000 |  | ${ }^{3} 857$ | 831 | 990 | 931 | 915 | 1. 039 | 905 | 1, 034 |  |
|  | 395 | 375 | 408 | 457 |  | ${ }^{3} 339$ | 342 | 348 | 298 | 263 | 314 | 287 | 312 |  |
| Tin mill products (incl. black plate) --....... do | 798 | 787 | 485 | 625 |  | ${ }^{8} 544$ | 639 | 588 | 451 | 406 | 649 | 529 | 809 |  |
| Sheets and strip (incl. electrical), total...... do | 2, 910 | 2,655 | 2,739 | 2,796 |  | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 792 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2, 353 | 2, 733 | 2, 602 | 2,532 | 2, 674 | 2,347 | 2, 302 |  |
| Sheets: Hot rolled (incl. enameling) --........................ | 853 1,327 | 798 1,191 | 794 1,268 | 1, 816 |  | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 3 \\ 81,100 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | , 705 $\mathbf{1 , 0 4 6}$ | 240 1,211 | 802 1,189 | 2,826 1,130 | 2,847 41,232 | 2,731 $\mathbf{1 1 , 0 8 3}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 753 \\ 41,026 \end{array}$ |  |
| NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aluminum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, primary, domestic.......... short tons | 145, 895 | 144, 726 | 150,800 | 145, 726 | 151, 624 | 92,406 | 132,316 | 149, 125 | 145, 081 | 148, 391 | 147,029 | 119, 059 | 135, 705 |  |
| Estimated recovery from scrap $\oplus$. .--.......... do | 31, 117 | 29,154 | 30, 389 | 26, 740 | 26, 258 | 28, 576 | 28, 131 | 34,997 | 32, 571 | 28, 164 | 33, 520 | p 30, 471 |  |  |
| Imports (general): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal and alloys, crude.-------------------- do <br> Plates, sheets, etc ...................................................... | $\begin{array}{r} 13,496 \\ 2,425 \end{array}$ | 13,572 1,898 | 19,217 2,185 | 15,423 1,501 | 25,924 1,657 | $\begin{array}{r} 18,810 \\ 1,731 \end{array}$ | 17, 244 <br> 1, 265 | $23,097$ | 18,648 1,682 | 21,478 1 1361 | $\begin{array}{r} 19,885 \\ 1,252 \end{array}$ | 17,577 1,490 |  |  |
| Price, primary ingot, $99 \%$ + | . 2458 | 1,898 .2590 | . 2590 | . 2590 | . 2590 | . 2671 | 1,265 .2710 | 1,798 .2710 | 1,682 | 1,361 .2710 | 1,282 .2710 | 1, 2790 | 2710 | 0 2710 |
| Aluminum shipments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mill products and pig and ingot (net) _.... mil. of lb. | ${ }^{-} 5391.0$ | 367.3 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 377.3$ | ${ }^{+} 332.3$ | ${ }^{\tau} 354.6$ | r 313.3 | 307.7 | r 361.9 | 318.9 | 281.4 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 330.4$ | - 306.5 | 341.4 |  |
|  | 5279.1 | r 260.5 | r 264.3 | +240.6 | - 247.8 | 217.8 | 217.4 | - 252.9 | 218.3 | 194.8 | - 234.8 | + 206.4 | 227.8 |  |
|  | 156.0 | 143.9 | 147.6 | 132.5 | 139.6 | 104.3 | 117.1 | 136.5 | 114.6 | 99.9 | r 126.0 | 109.8 | 118.3 |  |
|  | 73.8 | 67.9 | 65.8 | 58.2 | 53.0 | 61.4 | 62.5 | 74.2 | 69.7 | 67.3 | 73.0 | 69.7 |  |  |
| Copper: Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine, recoverable copper $\triangle$.-.-.-....-. short tons | 98, 104 | 95, 608 | 99,682 | 94,942 | 80, 600 | 92, 067 | 85, 292 | 93,690 | 88,632 | 87, 205 | 93, 210 | ${ }^{\sim} 90,256$ | p94, 130 |  |
| Refinery, primary | 125, 032 | 123,344 | 133, 135 | 125,760 | 107, 565 | 109, 726 | 108, 789 | 125, 204 | 121, 334 | 123, 197 | 137, 362 | 114, 263 | 128,046 |  |
| From domestic or | 97, 040 | 94, 943 | 98, 008 | 90, 051 | 81, 814 | 83, 583 | 82, 727 | 93, 542 | 89,277 | 84, 899 | 98, 401 | 83, 239 | 92, 103 |  |
| From forcign ores | 27,992 | 28,401 | 35, 127 | 35,709 | 25,751 | 26, 143 | 26,062 | 31, 682 | 32,057 | 38, 298 | 38,961 | 31, 024 | 35, 943 |  |
| Secondary, recovered as | 25, 932 | 24, 491 | 24, 318 | 25,780 | 19, 224 | 19,088 | 17, 383 | 15,808 | 16, 597 | 22, 171 | 20,492 | 19,821 | 19,372 |  |
| Imports (general): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Refined, unref., | 44, 170 | 47, 881 | 52, 446 | 52,992 | 49,324 | 58, 091 | 47, 882 | 63, 686 | 41,652 | 60, 226 | 58, 795 | 43, 088 | 55,339 |  |
| Refine | 19,443 | 16,687 | 15, 994 | 14,683 | 16,782 | 17,497 | 13, 697 | 15, 016 | 14,345 | 14, 970 | 13, 496 | 14, 190 | 16, 155 |  |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Refined, scrap, brass and bronze | 121,686 | ${ }^{1} 18,040$ | ${ }^{1} 30,303$ | ${ }^{1} 17,703$ | 16, 172 | 24,047 | 27, 277 | 29,312 | 25 | 49,243 | 43, | 40,981 | 57, 151 |  |
| Consumptio | 16,076 | 12,115 $+149,326$ | - $\begin{array}{r}23,922 \\ r 148,233\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}15,147 \\ \hline 129,748\end{array}$ | 9,392 $+82,257$ | 18,570 25,690 | 22,025 115,204 | 21,213 | $\begin{array}{r}17,836 \\ \hline 116,119\end{array}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}39,620 \\ \hline 112\end{array}$ | 29,933 32 32 | 29,769 112,335 | 41,376 116700 |  |
| Stocks, refined, end of month, total | 149,390 | 161, 225 | 164,055 | \|r 181,678 | +238,947 | +236,865 | + $\mathrm{+}$ +18, 596 | - 2221,978 | r $\mathrm{r} 238,901$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { 237, } \\ \text { 237 } \\ \hline 129\end{array}$ | ( $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \mathrm{r} 228,768\end{array}$ | r $\mathbf{r a 3 2}$ $\mathbf{2 3 7}, 971$ |  |  |
| Fabricators'.........-...- | 102, 272 | 108, 496 | r 114,898 | + $\mathrm{r} 29,540$ | r 154,902 | +147,093 | r 132, 407 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 121,855$ | -127, 544 | r 121,842 | r112, 696 | -102,209 | $\begin{array}{r}1240,22 \\ \hline 110,225\end{array}$ |  |
| Price, bars, electrolytic (N. Y.).........dol. per lb-- | . 4673 | . 4616 | . 4553 | . 4506 | . 4081 | . 3063 | . 3960 | . 3862 | ${ }^{\text {. } 3570}$ | ${ }^{\text {. }} 3565$ | . 3553 | . 3258 | . 3145 | 3152 |
| Copper-base mill and foundry products, shipments (quarterly): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 688 |  |  | 570 |  |  | 462 |  |  | 505 |  |  | 506 |  |
| Copper wire mill products $\oplus$....-................do | 428 |  |  | 433 |  |  | 363 |  |  | 405 |  |  | 409 |  |
| Brass and bronze foundry products.............do | 274 |  |  | 263 |  |  | 216 |  |  | 225 |  |  | P 227 |  |
| Lead: <br> Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine, recoverable lead $\triangle$ _-............short to | 30,9 | 29,705 | 29,975 | 29,481 | 27 | 30,630 | 27,415 | 31,520 | 503 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Secondary, estimated recoverable $\oplus$---.---.-.do | 37, 047 | 38, 434 | 40, 429 | 37,049 | 33, 094 | 33, 536 | 35, 356 | 38, 650 | 34, 391 | 34, 498 | 36, 009 | 38,283 | 3,373 |  |
|  | 29,695 | 42,635 | 43,016 | 29,982 | 28,961 | 36, 265 | 42, 145 | 32, 804 | 41, 294 | 56, 095 | 54,063 | -38, 327 |  |  |
|  | 96, 600 | 96,400 | 101, 200 | 98,600 | 85, 900 | 105,900 | 95, 000 | 110, 100 | 101, 000 | 89,700 | 101, 400 | 94, 400 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Producers', ore, base bullion, and in process $\oplus$ <br> (ABMS) $\qquad$ sbort tons. | 118, 230 | 117, 236 | 123, 621 | 130, 561 | 126, 960 | 133, 028 | 126, 274 | 119, 141 | 121,051 | 118, 078 | 120, 975 | 123, 276 | 126, 053 |  |
| Refiners' (primary), ref. and antimonial $\oplus$.-.do. | 50,371 | 52,188 | 48, 843 | 44, 369 | 47,628 | 37, 706 | 38, 650 | 10,398 | 121, 196 | 39, 129 | 40, 559 | 144, 833 | 126,053 |  |
| Consumers', total..----------.-.------- do | 128, 246 | 131, 162 | 131, 243 | 119, 613 | 123, 695 | 114, 066 | 119,773 | 112, 753 | 102, 688 | 115,572 | 118, 124 | 117, 554 |  |  |
| Scrap (lead-base, purchased), all consumers_do-... | 51,949 | 51,903 | 53, 116 | 49,956 | 50,798 | 53.339 | 52,129 | 58, 991 | 59,111 | 57,020 | 55, 465 | 56, 535 |  |  |
| Price, pig, desilverized (N. Y.).........-dol. per Ib.- | . 1600 | . 1600 | . 1600 | . 1600 | . 1600 | . 1600 | . 1600 | . 1600 | . 1600 | . 1600 | . 1600 | . 1600 | . 1600 | 1600 |
| Troduction, pig, total | 2,0 |  | 2,25 |  | 2207 |  | 1,587 | 1,993 | 1,929 | 1,788 |  | 2260 |  |  |
| Imports for consumption |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,761 | 1,890 | 1,053 | 679 | 1,182 | 918 | 1,462 | 1,230 | 1,224 | 127 | 15 | 0 |  |  |
|  | 4,679 | 4,348 | 4,707 | 4, 598 | 4, 557 | 5,380 | 4, 835 | 6, 625 | 5, 894 | 6, 285 | 4,746 | 3,964 |  |  |
| Consumption, pip | 8,300 | 7,965 | 7,615 | 7,415 | 4, 415 | 7,390 | 7,410 | 8. 420 | 8,000 | 7, 270 | 7,995 | 7,140 |  |  |
|  | 5,405 | 5,380 | 5,230 | 5,045 | 2,455 | 4,915 | 5,305 | 5,775 | 5, 550 | 4, 895 | 5,440 | 5,000 |  |  |
| Exports, incl. reexports (metal) $\odot---$ | 433 | 88 | 20 | ¢ 97 | , 20 | 19 | , 16 | 90 | 112 | 120 | 99 | 26 | 243 |  |
|  | 18,421 | 16, 182 | 15,411 | 15, 222 | 16,787 | 19.050 | 20, 589 | 18, 353 | 19, 272 | 20, 121 | 19, 135 | 18, 190 |  |  |
| Industry --- ${ }_{\text {Price, }}$ pig, ${ }^{\text {Staits ( }} \mathrm{N}$. ), prom | 16,930 1.0057 | 14,900 .9917 | 14,785 .9688 | 15,195 .9448 | 16,760 .9616 | 17.570 .9896 | 18,670 1.0357 | 17,640 1.0572 | 18,390 1.1026 | 19,105 1.0401 | 19,135 1.0135 | 18.190 |  |  |
| Zinc: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.0022 | 9948 | 30 |
| Mine production, recoverable zinc $\triangle$ - .-.-short tons_- | 47,773 | 44, 888 | 47, 232 | 45,093 | 42,963 | 45, 437 | 41,980 | 48,861 | 45,449 | 44, 084 | 49,186 | - 45, 847 | 50,150 |  |
|  | 41,300 | 43,453 | 39,688 | 38,093 | 41, 955 | 50,462 | 37,960 | 47, 182 | 39,803 | 45, 425 | 42,189 | 41,314 |  |  |
|  | 12, 178 | 14,081 | 14, 124 | 10,691 | 12, 631 | 14,179 | 26,094 | 31, 079 | 27, 580 | 46, 452 | 27, 494 | 24, 288 |  |  |
| Slab zinc: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (primary smelter), from domestic and <br>  | 85, 050 | 82, 638 | 75,674 | 72,884 | 78,914 | 84,395 | 84, 583 | 85,797 | 85,478 | 91, 496 | 86, 748 | 81, 237 |  |  |
| Secondary (redistilled) production, total.... do...- | 6,640 | 6,026 | 5,564 | 5,437 | 4,166 | 5,154 | 5,652 | 7,696 | 6,330 | 6,738 | 6,704 | 6,841 |  |  |
| Consumption, fabricators', total | 91, 782 | 87, 222 | 81, 876 | 72, 815 | 46,548 | 77, 155 | 80, 258 | 94,777 | 87, 224 | 82, 272 | 90,490 | 80,752 |  |  |
|  | 554 | 1,083 | 413 | 647 | 629 | 602 | 657 | ${ }^{4} 95$ | 1,091 | 413 | 496 | 503 | 987 |  |
| Producers', smelter (AZI) $\qquad$ do | 40,038 | 47,907 | 59,577 | 69, 226 | 102, 775 | 104, 307 | 102, 165 | 88,810 | 70, 185 | 68,622 | 78,974 | 86,889 | - 89, 357 | 105, 599 |
|  | $127,236$ | 128,050 | 119, 275 | 108, 557 | 103, 988 | 98, 642 | 95, 269 | 93, 896 | 97, 325 | 100,665 | ${ }^{+} 90,500$ | 88,224 |  |  |
| Price, prime Western (St. Louis) ---- dol. per Ib-- | $\begin{array}{r} 1350 \\ -1390 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{7} 1350$ | . 1350 | - 1350 | ${ }_{-}^{1350}$ | 11350 -7 | -1350 | . 1350 8 | - 1350 | .1350 8 | ${ }_{9}^{1350}$ | ${ }^{1} 1350$ | -1350 | 350 |
| Zinc oxide (zinc content of ore consumed) _short tons.- | 8, 536 | 7,534 | 5,761 | 5,827 | 7,685 | 7,794 | 8, 017 | 8,478 | 8,136 | 8,968 | 9, 050 | 7,004 | 7, 820 |  |
| ${ }^{5}$ Revised. ${ }^{\text {P Preliminary, }}{ }^{1}$ Data for Jan |  | du. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | mon |  | Secon |  |  |
| ${ }^{3}$ For July and August. 4 Excludes shipments of | enameling | sheets. | ${ }_{5}$ Revisi | ons for Fe | bruary 195 | 56 (mil. | f b .) : M | 1 produ | S, pig, | , 348.1; | ill prod | cts, 240.7 |  |  |
| $\oplus$ Basic metal content. § Beginning with the Ma | arch 1956 S | urver, d | ata reflect | regroupi | ng of prod | ducts. Fo | r changes | not self-e | xplanato | y, see note | at botto | m of p . S- |  |  |
| *New (or substituted) series in most cases. All seri | ies (except | as noted | ) are com | piled by | the U.S. D | Departmen | at of Interi | or, Burea | of Mines | ; data pri | or to Aug | ust 1954 fo | r new seri | es will be |
| shown later. General imports comprise imports for im | mediate | consumpt | ion plus | material | entering th | be country | $y$ under b | ond. Al | uminum- | prices of | aluminum | ingot are | e as quote | d by the |
| American Metal Market; shipments of mill products p | us pig and | ingot are | compiled | jointly | $\text { y the } U \text {. }$ | S. Depart | ent of Co | merce, | $B D S A$ and | Bureau | $\text { the } \mathrm{Ce}$ | us. Co | - seco | ary pro- |
| duction, exports, consumption, and stocks of copper an | d shipmen | ts of mill | and found | dry produ | ucts are co | mpiled | y $B D S A$. | Lead-1 | roducers' | stocks of | lead ore | and bullio | n are com | piled by |
| the American Bureau of Metal Statistics; stocks of scrap at primary and secondary smelters (compiled by Burea | lead are u of Mines) | n gross $w$ s) from to | $\text { veight. } Z$ | inc--prim | mary smelt | er produc | tion of sla | $b$ zinc is Zinc Instit | derived b | y subtract | ing secon | dary (red | istilled) p | oduction |
| $\triangle$ Revisions for 1954 (and 1955 for lead) are availabl <br> $\dagger$ Revisions for August 1954-September 1955 will be | upon req shown lat | $\begin{gathered} 8) \text { from } \\ \text { quest. } \end{gathered}$ er. | ORevisio | er produ ns for ear | tion (comp | piled by s appear | merican <br> the July | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Zinc Instii } \\ & \text { y } 1956 \text { SUI } \end{aligned}$ | tute). <br> VVEY. |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | $\underset{\substack{\text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber }}}{ }$ | January | February | Mareh | April |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued



PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS

| Anthracite: COAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production $\ddagger . . .-$.-....-.-...-. thous. of short tons.- | 2,029 | 2,233 | 1,925 | 2,442 | 1,869 | 2,699 | 2,481 | 2,938 | 2,600 | 2,316 | 2,265 | 1,885 | 1,750 | 2,062 |
| Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of month |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports thous. of short tons.- | 425 | 431 | 371 333 | 282 405 | 331 359 | 529 465 | 519 | 388 | 364 | ${ }_{6}^{342}$ | 264 | 288 | 364 |  |
| Exports | 231 | 244 | 333 | 405 | 359 | 465 | 680 | 659 | 488 | 658 | 469 | 305 | 363 |  |
| Retail, composite .-----.-.-. dol. per short ton-- | 26.88 | ${ }^{26.88}$ | 25. 74 | 25.89 | 25.99 | 26. 21 | 26. 23 | 27.15 13.755 | 27.87 | 28.99 15.575 | 29.41 | 29.41 | 29.43 |  |
| Wholesale, chestnut, f. o. b. car at mine....-do.... | 14. 124 | 12.460 | 12. 460 | 12.460 | 12.880 | 12.880 | 13.055 | 13.755 | 14. 490 | 15.575 | 15.575 | 15.575 | P 15.575 |  |

Revised. p Preliminary, ${ }^{\circ}$ Represents 5 weeks' production. ${ }^{2}$ hata for monthing January 1956, data are estimated industry totals compiled by Gas Appliance Manufacturers' Association from reports of manufacturers whose shipments represent 80 to 95 percent of those for the industry. $\oplus$ Comparable data back to 1945 are available upon request. $\triangle$ Differs from series shown in 1955 edition of Business statistics.
 of the Federal Reserve System, reflects changes in total output of refrigerators, freezers, room air conditioners, and dehumidifiers; data are available beginning January 1947 .



 machines. In 1956, such sales totaled 102,400 units; 1957 cumulative sales through March were 60,400 units.

| Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued

| COAL-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bituminous: Production $0^{\text {r }}$ - | 43, 235 | 40, 104 | 43,896 | 39, 241 | 30,519 | 43, 907 | 40, 187 | 47, 869 | 44, 209 | 39,410 | 44, 025 | 39, 260 | 42,750 | 42,110 |
| Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, totalt $\sigma^{\circ}$ thous. of short tons. | 41, 121 | 36, 086 | 34,475 | 31,867 | 24, 600 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial consumption, total $\ddagger$.......-.....do | 35, 124 | 31, 900 | 31,499 | 29,862 | 22, 649 | 29,557 | 30,035 | 32,748 | 33,462 | 38,953 34,980 | 42,810 37,037 | + ${ }^{\text {r }} 31,778$ | 33, 316 |  |
| Electric-power utilities. .-....................do | 13, 101 | 11, 709 | 11, 787 | 12,065 | 11,750 | 12,907 | 12,175 | 13. 225 | 13,751 | 14, 431 | 15,669 | 12,937 | 13, 565 |  |
|  | 9,424 | 9,066 | 9,168 | 8,485 | 3,130 | 7,783 | 8,915 | 9,266 | 8,979 | 9, 383 | 9,372 | 8,476 | 9,414 |  |
| Beehive coke ov | 437 | 413 | 420 | 354 | 93 | 189 | 248 | 304 | 337 | 360 | 418 | - 405 | 427 |  |
| Steel and rolling mills | 533 | 465 | 400 | 376 | 142 | 333 | 358 | 437 | 457 | 523 | 593 | 481 | 475 |  |
|  | 789 9,629 | 737 8,377 | $\begin{array}{r}768 \\ 7,866 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 748 6,906 | 764 6,004 | 766 6,652 | 720 6,645 | 753 7,695 | 786 8,072 | 792 8,427 | 809 9,194 | 718 7,953 | 773 8,192 |  |
| Railroads (class I) $\qquad$ do. $\qquad$ <br> Bunker fuel (foreign trade) $\qquad$ do. $\qquad$ | 1,206 5 | 1,093 40 | 1,028 62 | 865 63 | 709 57 | 868 59 | 916 58 | 1,008 60 | 1,019 61 | 1,037 27 | 978 4 | 802 6 | 865 5 |  |
|  | 5,997 | 4,186 | 2,976 | 2,005 | 1,951 | 2,802 | 3,195 | 3,521 | 3,648 | 3,973 | 5,773 | - 4, 214 | 3,578 |  |
| Stocks, industrial and retail dealers', end of month, total. thous. of short tons.- | 65, 847 | 67, 237 | 71, 796 | 73,678 | 71, 449 | 74, 309 | 76,026 | 78, 897 | 78,976 | 78,008 | 72,973 | 71,307 | 71,997 |  |
|  | 65, 194 | 66,536 | 70,965 | 72, 695 | 70,371 | 73, 149 | 74, 98.4 | 77,706 | 77, 806 | 76, 886 | 72, 135 | 70, 501 | 71,361 |  |
| Electric-power utilities...--.-.-.-.........- do | 36,633 | 37, 870 | 40, 223 | 41, 236 | 41,186 | 43, 011 | 44, 564 | 46, 434 | 46, 726 | 45,956 | 43, 409 | 42, 262 | 42, 806 |  |
| Coke ovens ---.-.---------.............-- do | 12, 840 | 12,865 | 13, 606 | 14, 005 | 13, 061 | 13, 366 | 13, 522 | 14, 006 | 14, 093 | 13, 894 | 12, 796 | 12,801 | 13, 295 |  |
|  | 534 | 548 | 569 | 556 | 553 | 538 | 524 | 609 | 580 | 539 | 511 | 491 | 499 |  |
|  | 986 | 1,007 | 1,100 | 1,185 | 1,267 | 1,362 | 1,406 | 1,549 | 1,612 | 1,576 | 1,377 | 1,272 | 1,212 |  |
|  | 13, 289 | 13,339 907 | $\begin{array}{r}14,573 \\ \hline 894\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}14,733 \\ \hline 980\end{array}$ | 13, 343 | 13,943 929 | 14, 022 | 14, 190 | 13,963 | 14,061 | 13, 245 | 12,887 | 12, 848 |  |
| Retail deale | 653 | 701 | 831 | 983 | 1,078 | 1,160 | 1,072 | 1,191 | 1,170 | 1,122 | 838 | 806 | 636 |  |
| Exports or | 3,946 | 5,366 | 5,898 | 6,570 | 6,567 | 7,668 | 6,453 | 6,650 | 6,312 | 5, 092 | 4,517 | 4,755 | 6, 295 |  |
| Prices: <br> Retail, composite. $\qquad$ dol. per short ton.- | 15.57 | 5.57 | . 25 | 15.26 | 15.31 | 15. 45 | 15.74 | 16. 04 | 16. 27 | 16. 26 | 16.31 | 16.31 | 16.32 |  |
| Wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Screenings, indust. use, f. o. b. car at mine._do....- Large domestic sizes, f. o. b. car at mine.-do..- | 4. 779 7.071 | 5.045 6.576 | 5.056 6.620 | 5.057 6.735 | 5.051 6.795 | 5.083 6.987 | 5. 5.120 | 5.426 7.546 | 5,432 7.604 | 5. 433 7.630 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.467 \\ & 7.641 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.467 \\ & \mathbf{7 . 6 4 1} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { p } 5.467 \\ & \text { p } 7.486 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| COKE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: <br> Bechive. thous. of short tons. | 273 | 251 | 259 | 216 | 52 | 119 | 154 | 186 | 205 | 220 | 253 |  | 262 |  |
|  | 6,625 | 6,380 | 6,467 | 6,020 | 2, 253 | 5,496 | 6,299 | 6, 556 | 6,328 | 6,616 | 6, 604 | ${ }^{7} 5,966$ | 6,633 |  |
|  | 523 | 454 | 495 | 538 | 552 | 535 | 519 | 505 | 519 | 549 | 572 | 508 |  |  |
| At furnace plants | 1, 535 | 1,567 | 1,650 | 1,644 | 2,185 | 2,437 | 2, 204 | 2,107 | 2, 2,003 | 1,924 | 1793 | 1, 765 | 2.110 1,800 |  |
| At merchant plants. | 139 | 176 | 238 | 295 | 449 | 526 | - 507 | ${ }^{2} 177$ | ${ }^{2} 439$ | 402 | 303 | r250 | 309 |  |
| Petroleum coke.. | 344 | 347 | 344 | 342 | 355 | 341 | 336 | 308 | 312 | 264 | 292 | 337 |  |  |
|  | 52 | 40 | 52 | 63 | 36 | 69 | 68 | 49 | 63 | 57 | 78 | 61 | 73 |  |
| Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace) dol. per short ton.- | 14. 13 | 14.13 | 14. 13 | 14.13 | 14. 13 | 14.35 | 14. 50 | 14. 50 | 14. 50 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.19 | 15. 25 | 25 |
| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude petroleum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| W clis completed....-.-.-.-------------- number-- | 2, 502 | 2, 646 | 2,977 | 2,574 | 2, 680 | 2,995 | 2,245 | 2, 611 | 2,417 | 2,335 | 2,667 | 2, 233 |  |  |
| I'roduction ${ }^{6}$. $\qquad$ thous. of bbl. Refinery operations | 225, 625 | 214, 386 | 218, 976 | 212,997 | 219, 805 | 223, 046 | 211, 616 | 215, 936 | 214, 174 | 228, 684 | 231, 880 | 215, 099 |  |  |
| Consumption (runs to stills) ----- | 245, 340 | 224, 623 | 244, 784 | 242, 119 | 248, 439 | 247, 851 | 240, 708 | 235, 842 | 240,944 | 252, 361 | 256, 485 | 226, 461 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gasoline-bearing in U. S., total----------.- do - | 265, 683 | 277, 121 | 277, 497 | 274,491 | 277, 008 | 279,944 | 278, 791 | 286, 560 | 275, 995 | 266, 014 | 256, 244 | 256, 344 |  |  |
|  | 70,152 | 72, 209 | 70,706 | 67,805 | 18, 297 | 71,995 | 72,749 | 75, 178 | 70, 416 | 71, 721 | 70, 324 | 70, 613 |  |  |
| At tank farms and in pipelines......-.....-do. | 175, 704 | 184, 807 | 186, 113 | 185, 882 | 185, 831 | 187, 123 | 184, 895 | 190, 081 | 184, 477 | 173, 278 | r 164,383 | 164, 538 |  |  |
|  | 19, 827 | 20, 105 | 20,678 | 20,804 | 20, 880 | 20,826 | 21, 147 | 21,301 | 21, 102 | 21, 015 | 21,537 | 21,193 |  |  |
|  | 1,155 | 610 | 1,236 | 866 | 748 | 1,179 | 805 | 1,444 | 8,442 | 10,544 | 7,460 | 8, 009 | 14,099 |  |
|  | 28,737 | 26, 244 | 30,849 | 30, 029 | 34,002 | 31, 602 | 29,372 | 33,976 | 28,602 | 26, 491 | 29, 680 | 23, 621 |  |  |
| Price (Oklahoma-Kansas) at wells_-...dol per bbi.- | 2.82 | 2.82 | 2.82 | 2.82 | 2.82 | 2. 82 | 2.82 | 2.82 | 2.82 | 2.82 | 2. 82 | -3.07 |  |  |
| Refined petroleum products: Fuel oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: Distilate fuel oil |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 56, 045 | 51,387 | 51, 665 | 52,640 | 54, 775 | 57, 007 | 55, 354 | 54,917 | 55, 245 | ${ }^{61,413}$ | 65, 662 | 56, 970 |  |  |
| Residual fuel oil Domestic demand: or---------------------- do------ | 37,618 | 33, 892 | 35, 609 | 32,951 | 33,037 | 33, 823 | 31,868 | 33, 543 | 35,471 | 39,922 | 40, 990 | 35, 546 |  |  |
|  | 65,631 | 46, 588 | 38,300 | 33,469 | 31, 490 | 33, 033 | 41, 088 | 44, 254 | r 57,854 | 71,394 | 92,960 | 65,815 |  |  |
|  | 52,493 | 46, 470 | 43, 505 | 39,889 | 36, 144 | 39,422 | 39,452 | 45,461 | 50, 389 | 54,381 | ${ }^{+60,868}$ | 50, 509 |  |  |
| Consumption by type of consumer: Electric-power plants-........- | 6,224 | 5,758 | 4,468 | 4,615 | 4,323 | 5,177 | 5,202 | 6, 266 | 7,130 | 8, 224 | 9,904 | 6,963 | 6,570 |  |
|  | 8,424 | 8,118 | 8,126 | 7,857 | 7,842 | 8,326 | 7,552 | 8,687 | 8,323 | 8,712 | 8,861 | 7,994 |  |  |
| Vessels (hunker oil) | 6,642 | 6, 408 | 6,940 | 7,034 | 6,957 | 7,319 | 6,596 | 7,480 | 7,031 | 7,916 | 7,999 | 6,938 | 8,791 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: Distillate fuel oil | 60,846 |  |  |  |  | 137, 905 | 150, 411 |  |  | 133, 981 | 100, 572 |  |  |  |
| Residual fuel oil. | 32,984 | 32, 740 | 36,607 | 39,073 | 43, 958 | 46,617 | 47, 342 | 48, 400 | - 44,590 | 44, 491 | 38,403 | 36, 201 |  |  |
| Exiorts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distillate fucl oil <br> Residual fuel oil or $\qquad$ | 1,574 | ${ }^{2,395}$ | 1,312 1,819 | 1,544 | 1,720 | 2,094 | 2,170 | 2, 645 | 5, 119 | 7,959 | 6,687 | 7, 176 | 6,651 |  |
|  | 1,346 | 1,685 | 1,819 | 2,108 | 2,060 | 2,136 | 1,734 | 1,343 | 2,282 | 3, 226 | 4,012 | 3, 360 |  |  |
| Distillate (New York Harbor, No. 2 fuel) dol. per gal. | .106 200 | $\stackrel{.106}{200}$ | ${ }_{2}^{106}$ | ${ }_{2}^{106}$ | .106 200 | 106 200 | ${ }_{2}^{106}$ | . 109 | . 109 | . 109 | 109 245 | \% 119 |  |  |
| Residual (Okla., No. 6 fuel) -......-dol. per bbl-- Kerosene: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production --.-------------------thous. of bbl-- | 10, 590 | 8,978 | 9,058 | 8,704 | 9, 170 | ${ }^{9,716}$ | $\stackrel{9}{9} 872$ | 11, 044 | + 11,508 | 11,735 | 11, 384 | 9,874 |  |  |
|  | 12, 140 | 7,960 | 5,170 | 4,364 | 6,213 | 6,850 | 8.151 | 8,714 | r 12, 360 | 14, 114 | 17,946 | 12,153 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of mon Exports. | 17,215 | 18,227 | 21, 883 | 26, 111 | 28,990 | 31, 826 | 33, 588 | 35, 667 | 34, 329 | 31, 420 | 24, 019 | 21,013 |  |  |
| Exports. <br> Price, wholesale, bulk lots (New York | 83 | 134 | 325 | 209 | 214 | 90 | 58 | 313 | 562 | 659 | 1,059 | 892 | 930 |  |
| dol. per gal | . 111 | . 111 | . 111 | . 111 | . 111 | . 111 | . 111 | . 115 | 115 | . 11 | 11 | . 125 |  |  |

- Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary.

ORevisions for July 1955 through January 1956 for imports and exports and for 1954 and 1955 for other indicated items will be published later.
$\ddagger$ Revised (effective with the October 1955 SURVEY) to include bunker fuel.
O Includes nonmarketable catalyst coke.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem. | October | Novem. ber | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS-Continued



PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING

| PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pulpwood: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,147 | 2,707 | 2, 838 | 2,989 | 3,161 | 3,619 | 3,166 | 3,299 | 3,094 | 2. 840 | 3,255 | +3,137 | 3,127 |  |
|  | 3, 106 | 3,010 | 3,147 | 3, 012 | 2, 826 | 3,098 | 2,815 | 3,136 | 3,001 | 2. 638 | 3,137 | - 2, 827 | 3, 080 |  |
|  | 5,203 | 4,899 | 4, 586 | 4. 563 | 4, 894 | 5, 418 | 5,767 | 5,929 | 6, 030 | 6. 225 | 6, 409 | +6,719 | 6,765 |  |
| Waste paper: Receipts | 811,788 | 775, 057 | 800, 360 | 752.916 | 650, 110 | 756, 614 | 691, 112 | 788,644 | 726,934 | 652, 625 | 699,647 | т¢78, 028 | 717,970 |  |
|  | 811, 383 | 755, 298 | 787,483 | 756, 640 | 617, 505 | 770, 437 | 691,688 | 772.217 | 718, 128 | 637.049 | 720, 736 | r681, 164 | 728,859 |  |
|  | 446,947 | 467,945 | 482,817 | 480.174 | 514,619 | 498,997 | 503, 018 | 514,999 | 523, 759 | 541,058 | 519,590 | -517,109 | 505,571 |  |
| Production: ${ }^{\text {T }}$ WOOD PULP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, all grades | 1,913. 0 | 1,859.5 | 1,954. 4 | 1, 863.9 | 1,723.4 | 1,908.3 | 1,728.7 | 1,940.7 | 1,856.5 | 1,672.6 | 1,904. 6 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,709.8$ | 1.803. 3 |  |
|  | 193.5 | 65.8 | 1,87.8 | 1,79.5 | 58.3 | 1.78.0 | 76.6 | 79.9 | 181.7 | 72.7 | 82. 6 | 83.6 +9156 | 922.0 |  |
|  | 1,031. 1 | 1,016. 1 | 1,069.2 | 1,026.8 | 950.2 | 1,056.9 | 950.7 | 1,071.5 | 1,032.0 | 920.0 | 1. 061.0 | - 915.6 | 1,037.3 |  |
| Sulfite------------------------------------10-10. | 225.1 | 246.2 | 229.1 | 219.1 | 218.0 | 223.9 | 197.8 | 238.0 | 215.9 | 200.8 | 226. 9 | 207.5 | 229.9 |  |
|  | 261.5 | 246.0 | 268.0 | 256.4 | 244.7 | 264.5 | 243.3 | 262.8 | 255.4 | 231.5 | 262.6 | 244.0 | 267.0 |  |
| Defibrated or exploded...-........-..--.-.-... do. | 108.8 | 102.0 | 106.3 | 102.1 | 94.7 | 106.6 | 95.4 | 100.3 | 89.4 | 78.0 | 90.1 | -91. 2 | 96.7 |  |
| Soda, semichem., screenings, damaged, etc.-do. | 193.1 | 183.4 | 194.0 | 180.2 | 157.5 | 178.3 | 164.9 | 188.2 | 182. 1 | 169.4 | 181.5 | 167.8 | 179.3 |  |
| stocks, end of month: ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 777.0 | 780.8 181.6 | 797.6 | 813.2 | 849.0 200.3 | 872.9 200.5 | 885.4 196.4 | 909.0 199.4 | 934.4 219.5 | 912.0 189.5 | 884.0 208.8 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \hline\end{array} 811.5$ | 870.1 206.9 |  |
| Pulp mills <br> Paper and hoard mills | 169.2 | 181.6 | 190.5 | 200.4 | 200.3 | 200.5 577.5 | 196. 4 | 199.4 | 219.5 | 189. 5 | 208.8 | 206.6 , 564 | $206.9$ |  |
|  | 502.4 | 493.3 | 504.9 | 518.2 | $54 \times .6$ | 577.5 | 584.2 | 603.4 | 610.6 | 617.1 | 575.3 | F 564.3 | 561.4 |  |
|  | 105.4 | 105. 8 | 102.2 | 100.6 | 100.0 | 102.1 | 104.9 | 106.3 | 104.3 | 105.4 | 100.0 | 100.6 | 101.8 |  |
|  | 50.8 | 42.9 | 46.2 | 46.3 | 39.3 | 50.2 | 37.5 | 41.6 | 47.4 | 49.7 | 48. 2 | 37.9 | 75. 2 |  |
| Dissolving and special alpha---.-...------..... do. | 16. 7 | 18.8 | 22.9 | 20. 2 | 18.2 | 17.4 | 12.5 | 13.6 | 10.4 | 16.4 | 14.5 | 17.2 | 25.8 |  |
|  | 34.1 | 24.1 | 23.3 | 26.1 | 21.2 | 32.8 | 25.0 | 28.0 | 37.0 | 33.3 | 33.7 | 20.7 | 49.4 |  |
| Imports, all grades, total $¢$ | 168.7 | 171.9 | 211.9 | 201.6 | 212.2 | 211.3 | 183.7 | 213.1 | 190.4 | 177.1 | 175.2 | 183.1 |  |  |
|  | 19.4 | 18.9 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 13.8 | 12.0 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 13.3 | 11.0 | 12.2 | 9.9 |  |  |
|  | 149.4 | 152.9 | 194.0 | 183.7 | 198.4 | 199.3 | 172.7 | 203.0 | 177. 1 | 166.2 | 162.9 | 173.2 |  |  |

${ }_{2}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Effective August 1956, for "solvent refined" instead of "conventional"; August 1956 price on former basis was unchanged from July 1956.
${ }^{2}$ A verage for 54 representative cities thronghout the United States; essentially comparable with data through May 1956.
qRevisions for petroleum products (domestic demand, gasoline production, and natural gas liquids used in blends) for 1954, and 1955, and wood pulp (exports and imports) for January
${ }_{*}$ New series. Prior to 1954 , included with data for gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil; for January-July 1954 figures, see note " 1 " on p. S- 35 of the September 1955 Surver and earlier issues. $\odot$ A sphalt $-5.5 \mathrm{bbl}=1$ short ton; $\mathrm{wax}-1 \mathrm{bbl}=280 \mathrm{lb}$.
$\sigma^{\prime}$ Effective with the October 1955 Strvey, data as compiled by the Bureau of the Census have been substituted for those from the United States Pulp Producers Association,
${ }^{a}$ Revisions for January and February 1956 (thous. of barrels): Domestic demand-motor fuel-100,519; 98,005; jet fuel-3,993; 5,069.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are showm in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Febru- }}$ | March | April |

## PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING-Continued

| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All paper and board mills, production: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and board, total..----- thous of sbort tons.- | $\stackrel{5}{+2,763}$ | 2,643 | 2,761 | 2. 655 | 2.371 | 2,724 | 2,466 | 2,746 | 2,591 | 2.358 | 2.672 | - 2,432 | 2, 623 |  |
|  |  | 1,163 1,200 | 1,198 1,274 | 1,165 | 1,068 1,043 | 1.205 1,231 | 1,108 1,103 | 1,227 | 1,174 1,179 | 1,091 1,071 | 1,217 | - 1, 1094 |  |  |
|  | 13 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 13 | , 12 | 13 |  |
| Construction paper and board .............-.do | 290 | 268 | 277 | 267 | 250 | 273 | 243 | 257 | 223 | 184 | 231 | - 226 | 235 |  |
| Paper, excl. brilding paper, newsprint, and paperboard (American Paper and Pulp Association): | 982.1 | 890.5 | 910.1 | 854.3 | 827.2 | 863.8 | 805.0 | 871.1 | 815.5 | r 780.8 |  | 799.0 |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month 0 | 929.5 | 952.8 | 957.7 | 904.0 | 914.9 | 863.9 | 850.2 | 804.7 | 738.2 | - 6968.1 | + 700.5 | 674.0 |  |  |
|  | 1,066.9 | 1,035.2 | 1,057.5 | 1,029.4 | 938.2 | 1,060.9 | 977.0 | 1,082. 7 | 1,034.6 | + 960.3 | 1,066.8 | 972.0 |  |  |
| Shipments¢ | 914.0 | 878.4 | 908.8 | 891.5 | 794.1 | 914.5 | 833.2 | 912.1 | 873.7 | - 823.2 | -890. 5 | 803.0 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of mont | 397.5 | 401.7 | 401.6 | 399.0 | 397.7 | 408.0 | 410.8 | 409,0 | 429.8 | + 415.5 | r 452.9 | 492.0 |  |  |
| Fine paper: <br> Orders, new $\qquad$ do | 149.8 | 137.8 | 144.8 | 129.9 | 119.1 | 125.7 | 116.4 | 121.4 | 120.2 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 109.4$ | г 118.4 | 123.0 |  |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month-..---...........do | 131.9 | 133.5 | 143.7 | 143.1 | 143.8 | 134.8 | 126.8 | 104.3 | 99.3 | $r 86.9$ | +69.0 | 75.0 |  |  |
|  | 144.5 | 135.6 | 141.3 | 136.4 | 118.5 | 136.7 | 130.8 | 141.7 | 134.3 | ${ }^{\sim} 126.9$ | ${ }^{+133.9}$ | 126.0 |  |  |
| Shipments | 144.0 | 136.1 | 142.2 | 141.4 98.8 | 119.2 | 139.6 | 135.5 | 137.1 | 1303 | ${ }^{5} 124.9$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 13136.1$ | 119.0 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 96.2 | 99.8 | 100.2 | 98.8 | 96.1 | 94.8 | 96.3 | 96.4 | 100.4 | : 115.4 | -105. 8 | 120.0 |  |  |
| Printing paper: Orders, new | 407.0 | 371.9 | 372.7 | 362.5 | 354.1 | 347.9 | 333.8 | 357.0 | 322.8 | r 333.0 | + 360.4 | 305.0 |  |  |
| Orders, unflled | 519.7 | 548.5 | 545.5 | 531.1 | 536.4 | 502.3 | 506.4 | 485.0 | 430.6 | r 406.5 | - 428.2 | 398.0 |  |  |
| Production | 366.8 | 348.5 | 368.0 | 357.0 | 331.2 | 370.8 | 341.3 | 375.4 | ${ }^{+} 364.9$ | ${ }^{+} 344.9$ | ${ }^{+} 367.4$ | 326.0 |  |  |
| Shipments | 365.8 | 348.9 | 3159.2 | 357.8 | ${ }^{330.9}$ | 369.8 | 338.4 | 378.1 | 364.6 | ${ }^{+} 343.6$ | ${ }^{+} 358.1$ | 317.0 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month --...--.-.-.......do- | 160.5 | 160.0 | 159.8 | 159.1 | 159.4 | 160.4 | 163.3 | 160.6 | 160.8 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 167.5$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 188.0$ | 197.0 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, book paper, "A" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill............... per 100 lh . | 15.05 | 15.05 | 15.05 | 15.27 | 15.38 | 15.38 | 15.38 | 15.38 | 15.38 | 15,38 | 15.38 | p 15.38 | p 15.38 |  |
| Coarse paper: <br> Orders, new ............................ ous short tons | 365.7 | 324.5 | 338.0 | 309.7 | 300.4 | 335.7 | 301.6 | 333.2 | 319.1 | 290.5 | ${ }^{-} 334.6$ | 319.0 |  |  |
| Orders, unnilled, end of month .-.............do | 222. 1 | 215.8 | 213.3 | 181.9 | 181.4 | 179.6 | 169.5 | 168.4 | 16 n .1 | 163.3 | r 156.6 | 157.0 |  |  |
| Production | 345.6 | 334.1 | 343.6 | ${ }^{336} .1$ | 295.0 | 344.3 | 307.0 | 333.2 | 330.6 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 2988.4$ | - 344.3 | 326.0 |  |  |
| Shipments | 346.7 | 334.3 | 342.4 | 332.7 | 293.5 | 344.1 | 303.4 | 335.2 | 322.4 | 301.6 | ${ }^{r} 334.5$ | 315.0 |  |  |
|  | 89.5 | 91.2 | 89.2 | 90.9 | 88.3 | 99.1 | 94.5 | 92.5 | 100. 8 | 97.3 | -123. 1 | 114.0 |  |  |
| Newsprint: <br> Canada (incl. Newfoundland): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 552.9 | 518.4 | 550.5 | 536.4 | 532.5 | 570.4 | 514.0 | 582.1 | 559.5 | 514.2 | 558.6 | 518.9 | 574.2 |  |
| Shipments from mills | 534.8 | 508.4 | 551.8 | 544.5 | 543.1 | 559.3 | 528.7 | 578.4 | 543.5 | 552.4 | 513.6 | 515.9 | 526.5 |  |
| Stocks, at mills, end of mon United States: | 132.2 | 142.2 | 141.0 | 132.9 | 122.2 | 133.3 | 118.5 | 122.2 | 138.2 | 100. 1 | 145.0 | 153.1 | 200.8 |  |
| Consumption by publishers...-...-...-....- do | 446.1 | 461.8 | 464.1 | 422.4 | 388.8 | 402.5 | 434.9 | 476.9 | 467.7 | 443.6 | 407.6 | 387.2 | 463.3 | 442.3 |
|  | 149.0 | 138.3 | 149.0 | 141.9 | 138.5 | 154.3 | 140.6 | 154.0 | 142.5 | 139.2 | 157.7 | 150.7 | 164.4 |  |
| Shipments from mills $\ddagger$ | 147.3 | 136.3 | 149.6 | 144.4 | 137.3 | 153.5 | 141.1 | 153.4 | 142.4 | 137.7 | 158.9 | 151.6 | 161.2 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: <br> At mills | 7.4 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 10. 2 | 8.9 | 8.0 | 11.2 |  |
| At publishers. | 366.3 | 342.3 | 348.7 | 376. 1 | 449.8 | 518.5 | 513.0 | ${ }^{+} 516.5$ | 510.8 | 523.5 | 551.1 | 591.7 | 580.2 | 592.6 |
| In transit to publishers. | 103.9 | 93.8 | 98.5 | 112.2 | 102.5 | 114.0 | 111.8 | 114.8 | 112.3 | 112.2 | 113.1 | 119.6 | 107.8 | 100.9 |
|  | 442.4 | 431.5 | 489.8 | 464.7 | 480.5 | 485.4 | 425.2 | 507.0 | 487.3 | 464.2 | 447.4 | 429.1 |  |  |
| Price, rolls, contract, deivered dol. per short ton. | 130.10 | 130.10 | 130.10 | 130. 10 | 130. 10 | 130.10 | 130. 10 | 130. 10 | 130.10 | 130.10 | 130.10 | 130.10 | p 133.25 |  |
| Paperboard (National Paperboard Association): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new $\qquad$ Orders, unfilled, end of month thous. of short tons- | $\begin{array}{r} 1,303.0 \\ 547.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,210.7 \\ 535.0 \end{array}$ | 1,282.4 | ${ }_{1}^{1.120 .9}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1.076 .5 \\ 464.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,176.4 | 1,077.6 ${ }_{\text {410. }}$ | 1,312.4 | $1,136.4$ 407.8 1,8 | 1,135.6 ${ }_{4}$ | 1,153.2 | $1,088.6$ 4.54 .3 | $1,208.4$ 408.3 | 1, 211.3 |
|  | 1,291.1 | 1,184.8 | 1,289.5 | 1,233.5 | 992.3 | 1,232.8 | 1.073.1 | 1,256. 5 | 1,174.1 | 1,101.2 | 1, 125.7 | 1,094.6 | 1,221.0 | 1,189.8 |
| Percent of activity | 100 |  | 97 | 98 | 77 | 95 | 89 | 96 | 91 | 85 | 91 | 94 | 94 | 92 |
| Paper products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments§ ...................il. sq. ft. surface area.- | -8,700 | -7,965 | -8,421 | - 8, 163 | -7,167 | -8,962 | -8, 116 | r9, 229 | + 8.286 | ${ }^{7} 7.253$ | 7,947 | 7,365 | 8,227 | 7.987 |
| Folding paper boxes, index of value: <br> New orders $1947-49=100 .$ | 232.0 | 206.8 | 197.8 | 202.8 | 190.2 | 202.8 | 191.5 | 233.1 |  |  |  | 195.1 |  |  |
|  | 186.1 | 166.4 | 185.5 | 180.0 | 171.4 | 192.0 | 181.3 | 206.9 | 193.4 | 181.3 | 173.7 | 172.0 | 186.7 | 185.6 |
| PRINTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book publication, total...----....-number of editions.- | 1,334 | 1,125 | 982 | 956 | 1,053 | 749 | 988 | 1,417 | 1.308 | 1,058 | 489 | 1,065 | 1,104 | 1,463 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}1,066 \\ \hline 268\end{array}$ | ${ }_{213}^{912}$ | 798 184 | 773 183 | 814 239 | 569 180 | 733 255 | 1. 1166 | 1, 138 | 856 202 | 367 122 | 825 240 |  | 1, 176 |
|  | 268 | 213 | 184 | 183 | 239 | 180 | 255 | 251 | 173 | 202 | 122 | 240 | 248 | 287 |

## RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

| RUBBER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 49,953 | 47,369 | 48, 272 | 43, 568 | 38,287 | 46,614 | 44,095 | 52,082 | 42,859 | 45,130 | 52, 631 | - 46.427 | 48,696 |  |
|  | 109, 974 | 109,822 | 107, 324 | 101,748 | 103, 301 | 99, 668 | 98,069 | 94. 508 | 106, 316 | 116. 469 | 101, 758 | r 100.253 | 97, 308 |  |
| Imports, including latex and guayule --.-..-.do.--- | 53, 197 | 51, 723 | 39, 804 | 36,694 | 41, 404 | 40,367 | 42,999 | 52,387 | 49,757 | 57,653 | 46, 349 | 37, 487 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (New York) dol. per lb.- | . 345 | 323 | . 304 | 308 | 335 | . 365 | 325 | 321 | 345 | 365 | 333 | . 306 | 315 | 0.321 |
| Synthetic rubber: <br> Production long tons. | 94,389 | 91,602 | 93, 740 | 85. 296 | 88,031 |  |  |  | 83,514 |  |  | r 83.235 |  |  |
|  | 77, 715 | 74, 479 | 76, 168 | 67.626 | 58,046 | 72, 394 | 69, 076 | 81, 866 | 71,397 | 72, 260 | 85,490 | + $+77,260$ | 82,661 |  |
|  | 150,995 | 155, 410 | 162,682 | 171, 196 | 188, 813 | 192, 486 | 200, 793 | 197,788 | 199, 334 | 202,596 | 193,724 | -184, 808 | 182, 518 |  |
|  | 13, 670 | 13, 261 | 14, 226 | 13, 091 | 12,197 | 12,911 | 12, 600 | 8,954 | 6,726 | 19,350 | 17,319 | 16,878 | 18, 101 |  |
| Reclaimed rubber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 28,468 | 26,848 | 25, 48.5 | 22, 103 | 19,776 | 21.593 | 22,368 | 26,293 | 20,009 | 20,548 | 25, 083 | ${ }^{\mathrm{r}} 21,896$ | 24,999 |  |
|  | 26,128 | ${ }_{\substack{23,955}}^{23,360}$ | 23,517 | ${ }_{35}^{20,623}$ | ${ }_{\text {18, }}^{18,065}$ | 21,458 | 20, 205 | 23,901 | ${ }^{20,793}$ | ${ }^{20,698}$ | 24, 053 | -22,773 | 24, 668 |  |
| Stoeks, end of month.----------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 33,326 | 34, 360 | 34, 863 | 35,647 | 35. 703 | 35,512 | 36,527 | 37,904 | 36,063 | 34,969 | 34, 552 | +32.010 | 30, 760 |  |

+ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. 1955 Strver, items have been revised as follows: Construction paper (formerly included in the total for paper) is now combined with construction board;
wet-machine board was formerly included with paperboard.
OD Data exclude estimates for "tissue paper"
$\ddagger$ Revisionsf or January-December 1954 appear in the March 1956 Surver.
$\delta^{2}$ Revisions are as follows (units as above): Octoher 1954, 417.8; May 1955, 447.9; June 1955, 449.8; October 1955: 453.7.
§Revisions for January 1953-February 1956 will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\substack{\text { Septerm-1} \\ \text { ber }}}{\text { er }}$ | October | Novem. ber | December | January | February | March | April |

## RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS-Continued

| TIRES AND TUBES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pneumatic casings: $0^{7}$ <br> Production thousands. | 9, 193 | 8,834 | 8,986 | 7,930 | 6,741 | 8,050 | 7,800 | 8,799 | 7,641 | 8,556 | 9,504 | 9,169 | 9,766 |  |
|  | 8,627 | 9, 119 | 8,880 | 9,289 | 9, 298 | 8. 644 | 6,952 | 7.776 | 7,518 | 7,548 | 8,874 | 8,539 | 9, 114 |  |
| Original equipment .....-....-................ do | 3,466 | 3,217 | 2,770 | 2, 533 | 2, 833 | 2, 302 | 1,553 | 2,908 | 3, 516 | 3, 579 | 3,496 | $\bigcirc 3,361$ | 3, 381 |  |
| Replacement equipment.......................................... | 5,034 127 | 5,761 | 5,980 $\mathbf{1 3 0}$ | 6,627 129 | 6.319 145 | 6, 1788 | 1,238 5 162 | 4,703 | 3, 8121 | 3,803 166 | 5,195 | -5,051 | 5,579 |  |
|  | 21,562 ${ }^{106}$ | 21,132 165 | 21,296 141 | 19,947 154 | 17,394 137 | 16,794 207 | 17,648 161 | 18,775 ${ }^{169}$ | 18,803 148 | 19,872 163 | 20, 490 | 21,008 | 21.743 171 |  |
| Inner tubes: $\sigma^{7}$ <br> Production. <br> do.... | 3,347 | 3,094 | 3,093 | 2,837 | 2,300 | 2,795 | 2,773 | 3, 025 | 2, 585 | 2,670 | 3,364 | 3,362 | 3,822 |  |
|  | 2,962 | 2,797 | 2,878 | 3,370 | 3,384 | 3, 295 | 2,777 | 2,877 | 2,792 | 2,837 | 3,829 | 3,291 | 3, 397 |  |
| Stocks, end of month $\qquad$ do. Exports $\qquad$ do...- | 6,848 139 | 7,312 147 | $\begin{array}{r}7,657 \\ \hline 138\end{array}$ | 7,349 141 | 6,418 84 | 5,962 76 | 6,056 96 | 6, 469 | 6,250 53 | 6,109 76 | 5,789 32 | 5,960 78 | 6,540 76 |  |

## STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

| PORTLAND CEMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production....-. .-..............-......-thous. of bbl.. | 23,386 | 26, 134 | 29,606 | 28,771 | 29,498 | 30, 055 | 28,643 | 29,051 | 25, 869 | 24, 429 | 19,308 | - 17, 827 | 22,642 |  |
| Percent of capacity |  | 100 | 110 | 110 | 109 | 111 | 109 | 107 | 25, 98 | , 90 | 71 | $\stackrel{\square}{\text { r }}$ - 6 | 76 |  |
|  | 22, 471 | 27, 324 | 32,087 | 32, 296 | 31,598 | 33,607 | 30,173 | 31, 585 | 22,906 | 17, 990 | 11,930 | -15, 274 | 20,757 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: <br> Finished $\qquad$ _do | 29,868 | 28,679 | 26, 204 | 22,685 | 20,598 | 17,098 | 15,532 | 13,007 | 15,973 | 22,441 | r 29, 814 | r 32, 382 | 34, 267 |  |
|  | 16, 151 | 15,951 | 14, 222 | 12,537 | 11,059 | 9, 264 | 7,969 | 6,874 | -7,476 | r9,443 | +14,337 | 18,625 | 21, 431 |  |
| CLAY PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick, unglazed: <br> Production <br> thous of standard brick |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production....................thous. of standard brick.- | 611,058 541,423 | 627,494 624,747 | 671,629 661,456 | 646, 423 632.217 | 648,127 618,630 | 685, 628 | 603,572 571,237 | 646,609 600,790 | 586,713 516,852 | 491,766 397,230 | 437,692 314,030 | 400,758 370,935 | 467,798 454,575 |  |
| Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant dol. per thous | 541,423 30.398 | 624,747 30.470 | 601,450 30.565 | 632.217 30.946 | 618,630 30.946 | 641,400 30.668 | 571,237 30.668 | 600,790 30.718 | 516,852 30.718 | 397,230 30.863 | 314,030 30.863 | 370,935 30.814 | 454, 575 $p 30.814$ |  |
| Clay sewer pipe, vitrified: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 173, 193 | 117,225 | 126,753 | 164, 378 | 168, 228 | 190, 528 | 173,770 | 192, 139 | 180, 184 | 163,739 | 166,580 | 148, 236 | 154. 151 |  |
|  | 159,463 | 127, 755 | 137, 290 | 183, 461 | 178,007 | 187, 421 | 169, 118 | 186, 756 | 143, 149 | 109,313 | 107, 907 | 111,676 | 133.298 |  |
| Structural tile, unglazed: <br> Production <br> do. | 68,058 | 65,901 | 64,762 | 60,162 | 65, 113 | 69, 260 | 64, 598 | 64,079 | 63,917 | 55,497 | 54,447 | 49,962 | 57,747 |  |
|  | 54,655 | 58,666 | 61, 273 | 59.471 | 56, 753 | 63,405 | 55, 507 | 60,910 | 52, 006 | 46, 069 | 46,451 | 44, 170 | 51, 984 |  |
| GLASS PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glass containers: <br> Production thous of gross | ar 11,790 | r 11.938 | -12,376 | -12,567 | - 12,158 | ז 13, 237 | ¢ 9,878 | г 13, 377 | - 11, 895 | r 10.323 | 11,657 | 11,057 | 12.596 |  |
|  | ar 12,010 | + 10, 642 | - 11,962 | +11,988 | - 11, 192 | ¢ 15, 859 | r 10, 222 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 14,688$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 10,038$ | + 9,426 | 10,022 | r 9,710 | 11. 109 |  |
| General-use food: <br> Narrow-neck food $\qquad$ do. | a r 1,020 | r 1,014 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,149}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,247$ | ${ }^{\text {r 1, } 239}$ | r 2,227 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,881}$ | ${ }^{\text {r 1, }} 701$ | r 848 | +765 | 948 | 892 | 1,100 |  |
| Wide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers, jelly glasses, and fruit jars)............thous. of gross. | a 7 2,826 | ${ }^{\text {r } 2,781}$ | r 3,477 | r 3, 321 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 3,218$ | ${ }^{\text {r 5, }} 109$ | r 2, 874 | ${ }^{\text {r 4, }} 134$ | r 3,065 | ${ }^{\text {r 2, }} 723$ | 2,997 | ${ }^{\text {r } 2,843}$ | 3, 049 |  |
|  | 1,656 | 808 | 936 | 1,274 | 1,001 | 683 | 395 | 993 | +509 | 721 | 484 | 515 | 799 |  |
|  | ar $\begin{array}{r}\text { 940 } \\ \hline 140\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}984 \\ r \\ \text { r } \\ \hline 216\end{array}$ | + 1,183 | 1,279 $-1,134$ | ${ }^{+}{ }^{1} .171$ | 1,262 $+1,337$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{993}^{577}$ | 508 1.061 | 889 1.190 |  |
|  |  |  | $+1,157$ $+2,878$ $+1,18$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { r } \\ \hline 2,446 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | r $+3,337$ $+3,602$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ +2,168 \\ \hline 2\end{array}$ | $r$ $r$ $+3,868$ +3 | $+1,524$ $+2,512$ | F 1,088 $\mathrm{r} 2,459$ | - 2.902 | 2, 2.061 | 1.190 2.899 |  |
| Chemical, household and industrial.-....... do | ar 1,028 | 「 978 | r 1, 000 | $r 965$ | r 999 | r 1, 336 | r +8 839 | + 1,182 | $\stackrel{+}{841}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 302$ | 967 | 942 | 1.024 |  |
|  | 203 | 188 | 182 | 202 | 198 | -303 | r 233 | ${ }^{1} 306$ | 211 | 201 | 184 | 158 | 159 |  |
| Stocks, end of month....................................- | ar 14,673 | -15,705 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 15,825$ | ${ }^{+16,130}$ | ${ }^{\text {¢ }} 16,810$ | ¢ 13,940 | ¢ 13,371 | ¢ 11, 721 | r 13, 296 | - 13, 897 | 14,976 | 16, 107 | 17,318 |  |
| GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude gypsum, quarterly total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports. .-........................................................................ | 804 2,591 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,305 \\ & 2.846 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,224 \\ & 2,569 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | -1, ${ }_{2}^{1,13}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Calcined, production, quarterly total............ do...- | 2,208 |  |  | 2,367 |  |  | 2,110 |  |  | 1,861 |  |  |  |  |
| Gypsum products sold or used, quarterly total: <br> Uncalcined uses short tons. | 700, 029 |  |  | 819, 437 |  |  | 911,118 |  |  | 926.693 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial uses .....-............................- do. | 84, 574 |  |  | 88, 369 |  |  | 77,685 |  |  | 83.481 |  |  |  |  |
| Building uses: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ers: <br> Base-coat $\qquad$ do | 354,421 |  |  | 428.129 |  |  | 433, 807 |  |  | 350, 230 |  |  |  |  |
| All other (incl. Keene's cement) --...........do...- | 271, 691 |  |  | 356, 196 |  |  | 381,095 |  |  | 319,816 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 719.2 |  |  | 796.5 |  |  | 601.6 |  |  | 530.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Wallboard_-....................................do.-. | 1,286.0 |  |  | $1,227.0$ 69.4 |  |  | $1,068.1$ 55.8 |  |  | 1,007.8 | - |  |  |  |
|  | 53.5 |  |  | 69.4 |  |  | 55.8 |  |  | 47.2 |  |  |  |  |

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{2}$ Preliminary. 1 Data for January-June 1956 exclude exports of passenger-car inner tubes; such exports averaged 27,000 per month in 1955.
$\sigma^{3}$ Data for 1954 for production, shipments, and stocks have been revised. Unpublished revisions (for January-May) are available upon request.
 2,647 ; beverage, 613 (January); beer bottles, 585 (January); liquor and wine, $959 ; 1,079$; medicinal and toilet, 2,$666 ; 2,685$; chemical, ete., $975 ; 899 ;$ stocks, 14,269 ; 15,130 .

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

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

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

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | Febru- ary | March | April |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

