

## BUSINESS STATISIICS 1961 EDITION

A Supplement to the Survey of Current Business

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS


## Business Statistics 1961 biennal EDIITON

A Supplement to the Survey of Current Business

## FOREWORD

BUSINESS STATISTICS, 1961 edition, is the thirteenth volume in a series of basic reference works published to make the time series in the monthly Survey of Current Business of maximum use. It contains both historical data and essential descriptive and source materials, all designed for use in conjunction with the comprehensive set of economic measures published on a current basis.

The present edition groups the quarterly data for major time series at the beginning of the volume and extends the statistics for each quarter back to 1951. A similar rearrangement of quarterly data will be made in the monthly Survey, and it is felt that the resulting rearrangement will be more helpful to users. Another innovation in this edition is the Machol Edge Index, a time-saving tool to guide readers to various important sections of the book.

Detailed descriptive notes are keyed appropriately to the numerous statistical indicators presented. The notes are designed to foster sound interpretation and use of the statistics, and are presented in sufficient detail to be valuable to specialists in many fields of economic and statistical operalions.

Recent biennial editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office (Washington 25, D. C.) and from the various Field Offices of the Department of Commerce. Reference copies of the earlier out-of-print editions will be found in these Field Offices, as well as in numerous depositories of government publications and other libraries located throughout the Nation.

This volume and the monthly statistical section of the Survey are made possible by the cooperation of many private organizations and Government agencies, which have courteously provided statistical and descriptive information. These contributors are listed in a separate section, and we wish to express to them here our appreciation of all their assistance.

The present publication was prepared by the Current Business Analysis Division. Dr. Charles A. R. Wardwell, Director of this division for many years prior to his retirement on March 31, 1961, has been succeeded by Murray F. Foes, a long-term staff member of the Office of Business Economics who is now in charge. K. Celeste Stokes, the Statistics Editor of the Survey of Current Business, was responsible for producing this volume with the assistance of: Leo V. Barry, G. Alva Carriere, Jean M. Plass, Edith M. Robinson, Delores V. Ruckman, Sylvia D. Serafin, and Myrtis E. Wright.


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## Data Reference Note

For 1929-38 annual averages, see the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Unless otherwise indicated in the descriptive notes, the 1959 edition should also be consulted for monthly data covering 1955-56; the 1957 edition for 1953-54; the 1955 edition for 1951-52; the 1953 edition for 1949-50; the 1951 edition for 1947-48; the 1949 edition for 1945-46; the 1947 edition for 1941-44; the 1942 edition for 1938-40; the 1940 edition for 1936-37; the 1938 edition for 1934-35; the 1936 edition for 1932-33; and the 1932 edition for previous years.

## Edge Index

With this edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS we are introducing the Machol Edge Index (see back cover), which we believe will be a valuable aid to users of the volume.

GENERA SUSINESS INDICATORS-NATIONAL INCOME

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { YEAR AND } \\ & \text { OLARTER } \end{aligned}$ | national income by distributive shares ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual totals or seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | Compensation of employees |  |  |  |  |  | Proprietors' income |  |  | Rental income of persons | Corporate profits and inventory valuation ad justment |  |  |  |  | Net interest |
|  |  | Total | Wages and salaries |  |  |  | Supplements to wages and salaries | Total | Business and pro-sion$\mathrm{al}^{3}$ | Farm ${ }^{3}$ |  | Total | Corporate profits |  |  | Inventory valuation adjustment |  |
|  |  |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prim } \\ & \text { vate } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Milio } \\ & \text { tary } \end{aligned}$ | Gov-ernment civil$i^{i}{ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total, before tax | Corpoprofits tax liability | Corporate profits after tax |  |  |
|  | Billions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Annual tosol: 1939. | 72.8 | 48.1 | 45.9 | 37.7 | 0.4 | 7.8 | 2.2 | 11.6 | 7.3 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 1.4 | 5.0 | -. 7 | 4.6 |
| 1940. | 81.6 | 52.1 | 49.8 | 41.4 | . 6 | 7.9 | 2.3 | 13.0 | 8.4 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 2.8 | 6.5 | -. 2 | 4.5 |
| 1942. | 137.7 | 64.8 85.3 | 62.1 82.1 | 51.9 66.1 | $\begin{array}{r}1.9 \\ 6.2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8.3 9.8 | 2.7 3.2 | 17.4 23.9 | 10.9 13.9 | 6.5 10.0 | 3.5 4.5 | 14.5 19.7 | 17.0 20.9 | 7.6 11.4 | 9.4 9.5 | -2.5 | 4.5 4.3 |
| 1943. | 170.3 | 109.6 | 105.8 | 79.2 | 14.1 | 12.5 | 3.8 | 28.2 | 16.8 | 11.4 | 5.1 | 23.8 | 24.6 | 14.1 | 10.5 | -. 8 | 4.3 3.7 |
| 1944. | 182.6 | 121.3 | 116.8 | 83.8 | 20.0 | 12.9 | 4.5 | 29.6 | 18.0 | 11.5 | 5.4 | 23.0 | 23.3 | 12.9 | 10.4 | -. 3 | 3.3 |
| 1945. | 181.2 | 123.2 | 117.6 | 82.7 | 21.8 | 13.1 | 5.6 | 30.8 | 19.0 | 11.8 | 5.6 | 18.4 | 19.0 | 10.7 | 8.3 | -. 6 | 3.2 |
| 1946. | 180.9 | 117.7 | 111.8 | 91.2 | 7.8 | 12.8 | 5.9 | 36.6 | 21.3 | 15.3 | 6.2 | 17.3 | 22.6 | 9.1 | 13.4 | -5.3 | 3.1 |
| 1947. | 198.2 | 128.8 | 122.9 | 105.5 | 4.1 | 13.3 | 5.9 | 35.5 | 19.9 | 15.5 | 6.5 | 23.6 | 29.5 | 11.3 | 18.2 | -5.9 | 3.8 |
| 1948. | 223.5 | 141.0 | ${ }^{125.2}$ | 116.4 | 4.0 | 14.8 | 5.8 | 40.2 | 22.4 | 17.8 | 7.3 | 30.8 | 33.0 | 12.5 | 20.5 | -2.2 | 4.2 |
| 1949. | 217.7 | 140.8 | 134.3 | 113.8 | 4.2 | 16.3 | 6.5 | 35.6 | 22.7 | 12.9 | 8.3 | 28.2 | 26.4 | 10.4 | 16.0 | 1.9 | 4.8 |
| 1950....... | 241.9 | 154.2 | 146.4 | 124.1 | 5.0 | 17.3 | 7.8 | 37.5 | 23.5 | 14.0 | 9.0 | 35.7 | 40.6 | 17.9 | 22.8 | -5.0 | 5.5 |
| 1951........ | 279.3 | 180.3 | 170.8 | 141.9 | 8.7 | 20.2 | 9.5 | 42.3 | 26.0 | 16.3 | 9.4 | 41.0 | 42.2 | 22.4 | 19.7 | -1.2 | 6.3 |
| 1952....... | 292.2 | 195.0 | 184.8 | 151.9 | 10.5 | 22.5 | 10.2 | 42.2 | 26.9 | 15.3 | 10.2 | 37.7 | 36.7 | 19.5 | 17.2 | 1.0 | 7.1 |
| 1953....... | 335.6 | 208.8 | 198.0 | 164.2 | 10.3 | 23.5 | 10.8 | 40.7 | 27.4 | 13.3 | 10.5 | 37.3 | 38.3 | 20.2 | 18.1 | -1.0 | 8.2 |
| 1954........ | 301.8 | 207.6 | !96.3 | 161.9 | 10.0 | 24.4 | 11.3 | 40.4 | 27.8 | 12.7 | 10.9 | 33.7 | 34.1 | 17.2 | 16.8 | -. 3 | 9.1 |
| 1955....... | 330.2 | 223.9 | 210.9 | 174.9 | 9.8 | 26.2 | 13.0 | 42.1 | 30.4 | 11.8 | 10.7 | 43.1 | 44.9 | 21.8 | 23.0 | -1.7 | 10.4 |
| 1956..... | 350.8 | 242.5 | 227.6 | 189.6 | 9.7 | 28.4 | 14.9 | 43.7 | 32.1 | 11.6 | 10.9 | 42.0 | 44.7 | 21.2 | 23.5 | -2.7 | 11.7 |
| 1957...... | 366.9 | 255.5 | 238.5 | 198.4 | 9.5 | 30.5 | 17.0 | 4.45 | 32.7 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 41.7 | 43.2 | 20.9 | 22.3 | -1.5 | 13.4 |
| 19589. | 367.4 399.0 | 257.1 278.4 | 239.8 258.5 | 196.6 213.2 | 9.8 9.9 | 33.5 35.4 | 17.3 20.0 | 46.1 46.3 | 32.5 35.0 | 13.5 11.3 | 12.2 | 37.2 46.4 | 37.4 4.8 | 18.6 | 18.8 83 | -. 3 | 14.8 |
| 1959. | 399.0 f | 278.4 | 258.5 | 213.2 | 9.9 | 35.4 | 20.0 | 46.3 | 35.0 | 11.3 | 11.9 | 46.4 | 46.8 | 23.1 | 23.7 | -. 5 | 16.6 |
| 1960. | 417.1 | 293.7 | 271.3 | 223.0 | 9.9 | 38.5 | 22.4 | 48.2 | 36.2 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 45.1 | 45.0 | 22.3 | 22.7 | . 0 | 18.4 |
| 1951: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ist quarier ... | 270.8 | 173.7 | 164.5 | 138.1 | 7.4 | 19.0 | 9.2 | 41.5 | 25.9 | 15.6 | 9.3 | 40.4 | 49.1 | 26.2 | 23.0 19 | -8.7 | 6.0 |
| 2d quarter... | 278.2 282.0 | 179.4 182.5 18. | 169.9 172.9 | 141.8 142.8 | 8.5 9.2 | 19.7 21.0 | 9.5 | 42.2 <br> 42.4 <br> 4 | 25.9 26.0 | 16.3 16.4 | 9.3 | 41.1 41.2 | 42.1 <br> 37.8 | 22.4 | 19.7 17.7 | -1.0 3.5 | 6.2 6.4 |
| dith quarter. | 236.0 | 185.5 | 175.6 | 144.8 | 9.7 | 21.1 | 9.9 | 43.2 | 26.2 | 17.0 | 9.7 | 41.1 | 39.6 | 21.1 | 18.5 | 1.5 | 6.6 |
| 195\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st quarter .. | 287.2 | 190.3 | 180.4 |  |  | 21.9 | 10.0 |  | 26.4 | 14.7 | 9.9 | 39.1 | 37.9 | 20.1 | 17.8 | 1.3 | 6.7 |
| 2d quarter... | 288.0 | 192.0 | 181.9 | 149.0 | 10.6 | 22.3 | 10.1 | 42.4 | 26.8 | 15.6 | 10.1 | 36.6 | 35.5 | 18.8 | 16.7 | 1.2 | 6.9 |
| 3 ld quarter... | 292.4 | 195.0 | 184.8 | 151.4 | 10.7 | 22.7 | 10.2 | 43.9 | 26.8 | 17.1 | 10.3 | 36.0 | 35.3 | 18.7 | 16.6 | . 7 | 7.2 |
| 4th quarter .. | 300.6 | 202.4 | 191.9 | 158.4 | 10.5 | 23.1 | 10.5 | 41.4 | 27.5 | 13.9 | 10.4 | 38.9 | 38.1 | 20.2 | 17.9 | . 8 | 7.5 |
| $1953:$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 40.5 | 40.9 | 21.6 |  | -. 4 |  |
| 2d quarter... | 308.7 | 209.7 | 198.8 | 164.8 | 10.4 | 23.6 | 10.9 | 40.7 | 27.5 | 13.2 | 10.5 | 39.8 | 41.4 | 21.9 | 19.6 | $-1.6$ | 7.8 8.1 |
| 3 d quaries... | 307.2 | 210.4 | 199.6 | 165.7 | 10.4 | 23.5 | 10.8 | 40.3 | 27.4 | 12.9 | 10.6 | 37.5 | 39.5 | 20.9 | 18.7 | -2.0 | 8.4 |
| 4th quarter.. | 300.1 | 208.8 | 198.0 | 164.1 | 10.3 | 23.6 | 10.8 | 40.7 | 27.3 | 13.3 | 10.7 | 31.4 | 31.4 | 16.6 | 14.8 | .0 | 8.6 |
| 1934: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - list cuortes. . | 299.3 | 206.6 | 195.4 | 161.5 | 10.1 | 23.9 | 11.2 | 40.6 | 27.1 | 13.6 | 10.8 | 32.5 | 32.5 | 16.5 | 16.1 | . 0 | 8.8 |
| 2d quarter... | 299.4 | 206.6 | 195.4 | 161.2 | 10.0 | 24.3 | 11.2 | 39.6 | 27.6 | 12.0 | 10.9 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 16.9 | 16.5 | . 0 | 9.0 |
| 3d quarter... | 300.9 | 206.7 | 195.4 | 160.8 | 9.9 | 24.7 | 11.3 | 40.9 | 27.8 | 13.1 | 10.9 | 33.0 | 33.7 | 17.1 | 16.7 | -. 7 | 9.3 |
| 4th guartes .. | 307.5 | 210.3 | 198.7 | 163.9 | 9.8 | 25.0 | 11.6 | 40.6 | 28.5 | 12.1 | 10.9 | 36.1 | 36.6 | 18.5 | 18.1 | -. 5 | 9.6 |
| 1955: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lst quarter.. | 316.9 | 214.8 | 202.5 | 167.5 | 9.7 | 25.4 | 12.3 | 41.1 | 29.3 | 11.8 |  | 40.3 | 41.4 | 20.2 | 21.3 | -1.1 | 9.9 |
| 2d quarter... | 327.3 | 222.0 | 209.3 | 173.2 | 10.0 | 26.1 | 12.7 | 42.4 | 30.4 | 12.1 | 10.7 | 41.9 | 42.8 | 20.8 | 22.0 | -. 9 | 10.3 |
| 3 l quarter.... | 335.0 341 | 226.8 | 213.5 | 177.3 | 9.8 | 26.4 | 13.3 | 42.6 | 30.9 | 11.7 | 10.6 | 44.4 | 46.6 | 22.7 | 23.9 | -2.2 | 10.6 |
| Ath quorriel . . | 341.4 | 231.7 | 218.1 | 181.5 | 9.7 | 26.9 | 13.5 | 42.5 | 31.0 | 11.5 | 10.7 | 45.8 | 48.6 | 23.6 | 24.9 | -2.8 | 10.8 |
| 3956: | 3432 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2d quarter... | 348.3 | 241.2 | 226.6 | 188.9 | 9.7 | 27.4 28.0 | 14.6 | 42.7 43.3 | 31.5 32.1 | 11.2 | 10.7 10.8 | 42.7 41.5 | 45.7 45.2 4 | 21.7 21.5 | 24.0 23.7 | -2.9 -3.7 | 11.2 11.5 |
| 3d quarter... | 352.6 | 243.8 | 228.7 | 190.3 | 9.7 | 28.8 | 15.2 | 44.4 | 32.3 | 12.1 | 11.0 | 41.5 | 42.7 | 20.3 | 22.4 | -1.2 | 11.9 |
| sih quaries .. | 359.1 | 249.0 | 233.4 | 194.5 | 9.6 | 29.3 | 15.6 | 44.5 | 32.5 | 12.0 | 11.1 | 42.3 | 45.3 | 21.5 | 23.8 | -3.1 | 12.3 |
| 1957: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lss quarier .. | 364.0 | 252.3 | 235.9 | 196. 5 | 9.6 | 29.8 | 16.4 | 43.9 | 32.6 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 43.5 | 46.0 | 22.3 | 23.7 | -2.4 | 12.8 |
| 2d quarter... | 357.1 | 255.5 | 238.7 | 198.8 | 9.7 | 30.2 | 16.8 | 44.3 | 32.8 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 42.2 | 43.7 | 21.2 | 22.6 | -1.5 | 13.3 |
| 3 l quarter... | 371.6 | 258.1 | 240.9 | 200.2 | 9.8 | 30.9 | 17.2 | 45.2 | 32.9 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 42.5 | 43.8 | 21.2 | 22.6 | -1.3 | 13.7 |
| dith quarier .. | 365.1 | 256.0 | 238.7 | 198.0 | 9.5 | 31.2 | 17.3 | 44.5 | 32.4 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 38.4 | 39.4 | 19.1 | 20.3 | -. 9 | 14.0 |
| 1058: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| isis guaries . | 357.4 | 252.5 | 235.4 | 193.6 | 9.5 | 32.3 | 17.1 | 45.9 | 31.6 | 14.3 | 12.2 | 32.5 | 32.7 | 16.3 | 16.4 | -. 2 | 14.2 |
| 2d quarter... | 350.2 | 253.4 | 235.3 | 193.5 | 9.7 | 33.2 | 17.1 | 45.6 | 32.1 | 13.5 | 12.3 | 34.4 | 34.1 | 17.0 | 17.1 | . 3 | 14.5 |
| 3 l quarter... | 370.1 | 258.9 | 24.6 | 197.6 | 10.0 | 34.0 | 17.3 | 46.2 | 32.7 | 13.4 | 12.2 | 37.9 | 38.2 | 19.0 | 19.1 | -. 2 | 15.0 |
| 4th quarter . . | 381.7 | 263.7 | 245.8 | 201.5 | 9.9 | 34.4 | 17.8 | 46.5 | 33.5 | 12.9 | 12.1 | 43.8 | 44.7 | 22.3 | 22.4 | -. 9 | 15.6 |
| 1959: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iss quarter.. | 390.7 | 270.6 | 251.4 | 206.7 | 9.9 | 34.8 | 19.2 | 46.6 | 34.1 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 45.3 | 46.1 | 22.8 | 23.4 | -. 9 | 16.2 |
| 2d quarter... | 405.2 | 280.0 | 260.1 | 215.0 | 9.9 | 35.3 | 19.9 | 46.7 | 35.2 | 11.5 | 11.9 | 50.2 | 51.5 | 25.4 | 26.1 | -1.3 | 16.4 |
| Sal quarter... | 393.4 | 280.5 | 260.3 | 214.8 | 9.9 | 35.7 | 20.2 | 45.9 | 35.3 | 10.6 | 11.8 | 44.4 | 44.8 | 22.1 | 22.7 | -. 4 | 16.7 |
| \&9h quarter . | 402.8 | 282.4 | 251.9 | 216.0 | 9.8 | 36.1 | 20.5 | 46.1 | 35.3 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 45.5 | 44.9 | 22.1 | 22.7 | .7 | 17.0 |
| 1960: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ist quarter . . | 413.5 | 290.2 | 268.3 | 221.4 | 9.8 | 37.1 | 21.9 | 46.3 | 35.8 | 10.5 | 11.7 | 47.4 | 48.1 | 23.9 | 24.2 | -. 7 | 17.8 |
| 2d quarter... 3 d quarter.. | 419.2 | 294.6 | 272.4. | 224.6 | 9.3 | 38.0 | 22.2 | 48.6 | 36.4 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 45.9 | 46.3 | 23.0 | 23.3 | -. 4 | 18.3 |
| 3d quarter... dif quaries. | 419.0 416.5 | 296.0 | 273.2 | 224.2 | 9.9 10.0 | 39.1 | 22.7 22.7 | 48.7 | 36.3 | 12.4 | 11.7 | 44.1 | 43.2 | 21.4 | 21.7 | . 9 | 18.6 |
| or frb quariers | 416.5 | 294.0 | 271.3 | 221.6 | 10.0 | 39.7 | 22.7 | 49.0 | 36.3 | 12.7 | 11.7 | 42.9 | 42.6 | 21.1 | 21.4 | .3 | 18.9 |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS--NATIONAL PRODUCT


GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS--NATIONAL PRODUCT -- Con.


GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS--NATIONAL PRODUCT --Con.


GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS--PERSONAL INCOME


GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS--PERSONAL INCOME--Con.

| YEAR AND MONTH | Personal income by source ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual totals or seasonally adjusted monthly totals at. annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Proprietor | ome: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { labor } \\ & \text { lincome }{ }^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Business } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { professional } \end{gathered}$ | Farm | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rental } \\ & \text { income } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { persors } \end{aligned}$ | Dividends | Personal interest income | Transfer payments ${ }^{3}$ | Less personal contributions for social insurance ${ }^{4}$ | Total nonagricultural income ${ }^{5}$ |
|  | Billions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1940........ | . 7 | 8.4 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 5.8 | 3.1 | . 7 | 72.6 |
| 1941........ | . 7 | 10.9 | 6.5 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 3.1 | . 8 | 88.0 |
| 1942........ | . 9 | 13.9 | 10.0 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 111.5 |
| 1943....... | 1.1 | 16.8 18.0 | 11.4 11.5 | 5.1 5.4 | 4.5 4.7 | 5.8 6.2 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 137.6 |
| 1944........ | 1.5 | 18.0 | 11.5 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 151.6 |
| 1945........ | 1.8 | 19.0 | 11.8 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 2.3 | 156.8 |
| $1946 . \ldots \ldots$. | 1.9 | 21.3 | 15.3 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 7.6 | 11.4 | 2.0 | 161.2 |
| 1947........ | 2.3 2.7 | 19.9 | 15.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 8.2 | 11.8 | 2.1 | 172.8 |
| 1948......... | 2.7 3.0 | 22.4 | 17.8 12.9 | 7.3 8.3 | 7.2 7.5 | 8.7 9.4 | 11.3 12.4 | 2.2 | 189.2 192.1 |
| 1950....... | 3.8 | 23.5 | 14.0 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 10.3 | 15.1 | 2.9 | 211.3 |
| 1951........ | 4.8 | 26.0 | 16.3 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 11.2 | 12.6 | 3.4 | 237.0 |
| 1952........ | 5.3 | 26.9 | 15.3 | 10.2 | 9.0 | 12.1 | 13.2 | 3.8 | 254.3 |
| 1953........ | 6.0 6.2 | 27.4 27.8 | 13.3 12.7 | 10.5 10.9 | 9.2 9.8 | 13.4 14.6 | 14.3 16.2 | 3.9 4.6 | 271.5 273.8 |
| 1955........ | 7.1 | 30.4 | 11.8 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 15.8 | 17.5 | 5.2 |  |
| 1956......... | 8.1 | 32.1 | 11.6 | 10.9 | 12.1 | 17.5 | 18.8 | 5.8 | 317.9 |
| 1957........ | 9.1 | 32.7 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 12.6 | 19.6 | 21.9 | 6.7 | 336.1 |
| 1958........ | 9.4 10.3 | 32.5 35.0 | 13.5 11.3 | 12.2 11.9 | 12.4 13.4 | 21.0 23.6 | 26.3 | 6.9 | 343.0 |
| 1960........ | 10.9 | 36.2 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 14.1 | 26.5 | 29.1 | 7.9 9.3 | 368.1 386.2 |
| 1957: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Januory..... | 8.7 | ${ }_{32.6}$ | 11.2 | 11.3 | 12.6 | 18.6 | 20.0 | 0.7 | 328.2 |
| February.... March. | 8.8 8.9 | 32.7 32.6 | 11.2 11.3 | 11.4 11.5 | 12.7 12.7 | 18.9 19.9 19.1 | 20.3 20.7 | 6.6 6.7 | 330.7 332.1 |
| April ........ | 9.0 | 32.7 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 12.8 | 19.3 | 21.4 | 6.6 | 333.7 |
| May ........ | 9.0 | 32.8 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 12.8 | 19.5 | 22.2 | 6.7 | 335.5 |
| June. ....... | 9.1 | 32.9 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 12.9 | 19.7 | 22.2 | 6.7 | 333.8 |
| July....... | 3.2 | 33.0 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 13.0 | 19.8 | 22.1 | 6.8 | 339.5 |
| August...... | 3.3 3.4 | 33.0 32.7 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 13.0 | 20.0 | 21.9 | 6.8 | 340.1 |
| September... | 9.4 | 32.7 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.9 | 20.1 | 21.9 | 6.7 | 339.7 |
| October..... November.. | 9.4 9.5 | 32.7 32.2 | 12.0 12.0 | 12.3 12.2 | 12.9 12.8 | 20.2 20.2 | 23.0 23.4 | 6.8 0.7 0.7 | 339.2 339.0 |
| December ... | 3.5 | 32.2 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 11.1 | 20.2 | 23.4 23.3 | 6.7 6.7 | 339.0 336.9 |
| 1958: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Januory . . . . | 9.4 | 32.0 | 13.0 |  |  | 20.3 | 24.3 | 6.8 | 336.7 |
| Februory.... | 9.3 | 31.4 31.5 | 14.5 15.5 | 12.2 12.3 | 12.6 12.6 | 20.3 20.4 | 24.3 25.3 | 6.8 6.7 6.7 | 334.7 334.2 334.8 |
| April ....... | 3.2 | 32.0 | 14.1 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 20.5 | $2 \hat{2} .7$ | 6.7 | 336.3 |
| may ........ | 9.3 | 32.1 | 13.5 | 12.3 | 12.6 | 20.6 | 27.0 | 6.7 | 333.5 |
| June........ | 9.3 | 32.3 | 12.9 | 12.3 | 1.2.6 | 20.7 | 26.5 | 6.0 | * 341.4 |
| July........ | 9.3 | 32.4 | 13.3 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 20.5 | 27.1 | 7.1 | *347.3 |
| Avgust...... | 9.3 9.3 | 32.8 33.0 | 13.4 13.5 | 12.2 12.2 | 12.6 12.5 | 21.1 21.4 | 27.4 27.5 | 5.9 6.9 | 346.4 348.3 |
| October..... | 9.5 | 33.4 | 13.0 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 21.7 | 27.6 | 6.9 | 349.0 |
| November ... | 9.6 | 33.4 | 12.9 | 12.1 | 12.6 | 22.0 | 26.9 | 7.0 | 352.8 |
| December... | 9.7 | 33.8 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 10.8 | 22.3 | 26.7 | 7.0 | 352.1 |
| 1959: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ..... | 9.8 | 33.8 | 12.8 | 12.0 | 12.9 | 22.5 | 26.6 | 7.8 | 355.1 |
| February.... | 9.9 | 34.0 34.5 | 12.5 | 12.0 12.0 | 13.0 13 | 22.8 | 20.8 | 7.7 | 357.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 23.1 | 28.9 | 7.8 | 302.1 |
| April ........ | 10.1 10.2 | 34.9 35.3 | 11.6 11.4 | 12.0 11.9 | 13.2 13.3 | 23.2 23.4 | 27.3 20.8 | 7.9 7.9 | 366.1 359.5 |
| June........ | 10.3 | 35.5 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 13.4 | 23.5 | 26.7 | 3.0 | 371.6 |
| July........ | 10.4 | 35.4 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 13.5 | 23.7 | 26.3 | 8.0 | 371.7 |
| August. ..... September . . | 10.5 10.5 | 35.3 35.3 | 10.2 9.9 | 11.8 11.8 | 13.6 13.9 | 23.9 | 25.3 27.4 | 7.9 | 369.8 |
| Octaber..... |  | 35.3 |  |  | 13.9 |  |  |  |  |
| November ... | 10.7 | 35.3 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 13.9 | 24.3 24.4 | 27.0 27.5 | 7.9 8.0 | 370.7 |
| December ... | 10.7 | 35.4 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 13.6 | 24.6 | 28.3 | 8.0 | 374.5 377.7 |
| 1960: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... | 10.7 | 35.8 | 11.1 | 11.7 | 14.1 | 25.1 | 27.3 | 9.2 | 380.3 |
| February.... <br> Morch. | 10.5 10.6 | 35.7 35.7 | 10.4 10.0 | 11.7 | 14.0 14.0 | 25.5 26.0 | 28.5 28.6 | 3.1 9.2 | 381.5 381.7 |
| Aprii ....... | 10.3 | 36.3 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 14.0 | 26.1 | 28.7 | 9.2 | 385.2 |
| may ......... | 10.8 | 35.4 | 12.4 | 11.7 | 14.0 | 26.1 | 28.5 | 3.3 | 337.1 |
| June........ | 10.8 | 35.4 | 12.7 | 11.7 | 14.0 | 26.2 | 28.7 | 9.3 | 387.5 |
| July........ | 10.9 | 36.3 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 14.0 | 26.3 | 28.8 | 9.3 | 388.3 |
| August... .. | 10.9 | 36.3 | 12.4 | 11.7 | 14.1 | 26.4 | 23.3 | 9.3 | 388.7 |
| Seprember... | 10.9 | 36.3 | 12.4 | 11.7 | 14.3 | 26.5 | 29.8 | 9.4 | 323.0 |
| Catober..... | 11.1 | 3 36. 4 | 12.5 | 11.7 | 14.4 | 26.6 | 30.2 | 9.3 |  |
| November... | 11.2 | 36.4 | 12.8 | 11.7 | 118.4 | 26.7 | 30.7 | 9.3 | 389.1 |
| Digitized forDecempeser | 11.3 | 36.0 | 12.8 | 11.6 | 14.1 | 26.7 | 31.0 | 9.2 | 387.2 |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS--NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES


GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS--BUSINESS; POPULATION AND TURNOVER


GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-BUSINESS POPULATION AND TURNOVER

| YEAR AND gUARTER | HEM BuSIMESSEs ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | discontinued bus hnesses ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Trade |  | Allother | Total | Contract construction | Manufac.turing | Service industries | Trade |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { other } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | fitail | Wholesale |  |  |  |  |  | Retail | Wholesale |  |
|  | Thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anmed fotal: 1939. | .0.0.0.0. | .ononorour.o. | -0.0.0.0........ | -rosono.ors | 00.0.0.0.0.0.0 | …0.0.0.0.. | ............... | ............... | ............ | ................ |
| 1940....... | 117.9 | 20.4 | 36.7 | 318.1 | 30.0 | 21.7 | 73.7 | 137.6 | 13.9 | 41.1 |
| 1981........ | $\begin{array}{r}117.4 \\ 39.3 \\ \hline 18.3\end{array}$ | 22.6 4.8 | 37.4 <br> 17.8 | 270.7 <br> 386.5 | 27.2 30.0 | 20.6 21.0 | 56.3 69.6 | 116.6 | $\begin{array}{r}12.0 \\ \hline 23 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 38.0 |
| 1943........ | 49.9 | 7.8 | 2.95 | 337.0 | 26.3 | 21.8 | 69.6 71.4 | 199.4 159.9 | 23.7 19.8 | 42.9 37.8 |
| 1944........ | 128.1 | 24.5 | 51.6 | 174.6 | 15.2 | 20.2 | 39.7 | 63.3 | 8.3 | 27.7 |
| 1945....... | 161.4 | 30.2 | 53.6 | 175.6 | 16.9 | 26.4 | 38.3 | 59.2 | 7.3 | 27.7 |
| 1946....... | 234.1 | 45.2 | 63.5 | 208.7 | 26.0 | 24.3 | 43.9 | 65.5 | 11.4 | 37.6 |
| 1947....... | 179.5 | 29.8 | 47.7 | 239.2 | 31.6 | 26.8 | 49.0 | 76.5 | 17.7 | 37.6 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1948 . \\ & 1949 . \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1}^{155.2}$ | 24,4 21.1 | 4.82 36.8 36.8 | 282.0 306.5 | 36.3 40.7 | 27.4 30.8 | 62.3 60.7 | 98.5 115.5 | 19.1 18.0 | 38.4 41.0 |
| 1950....... | 133.0 | 21.6 | 44.1 | 289.6 | 39.2 | 24.7 |  |  |  |  |
| 1951........ | 122.9 | 20.7 | 48.3 | 276.2 | 43.9 | 24.7 | 57.8 46.6 | 115.0 | 16.3 <br> 13.5 | 36.5 36.4 |
| 1952...... | 130.3 | 21.4 | 49.9 | 276.1 | 43.3 | 25.5 | 44.2 | 115.1 | 14.2 | 34.0 |
| ${ }_{1954}^{1953 . . . . . .}$ | 139.7 | 21.1 | 46.9 | 299.4 | 48.5 | 27.7 | 45.7 | 124.4 | 16.0 | 37.1 |
| 1958....... | 147.1 | 21.3 | 49.7 | 318.7 | 48.4 | 30.5 | 48.0 | 134.0 | 17.6 | 40.2 |
| 1955....... | 161.4 | 22.3 | 59.0 | 313.8 | 46.8 | 28.2 | 50.4 | 132.7 | 17.3 | 38.3 |
| 1956.......... | 170.2 166.0 | 24.2 23.0 | 63.9 56.0 | 341.7 335 | 54.3 | 26.4 | 53.1 | 147.8 | 17.3 | 42.8 |
|  | 166.0 160.0 | 23.0 22.0 | 56.0 56.0 | $\begin{array}{r}335.0 \\ 347.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 57.0 59.0 | 29.0 30.0 | 53.0 55.0 | 137.0 138.0 | 17.0 19.0 | 43.0 45.0 |
| 8959....... | 162.0 | 23.0 | 61.0 | 347.0 | 57.0 | 26.0 | 59.0 | 141.0 | 18.0 | 45.0 46.0 |
| \%960 ${ }^{2}$...... | 171.0 | 25.0 | 63.0 | 386.0 | 63.0 | 28.0 | 67.0 | 158.0 | 19.0 | 50.0 |

1951 :
list quarter.
as quartes. .
3d quarter. .
dith quarter.
1952:
${ }^{\text {lims }}$ quarries
${ }_{2} \mathrm{~d}$ quarter.
2d quarter...
3 dq quartef....
4 quarief ..
1953:
Ise quarter ..
lisi quarrei $\cdot$..
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quarter.
3d quarter....
uph quarrer..
195A:
195:
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2d quarifer....
3 id querfet. .
มikh quartas ..
395:
fisp quarter
isp quarter ..
$2 d$
2 quartite...
3d quanter...
(Quarterly data not available)

79556:
7sì quiciter ..
7st quiciter..
2d quiter. .
3 4 quarter. .
1957:
1 ist quarter. .
2d quarter...
3d quarter.
3d quarter:
958:
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2d quarter...
3 d quarter...
你解 quater.
8959:
lsy quarter. .
$2 d$ quarter.
fifle fixarter. .
1960:
lst quarter . .
3d quarter...

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS--U. S. BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS


GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-U. S. BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS--Con.


GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS--FARM INCOME AND MARKI:TINGS

| YEAR AND MONTH | farm income ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | FARM MARKETIMGS ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash receipts |  |  |  |  |  |  | Indexes of cash receints from marketincs and CCC loans--unadjusted* |  |  | Indexes of nhysical volume-unadjusted* |  |  |
|  | Total, including Government payments | Receipts from marketings and CCC loans |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Crons | Livestock and products | Total | Crops | Livestock and products |
|  |  |  | Crods | Livestock and products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Total ${ }^{3}$ | Dairy products | Meat animals | $\begin{gathered} \text { Poull- } \\ \text { try } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { eggs } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1947-49 = 100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| onthly avg.: 1939....... | 720 | 656 | 278 | 378 | 112 | 189 | 64 | 27 | 26 | 28 | 75 | 74 | 76 |
| 1940........ | 759 | 698 | 289 | 409 | 127 | 199 | 69 | 29 | 27 | 30 | 77 | 72 | 81 |
| 1942......... | 1,351 | -1,297 | 385 544 54 | 751 | 158 <br> 194 <br> 1 | 269 <br> 397 | $\begin{array}{r}95 \\ 144 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 38 53 5 | 36 <br> 51 | 40 <br> 55 <br> 5 | 79 | 73 | 84 |
| 1943........ | 1,689 | 1,635 | 677 | 958 | 232 | 486 | 214 | 53 67 | 51 63 | 55 70 | 88 93 | 80 | 93 103 |
| 1944........ | 1,776 | 1,711 | 765 | 946 | 243 | 475 | 206 | 70 | 71 | 69 | 98 | 85 | 107 |
| 1945........ | 1,867 | 1,805 | 805 | 1,001 | 252 | 492 | 235 | 74 | 75 | 73 | 98 | 37 | 105 |
| 1946....... | 2,13! | 2,067 | 918 | 1,149 | 309 | 587 | 230 | 85 | 86 | 84 | 96 | 86 | 103 |
| 1947....... | 2,495 2,540 | 2,468 2,519 | 1.091 1,092 | 1,377 1,427 | 334 <br> 366 | 775 | 246 261 | 161 | 102 | 101 | 99 | 96 | 102 |
| 1949......... | 2,334 | 2,319 | 1,035 | 1,284 | 312 | 694 | 259 | 95 | 97 | 94 | 103 | 98 106 | 96 101 |
| 1950....... | 2,400 | 2,376 | 1,034 | 1,342 | 310 | 773 | 237 | 98 | 96 | 98 | 100 | 96 | 104 |
| 1951........ | 2,770 | 2,746 2,719 | 1,110 | 1,636 | 356 | 947 | 3300 | 113 | 104 | 120 | 102 | 95 | 107 |
| 1953.......... | 2,742 2,612 | 2,719 | 1,183 | 1,521 | 382 <br> 365 | 838 723 | 278 300 | 112 107 | 112 110 | 112 104 | 106 | 101 108 | 109 113 |
| 1954........ | 2,517 | 2,496 | 1,139 | 1,357 | 344 | 739 | 25. | 102 | 106 | 100 | 112 | 105 | 117 |
| 1955........ | 2,482 | 2,463 | 1,140 | 1,323 | 352 | 683 | 266 | 101 | 106 | 97 | 116 | 109 | 121 |
| 1956........ | 2,593 | 2,547 | 1,188 | 1,359 | 374 | 693 | 267 | 105 | 111 | 100 | 121 | 111 | 128 |
| 1957......... | 2,570 2,874 | 2,485 2,784 | 1,038 1,182 | 1,447 | 387 <br> 380 | 783 | 252 279 | 102 | 97 | 106 | 116 | 102 | 126 |
| 1959......... | 2,844 | 2,788 | 1,214 | 1,573 | 380 384 | 913 | 249 249 | 114 114 | 113 | 118 | 124 129 | 121 124 | 126 133 |
| 1960........ | 2,892 | 2,834 | 1,256 | 1,578 | 395 | 882 | 274 | 116 | 117 | 116 | 133 | 130 | 134 |
| 957: ${ }_{\text {Jonuary . . }}$ |  |  |  |  | 381 | 747 | 221 |  | 107 | 101 | 118 | 109 | 125 |
| February.... | 1,954 | 1,923 | , 696 | 1,227 | 354 | 641 | 204 | 79 | 65 | 90 | 92 | 67 | 111 |
| March..... | 1,935 | 1,906 | 563 | 1,343 | 397 | 679 | 229 | 78 | 52 | 99 | 91 | 51 | 121 |
| April. | 1,930 | 1,908 | 534 | 1,374 | 399 | 711 | 228 | 78 | 50 | 101 | 89 | 45 |  |
| May ........ | 2,074 2,291 | 2,052 2,047 | 576 693 | 1,476 1,354 | 439 412 | 761 689 | 232 | 84 84 | 54 65 | 108 99 | 97 | 51 67 | 132 121 123 |
| Suly....... | 2,707 | 2,538 | 1,107 | 1,431 | 395 | 782 | 236 | 104 | 103 | 105 | 116 | 106 | 123 |
| August...... | 2,754 | 2,618 | 1,144 | 1,474 | 379 | 820 | 261 | 107 | 107 | 108 | 119 | 111 | 124 |
| September... | 2,962 | 2,855 | 1,323 | 1,532 | 365 | 881 | 272 | 117 | 123 | 112 | 130 | 131 | 130 |
| October..... | 3,484 | 3,384 | 1,662 | 1,722 | 381 | 1,016 | 311 | 139 | 155 | 126 | 159 | 172 | 150 |
| November . | 3,175 | 3,113 | 1,558 | 1,555 | 363 | 858 | 322 | 128 | 145 | 114 | 146 | 162 | 134 |
| December . | 3,004 | 2,955 | 1,458 | 1,497 | 378 | 814 | 289 | 121 | 136 | 110 | 135 | 150 | 123 |
| 958: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jonuary..... | 2.775 | 2.730 | 1,181 | 1,549 | 386 | 870 | 263 | 112 | 110 | 114 | 126 | 128 | 124 |
| February.... | $\stackrel{2}{2} 274$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,216}$ | 838 | 1,378 | 353 | 768 | 226 | 91 | 78 | 101 | 100 | 90 | 107 |
|  | 2,274 | 2,249 | 695 | 1,554 | 396 | 855 | 280 | 92 | 65 | 114 | 96 | 65 | 119 |
| April ....... | 2,214 | 2,197 | 634 586 | 1,563 | 384 416 | 878 894 8 | 273 285 | 90 | 59 | 115 119 | 92 | 52 | 122 |
| May ........ | 2,230 2,399 | 2,211 2,290 | 586 736 | 1,625 1,554 | 416 396 | 894 870 | 285 265 | 91 94 | 55 69 | 119 115 | 94 102 | 51 74 | 127 124 128 |
| Suly........ | 2,840 | 2,663 | 1,111 | 1,552 | 383 | 875 | 277 | 109 | 104 | 114 | 122 | 120 | 123 |
| August...... | 2,981 | 2,818 | 1,295 | 1,523 | 367 | 860 | 280 | 116 | 121 | 112 | 129 | 138 | 122 |
| September... | 3,677 | 3,410 | 1,643 | 1,767 | 362 | 1,092 | 297 | 140 | 153 | 130 | 151 | 169 | 138 |
| October..... | 4,053 | 3.936 | 1,987 | 1,949 | 377 | 1,236 | 319 | 162 | 185 | 143 | 179 | 214 | 153 |
| November ... | 3,558 |  | 1,843 |  | 359 | 967 | 309 | 143 | 172 | 121 | 157 141 | 191 | 132 |
| December ... | 3.246 | 3,193 | 1,633 | 1.560 | 377 | 882 | 279 | 131 | 152 | 114 | 141 | 162 | 126 |
| 59: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ..... | 3,007 | 2,960 2,199 | 1,345 | 1,615 1,428 1 | 380 346 3 |  | 2153 231 | 122 90 | $\begin{array}{r}125 \\ 72 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 119 105 | 134 100 | 144 | 127 |
| February <br> March. | 2,233 2,196 | 2,199 2,170 | 771 576 | 1,428 1,594 | 346 390 | 814 902 | 231 260 | 90 89 | 72 <br> 54 | 105 117 | 100 98 | 80 57 | 115 129 |
| April ........ | 2.244 | 2,223 | 602 | 1,621 | 388 | 969 | 236 | 91 | 56 | 119 | 99 | 53 | 133 |
| May ......... | 2,213 | 2,188 | 629 | 1,559 | 418 | 892 | 229 | 90 | 59 | 114 | 98 | 53 | 132 |
| June........ | 2,429 | 2,401 | 880 | 1,521 | 401 | 870 | 218 | 99 | 82 | 112 | 112 | 85 | 131 |
| July........ | 2,773 | 2,679 | 1,219 | 1,460 | 387 | 816 | 234 | 110 | 114 | 107 | 126 | 127 | 126 |
| ${ }^{\text {August. . . . }}$. | 2,780 | 2,748 | 1,228 | 1,520 | 372 | 874 | 24.2 | 113 | 114 | 112 | 128 | 125 | 130 |
| September... | 3.379 | 3,349 | 1,655 | 1,694 | 371 | 1,026 | 260 | 138 | 154 | 124 | 154 | 168 | 142 |
| Octaber..... | 4,032 | 3.882 | 2,075 | 1,807 | 390 | 1,113 | 281 | 159 | 193 | 133 | 186 | 225 | 157 |
| November ... | 3,747 | 3,606 | 2.005 | 1,601 | 374 | 937 | 277 | 148 | 187 | 118 | 173 | 211 | 144 |
| December ... | 3,100 | 3,047 | 1,588 | 1,459 | 387 | 786 | 264 | 125 | 148 | 107 | 145 | 161 | 132 |
| 960: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... | 2,719 | 2,674 | 1,201 | 1,473 | 395 | 819 | 222 | 110 | 112 | $10 \%$ | 130 | 131 | 130 |
| Februcry.... | 2,105 | 2,074 | 681 637 | 1,393 | 370 | 775 | 210 | 85 90 | 63 | 102 | 100 100 | 72 | 120 |
| March. ...... | 2,214 | 2,195 | 637 | 1,558 | 408 | 873 | 246 | 90 | 59 | 114 | 100 | 62 | 129 |
| April ....... | 2,169 | 2,157 | 632 | 1.525 | 402 | 829 | 264 | 89 | 59 | 112 | 96 | 54 | 127 |
| May ........ | 2,336 | 2,318 2,489 | 667 | 1,651 | 431 | 934 | 265 | 95 | 62 | 121 | 105 | 58 | 140 |
| June......... | 2,513 | 2,489 | 952 | 1,537 | 409 | 847 | 254 | 102 | 89 | 113 | 118 | 96 | 134 |
| July........ | 2,802 | 2,738 | 1,316 | 1,422 | 389 | 759 | 250 | 112 | 123 | 104 | 132 | 143 | 124 |
| August... .. | ${ }^{3,023}$ | 2,992 | 1,397 | 1,595 | 379 379 | 902 | 282 | 123 | 130 | 117 | 143 | 148 174 | 140 |
| September... | 3,375 | 3,353 | 1,715 | 1,638 | 379 | 926 | 293 | 138 | 160 | 120 | 156 | 174 | 142 |
| Ocrober..... | 4,336 | 4.036 | 2.181 | 1,855 | 393 | 1,100 | 333 | 166 | 203 | 136 | 191 | 236 | 156 |
| Noveriber... | 3.847 | 3,767 | 2,073 | 1,694 | 379 | 964 | ${ }_{3}^{331}$ | 155 | 193 | 124 | 176 | 222 | 142 130 |
| Or Decente | 3,268 | 3,221 | 1,624 | 1,597 | 403 | 854 | 311 | 132 | 151 | 117 | 146 | 168 | 130 |

*Unadiusted for seasonal variation (see p. 197).

GENERA BUSINESS INDICATORS--INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION


GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS--INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--Con.


GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION-Con.


GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS--INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION-..Con.


GENERA BUSINESS INDICATORS-INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION-CON.


GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.--Con.


GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION-Con.


GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS--BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES


GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS--BUSINESS INVENTORIES AND MANUFACTURERS' SALES


GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS--MANUFACTURERS' SALES-Con.


GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS--MANUFACTURERS' SALES--Con.


GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS--MANUFACTURERS' SAI.ES--Con.


GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS--MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORIES

| YEAR AND MOATH | INVEMTORIES, BOOK VALUE, END OF YEAR OR MONTH-UNADJUSTED FOR SEASOMAL VARIATION1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Total | Durable goods industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Primary metal |  | Fabricated metal | Mach inery |  |  | Transportation equipment |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lumber } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { furniture } \end{gathered}$ | Stone, clay, and glass | $\begin{gathered} \text { other } \\ \text { durable } \\ \text { goods } \\ \text { industries } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Iron } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { steel } \end{gathered}$ |  | Electrical | Honelectrical |  | Total |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Industrial |  | Motor vehicles and parts |  |  |  |
|  | Miltions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| End of year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $7940 \ldots . . .$. | 12,873 17 17024 | 6,303 8,598 8,54 | -.......... |  |  | 509 824 | 1,234 | ........... | 1,145 | 621 | 567 | 320 | ............ |
| 19841........ | 17,024 19,348 | $\begin{array}{r}8,598 \\ 10,437 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - |  |  | 1,024 1,027 | 1,750 2,144 | - | 1,996 2,926 | 923 1,199 | 648 581 | 379 <br> 344 | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. |
| $1943 . \cdots . . .$. | 20, 771 |  |  |  |  | 1,106 | 2,028 | , ......... | 3,619 | 1,428 | 556 | 339 | . |
| 1944....... | 19,578 | 10,430 |  |  |  | 1,069 | 2,026 |  | 3,156 | 1,405 | 559 | 324 |  |
| 1995....... | 18,457 | 8,764 | 00.080.0. | $\ldots$ | -0.0.0... | 854 | 1,854 |  | 1,857 | 1,106 | 561 | 312 |  |
| 1946........ | 24,620 | 11,950 |  |  |  | 1,495 | 2,578 | 1,151 | 2,279 | 1,449 | 894 | 410 |  |
| $19477 . \ldots \ldots$ |  | 14,267 15 1525 | 2,037 | 1,052 | 1,479 | 1,765 | 3,188 3 3 | 1,390 | 2,790 2 | 1,783 | 1,058 | 520 | 1,430 |
| $1948 . \ldots . .$. 1949.0. | 31,781 29,038 | 15,725 13,956 | 2,364 | 1,312 1,248 | 1,711 1,464 | 1,788 1,509 | 3,573 3,135 | 1,217 1,032 | 2,952 2,566 | 1,006 1,724 | 1,228 1,124 | 612 573 | 1,497 |
| 1950....... | 34,534 | 16,768 | 2,444 | 1,435 | 1,779 | 1,922 | 3,703 | 1,272 | 3,150 | 2,155 | 1,444 | 666 | 1,660 |
| 1951......... | 43,011 | 22,815 | 2,789 | 1,608 | 2,397 | 2,864 | 5,191 | 1,859 | 4,941 | 2,678 | 1,671 | 845 | 2,117 |
| 7952....... | 44,029 | 24,428 | 3,119 | 1,793 | 2,379 | 3,182 | 5,371 | 1,854 | 5,773 | 2,871 | 1,667 | 828 | 2,109 |
| 1953........ | 45,736 43,310 | 26,272 24,133 | 3,513 <br> 3,245 | 1,986 1,877 | 2,634 2,378 | 3,334 3,050 | 5,462 4,873 | 2,002 1,861 | 6,567 6,047 | 3,130 2,528 | 1,597 1,584 | 940 917 | 2,225 2,039 |
| 1955........ | 46,572 | 26,609 | 3,546 | 2,034 | 2,692 | 3,259 | 5,399 | 2,086 | 6,849 | 3,251 | 1,736 | 1,003 | 2,125 |
| 1956........ | 52,515 | 30,59! | 4,119 | 2,328 | 3,056 | 3,890 | 6,426 | 2,616 | 7,714 | 3,381 | 1,855 | 1,159 | 2,372 |
| 1957......... | 53,688 | 31,137 | 4,466 | 2,652 | 2,963 | 3,782 | 6,501 | 2,599 | 7,885 | 3,375 | 1,814 | 1,257 | 2,469 |
| ${ }_{1959}^{1958} \ldots \ldots$. | 49,468 52,877 | 27,873 30,264 | 4,297 | 2,678 2,578 | 2,810 2,960 | 3,295 3,687 | 5,557 | 2,207 | 6,639 7,385 | 2,635 | 1,728 | 1,188 | 2,359 |
| 1959........ | 52,877 | 30,264 | 4,310 | 2,578 | 2,960 | 3,687 | 6,197 | 2,386 | 7,385 | 3,202 | 1,861 | 1,343 | 2,521 |
| 7960....... | 53,900 | 30,810 | 4,690 | 2,810 | 2,980 | 3,940 | 6,330 | 2;480 | 6,970 | 3,140 | 1,830 | 1,430 | 2,640 |
| 8957: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February March. | $\begin{aligned} & 52,941 \\ & 53,320 \\ & 53,670 \end{aligned}$ | 31,819631,51231 | 4,0684,0774,018 | 2,2612,2272,160 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,165 \\ & 3,242 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,880 \\ & 3,937 \end{aligned}$ | 6,5326,6446,677 | 2,675 2,697 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,878 \\ & 7,951 \end{aligned}$ | 3,427 | 1,889 | 1,217 | 2,4462,509 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,715 |  | 3,367 | 1,945 | 1,233 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {April }} . . . . .$. | $\begin{aligned} & 53,827 \\ & 53,985 \\ & 54,043 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,778 \\ & 31,873 \\ & 31,749 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,962 \\ & 4,953 \\ & 4,043 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,101 \\ & 2,176 \\ & 2,179 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,200 \\ & 3,272 \\ & 3,292 \end{aligned}$ | 4,0514,029 | 6,6986,7606,731 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,726 \\ & 2,759 \\ & , 774 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,124 \\ & 7,969 \\ & 7,899 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,318 \\ & 3,225 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,922 \\ & 1,904 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2,565 2,599 |
| Msy . ........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,267 | 2,611 |
| July....... | 53,762 | 31,450 | 4,173 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,319 \\ 2,457 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,240 \\ & 3,15! \end{aligned}$ | 3,924 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,660 \\ & 6,600 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,736 \\ & 2,724 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,781 \\ & 7,713 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,105 \\ & 2,990 \end{aligned}$ | 1,871 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,562 \\ & 2,527 \\ & 2,493 \end{aligned}$ |
| Alygus. ..... | 53,576 53,581 | 31,225 31,306 | 4,401 |  |  | 3,916 |  |  |  |  | 1,853 1,832 | 1,186 1,201 1,197 |  |
| October..... | $\begin{aligned} & 53,734 \\ & 53,746 \\ & 53,688 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,487 \\ & 31,306 \\ & 31,137 \end{aligned}$ | 4,488 | 2,645 | 3,017 | 3,873 | 6,517 | 2,688 | 8,115 | 3,495 | 1,804 | 1,197 | $\begin{array}{l\|l} 17 & 2,476 \\ 0 & 2,436 \\ ; 7 & 2,469 \end{array}$ |
| Alovember... |  |  | 4,443 | 2,673 | 3,002 | 3,846 | 6,569 | 2,681 | 8,006 | 3,463 | 1,794 | 1,210 |  |
| December... |  |  | 4,466 | 2,652 | 2,963 | 3,782 | 6,501 | 2,599 | 7,885 | 3,375 | 1,814 | 1,257 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February.... |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,384 \\ & 4,303 \\ & 4,246 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Harch, . ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,511 |  | 3,028 | 1,824 |  |  |
| April ....... May ........ | $\begin{aligned} & 51,595 \\ & 50,862 \\ & 50,278 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29,883 \\ & 29,182 \\ & 28,698 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,185 \\ & 4,126 \\ & 3,999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,419 \\ & 2,365 \\ & 2,277 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,983 \\ & 2,938 \\ & 2,987 \end{aligned}$ | 3,684 3,648 3,58 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,201 \\ & 6,123 \\ & 5,962 \end{aligned}$ | 2,466 2,437 | 6,956 6,716 | 2,821 2,622 | 1,8814 1,809 | 1,282 1,261 | 2,578 2,561 |
| June. ....... |  |  |  |  |  | 3,580 |  | 2,394 | 6,579 | 2,504 | 1,807 | 1,246 | 2,538 |
| July ........ Avgest. . | $\begin{aligned} & 49,357 \\ & 48,887 \\ & 48,910 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,116 \\ & 27,658 \\ & 27,745 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,050 \\ & 4,100 \\ & 4,099 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,356 \\ & 2,418 \\ & 2,471 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,898 \\ & 2,777 \end{aligned}$ | 3,494 3,413 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,796 \\ & 5,697 \end{aligned}$ | 2,327 <br> 2,295 | 6,384 6,302 | 2,375 2,374 | 1,786 1,725 | 1,228 $+1,196$ | 2,480 2,448 |
| September... |  |  |  |  | 2,785 | 3,356 | 5,562 | 2,295 2,234 | 6,718 | 2,374 2,769 | 1,729 | 1,164 | 2,448 2,370 |
| October..... November | $\begin{aligned} & 49,015 \\ & 49,160 \\ & 199,468 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27,687 \\ & 27,684 \\ & 27,873 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,132 \\ & 4,217 \\ & 4,297 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,521 \\ & 2,600 \\ & 2,678 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,840 \\ & 2,809 \\ & 2,810 \end{aligned}$ | 3,306 3,312 | 5,556 5,554 | 2,245 2,234 | 6,665 6,593 | 2,722 | 1,664 | 1,148 | 2,376 |
| Derember ... |  |  |  |  |  | 3,295 | 5,557 | 2,207 | 6,639 | $\xrightarrow{2,635}$ | 1,728 | 1,188 | 2,354 2,359 |
| 1959: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jonuary..... | $\begin{aligned} & 49,776 \\ & 50,190 \\ & 50,626 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,178 \\ & 28,566 \\ & 29,116 \end{aligned}$ | 4,2934,2864,271 | 2,653 <br> $\begin{array}{l}2,627 \\ 2,565\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,903 \\ & 3,008 \\ & 3,151 \end{aligned}$ | 3,307 | 5,6605,7495 | 2,221 | 6,695 | 2,625 | 1,713 | 1,219 | 2,388 |
| February.... Murch. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. |  |  |  |  |  | 3,376 3,452 |  | 2,237 2,265 | 6,738 6,908 | 2,704 | 1,723 | +,249 | 2,437 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 51,053 \\ & 51,54 \\ & 51,545 \\ & 51,990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 9,510 \\ 29,905 \\ 30,217 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,183 \\ & 4,175 \\ & 4,013 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,460 \\ & 2,420 \\ & 2,251 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,270 \\ & 3,376 \\ & 3,500 \end{aligned}$ | 3,537 | 5,827 | 2,265 | 6,908 | 2,766 | 1,750 | 1,265 | 2,492 |
| Мау $\ldots$......... |  |  |  |  |  | 3,543 | 5,897 5,984 | 2,296 2,320 | 7,034 7,078 | 2,829 2,872 | 1,766 | 1,284 | 2,539 |
| June......... |  |  |  |  |  | 3,724 | 6,077 | 2,350 | 7,220 | 2,983 | 1,796 | 1,292 | 2,570 2,592 |
| July....... | $\begin{aligned} & 51,790 \\ & 51,524 \\ & 51,551 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30,079 \\ & 29,679 \\ & 29,600 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,007 \\ & 3,979 \\ & 3,971 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,260 \\ & 2,254 \\ & 2,264 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,487 \\ & 3,295 \\ & 3,055 \end{aligned}$ | 3,682 | 6,097 | 2,360 | 7,114 | 2,910 | 1,848 | 1,275 | 2,569 |
| August...... September... |  |  |  |  |  | 3,652 3,614 | 6,070 6,036 | 2,352 2,338 | 7,013 7,290 | 2,847 3,107 | 1,859 1,849 | 1,229 1,226 | 2,582 2,560 |
| October..... | $\begin{aligned} & 51,434 \\ & 51,782 \\ & 52,877 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29,224 \\ & 29,43! \\ & 30,264 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,981 \\ & 4,116 \\ & 4,310 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,288 \\ & 2,411 \\ & 2,578 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,854 \\ & 2,860 \\ & 2,960 \end{aligned}$ | 3,624 | 6,076 | 2,356 | 7,062 |  |  |  |  |
| November ... |  |  |  |  |  | 3,626 | 6,077 | 2,362 | 7,114 | 2,997 | 1,834 | 1,257 | 2,551 |
| December ... |  |  |  |  |  | 3,687 | 6,197 | 2,386 | 7,385 | 3,202 | 1,861 | 1,343 | 2,521 |
| 1960: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Senuary.... | $\begin{aligned} & 53,660 \\ & 54,200 \\ & 54,70 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30,860 \\ & 31,450 \\ & 32,060 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,300 \\ & 4,350 \\ & 4,400 \end{aligned}$ | 2,540 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,230 \\ & 3,370 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,760 \\ & 3,870 \\ & 3,940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,380 \\ & 6,490 \\ & 6,630 \end{aligned}$ | 2,460 | 7,520 | 3,270 | 1,890 | 1,380 | 2,540 |
| Februry.... March..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,490 2,560 | 7,620 | 3,350 3,370 | 1,880 1,890 | 1,420 | 2,590 |
| April....... | 54,770 54,970 54,880 | $\begin{aligned} & 32,140 \\ & 32,250 \\ & 32,180 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,450 \\ & 4,540 \\ & 4,580 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,580 \\ & 2,670 \\ & 2,710 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,420 \\ & 3,460 \\ & 3,460 \end{aligned}$ | 4,000 | 6,660 | 2,580 | 7,590 | 3,270 | , 880 | 1,480 | 2,630 |
| Hay ........ |  |  |  |  |  | 4,090 | 6,670 | 2,600 | 7,420 | 3,170 | 1,880 | 1,480 | 2,670 |
| dene.a...... |  |  |  |  |  | 4,120 | 6,670 6,600 | 2,570 | 7,280 | 3,170 3,100 | 1,880 1,920 | 1,480 | 2,710 2,760 |
| Jufy........ | $\begin{aligned} & 54,400 \\ & 54,480 \\ & 54,260 \end{aligned}$ | $31,750$ | 4,640 4 | 2,760 | 3,390 |  | 6,500 | 2,550 | 7,050 | 3,010 | 1,930 | 1,440 | 2,740 |
| August... .. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 31,730 \\ & 31.570 \end{aligned}$ | 4,710 4,700 | 2,820 2,830 | 3,310 3,190 | 4,040 | 6,430 | 2,540 | 7,160 | 3,120 | 1,940 | 1,400 | 2,730 |
| September... |  | 31,570 | 4,700 | 2,830 | 3,190 | 4,040 | 6,360 | 2,530 | 7,260 | 3,320 | 1,900 | 1,400 | 2,710 |
| Ociober... $\begin{aligned} & \text { O } \\ & \text { November }\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54,340 \\ & 54, ~ \end{aligned}$ | 31,400 | 4,710 | 2,840 | 3,120 | 3,980 | 6,360 | 2,520 | 7,280 | 3,300 | 1,920 |  |  |
| Digitized for | 54,220 53,900 | 31,180 30,810 | 4,680 4,690 | 2,820 2,810 | 3,040 2,980 | 3,960 | 6,360 | 2,500 | 7,200 | 3,210 | 1,900 | 1,390 | 2,630 |
| Digitized for Derember. |  |  |  | 2,810 | 2,980 | 3,940 | 6,330 | 2,480 | 6,970 | 3,140 | 1,830 | 1,430 | 2,640 |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS--MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORIES--Con.

| YEAR AND MONTH | Inventories, BOOK VALUE, END OF Year or montu--UNADJUSTED FOR SEASOMAL VARIATIOM ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Durable goods industries |  |  | Nondu rable goods industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | By stages of fabrication ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Food } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { bever- } \\ \text { age } \end{gathered}$ | Tobacco | Textile | Paper | Chemical | Petroleum and coal | Rubber | Other durable goods indus-tries $^{3}$ | By stages of fabrication ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
|  | Purchased materials | Goods in process | Finished goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Purchased materials | Goods in process | Finished goods |
|  | Billions of dollars |  |  | Millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Billions of dollars |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { End of year } \\ & \text { or month: } \\ & 1939 \ldots \ldots \end{aligned}$ | 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 6,184 | 1,569 | 576 | 916 | 303 | 817 | 910 | 225 | 868 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 2.9 |
|  | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 6,570 | 1,627 | 597 | 996 | 341 | 875 | 96i3 | 265 | 906 | 2.7 | . 9 | 3.0 |
| 1941.......... | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 8,426 | 2,140 | 686 | 1,233 | 410 | 1,231 | 1,146 | 306 | 1,274 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 3.2 |
| 1942......... | 3.7 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 8.911 | 2,281 | 800 859 | 1,332 | 430 | 1,269 | 1,117 | 362 <br> 365 | 1,320 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 3.3 |
| 1943........ | 3.9 <br> 3.4 | 5.2 5.0 | 2.1 2.0 | 9,000 9,148 | 2,468 2,445 | 859 932 | 1,204 1,223 | 388 384 | 1,390 | 1,0511 | 365 361 | 1,283 | 4.7 4.8 | 1.3 | 3.0 3.1 |
|  | 3.2 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 9,693 | 2,477 | 1,157 | 1,321 | 434 | 1,415 | 1,138 | 350 | 1,401 | 5.1 | 1.4 | 3.2 |
| 1946......... | 4.6 | 4.6 | 2.8 | 12,670 | 3,431 | 1,262 | 1,796 | 541 | 1,826 | 1,45:2 | 450 | 1,913 | 6.7 | 1.7 | 4.2 |
| 1947.......... | 5.3 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 14,765 | 3,945 | 1,362 | 1,964 | 708 | 2,181 | 1,7:8 | 543 | 2,333 | 7.3 | 2.1 | 5.3 |
| 1948....... | 5.8 | 5.3 4.7 | 4.6 4.5 | 16,056 15,082 | 3,954 3,829 | 1,530 1,533 | 2,159 1,952 | 799 679 | 2,263 | 2,2917 2,227 | 613 540 | 2,441 2,251 | 7.4 6.7 | 2.2 | 6.5 6.4 |
| 1949.......... | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 15,082 | 3,829 | 1,533 | 1,952 | 679 | 2,071 | 2,22:7 | 540 | 2,251 | 6.7 | 2.0 | 6.4 |
| 1950....... | 6.2 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 17,766 | 4,611 | 1,664 | 2,587 | 790 | 2,474 | 2,069 | 547 | 3,024 | 8.7 | 2.5 | 6.6 |
| 1951......... | 7.6 | 8.6 | 6.6 | 20, 196 | 5,117 | 1,826 | 2,960 | 1,025 | 3,039 | 2,46i2 | 765 | 3,002 | 9.3 | 2.6 | 8.3 |
| 1952......... | 7.5 | 10.1 | 6.8 | 19,601 19,464 | 5,005 | 1,860 | 2,490 | 987 | 3,004 | 2,554 | 849 844 | 2,852 2 | 8.8 | 2.6 | 8.2 |
| 1953. ........ | 7.7 6.7 | $\begin{array}{r}10.7 \\ 9.8 \\ \hline 11\end{array}$ | 7.9 7.6 | 19,464 19,177 | 4,783 4,659 | 1,910 1,954 | 2,427 2,400 | 1,994 1,012 | 2,983 2,994 | 2,7018 2,640 | 834 836 | 2,815 2,682 | 8.4 8.2 | 2.6 2.5 | 8.5 8.5 |
| 1955........ | 7.6 | 11.0 | 8.0 | 19,963 | 4,724 | 1,917 | 2,469 | 1,115 | 3,243 | 2,7:12 | 970 | 2,733 | 8.5 | 2.7 | 8.8 |
| 1956......... | 8.9 | 12.7 | 9.0 | 21,924 | 5,061 | 1,959 | 2,663 | 1,362 | 3,633 | 3,249 | 1,049 | 2,948 | 8.9 | 2.9 | 10.2 |
| 1957........ | 8.5 | 12.7 | 9.9 | 22,551 | 4,912 | 1,962 | 2,628 | 1,444 | 3,863 | 3,644 | 1,103 | 2,995 | 9.1 | 2.9 | 10.5 |
| 1958......... | 7.7 8.5 | 11.3 12.1 | 9.0 | 21,595 22,613 | 4,891 5,012 | 1,978 2,037 | 2,422 2,513 | 1,443 | 3,791 4,076 | 3,264 3,355 | 1,004 1,155 | 2,802 2,959 | 8.9 9.3 | 3.9 | 9.8 10.4 |
| 1960... | 8.2 | 12.1 | 10.6 | 23,090 | 5,180 | 2,080 | 2,630 | 1,630 | 4,190 | 3,320 | 1,140 | 2,920 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 11.1 |
| 1957: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... | 8.6 | 12.9 | 9.3 | 22,106 | 5,001 | 2,131 | 2,739 | 1,362 | 3,648 | 3,102 | 1,057 | 3,066 | 8.9 | 3.0 | 10.2 |
| Febiuary.... March..... | 8.6 <br> 8.5 | 13.1 13.3 13.6 | 9.5 9.7 | 22,124 22,158 | 4,902 4,754 | 2,132 2,105 | 2,736 2,748 | 1,412 1,455 | 3,701 3,725 | 3,101 3,157 | 1,057 | 3,083 3,143 | 8.9 8.9 | 3.0 3.0 | 10.2 10.2 |
| April ....... <br> May...... | 8.3 8.4 | 13.6 13.5 | 9.8 10.0 | 22,049 | 4,622 4,504 | 2,075 2,027 | 2,698 2,720 | 1,453 | 3,750 3,716 | 3,2012 | 1,062 | 3,187 3,281 | 8.8 8.7 | 3.0 3.0 | 10.3 10.4 |
| June......... | 8.5 | 13.3 | 9.9 | 22,294 | 4,524 | 1,981 | 2,691 | 1,442 | 3,744 | 3,45,1 | 1,058 | 3,403 | 8.7 | 3.0 | 10.6 |
| July......... <br> August. | 8.5 8.5 | 13.2 13.3 13.3 | 9.7 9.5 | 22,312 22,351 | 4,629 4,830 | 1,936 1,923 | 2,678 2,623 | 1,430 1,415 | 3,716 3,679 | 3,529 | 1,024 1,010 | 3,370 3,284 | 8.7 8.7 | 3.0 3.0 | 10.6 10.7 |
| Aldest..... September... | 8.6 | 13.3 | 9.5 | 22,275 | 4,837 | 1,940 | 2,561 | 1,396 | 3,641 | 3,705 | 1,031 | 3,164 | 8.7 | 3.0 | 10.6 |
| October..... November .... | 8.6 8.7 | 13.3 13.0 1 | 9.6 9.6 | 22,247 22,440 | 4,929 5,026 | 1,960 1,965 | 2,515 2,562 | 1,395 1,403 1,4 | 3,658 3,720 | 3,732 3,730 | 1,053 1,079 | 3,005 2,955 | 8.8 9.0 | 2.9 2.9 | 10.5 10.5 |
| December ... | 8.5 | 12.7 | 9.9 | 22,551 | 4,912 | 1,962 | 2,628 | 1,444 | 3,863 | 3,61.4 | 1,103 | 2,995 | 9.1 | 2.9 | 10.5 10.5 |
| 1958: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jonuary..... | 8.3. | 12.5 | 10.0 | 22,528 | 4,786 | 2,027 | 2,667 | 1,443 | 3,886 | 3,543 | 1,111 | 3,065 | 9.1 | 3.0 | 10.5 |
| February.... | 8.2 7.9 | 12.3 12.1 | 10.1 | 22,335 22,155 | 4,694 4,574 | 2,007 1,960 | 2,679 2,682 | 1,468 | 3,911 | 3,436 | 1,109 | 3,031 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 10.3 |
| March....... | 7.9 |  | 10.1 | 22,155 | 4,574 | 1,960 | 2,682 | 1,483 | 3,929 | 3,405 | 1,112 | 3,010 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 10.2 |
| April ....... May ....... | 7.7 | 11.9 11.6 | 10.1 10.0 | 21,912 21,680 | 4,520 4,406 | 1,915 | 2,675 <br> 2,675 | 1,483 | 3,858 <br> 3,783 | 3,372 3,343 3,34 | 1,078 | 3,011 3,106 | 8.9 8.6 | 2.9 3.0 | 10.1 10.1 |
| June. ........ | 7.6 | 11.3 | 9.7 | 21,580 | 4,416 | 1,785 | 2,635 | 1,435 | 3,776 | 3,348 | 1,015 | 3,170 | 8.5 | 3.0 | 10.1 |
| July:....... | 7.6 | 11.1 | 9.4 | 21,241 | 4,468 | 1,726 | 2,584 | 1,413 | 3,708 | 3,314 | 960 | 3,068 | 8.4 | 2.9 | 9.9 |
| August...... September.. | 7.5 | 11.1 11.3 | 9.1 8.8 | 21,229 21,165 | 4,644 4,736 | 1,746 1,783 | 2,499 | 1,404 | 3,674 | 3,340 | 963 | $\stackrel{2}{2,959}$ | 8.4 | 2.9 | 9.9 |
| September... |  |  | 8.8 | 21,165 |  | 1,783 | 2,432 | 1,391 | 3,647 | 3,369 | 983 | 2,824 | 8.4 | 2.9 | 9.9 |
| October..... November | 7.7 7.7 | 11.3 11.2 | 8.7 8.8 | 21,328 21,476 | 4,917 4,958 | 1,838 | 2,385 2,371 | 1,395 1,405 | 3,686 3,724 3,74 | 3,374 3,390 | 981 998 | 2,752 2,769 | 8.5 8.6 | 2.9 2.9 | 9.9 10.0 |
| December... | 7.7 | 11.3 | 9.0 | 21,595 | 4,891 | 1,978 | 2,422 | 1,443 | 3,791 | 3,264 | 1,004 | -2,802 | 8.6 | 2.9 | 10.0 9.8 |
| 1959: ${ }_{\text {Jonuary . }}$ | 7.6 | 11.5 | 9.1 | 21,598 | 4,831 |  |  | 1,451 |  | 3,199 |  | 2,851 |  |  |  |
| Jenuary ... | 7.7 | 11.5 | 9.4 | 21,624 | 4,777 | 1,997 | 2,490 | 1,474 | 3,805 | 3,175 | 1,053 | 2,853 | 8.8 8.8 | 3.0 3.0 | 9.8 9.8 |
| March.... | 7.9 | 11.6 | 9.6 | 21,510 | 4,662 | 1,951 | 2,502 | 1,491 | 3,793 | 3,187 | 1,07! | 2,853 | 8.8 | 3.0 | 9.7 |
| April ....... | 8.1 | 11.8 | 9.7 | 21,543 21 | 4,676 | 1,905 | 2,523 | 1,492 | 3,745 | 3,232 | 1,040 | 2,930 | 8.7 | 3.1 | 9.8 |
| May . ....... June.... | 8.3 8.8 | 11.8 | 9.8 |  | 4,606 4,604 | 1,854 | 2,557 2,576 | 1,497 1,499 | 3,730 3,777 | 3,312 3,349 | 1,015 | 3,069 | 8.7 | 3.1 | 9.9 |
| July........ | 9.0 | 11.7 | 9.4 | 21,711 | 4,628 | 1,737 | 2,563 | 1,457 | 3,809 | 3,347 | 1,032 | 3,138 | 8.7 | 3.1 | 9.9 |
| August....... | 8.9 | 11.6 | 9.2 | 21,845 | 4,824 | 1,773 | 2,481 | 1,458 | 3,828 | 3,399 | 1,057 | 3,025 | 8.6 | 3.1 | 10.1 |
| September... | 8.5 | 11.9 | 9.2 | 21,950 | 4,944 | 1,862 | 2,445 | 1,442 | 3,853 | 3,398 | 1,075 | 2,931 | 8.7 | 3.1 | 10.2 |
| October..... | 8.2 | 11.9 | 9.1 | 22,210 | 5,021 | 1,926 | 2,431 | 1,444 | 3,944 | 3,443 | 1,087 | 2,914 | 8.8 | 3.1 | 10.3 |
| November ... | 8.3 | 11.8 | 9.3 | 22,351 | 5,098 | 1,923 | 2,451 | 1,456 | 4,000 | 3,398 | 1,114 | 2,901 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 10.4 |
| December ... | 8.5 | 12.1 | 9.6 | 22,613 | 5,012 | 2,037 | 2,513 | 1,506 | 4,076 | 3,355 | 1,155 | 2,959 | 9.3 | 3.0 | 10.4 |
| 1960: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... | 8.5 | 12.4 | 10.0 | 22,810 | 4,940 | 2,100 | 2,600 | 1,530 | 4,090 | 3,340 | 1,170 | 3,030 | 9.3 | 3.0 | 10.5 |
| February.... March..... | 8.6 8.6 | 12.5 12.7 | 10.4 10.8 | 22,750 22,640 | 4,850 4,710 | 2,060 2,020 | 2,670 2,730 | 1,560 | 4,140 4,160 | 3,270 3,220 | 1,180 | 3,020 | 9.2 | 3.1 | 10.4 |
| April ........ | 8.5 | 12.7 | 10.9 | 22,640 | 4,670 | 1,990 | 2,760 | 1,590 |  | 3,220 |  |  |  |  |  |
| may .......... | 8.5 | 12.7 | 11.1 | 22,720 | 4,690 | 1,940 | 2,780 | 1,600 | 4,080 | 3,270 | 1,210 | 3,150 | 9.1 | 3.1 3.2 | 10.4 10.6 |
| June......... | 8.6 | 12.6 | 11.0 | 22,700 | 4,660 | 1,870 | 2,750 | 1,600 | 4,110 | 3,280 | 1,200 | 3,220 | 8.9 | 3.2 | 10.7 |
| July........ | 8.6 | 12.3 | 10.8 | 22,660 | 4,720 | 1,830 | 2,720 | 1,610 | 4, 100 | 3,320 | 1,180 |  |  | 3.2 | 10.6 |
| August... .. | 8.6 | 12.5 | 10.6 | 22,750 | 4,930 | 1,850 | 2,660 | 1,6:20 | 4,100 | 3,350 | 1,180 | 3,060 | 8.8 | 3.2 | 10.8 |
| September... | 8.5 | 12.5 | 10.5 | 22,690 | 5,060 | 1,930 | 2,570 | 1,610 | 4,030 | 3,390 | 1,160 | 2,950 | 8.7 | 3.1 | 10.9 |
| October..... | 8.5 | 12.4 | 10.5 | 22,940 | 5,240 | 2,020 | 2,530 | 1,610 | 4,090 | 3,420 | 1,130 | 2,900 | 8.8 | 3.1 | 11.1 |
| November... | 8.4 | 12.3 | 10.5 | 23,040 | 5,260 | 2,000 | 2,580 | 1,6:20 | 4,140 | 3,410 | 1,130 | 2,900 | 8.8 | 3.1 | 11.1 |
| foiDecembee ER | 8.2 | 12.1 | 10.6 | 23,090 | 5,180 | 2,080 | 2,630 | 1,630 | 4, 190 | 3,320 | 1,140 | 2,920 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 11.1 |

CENERA BUSNVESENDIGAMORSMMANUPACTURERS INVENTORIES-CON.


GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS--MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORIES--Con.


GENERAE BUSINESS INDICATORS-MANUFACTURERS ORDERS-CON.


GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS--MANUFACTURERS' ORDERS--Con.


GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-MANUFACTURERS' ORDERS-COM.


GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS AND FAILURES

| YEAR AND MONTH | $\begin{gathered} \text { REW } \\ \text { BUSINESS } \\ \text { INCOR- } \\ \text { PORA- } \\ \text { TIINS } \\ \text { (49 } \\ \text { STATES) } \end{gathered}$ | industrial and commercial failures ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Failures |  |  |  |  |  | Liabilities (current) |  |  |  |  |  | Failure annual rate |  |
|  |  | Total | Commer- <br> cial <br> service | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Con- } \\ & \text { struc- } \\ & \text { tion } \end{aligned}$ | Manufacturing and mining | Trade |  | Total | Commer <br> cial service | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Con- } \\ & \text { struc- } \\ & \text { tion } \end{aligned}$ | Manufacturing and mining | Trade |  | Unadjusted for seasonal variation | Adjusted for seasonal variation |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Retail | Wholesale |  |  |  |  | Retail | Whole- |  |  |
|  | Number |  |  |  |  |  |  | Thousands of dollars |  |  |  |  |  | Number of failures per 10,000 concerns |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monthly avg.: } \\ & \text { 1939...... } \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ | 1,231 | 52 | 54 | ${ }^{3} 243$ | ${ }^{3} 754$ | 128 | 15,210 | 751 | 919 | ${ }^{3} 5,929$ | ${ }^{3} 5,615$ | 1,995 | 69.6 | ........... |
| 1940........ | $\ldots$ | 1,135 | 49 | 63 | 205 | 708 | 110 | 13,890 | 671 | 1,109 | 5,567 | 4,843 | 1,700 | 63.0 |  |
| 1941........ |  | ${ }^{987}$ | 45 | 58 | 164 | 632 | 87 | 11,342 | 556 | 889 | 4,270 | 4,078 | 1,548 | 54.4 | .......... |
| 1942....... |  | 784 268 | 42 | 62 33 | 125 47 | $\begin{array}{r}491 \\ 147 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 63 21 | 8,397 3,778 | 602 416 | 853 455 4 | 2,600 1,588 1 | 3,368 <br> 1,060 | 974 <br> 259 <br> 1 | 44.6 16.4 | .......... |
| 19434......... |  | 268 102 | 10 | 14 | 29 | 41 | 8 | 2,638 | 291 | 198 | 1,681 | , 327 | 142 | 6.5 | ............ |
| 1945........ | 4, 5, 6,019 | 67 | 7 | 8 | 23 | 24 | 5 | 2,519 | 423 | 297 | 1,437 | 261 | 101 | 4.2 | .......... |
| 1946.......... | ${ }^{5} 11,076$ | 94 | 10 | 12 | 39 | 25 | 3 | 5,612 | 531 | 362 | 3,241 | 523 | 957 | 5.2 |  |
| 1947........ | 9,408 | 290 | 23 | 20 37 | 106 | 102 | 37 | 17,051 | 1.006 | +631 | 11,894 10,858 11 | 1,788 3,318 | 1,762 2,172 | 14.3 20.4 | …......... |
| 1948. $19 . \ldots .$. | 8,029 7,137 | 438 | 40 60 | 37 70 | 123 194 | 182 <br> 354 | 56 93 | 19,552 25,676 | 1,903 1,930 | 1,331 2,270 | 10,858 11,939 | 3,318 5,939 | 2,172 3,597 | 14.4 <br> 34.4 |  |
| 1950....... | 7,758 | 764 | 61 | 76 | 173 | 369 | 85 | 20,690 | 1,771 | 2,138 | 7,925 | 6,058 | 2,800 | 34.3 | .......... |
| 1951........ | 6,981 | 672 | 54 | 80 | 128 | 341 | 69 | 21,629 | 1,383 | 3,123 | 7,581 | ${ }_{6}^{6,078}$ | 3,464 3,408 | 30.7 38 28 |  |
| 1952........ | 7,745 | 634 | 51 | 70 | $\begin{array}{r}132 \\ 155 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 319 <br> 365 | 62 | 23,610 <br> 32 <br> 846 | 2,148 1,873 | 3,012 3,611 | 8,745 13,238 14 | 6,296 9,775 | 3,408 4,350 | 28.7 33.2 | ............ |
| 1953........ | 8,559 9,784 | 739 924 | 56 73 | $\begin{array}{r}85 \\ 109 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 155 190 | 365 <br> 458 | 78 94 | 32,846 38,552 | 1,873 2,725 | 3,611 4,736 | 13,238 14,274 | 9,775 12,123 | 4,350 4,695 | 33.2 42.0 | ............. |
| 1955....... | 11,660 | 914 | 72 | 117 | 184 | 445 | 97 | 37,4+8 | 2,496 | 6,932 | 13,079 | 10,135 | 4,807 | 41.6 | .......... |
| 1956........ | 11,764 | 1,057 | 85 | 153 175 | 190 | 528 | 101 | 46,891 | 3,326 | 8,400 | 15,936 16,403 | 13,004 | 6,226 6,495 | 48.0 |  |
| 1957........ | 11,426 | 1,145 | 91 | 175 | 201 | 575 | 103 | 51,274 | 3,613 | 9,193 | 16,403 | 15,571 | 6,495 | 51.7 |  |
| 1958......... | 12,565 <br> 16,089 | 1,247 1,171 | 98 105 | 180 172 | 223 205 | 626 573 | 119 116 | 60,638 57,734 | 5,024 4,515 | 9,593 10,157 | 20,466 17,311 | 18,773 18,903 | 6,832 6,848 | 55.9 51.8 |  |
| 1960... | 15,198 | 1,287 | 114 | 217 | 218 | 615 | 123 | 78,219 | 8,281 | 16,781 | 24, 136 | 20,091 | 8,930 | 57.0 | .......... |
| 1957: |  |  |  | 177 | 197 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50.4 | 48.0 |
| February..... | 10,825 | 1,146 | 93 | 180 | 199 | 568 | 106 | 65,406 | 2,493 | 8 8,440 | 33,402 | 14,780 | 6,291 | 59.3 | 51.1 |
| march....... | 12,080 | 1,336 | 99 | 205 | 239 | 672 | 121 | 55,833 | 3,833 | 10,424 | 17,760 | 17,816 | 6,000 | 58.7 | 54.9 |
| April <br> May | 12,349 12,260 | 1,175 1,200 | $\begin{array}{r}118 \\ 82 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 172 181 181 | 190 205 | 580 600 | 115 132 | 57, 103 52,552 | 3,878 4,728 | 9,090 10,820 | 16,286 14,888 12,86 | 17,964 15,686 | 11,855 6,430 | 51.6 52.6 | 48.2 50.1 |
| June. ........ | 11,306 | 1,084 | 93 | 164 | 179 | 553 | 95 | 51,454 | 3,551 | 10,066 | 12,966 | 17,715 | 7,156 | 49.5 | 50.0 |
| July........ | 11,717 | 1,059 | 81 | 153 | 181 | 570 | 74 | 44,299 | 5,024 | 7,629 | 14,039 | 12,715 | 4,892 | 44.5 | 47.8 |
| August...... September... | 11,398 10,556 | 1,145 1,071 | 91 94 | 165 164 1 | 204 182 | 588 535 | 97 96 | 43,514 45,420 | 2,331 4,554 | 10,426 5,618 | 12,847 13,901 | 14,752 13,657 | 3,158 7,690 | 48.1 50.5 | 53.4 58.7 |
| Octaber..... | 11,282 | 1,122 | 89 | 176 | 214 | 544 | 99 | 47,428 | 3,195 | 7,994 | 11,601 | 16,947 | 7,691 | 48.9 | 51.5 |
| November | 9,302 | 1,173 | 93 | 194 | 213 | 559 | 114 | 52,899 | 2,611 | 13,420 | 18,061 | 12,895 | 5,912 | 57.7 | 56.0 |
| December . | 10,598 | 1,080 | 88 | 174 | 208 | 514 | 96 | 45,325 | 3,072 | 5,713 | 14,985 | 16,028 | 5,527 | 48.8 | 51.9 |
| 1958: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jenuary..... | 13, 140 | 1,279 | 78 | 176 | 219 | 676 | 130 | 64,442 | 3,364 | 9,868 | 24,917 | 20,788 | 5,505 | 55.3 | 53.2 |
| February.... March. | 10,497 11,705 | 1,238 1,495 | $\begin{array}{r}79 \\ 121 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 177 | 208 281 | 662 750 | 112 141 | 65,295 71,555 | 3,309 4,470 | 8,747 11,921 | 24,331 23,311 | 23,038 23,531 | 5,870 8,322 | 63.3 64.8 | 54.1 60.0 |
| April ....... | 11,380 11,987 | 1,458 1,341 | 116 108 108 | 209 <br> 207 <br> 1 | 257 242 | 737 659 | 139 125 125 | 83,977 56,246 | 13,497 3,812 | $\begin{array}{r}9,612 \\ 10,71 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 29,538 17,912 | 23,657 18,279 | 7,673 5 5 | 63.3 58.1 | 59.7 55.3 |
| June.... | 12,032 | 1,260 | 99 | 161 | 235 | 640 | 125 | 61,445 | 7,719 | 7,390 | 18,953 | 21,692 | 5,685 | 56.7 | 57.3 |
| July........ | 12,504 | 1,253 | 99 | 181 | 255 | 613 | 105 | 65,375 | 4, 164 | 13,966 | 22,673 | 18,784 | 5,788 | 54.1 | 58.2 |
| August...... | 12,280 12,958 | 1,127 | $\begin{array}{r}106 \\ 87 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ | 158 <br> 163 | 206 187 | 549 506 | 108 96 | 50,765 48,133 | 3,126 2,046 | 8,687 7,841 | 15,742 18,167 | 14,347 14,112 | 8,863 5,937 | 48.6 46.5 | 54.0 53.4 |
| October..... November N | 12,669 12,117 | 1,271 | 99 97 | 176 176 176 | 215 190 | 657 550 | 124 108 | 47,268 56,718 | 5,306 5,881 | 6,771 9,483 | 12,141 19,496 | 16,103 16,549 | 6,947 $\mathbf{5 , 3 0 9}$ | 54.5 57.0 | 57.4 55.9 |
| December ... | 16,512 | 1,082 | 88 | 176 | 185 | 515 | 118 | 57,069 | 3,590 | 10,058 | 18,411 | 14,397 | 10,613 | 48.2 | 51.3 |
| 1959: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... | 18,842 15,791 18,76 | 1,273 | 96 104 104 | 188 164 185 | 215 207 | 642 582 | 132 104 1 | 73,564 58,592 | 6,559 4,547 | 8,274 6,911 | 17,062 17,444 | 33,197 22,327 | 8,472 7,363 | 52.6 59.0 5.0 | 51.1 50.9 |
| Februcry.... Morch.,... | 15,791 18,176 | 1,263 | 104 <br> 117 <br> 1 | 168 <br> 185 | 215 <br> 207 <br> 102 | 582 625 | 104 126 | 58,502 65,051 | 5,304 | 11,589 | 22,558 | 22,3378 | 7,363 5,252 | 52.6 54.4 | 50.9 50.4 |
| April ........ | 17,615 | 1,292 | 121 | 166 | 202 | 671 | 132 | 71,907 | 9,994 | 8,623 | 16,501 | 22,839 | 13,950 | 55.6 | 52.0 |
| May ......... | 16,721 | 1, 135 | 104 | 172 | 1.99 | 567 | ${ }^{93}$ | 50,917 | 3,336 | 12,262 | 10,835 | 19,638 | 4,846 | 50.7 | 48.3 |
| June......... | 16,208 | 1,244 | 111 | 167 | 203 | 633 | 130 | 49,197 | 5,069 | 8,519 | 12, 143 | 18,234 | 5,232 | 53.3 | 53.8 |
| July........ | 16,650 | 1,071 | 100 | 137 | 203 | 518 | 113 | 51,197 | 3,147 | 11,328 | 14,592 | 17,052 | 5,078 | 45.8 | 49.2 |
| August...... | 14,406 14,664 | 1,135 1,144 | $\begin{array}{r}122 \\ 93 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 181 191 | 187 192 | 542 | 103 105 | 54,531 54,736 | 3,160 3,077 | 12,061 12,595 | 18,559 15,974 | 15,362 16,098 | 5,359 6,992 | 48.5 50.8 | 53.3 58.4 |
| November ... | 13,015 | 1,130 | 105 | 186 | 195 | 520 | 124 | 53,214 | 3,027 | 12,136 | 17,265 | 15,244 | 5,541 | 57.1 | 50.5 55.4 |
| December ... | 16,456 | 1,080 | 89 | 163 | 231 | 478 | 119 | 59,556 | 3,072 | 10,453 | 23,822 | 13,443 | 8,766 | 46.1 | 49.6 |
| 1960: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... | 18,189 | 1,181 | 93 | 193 | 210 | 587 | 98 | 53,671 | 3,129 | 11,993 | 16,324 | 15,951 | 6,274 | 52.5 | 51.0 |
| February.... March. | 14,669 17,437 | 1,214 | 103 120 121 | 195 241 | 196 <br> 224 | 609 607 | 111 143 140 | 60,945 70,193 | 2,501 7,809 | 10,770 19,427 | 21,527 19,170 | 16,987 14,116 | 9,460 9,671 | 58.5 55.2 5 | 50.7 51.1 |
| April ........ | 15,446 | 1,370 | 121 | 220 | 215 | 674 | 140 | 69,192 | 7,065 | 13,661 | 18,483 | 18,563 | 11,420 | 58.5 | 54.9 |
| may ......... | 15,530 | 1,273 | 131 | 214 | 229 | 564 | 135 | 73,307 | 6,095 | 10,877 | 31,963 | 17,588 | 6,784 | 56.8 | 54.1 |
| June. ........ | 16,676 | 1,334 | 103 | 213 | 228 | 680 | 110 | 126,450 | 22,597 | 18,613 | 41, 111 | 28,497 | 15,632 | 57.2 | 57.2 |
| July........ | 14,676 | 1,146 | 102 | 192 | 173 | 573 | 106 | 61,732 | 3,993 | 11,073 | 21,080 | 20,470 | 5,116 | 51.0 | 54.8 |
| August... .. | 14,993 | 1,315 | 128 | 217 | 228 | 621 | 121 | 97,594 | 5,940 | 27,874 | 33,097 | 22,556 | 8,127 | 54.2 | 59.6 |
| September... | 14,007 | 1,269 | 113 | 218 | 218 | 604 | 116 | 80,604 | 12,715 | 14,417 | 23,011 | 23,080 | 7,381 | 56.7 | 65.2 |
| October..... | 13,760 | 1,344 | 132 | 231 | 229 | 613 | 139 | 81,598 | 16,644 | 17,877 | 16, 104 | 20,894 | 9,989 | 60.1 | 63.3 |
| November.:. | 12,412 | 1,311 | 111 | 228 | 231 | 617 | 124 | 84,463 | 7,309 | 16,683 | 28.887 | 22,493 | 9,091 | 63.9 | 62.0 |
| forDecembey ER | 14,579 | 1,353 | 110 | 245 | 231 | 637 | 130 | 78,971 | 3,579 | 28,104 | 18,878 | 20,199 | 8,211 | 58.3 | 63.4 |



COMMODITY PRICES--PRICES PAID BY FARMERS, PARITY RATIO, AND RETAIL PRICES


COMMOOTTY PRICES=RETAIL PRICES-CON.