| APPAREL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hosiery, shipments .-.----.-.--thous. of dozen pairs.- | + 12,699 | 10,828 | 11,094 | 11, 895 | 10,024 | 12,996 | 12,496 | 14, 189 | 14,006 | 10,815 | 12, 126 | 11, 628 | 12,394 |  |
| Men's apparel, cuttings: 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tailored garments: Suits.-.-...........thous. of units.- | 12,285 |  | 1,804 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Overcoats and topeoats | 12,285 1410 | 1,796 452 | 1,804 540 | 11,925 1570 | 984 308 | 1, 860 | $\begin{array}{r}11,935 \\ \mathbf{1} 550 \\ \hline 5.040\end{array}$ | 1,816 444 | 12,090 1350 | $\begin{array}{r}1,688 \\ \hline 260\end{array}$ | 2,068 248 | $\begin{array}{r}1,820 \\ \hline 244\end{array}$ | 1,888 |  |
| Trousers (separate), dress and sport ..........do | ${ }^{1} 5,940$ | 5,328 | 5, 328 | ${ }^{15} 5680$ | 3,792 | 4,992 | 15,040 | 4,800 | ${ }^{14} 4,500$ | 4, 224 | 5,520 | 5,136 | 5,472 |  |
| Shirts (woven fabrics), dress and sport thous. of doz .- | 12,285 | 1,812 | 1,836 | t 1, 775 | 1,280 | 1,852 | 11,905 | 1,948 | ${ }^{1} 11,950$ | 1,600 | 2,020 | 1,884 | 1,792 |  |
| Work clothing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dungarees and waistband overalls..........-do.... | 1345 | 328 | 308 | 1290 | 208 | 292 | 1240 | 244 | ${ }^{1} 200$ | 168 | 248 | 256 | 252 |  |
|  | 1450 | 408 | 408 | 1405 | 280 | 388 | 1345 | 364 | 1305 | 228 | 288 | 308 | 304 |  |
| Women's, misses', juniors' outerwear, cuttings: | 2,527 | 1,264 | 1, 323 | 2,054 | 2,398 | 2,948 | 2,527 | 2,998 | 2 |  | 2, 317 |  |  |  |
|  | 26,203 | 26, 001 | 25, 229 | 21, 236 | 16,828 | 20,807 | 17,044 | 21,543 | 20, 147 | 17, ${ }^{17} 306$ | 21,277 | 21,709 | 3,174 26,424 |  |
|  | 1,165 | 599 | 556 | 864 | 1,107 | 1,150 | - 813 | -913 | 1,101 | -917 | 1,347 | 1,411 | 1,257 |  |
| Waists, blouses, and shirts..............thous. of doz.- | 1,167 | 1, 004 | 1,016 | 983 | 1,033 | 1, 318 | 983 | 1,366 | 1,108 | 846 | 1,194 | 1,246 | 1,338 |  |
| COTTON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton (exclusive of linters): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 414,542 |  |  |  | 410 | 1,513 | 5, 535 | 9,709 | 12,385 | 212,789 | ${ }^{3} 13,098$ |  | rs 13, 151 |  |
| Crop estimate, equivalent $500-\mathrm{lb}$. bales thous, of bales | 414,721 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption | 1916,176 | 722, 551 | 713, 289 | ${ }^{1} 809,814$ | 547, 480 | 686, 275 | 1822, 180 | 732, 319 | 1880, 549 | 631, 507 | 1840, 567 | 684,366 | 690,627 |  |
| Stocks in the United States, end of month, <br>  | ${ }^{r} \mathrm{r} 18,099$ | 17,029 | 15,981 | 14,975 | 14,540 | 26, 256 | 24,983 | 23, 602 | 22,224 | 20,909 | 18,768 | 17,390 | 15,911 |  |
|  | ${ }^{r} 18,043$ | 16,983 | 15,940 | 14, 936 | 14, 501 | 26, 222 | 24, 954 | 23, 569 | 22, 193 | 20, 878 | 18,734 | 17,345 | 15, 867 |  |
| On farms and in transit....................... do. | $\begin{array}{r}r \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 762 | ${ }^{6} 652$ | ${ }^{6} 609$ | ${ }_{12} 791$ | 13, 146 | 9, 804 | 6, 269 | 3,845 | 2,890 | 1,911 | 1,638 | 1,157 |  |
| Public storage and compresses............-- do. | ${ }^{*} 15,441$ | 14,664 | 13,895 | 13, 203 | 12,835 | 12, 303 | 14, 272 | 16, 169 | 16, 935 | 16.442 | 15, 204 | 14,031 | 13, 080 |  |
| Consuming establíshments.-.-.-.-.-- | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.693$ | 1,557 | 1,393 | 1,124 | 875 39 | 773 | 878 | 1,131 | 1, 413 | 1,547 | 1,619 | 1,676 | 1,630 |  |
|  | 56 $.294,717$ | - 461,939 | - 344.340 | 178 237,722 | 39 134,625 | + 34 | 29 505,019 | - 3 33 | - 331 | - $\begin{array}{r}30 \\ 939\end{array}$ | - 35 | - 45 | 44 |  |
|  | r294, 717 8,618 | 361,939 6,071 | 344,340 5,907 | 237,722 4,452 | 134,625 1,987 | 423,297 3,555 | 505,019 22,278 | 596,685 | 537, 181 | 939,080 | 790, 636 | 807, 868 |  |  |
| Prices (farm), American upland. | 31.6 | 32.5 | 32.0 | 32.3 | 1, 32.4 | 3,585 31.1 | 22,288 32.5 | 1,514 31.9 | 844 31.9 | 10,341 31.0 | 13,285 30.2 | 7,101 30.2 | 29.8 | 30.6 |
| Prices, wholesale, middling, $1^{\prime \prime}$, average 14 markets $\triangle$ cents per lb- | 36.5 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 35.3 | 33.0 | 33.1 | 33.2 | 33.2 | 33.2 | 33.4 | 33.8 | 33.8 | 33.9 |
| Cotton linters: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 152 | 153 | 157 | 138 | 134 | 155 | 130 | 155 | 129 | 127 | 128 | 113 | 118 |  |
|  | + 149 | 1, 1111 | + 76 | 44 | 36 | 53 | 157 | 216 | 202 | 171 | 187 | 152 | 124 |  |
|  | ${ }^{*} 1,460$ | 1, 371 | 1,260 | 1,095 | 999 | 855 | 872 | 935 | 969 | 979 | 991 | 1,000 | 985 |  |
| COTTON MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton cloth: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton broad-woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly $\ddagger$. $\qquad$ mil. of linear yd. | 2, 734 |  |  | 2,621 |  |  | 2,357 |  |  | 2,536 |  |  |  |  |
| Exports .-.-....-..............-....... thous. of sq. yd.- | 51, 124 | 45,535 | 42,507 | 40, 429 | 29, 189 | 37,625 | 39,912 | 45,778 | 43, 800 | 47, 289 | 46,058 | 43, 198 | 58,523 |  |
|  | 17, 739 | 18, 734 | 18,944 | 15, 508 | 13, 615 | 13, 884 | 10,552 | 11,903 | 10, 404 | 11, 227 | 11, 430 | 11,925 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: Mill margins. | 29.88 | 29.59 | 29.25 | 28.54 | 28.92 | 30.18 | 29.68 | 30.75 | 30.37 |  | 29.19 |  | 28.01 | 27.65 |
| Denim, white back, 28 -inch, 8 oz/yd. cents per yd.- | 36.4 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 28.92 4 | 36.4 | 36.4 36.4 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 29.80 36.4 | 29.19 36.4 | 28.31 36.4 | -36.4 | 27.65 |
| Print cloth, 39 -inch, $68 \times 72 . . .-\ldots . . . . . . . . . .-d o .---~$ | 17.0 | 16.4 | 16. 1 | 16.0 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 16.3 | 16.1 | 15.9 | 15.9 | r 15.9 | ${ }^{\circ} 16.0$ |  |
| Sheeting, class B, 40 -inch, $48 \times 44-48 . . . . . . .$. do...- | 18.3 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 17.8 | 17.4 | 17.0 | 16.8 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 17.0 | 17.0 | ${ }^{\text { }} 16.7$ |  |
| Cotton yarn, natural stock, on cones or tubes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale, f. o. b. mill: <br> 20/2, carded weaving dol per lb | . 713 | . 708 | . 698 | . 693 | . 686 | . 684 | . 680 | . 691 | 691 |  | 684 | r. 676 |  |  |
|  | . 998 | . 992 | . 976 | .965 | . 958 | $\stackrel{.}{.958}$ | +.953 | . 971 | . 971 | . 668 | . 959 | r. $\cdot$ | P. 669 p. 938 |  |
| Spindle activity (cotton system spindles): 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Active spindles, last working day, total......thous.- | 20,888 | 20,827 | 20,796 | 20,492 | 20,552 | 20,465 | 20,308 | 20,343 | 20, 289 | 20, 237 | 20, 231 | 20,161 | 19,985 |  |
| Consuming 100 percent cotton | 19,350 | 19,290 | 19, 276 | 18,954 | 19,022 | 18, 912 | 18,780 | 18,839 | 18, 786 | 18,786 | 18,725 | 18,639 | 18, 457 |  |
| Spindle hours operated, all fibers, total ... mill. of hre- | $\begin{array}{r} -112,563 \\ 503 \end{array}$ | 9,991 500 | 9,793 490 | 111,459 | 7,713 386 | 9, 544 | 111,436 <br> 457 <br> 10 | 9, 847 | 1 $\begin{array}{r}111,952 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8,681 | 1 11, 599 | 9,411 | 9, 400 |  |
| A verage per working day $\qquad$ do Consuming 100 percent cotton $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 500 9,324 | 490 9,128 | [ $\begin{array}{r}458 \\ 110,664\end{array}$ | 386 7,128 | 477 8,849 | 110,678 | 9, 492 | 11,478 111,145 | 8, 434 | $\begin{array}{r}18 \\ 11049 \\ \hline 189\end{array}$ | - 471 | 8437 |  |
| Consuming 100 percent cotton. do Operations as percent of capacity ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 1 11,740 1 142.8 | 9,324 142.2 | 9,128 139.6 | 110,664 ${ }^{1} 130.6$ | 7,128 | 8,849 137.4 | 110,678 1131.8 | 9, 162 | 111,145 | 8,062 | ${ }^{1} 10,790$ | 8,749 | 8,731 |  |
| Operations as percent of capacity $\sigma^{7}$ | 1142.8 | 142.2 | 139.6 | ${ }^{1} 130.6$ | 110.1 | 137.4 | 1131.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MANMADE FIBERS AND MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fiber production, quarterly total* i $^{\text {a }}$. .-.... mil. of lb- | 439.3 |  |  | 397.6 |  |  | 384.6 |  |  | 423.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Rayon and acetate: Filament yarn.-.-.........do..-- | 216.2 |  |  | 183.3 |  |  | 166.2 |  |  | 183.9 | ${ }^{7} 69.8$ | ${ }^{7} 61.3$ | 763.8 |  |
| Nome Staple plus tow-...---....do.... | 110.3 |  |  | 97.8 |  |  | 87.5 |  |  | 102.7 | 737.7 | 731.9 | ${ }^{7} 35.3$ |  |
| Noncellulosic (nylon, acrylic, protein, etc.) .-. do .-. | 190.4 61615 |  |  | ${ }^{9} 94.727$ |  |  | 106.3 |  |  | 109.2 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{6} 1,615$ | $\begin{array}{r}61,546 \\ 6 \\ \hline 967\end{array}$ | ${ }^{6} 1,569$ 8 1,197 | ${ }^{6} 1,727$ | 1,456 1,483 | 1,614 | 1,566 1,710 | 1,599 2,602 | 1, 264 | 1,993 | 1,473 3,450 | 2,021 | 3,074 3,403 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}61,048 \\ \hline 86\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}6967 \\ 84 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | © 1, 197 660 | $\begin{array}{r}61,392 \\ \\ \\ \hline 129\end{array}$ | 1,483 | $\begin{array}{r}1,969 \\ \hline 75\end{array}$ | 1,710 | 2,602 196 | 1,360 103 | 3, 054 | 3,450 86 | 1, 871 | 3,403 |  |
| Staple, tow, and tops* ...--------------- do | 8,478 | 7,467 | 7,632 | 6,926 | 6,636 | 5,937 | 6,269 | 6,826 | 5,745 | 10, 289 | 9,485 | 9, 203 |  |  |
| Rayon and acetate: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, producers', end of month, total _mil. of lb-- | 89.6 | 102.5 | 110.6 | 118.9 | 123.3 | 120.8 | 115.8 | 109.2 | 106.3 | 107.5 | 104.6 | 105.6 | 112.2 |  |
| Filament yarn. <br> Staple (incl tow) | 49.5 40.1 | 55.0 47.5 | 61.0 49.6 | 64.0 54.9 | 67.5 55.8 | 67.0 53.8 | 63.7 52.1 | 61.1 48.1 | 62.2 44.1 | 62.2 45.3 | 58.2 46.4 | 59.2 46.4 | 62.6 49.6 |  |
|  | 40.1 | 47.5 | 49.6 | 54.9 | 55.8 | 53.8 | 52.1 | 48.1 | 44.1 | 45.3 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 49.6 |  |
| Yarn, flament, 150 denier................dol. per lb.- | . 863 | . 863 | . 863 | . 863 | . 863 | . 863 | . 863 | . 863 | . 863 | . 880 | . 910 | . 910 | D. 910 |  |
|  | . 316 | . 316 | . 316 | . 316 | . 316 | . 316 | . 316 | . 316 | .316 | .316 | .316 | .316 | D. 291 |  |
| Manmade broad woven fabrics: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, quarterly total** ${ }^{*}$ ¢---thous. of linear yd.- Rayon and acetate (excl tire fabric) | 624, 119 |  |  |  |  |  | 491,489 |  |  | $556,519$ |  |  |  |  |
| Rayon and acetate (excl. tire fabric).........d.do...- | 457, 996 |  |  | 409, 468 |  |  | 353, 882 |  |  | 381, 270 |  |  |  |  |
| Nylon and chiefiy nylon mixtures ..........-. do --- | 84, 398 |  |  | 70, 418 |  |  | 61, 237 |  |  | 74, 645 |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, piece goods*-.-.--.-.-....thous. of sq. yd..- | 19,535 | 16,335 | 17,834 | 17,696 | 12,633 | 15,522 | 15,385 | 16,136 | 13, 404 | 17, 478 | 13,836 | 11,896 | 19, 156 |  |
| SILK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports, raw | $1,046$ | $1,106$ | 1,129 |  | 874 | 1,188 |  | 1,180 | 1,193 | 954 | 1,123 | 774 |  |  |
|  | 1.36 9,451 | 4.45 | 4.65 | 14.63 8,359 | 4.49 | 4.44 | 4.41 8,490 | 4.57 | 4.53 | 4.54 9,017 | 4. 53 | 4.57 | D 4.55 |  |

 etc.) excludes sliver, tops, and roving which averaged $33,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. per month in 1955 . ${ }_{7}{ }^{2}$ Production for month shown.

TData for March, June, September, and November 1956 and January 1957 cover 5 -week periods (except data for men's apparel cuttings for January 1957 which cover 4 weeks) and for other
 1955 will be shown later.



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of bUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | November | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }^{2}}$ | February | March | April |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

| WOOL AND MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W ool consumption, mill (clean basis):1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apparel class.............................thous. of lb.. | 11 1 $14,29,456$ | 25,018 12,110 | 24, 674 | 128,303 111800 | 21, 7 7,158 | 24,353 <br> 12,145 | 126,574 113,398 | 24,423 12.787 | ${ }_{1}^{125,450}$ | 20,697 | 126,531 | r 22,276 $+13,376$ | 21,426 12,647 |  |
| wool imports clean content | 14,406 | ${ }_{23,26}$ | ${ }_{23} 11,424$ | -18,393 | 7,8893 | 12,148 | - 15.209 | 19,034 | -14,417 | 14,592 | - 14.881 | - 21,617 |  |  |
| Apparel class (dutiable), clean content --.....do- | 14,310 | 11, 244 | 14,219 | 8,065 | 8,131 | 8,034 | 5,360 | 5,657 | 5, 324 | 6,817 | 10, 506 | 9,746 |  |  |
| Wool prices, wholesale, raw, clean basis, Boston: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Territory, 64s, $70 \mathrm{~s}, 80 \mathrm{~s}$................... dol. per Ib.- | 1.298 | 1.280 | 1.282 | ${ }^{1.295}$ | 1.312 | 1.341 | 1.381 | 1.475 | ${ }^{1.525}$ | 1.625 |  | 1.625 | 1. 622 | 1.645 |
|  | 1.046 1.325 | 1.005 1.325 | 1.033 1.325 | 1.039 1.375 | 1.045 1.412 | 1.045 1.425 | 1.069 1.425 | 1.131 1.425 | 1.168 1.450 1 | 1.195 <br> 1.525 | 1.195 | 1.188 1.575 | 1. 1.570 | 1. 1.575 |
| K nitting yarn, worsted, $2 / 20 \mathrm{~s}-50 \mathrm{~s} / 56 \mathrm{~s}$, Bradford system, wholesale price dol, per $\mathrm{lb}_{-}$. | 1.856 | 1.856 | 1.856 | 1.856 | 1. 869 | 1.880 | 1.891 | 1.963 | 1.997 | 2.045 | 2.117 | 2.117 | P 2.092 |  |
| Woolen and worsted woven goods, except woven felts: Production, quarterly, total........thous. of lin. yd. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Proaparel fabrics, total | 79,261 |  |  | 85, 147 |  |  | 77, 393 |  |  | 73, 375 |  |  |  |  |
| Other than Government orders, total -....-do | 78, 465 |  |  | 84, 713 |  |  | 76, 770 |  |  | 71, 935 |  |  |  |  |
| Men's and boys' ${ }^{\text {a }}$--.-................ do | 39, 345 |  |  | 42, 822 |  |  | 37, 753 |  |  | 36, 497 |  |  |  |  |
| Women's and children's. .-.---.-.-.-...- do | 39, 120 |  |  | 41. 891 |  |  | 39, 017 |  |  | 35, 438 |  |  |  |  |
| Nonapparel fabries, total Prices, wholesale suiting fo. b, mill:---...-do...- | 3,477 |  |  | 2, 747 |  |  | 2, 582 |  |  | 3, 008 |  |  |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale, sut boys' ${ }^{\text {Flannel men's and }}$, b. mill $\quad 1947-49=100$ | 112.1 | 112.1 | 113.2 | 113.2 | 112.9 | 112.9 | 132.9 | 112.9 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 115.4 | 115.6 |  |  |
| Gabardine, women's and children's.........-do...- | 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.3 |  |

## TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

| AIRCRAFT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Civil aircraft (complete), shipments ...........number.. | 656 | 692 | 714 | 648 | 507 | 681 | 613 | 508 | 472 | 563 | 584 | 523 | 665 |  |
| Airframe weight........................-. thous. of lb. | 1,200.4 | -1,227. 1 | -1,362.2 | 1, 460.8 | -1,162.3 | 1, 600.7 | r1, 389.2 | -1,583. 6 | ${ }^{\text {F }} 1,550.7$ | 1,413.7 | 1,574.9 | 1,554.0 | 1,615.6 ${ }^{6}$ |  |
|  |  | 163 | 159 | 150 | 130 | 148 | 143 | 185 | 138 | 137 | 112 | 146 | 183 |  |
| MOTOR VEHICLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Factory sales, total............................-number..- | 689, 982 | 654, 333 | 570, 486 | 538, 052 | 522, 018 | 503, 276 | 275, 555 | 445, 122 | 667, 187 | 700, 740 | 719,431 | 662,028 | 677, 778 | 22654,900 |
|  | 434 | 371 | ${ }_{304}^{362}$ | ${ }_{4}^{503}$ |  | ${ }_{397}^{429}$ |  |  |  |  | 269 | ${ }_{234}^{238}$ | ${ }_{3}^{341}$ |  |
|  | 405 | 360 | 304 | 471 | 220 | 397 | 364 | 291 | 186 | 103 | 257 | $570{ }^{234}$ | 307 |  |
| Passenger cars, total | 583, 169 | 552, 881 | 474, 010 | 445, 758 | 440, 980 | 417,020 | 203, 888 | 352, 140 | 576, 708 | 617, 599 | 628,045 | 570,023 | 585, 734 | 22549,700 |
|  | 554, 761 | 529, 945 | 459, 070 | 433, 859 | 429, 813 | 410, 164 | 202, 159 | 341, 779 | 556, 331 | 598, 394 | 610,678 | 556, 930 | 569, 242 |  |
|  | 106,379 86,996 | 101,081 82,400 | 96,114 77,593 | 91.791 <br> 73 <br> 363 | 80,731 63,044 | 85,827 68,809 | 71,299 56,85 | 92, 684 77,533 | 90,246 74,870 | 82,913 66,123 | 91,117 73 | 91, 7697 | 91,703 73,523 | ${ }^{p 2104,600}$ |
| Exports, tota | 50, 280 | 35,779 | 33.089 | 31,483 | 25,881 | 26.179 | 20.596 |  | 23,445 | 43.522 | 30.258 | 23.534 | 2 |  |
|  | 30, 170 | 19,709 | 14,717 | 14, 146 | 9,339 | 7,078 | 4,583 | 5,630 | 13, 139 | 21, 643 | 14,751 | 10, 638 | 18,673 |  |
|  | 20, 110 | r 16,070 | 18,372 | 17,337 | 16,542 | 19, 101 | 16,013 | 13,420 | 10,306 | 21, 879 | 15, 507 | 12,896 | 25, 051 |  |
| Truck trailers, production, total.......-------.- do. | 6,866 | 7,155 | ${ }^{+3} 7,162$ | -6,929 | - 5, 188 | -6,000 | - 4, 823 | -5,448 | + 4,758 | ${ }^{\text {r 4, }} 153$ | 5,032 | - 5,090 | 5,534 |  |
|  | 6,487 | 6,802 | +36,726 | -6,489 | $\stackrel{r}{\text { r }}$ +, 927 | ${ }^{5} 5.651$ | $\stackrel{+4,462}{ }$ | - 5, 093 | $\stackrel{\text { r 4, } 567}{ }$ | r 3 3, 982 | 4,783 | - 4, 832 | 5,243 |  |
|  | 3, 379 | 4, 165 | r3, $r$ 7 |  | $\stackrel{+}{+}{ }_{+}^{2,793}$ | 「 $\begin{array}{r}\text { r, } 349 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | r $r$ $r$ $r$ | $+2,918$ +355 | $\underset{r}{\text { r }} \stackrel{\text { 2, }}{\substack{191}}$ | $\underset{\substack{2,078 \\ r \\ 171}}{ }$ | 2, 625 | ${ }^{+2,654}$ | 2, 608 |  |
| Trailer chassis.-----------------------------do | 379 | 353 | ${ }^{5} 3436$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 440$ | ${ }^{261}$ | ${ }^{+} 349$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 361$ | '355 | ${ }^{1} 191$ | ${ }^{1} 171$ | 249 | '258 | 291 |  |
| Registrations: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 545, 234 | 564, 272 | 560, 014 | 539, 777 | 534,997 | 568, 320 | 421, 021 | 424,414 | 403, 948 | 514,061 | 437, 320 | 438,725 | 572, 917 |  |
| New commercial cars-----------------1.......do. | 77, 220 | 82,699 | 84, 997 | 78, 501 | 78, 404 | 79, 831 | 72, 420 | 76,052 | 66,983 | 65, 698 | 56,979 | 62, 129 | 74, 668 |  |
| RAILWAY EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Railway Car Institute: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,995 | 5,967 | 6, 723 | 5,607 | 5,370 | 5,525 | 3,458 | 5,666 | 6,740 | 7, 260 | -8, 403 | - 8, 184 | 9,772 |  |
| Equipment manufacturers, total............do. | 4, 372 | 4. 152 | 4,549 | 3,318 | 3,143 | 2,944 | 1,835 | 3,728 | 4,367 | 4, 272 | 4,686 | 4,576 | 5,611 | 5,198 |
|  | 4,332 | 4. 128 | 4, 493 | 3,261 | 3.117 | 2,783 | 1,821 | 3,728 | 4, 322 | 4. 272 | 4, 686 | ${ }^{4,576}$ | 5,611 | ${ }_{5}^{5,198}$ |
|  | 1,623 | 1,815 | 2, 174 | 2, 289 | 2, 227 | 2,581 | 1,623 | 1,938 | 2,373 | 2,988 | -3,717 | - 3,608 | 4, 161 | 3,763 |
| Passenger cars, equipment manufacturers: Orders unfilled, end of month, total | 812 | 793 | 740 | 758 | 729 | 681 | 715 | 706 | 791 | 842 | 840 | 832 | 826 | 825 |
| Domestic.-....-..............-.-.-.----- do | 784 | 764 | 720 | 737 | 715 | 672 | 700 | 684 | 679 | 724 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 54 | 25 | 53 | 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 | 23 |  |  |
|  | 54 | 25 | 44 | 36 | 22 | 43 | 42 | 25 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 3 |  |
| Association of American Railroads: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight cars (class I), end of month: $\%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Numbergoing or awaiting classifed repairs...do...- | $\begin{array}{r}1,697 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | 1,699 70 | 1,701 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,712 | 1,716 72 | 1,720 70 |  |
| Orders, unfilled $¢$ Peral |  |  |  |  |  |  | - $\begin{array}{r}4.1 \\ 109,079\end{array}$ | 111, 298 |  | 4.0 103.535 | 101, ${ }^{4.11}$ |  | 4.1 96.589 |  |
|  | 122,095 | ${ }_{52,861}^{19,698}$ |  | 129, ${ }^{126}$ | 174,955 | - | 49, ${ }_{4}$ | 52, 780 | 108, ${ }_{49,27}$ | 103, ${ }_{46}$ | 101,611 |  | ${ }_{38,901}^{96,59}$ |  |
|  | 67,704 | 66, 837 | 65,043 | 62,455 | 61,096 | 60,493 | 59, 204 | 58,828 | 59, 100 | 56, 553 | 56,576 | 57, 418 | 57,688 |  |
| Locomotives (class I), end of month: $\odot$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs number.- |  | 925 |  | 772 |  | 721 | 737 | 529 | 586 | 553 | 514 | 595 | 562 |  |
| Percent of total on line--..--------- | 18.4 | 17.8 | 16.1 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 17.3 | 13.6 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 14.6 | 17.3 | 16.6 |  |
| Diesel-electric and electric: Orders, unfilled number of power units. | 859 | 938 | 885 | 796 | 849 | 739 | 737 | 728 | 743 | 814 | 787 | 86 | 747 |  |
| Exports of locomotives, total.....-.-.-----...-number | 85 | 88 | 42 | 52 | 73 | 57 | 52 | 63 | 97 | 101 | 69 | 49 | 79 |  |

[^6]




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[^0]:    (Continued on page 23)

[^1]:    NOTE.-MR. WINSTON AND MISS SMITH ARE MEMBERS OF THE BUSINESS STRUCTURE DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

[^2]:    1."Growth of the Consumer Service Market," Survey, May 1956.

[^3]:    1. Includes regular mortgages, purchase-money morigages, and sales contracts. 2. Includes agricultuial loans to farmers and farmers' cooperatives by institutional lenders; farmers' financial and consumer debt is included under the "nonfarm" categories. 3. Comprises debt owed to banks for purchasing or carrying socurities, customers' deot to firokers, and debt owed to life insurance companies by policyholders
[^4]:    
    Yew series. Excludes only the earnings for overtime paid for at one and one-half times the straight-time rates after 40 hours a week. No adjustment is made for other premium-pag.
    

[^5]:    -Revised. p Preiminary. $\ddagger$ Revisions for January 1954-January 1950 will be shown later. I See similar note on p. S-2I

[^6]:    ${ }^{\circ}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Data cover a 5 -week period. $\quad{ }^{2}$ Preliminary estimate of production. ${ }^{3}$ Revisions for January 1956 (units): Total, 6,234; complete, 6,087; vans, 3,822;
    1 Data for March, June, September, and November 1956 and January 1957 cover 5 -week pertods; other months cover 4 weeks.
    $\sigma^{\text {Exp }}$ Exports revised beginning January 1954 to include 2 types of aircraft formerly classified as "special category" and therefore excluded from the total
    $\oplus$ Data beginning January 1956 include exports of "used" special-purpose vebicles not included in earlier data; exports of these types averaged 26 vehicles per month in 1955. Revisions (number): Total-October 1954, 22,216; 1955-January, 38,743; September, 23,190; October, 23,397; December, 38,728; trucks, etc., October 1954, 15,859; 1955-January, 17,073; September, 13,421 \& Excludes railroad-orned
    blility with earlier data, based on ownership is affected by ©Data beginning December 1955 reflect reclassification of reporting roads to revised ICC list of class I line-haul railroads; compara-
    NOTE: Beginning with the October 1956 Surver, figures for shipments of industrial trucks and tractors will be found on p. S-34 in the Machinery and Apparatus Section.