COMMODITY PRICES--WHOLESALE PRICES


COMMODITY PRICES--WHOLESALE PRICES-CON.


COMMODITY PRICES-WHOLESALE PRICES--Con.


GOHMMODTY PRERE MHOLESALE PRICESmGOn.


COMMODITY PRICES--WHOLESALE PRICES--Con.

| YEAR AND MONTH | U. 3. DEPARTMEWT OF LABOR INDEXES ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Commodities other than farm products and foods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Metals and metal products |  |  |  | Honmetallic minerals, structural |  |  |  | Pulp, paper, and allied products |  | Rubber products |  |
|  | Total ${ }^{2}$ | Heating equipment | I ron and steel | Nonferrous metals | Total ${ }^{2}$ | Clay products, structural | Concrete products | Gypsum products | Total | Paper | Total | Tires and tubes |
|  | 1947-49 = 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monthly avg.: 1939. | 62.6 | ............ | 64.2 | 54.8 | 69.5 | 61.5 | 74.8 | .......... | .......... | 60.2 | 86.3 | 91.8 |
| 1940........ | 62.8 | ............ | 63.864.6 | 57.159.3 | 69.771.3 | 61.465.2 | 66.775.9 | …........... | …........ | 63.166.3 | 80.286.5 | 80.986.9105. |
| 1941........ | 64.0 64.9 | ...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1943......... | 64.8 | .......... ${ }^{65.2} \begin{array}{r}65.2\end{array}$ |  | 60.2 60.4 | 74.1 74.5 | 69.9 66.6 | 79.9 | ............ | ......... | 68.0 69.8 | 100.6 103.3 | 10.4 109.2 |
| 1944......... | 64.8 | 65.1 |  | 60.3 | 75.9 | 67.3 | 79.9 | ............ | .......... | 71.2 | 102.0 | 107.5 |
| 1945........ | 65.9 |  | 66.5 | 60.3 | 79.1 | 75.1 | 79.9 | ............ | ..... | 71.9 | 98.9 | 103.4 |
| 1946......... | 73.9 | - . ${ }^{\text {ang }}$ | 74.0 | 70.0 | 84.2 | 83.8 | 84.8 | ........ | …7...a. | 78.6 | 99.4 | 103.8 |
| 1947........ | 91.3 103.9 | 95.3 101.2 | 89.7 104.3 1 | 95.6 105.7 | 93.9 101.7 | $\begin{array}{r}93.3 \\ 1014 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 96.1 100.8 | 94.5 103.2 | 98.6 1029 | 93.4 | 99.0 | 99.4 |
| 1949........ | 104.8 | 101.2 103.6 | 106.0 | 98.7 | 104.4 | 105.3 | 103.1 | 102.3 | 98.5 | 103.8 | 98.9 | 98.8 |
| 1950........ | 110.3122.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 105.1 \\ & 114.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.1 \\ & 123.2 \end{aligned}$ | 104.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 106.9 \\ & 113.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112.6 \\ & 121.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105.5 \\ & 112.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.6 \\ & 117.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.9 \\ & 119.6 \end{aligned}$ | $106.5$ | 120.5 148.0 18.0 | 113.6 133.9 |
|  |  | 114.6113.8114.8 | 124.2131.313.3 | 123.5125.1 | 113.6118.2 |  |  |  | 116.5116.1 | 124.0 | 134.0 | 129.8127.2 |
| 1953. | 126.9 |  |  |  |  | 122.0 128.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 112.5 \\ & 115.4 \end{aligned}$ | 117.7 121.0 122. |  | 125.6 | 125.0 |  |
| 1954.......... | 128.0 | 114.3 | 132.9 | 124.2 | 120.9 | 133.1 | 117.5 | 122.1 | 116.3 | 126.6 | 126.9 | 130.6 |
| 1955....... | 136.6148.4155 | $115.0$ | 140.6 | 142.7 | 124.2 | 140.1 | $118.6$ | 122.1 | 119.3127.2 | 129.8 | 143.8 | 144.9 |
| 1956......... |  |  | 154.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 137.4 \\ & 127.7 \end{aligned}$ | 129.6 <br> 134.6 | 154.0156.5 |  | 127.1 |  | 137.3 |  |  |
| 1957........ | 151.2 150.4 153 | 122.1 121.2 | 166.2 168.8 172. |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12.0 \\ & 128.4 \end{aligned}$ | 127.1 132.1 | 129.6 131.0 | $\begin{array}{r}141.9 \\ 142.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 145.2 <br> 145.0 <br> 14.05 |  |
| 1959.......... | 153.6 | 121.7 | 172.0 | 136.1 | 137.7 | 160.2 | 129.7 | 133.1 | 132.2 |  | 144.5 | 152.4 143.4 |
| 1960........ | 153.8 | 119.4 | 170.0 | 139.0 | 138.0 | 161.8 | 131.1 | 133.2 | 133.2 | 145.4 | 144.7 | 138.4 |
| 1957: <br> January..... <br> February... <br> March. $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 152.2 \\ & 151.4 \\ & 151.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122.3 \\ & 122.8 \\ & 121.6 \end{aligned}$ | 164.3163.9163.8 | 148.7145.4143.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 132.0 \\ & 132.7 \\ & 133.2 \end{aligned}$ | 150.6150.7150.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 125.6 \\ & 125.6 \\ & 125.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.1 \\ & 127.1 \\ & 127.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128 . .6 \\ & 128.5 \\ & 128.5 \end{aligned}$ | 139.2139.2 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 145.0 143.9 | 148.8 149.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 143.2 140.1 | 143.9 144.3 | 149.0 |
| April ....... May ....... | 150.1 150.0 150 | 121.6 121.4 | 161.9 162.9 | 142.5 139.9 | 13.2 135.6 135.0 | 155.0 155.0 | 126.6 126.7 | 127.1 127.1 | 128.6 128.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 140.7 \\ & 142.4 \\ & 142.4 \end{aligned}$ | 14.3 14.5 14.7 | 149.0 149.0 |
| June.......... | 150.6 | 121.9 | 165.4 | 138.1 | 135.1 | 155.1 | 126.7 | 127.1 | 128.9 128.9 |  | 144.7 145.1 | 149.0 149.0 |
| July........ | $\begin{aligned} & 152.4 \\ & 153.2 \\ & 152.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122.8 \\ & 122.3 \\ & 122.3 \end{aligned}$ | 170.3 | 134.1 | 135.2 | 155.1 | 126.4 | 127.1 | 129.5 | 142.8 | 144.9 | 149.0 |
| August...... |  |  | 171.2 170.2 | 134.6 131.7 | 135.3 135.2 1 | 155.0 155.0 | 126.4 126.3 | 127.1 | 129.9 130.1 | 143.2 | 146.9 | 153.5 |
| October...... | 150.8 | 122.3 | 167.8 | 129.9 | 135.3 | 155.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November ... | 150.4 | 122.1 | 166.5 | 130.8 | 135.4 | 155.1 | 126.7 | 127.1 | 130.9 | 143.3 | 146.2 | 153.5 153.5 |
| December ... | 150.5 | 121.5 | 166.5 | 130.6 | 135.7 | 155.3 | 127.2 | 12i.1 | 131.0 | 143.2 | 145.7 | 153.5 |
| 1958: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jonuary ..... February.... | 150.0 150.1 | 121.5 121.3 | 166.6 167.6 | 128.7 127.8 | 136.4 136.5 135. | 155. 5 | 127.6 | 127.1 | 130.8 | 143.2 | 145.1 | 152.1 |
| March....... | 149.8 | 120.7 | 167.3 | 127.0 | 135.3 <br> 135.4 | 155.5 155.5 | 127.8 127.9 | 133.1 | 130.8 130.5 | 143.1 143.0 | 144.6 144.6 | 152.1 152.1 |
| April ....... May ....... | 148.6 148.6 | 120.8 120.8 12.8 | 166.4 166.2 | 124.1 123.9 | 135.4 135.4 13.4 | 155.5 155.6 15.6 | 127.9 | 133.1 | 130.5 | 142.9 | 144.5 | 152.1 |
| June......... | 148.8 | 121.0 | 166.7 166.7 | 124.8 124.8 | 135.4 135.2 | 155.6 155.6 | 128.2 128.3 | 133.1 133.1 | 130.5 130.5 | 141.8 141.8 | 143.8 144.2 | 152.1 152.1 |
| July ........ | 148.8 | 121.2 | 167.0 | 124.9 | 135.3 | 155.6 | 128.4 | 133.1 | 131.0 | 141.8 | 144.7 | 152.1 |
| August...... | 150.8 151.3 | 121.2 121.5 | 171.3 171.8 | 126.1 127.3 | 135.2 136.7 | 155.6 158.2 | 128.1 127.9 | 135.1 133.1 | 131.0 131.7 | 1111.8 | 144.6 | 152.8 |
| October..... | 152.2 | 121.4 | 171.4 | 130.8 | 136.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November ... | 153.0 | 121.4 | 172:0 | 133.7 | 136.7 . | 158.4 | 128.1 | 135.1 | 131.9 <br> 131.9 |  | 146.3 146.7 | 152.8 |
| December... | 153.0 | 121.8 | 171.7 | 133.2 | 136.9 | 158.8 | 128.4 | 135.1 | 131.9 131.3 | 112.1 142.1 | 146.7 145.6 | 152.8 152.8 |
| 1959: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... February... | 152.9 153.4 15.4 | 121.8 122.0 | 172.0 | 133.2 | 137.2 | 159.3 | 128.6 | 133.1 | 131.5 | 142.1 | 145.2 |  |
| February.... March. | 153.4 153.6 152.8 | 122.0 121.9 | 172.5 171.9 | 134.1 136.1 | 137.5 137.7 | 159.6 159.9 | 129.0 129.3 | 133.1 133.1 | 131.7 132.0 | 142.1 | 145.2 146.4 | 151.9 |
| April ........ | 152.8 | 121.7 | 170.8 | 134.7 | 138.3 | 160.0 | 129.4 |  |  |  | 146.0 | 151.9 |
| May ......... | 153.0 | 121.7 | 170.4 | 136.2 | 138.4 | 160.1 | 129.7 | 133.1 | 132.2 132.0 | 143.3 143.3 14.3 | 146.7 148.0 | 151.9 151.9 |
| June.......... | 153.3 | 121.7 | 171.3 | 136.1 | 137.4 | 160.4 | 129.7 | 133.1 | 132.3 | 1113.3 | 146.0 146.2 | 148.9 |
| July........ |  | 121.7 121.6 121.4 | 171.8 | 133.8 133.9 | 137.5 | 160.6 |  | 133.1 | 132.4 | 143.6 | 146.0 | 148.9 |
| August....... | 152.8 153.8 158.8 | 121.6 121.4 | 171.9 172.4 | 133.9 136.1 | 137.4 137.5 | 160.5 160.5 | 129.7 130.2 | 133.1 | 132.3 | 143.7 | 140.5 | 133.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 133.1 | 132.4 | 143.8 | 141.6 | 133.2 |
| October..... <br> Navember | 154.5 155.8 | 121.5 121.5 | 173.1 173.6 | 137.2 141.1 | 137.5 | 160.4 | 130.3 | 133.1 | 132.5 | 14.4 .3 | 141.9 | 132.2 |
| November .... | 155.2 | 121.6 | 172.2 | 140.7 | 137.7 137.8 | 160.6 160.7 | 130.3 130.4 | 133.1 133.1 | 132.3 132.4 | 14.4 .3 14.3 | 144.4 142.0 | 132.2 132.2 |
| 1960: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... | 155.5 | 120.9 | 172.4 | 142.7 | 138.4 | 161.3 | 130.5 | 133.1 |  |  |  |  |
| February.... | 155.3 154.5 | 120.3 | 171.6 | 142.6 | 138.2 | 161.5 | 131.1 | 133.1 | 133.2 | 144.5 | 143.1 |  |
| March. ....... |  | 120.1 | 170.5 | 140.8 | 138.2 | 161.5 | 131.0 | 133.2 | 133.1 | 144.8 | 144.6 144.7 | 137.0 137.0 |
| April ....... May ...... | 154.5 154.5 154 | 120.1 120.2 | 170.5 170.4 | 140.5 140.0 | 138.3 137.9 137.8 | 161.5 161.7 | 131.3 | 133.2 | 133.1 | 145.1 | 144.7 | 137.0 |
| may ......... | 153.8 | 120.0 | 169.9 | 143.0 13.9 | 137.9 137.8 | 161.7 161.7 | 131.5 131.3 | 133.2 133.2 1 | 133.4 133.15 | 145.9 | 146.3 | 137.0 |
| July........ | 153.4 | 118.7 | 169.5 | 138.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August...... | 153.6 | 118.8 | 169.9 | 138.7 | 137.8 | 162.0 | 131.1 | ${ }_{133.2}$ | 133.5 133.0 |  |  |  |
| September... | 153.5 | 119.3 | 169.7 | 138.4 | 138.0 | 162.1 | 131.0 | 133.2 133.2 | 133.0 133.0 | 145.2 145.4 | 145.3 844.9 | 141.3 141.3 |
| 0 Ctaber ..... | 152.8 <br> 152.3 <br> 1 | 119.3 118.4 | 168.9 | 137.1 | 138.1 | 162.2 | 131.0 | 133.2 | 133.4 | 145.7 | 144.7 | 141.3 |
| November $\ldots$ | 152.2 |  |  |  |  | 162.3 162.3 | 131.0 131.0 | 133.2 | 133.1 | 145.7 | 143.6 | 141.3 |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 133.2 | 132.3 | 145.7 | 141.2 | 137.1 |

COMMODITY PRICES. WHOLESALE PRICES AND PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR


CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE--COINSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE


CONSTRUCTION AND REAL BTATE GONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACECON.


CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE--CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS


CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-HOUSING STARTS AND CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES


CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES--Con.


CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESATE-CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS ANO REAL ESTATE


DOMESTIC TRADE--ADVERTISING


DOMESTIC TRADE－－ADVERTISING－－Con．

| YEAR AND MONTH | television advertising，spoti |  |  |  |  |  |  | magazine advertising ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gross time costs，quarterly average or total |  |  |  |  |  |  | cost |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Totai | Automom tive， includ－ ing sories | Drugs and toilet－ ries | Foods， soft drinks， confec－ tione ery | Soaps， cleans－ ers． etc | $\begin{gathered} \text { Smoking } \\ \text { mate- } \\ \text { malals } \end{gathered}$ | $411$ other | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apparel } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { acces- } \\ & \text { sories } \end{aligned}$ | Automo－ tive， includ－ ing acces－ sories | Building mate－ rials | $\begin{gathered} \text { Drugs } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { toilet- } \\ \text { ries } \end{gathered}$ | Foods， soft drinks， confec－ tion－ ery | Beer， wine， liquors |
|  | Thousands of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1940．．．．．．．． | －．．．．．．．．0． | ．．．．． |  | －曲．＂ | 0．0．0．0．0． | ．．．．．．．． | ［．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．． | …1．0．0． | ．．0．．．．．． |  |  |  |
| 1941．．．．．．．． |  |  | ． |  | ．．．．．．．．．．． |  | ．．．．．．．．．． |  |  | －1． |  |  |  |  |
| 1942．．．．．． | … |  |  |  | …．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． | …… | ……．．． | ……．． | ……．． | ．．．．．．．．．． | － | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 1944，．．．．．．．． |  | －n．o． | － | －．．0．0．0．0．0． | ．．．．．．．．．．0．0． | ．．．． | ．$\cdot$ | ．．．．．． | …．．．．．．． | …．．．．．．．．． | $\cdot$ | ？．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | ．．． |
| 7945．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．．0 | ．．．．．．0．0．0 | ．．．．．．．． | －．．．．．．．．． | －．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． | ． | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．． | ． | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．．． |
| 1946．．．．．．．． | …e．e．ers | ．．．．．．．a． | ．．．．．．．．．．．． | ， | － | － | …吅． | ……0． | ．．．． | ．．． | ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ……．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．． |
| 1947．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．0．0．0． | ．0．0． | －．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．． | ．o． | ． | ．．．．．．．．．．． | $\cdots$ | 3，969 | 3，182 | 1， 1,592 | 4，196 | 4，784 | ．${ }_{\text {，}}$ |
| 1949．．．．．．．．． | …0．0．0．0． | ．0．0． | － |  | ．o．o． |  |  | 38,740 <br> 38 | 3,969 3,47 | 3，414 | 1，485 | 4，085 | 4，747 | 2，260 |
| 1950．．．．．．． | －．．．．．．．．． | …0．0． |  | －c．o．．．．．． | ［．．．0．0．0． | －．．．．．．．．． | － 0.0 .0. | 38，204 | 3，253 | 3，497 | 1，672 | 4，193 | 5，005 | 2，215 |
| $1951 . . . . .$. |  |  | ，．．．．．．．．0． |  | …吅．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．．． | 42，821 | 3，710 | 3，448 | 2，071 | 4，535 | 5，424 | 2，607 |
| 1952．．．．．．． |  | ．． | ． |  |  | ．．． |  | 46,151 50,259 | 3,714 4,072 4 | 3,911 4,666 4,524 | 2,352 2,674 | 4，833 | 5，830 | 2，510 |
| 1954．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  | ． |  |  | 50,259 <br> 49,762 | 4,072 4,052 | 4,666 4,524 | 2,674 2,517 | 4,862 4,653 | 6,402 6,760 | 2,556 2,563 |
|  | 3 $\begin{array}{r}103,872 \\ 99,402\end{array}$ 5 | 3 <br> $\begin{array}{c}5,321 \\ 3,228\end{array}$ <br> 2,38 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ \hline 19,552 \\ 19,867 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 32,497 \\ 32,298 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 3 <br> 3 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 30,740 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 54，778 | 4，262 | 5，088 | 2，775 | 4，979 | 7，191 | 2，870 |
| $1954^{4} \ldots \ldots$ $1957^{4} \ldots \ldots$ | 99,402 12,184 | 3,228 2,436 | 19,867 <br> 23,535 | 32,298 36,588 | 5，787 7,931 | 7,598 8,347 | 30,624 33,347 | 57,644 61,553 | 4,498 4,436 | 4,843 5,439 | 2,983 2,667 | 5,224 6,257 | 7,242 7,435 | 2,642 3,294 |
| 19584．．．．．． | ${ }^{5} 127,943$ | ${ }_{5}^{51,844}$ | 5 <br> 5 <br> 26，461 | 540,581 | ${ }^{5} 14,898$ | 5 7 7，780 | ${ }^{5} 35,980$ | 57，758 | 4，142 | 5，397 | 2，448 | 5，936 | 7，189 | 3,294 3,392 |
| 19594．．．．．．． | 151，401 | 54，544 | ${ }^{5} 29,890$ | 48，479 | ${ }^{5} 20,473$ | 7，872 | 540，142 | 65，314 | 4，045 | 6，717 | 2，825 | 6，225 | 8，720 | 4，241 |
| 19604．．．．．． | ${ }^{6} 564,175$ | ${ }^{6} 5,569$ | 628,688 | 649,759 | ${ }^{6} 18,870$ | ${ }^{6} 8,922$ | ${ }^{6} 42,367$ | ${ }^{7} 71,132$ | 4，724 | 7，806 | 2，991 | 6，671 | 9，770 | 4，239 |
| 19957： <br> donuary．．．．． Rebruary．．．． Aorch． $\qquad$ | ，$\}$ 116，935 | 2，293 | 25，177 | 40，094 | 6，540 | 10，331 | 32，500 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}38,236 \\ 54,390 \\ 67,773\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,999 \\ & 3,445 \\ & 4,911 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,995 \\ & 4,896 \\ & 6,023 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,195 \\ & 2,345 \\ & 3,544 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,510 \\ & 5,511 \\ & 5,590 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,976 \\ & 7,868 \\ & 8,889 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,475 \\ & 2,313 \\ & 3,124 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { April ........ } \\ & \text { Macy......... } \\ & \text { Jone........ } \end{aligned}$ | \} 118,870 | 1，926 | 22，497 | 39，589 | 8，659 | 8，694 | 37，505 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}80,920 \\ 72,623 \\ 61,820\end{array}\right.$ | 6,213 5,561 3,237 | 7,327 7,137 6,170 | 4,867 3,914 2,855 | 7,008 6,317 6,609 | 9,060 7,673 7,483 | 3,703 3,059 3,092 |
| Suly <br> Jy．．．．．．．． <br> August．．．．．． <br> Seppember．．． | \} 93,094 | 2，501 | 21，123 | 27，469 | 6，420 | 6，636 | 28，945 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}42,900 \\ 45,405 \\ 68,273\end{array}\right.$ | 888 4,410 7,722 | 4,225 <br> 3,709 <br> 3,512 <br> 1 | 1,432 1,735 3,605 | 5，814 5，539 7,058 | 6,592 5,408 7,359 | 2,630 2,356 3,378 |
| Octoher． <br> Navember．．． <br> December．．． | \} 119,835 | 3，025 | 25，344 | 39，199 | 10，104 | 7，726 | 34，437 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}74,330 \\ 76,739 \\ 55,230\end{array}\right.$ | 6,116 4,941 3,790 | 3,766 9,602 4,911 | 3,196 2,044 1,278 | 8,393 7,972 5,357 | 8,290 8,003 6,614 | 3,981 4,562 5,856 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January．．．．． February．．．． tharch． $\qquad$ | \} 119,062 | 2，089 | 26，367 | 39，609 | 10，630 | 8，072 | 32，295 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}38,179 \\ 53,223 \\ 67,330\end{array}\right.$ | 2,096 3,200 5,573 | 4,130 6,045 6,622 | 1,161 2,283 3,399 | 4,176 5,212 6,131 | 4,892 7,638 8,136 | 1,798 2,517 3,477 |
|  | \} 130,353 | 1，915 | 26，329 | 39，905 | 14，575 | 8，918 | 38，711 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}69,285 \\ 65,587 \\ 58,105\end{array}\right.$ | 5,423 5,034 2,854 | 6,495 $\mathbf{5 , 8 4 9}$ $\mathbf{5 , 2 0 1}$ | 3,459 3,978 3,095 | 6,169 6,587 7,173 | 7,432 <br> 6,536 <br> 7,954 <br> , 765 | 3,465 3,215 3,444 |
| July Augusi． ．．．．． September． | \} 113,184 | 1，438 | 22，378 | 32，2．82 | 16，015 | 8，330 | 32，741 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}39,006 \\ 40,492 \\ 61,078\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2，84 } \\ \begin{array}{r}771 \\ 4,175 \\ 7,436\end{array} \\ \hline, 260\end{array}$ | 3,721 3,047 2,742 | 1,556 <br> 1,392 <br> 3,561 <br> 1,767 | 5,778 4,881 4,829 | 5,765 5,326 6,835 | 2,507 2,143 3,166 |
| Dctober．．．．． <br> November．．． <br> Deeember．．． | \} 149,105 | 1，936 | 30，696 | 52，191 | 18，261 | 5，800 | 40，221 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}71,231 \\ 74,913 \\ 54,261\end{array}\right.$ | 5,260 4,410 3,479 | 6,355 9,727 4,831 | 2,767 2,031 695 | 6,957 $\mathbf{7}, 375$ 4,965 | 9,065 $\mathbf{9 , 5 9 1}$ $\mathbf{7 , 0 9 9}$ | 4,071 4,506 6,399 |
| 1959： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jonvary．．．．． Februcry．．．． March． $\qquad$ | \} 151,414 | 1，816 | 32，024 | 52，376 | 20，888 | 7，191 | 37，119 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}40,966 \\ 56,060 \\ 69,630\end{array}\right.$ | 1,713 2,816 4,712 | 4,951 4,640 7,422 | 1,002 2,787 3,311 | 3,706 5,764 6,639 | 5,530 9,030 9,056 | 1,697 $\mathbf{2 , 9 4 5}$ 4,236 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apeli ......... } \\ & \text { May ......... } \\ & \text { June. . ...... } \end{aligned}$ | \} 158,904 | 5，744 | 26，491 | 51，023 | 23，322 | 7，770 | 44，554 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}73,951 \\ 74,166 \\ 66,156\end{array}\right.$ | 5,117 4,788 2,577 | 8,063 <br> 8,566 <br> 7,414 <br> , 870 | 4,645 3,764 3,430 | 5，994 6,470 7,173 | 8,088 8,337 9,027 | 3,917 4,198 4,228 |
| duly． <br> ．．．．．．．． <br> Augusi． <br> September．．． | \} 129,553 | 5，177 | 26，534 | 36，078 | 19，324 | 7，506 | 34，934 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}46,015 \\ 50,767 \\ 69,263\end{array}\right.$ | 678 4,402 7,120 | 4,870 4,246 3,827 | 1,684 1,399 4,703 | 5,522 5,083 6,248 | 7,915 8,299 7,766 | 3,569 3,105 4,100 |
| Ociober．．．． <br> November．．． <br> December． | \} 165,732 | 5，435 | 34，542 | 54，44．0 | 18，318 | 9，023 | 43，974 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}89,886 \\ 86,163 \\ 60,746\end{array}\right.$ | 5,747 5,429 3,445 | 12,806 9,472 4,332 | 3,487 2,593 1,096 | 7,726 8,226 6,148 | 11,018 11,717 8,863 | 5,470 5,968 7,454 |
| 1960： $\qquad$ February．．．． ＊arch． $\qquad$ | \} 167,981 | 6，102 | 32，489 | 54，355 | 20，449 | 11，038 | 43，548 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}44,468 \\ 69,130 \\ 78,529\end{array}\right.$ | 1,786 3,201 5,532 | 5,067 7,877 8,332 | 1,145 2,411 4,254 | 4,314 6,392 6,587 | 6,918 10,973 11,608 | 1,893 3,808 3,866 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { April. . ...... } \\ & \text { Agy, ....... } \\ & \text { Sune. ........ } \end{aligned}$ | $\}^{6160,648}$ | 6 6，372 | ${ }^{6} 27,220$ | ${ }^{6} 50,232$ | ${ }^{6} 21.569$ | ${ }^{6} 8.535$ | ${ }^{6} 46,720$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}88,366 \\ 86,863 \\ 69,372\end{array}\right.$ | 6,534 6,548 2,779 | 11,599 10,353 7,763 | 5,446 4,839 3,515 | 6,509 7,650 7,762 | 10,709 10,115 9,929 | 4,324 4,594 4,967 |
| suly $\qquad$ Augest． Septernber． | \} 125,012 | 4，664 | 22，582 | 37,853 | 17.407 | 7．656 | 34,850 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}51,260 \\ 51,089 \\ 69,563\end{array}\right.$ | 742 5,265 8,697 | 5,639 4,048 3,215 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,118 \\ & 1,905 \\ & 4,139 \end{aligned}$ | 6,257 5,683 6,221 | 7,816 7,541 8,724 | 3,344 2,682 3,857 |
| Dctober．．．．．． <br> Noyember ． <br> for Peqeater：R | ｜\} 163,060 | 5，139 | 32，472 | 56，598 | 16，056 | 8，457 | 44，338 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}98,071 \\ 82,400 \\ 64,714\end{array}\right.$ | 6,841 5,182 3.575 | $\begin{array}{r}14,739 \\ 9,697 \\ 5,341 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,374 \\ 1,950 \\ 800 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6,221 <br> 8,828 <br> 7,407 <br> 6,440 | $\begin{array}{r}13,144 \\ 10,353 \\ 9,403 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,687 <br> 5,293 <br> 5,771 <br> 7,467 |

DOMESTIC TRADE--ADVER'IISING--Con.


DOAESTG TRADEFRETAM TRADE


DOMESTIC TRADE--RETAIL TRADE--Con.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{6}{*}{YEAR AND MONTH} \& \multicolumn{13}{|c|}{ALL TYPES OF RETA /L Stores \({ }^{1}\)} \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{13}{|c|}{Estimated sales-unadjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences} \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{13}{|c|}{Hondurable goods stores} \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Apparel group} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Drug and proprietary stores} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Eating } \\
\& \text { and } \\
\& \text { drinking } \\
\& \text { places }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Food group} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Gasoline service stations} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{General merchandise group} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Liquor stores} \\
\hline \& Women's apparel, accessory stores \& Family and other apparel stores \& Shoe stores \& \& \& Total \({ }^{2}\) \& Grocery stores \& \& Tota. \({ }^{2}\) \& Department stores \& ```
Mail order
houses
(department
store
merchandise)
``` \& Variety stores \& \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{13}{|c|}{Millions of dollars} \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { Monthly avg.: } \\
1939 . \ldots . .
\end{array}
\] \& 110 \& 40 \& 51 \& 130 \& 294 \& 846 \& 643 \& 235 \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(\xrightarrow[323]{ }\)} \& 90 \& 49 \\
\hline 1940........ \& 116 \& 45 \& 53 \& 136 \& 316 \& 894 \& 681 \& 248 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{572
664} \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{344}} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{57
71} \\
\hline 1941........ \& 136 \& 58 \& 60 \& 154 \& 381 \& 1,020 \& 776 \& 289 \& \& \& \& \(\begin{array}{r}96 \\ 110 \\ \hline 1\end{array}\) \& \\
\hline 1942........ \& 170 \& 72 \& 76 \& 184 \& 475 \& 1,232 \& 647 \& 257 \& 767 \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{449
491}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{128
137
138} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{71
101
130} \\
\hline 1943....... \& 222 \& 93 \& 81 \& 219 \& 601 \& 1,371 \& 1,040 \& 219 \& 847 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 1944......... \& 247 \& 101 \& 83 \& 244 \& 692 \& 1,493 \& 1,139 \& 234 \& 923 \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{541} \& 148 \& 130
160 \\
\hline 1945........ \& 278 \& 120 \& 95 \& 263 \& 798 \& 1,603 \& 1,216 \& 274 \& 984 \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{591} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{154
180
180} \& 160 \\
\hline 1946......... \& 299 \& 143 \& 115 \& 310 \& 885 \& 2,013 \& 1,554 \& 376 \& 1,227 \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{591
765
838}} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{221
221} \\
\hline 1947........ \& 303 \& 159 \& 120 \& 322 \& 888 \& 2,370 \& 1, 8775 \& 457 \& 1,338 \& \& \& 194 \& \\
\hline 1948....... \& 330
308 \& 172
166 \& 122
121 \& 334
336 \& 890
872 \& 2,580
2,580 \& 2,064
2,067 \& 540
580 \& 1,428 \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
838 \\
887 \\
\hline 885
\end{tabular}} \& 209 \& 221
215 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 872 \& \& 2,067 \& 580 \& 1,359 \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{835} \& 209 \& 206 \\
\hline 1950....... \& 300 \& 170 \& 126 \& 347 \& 886 \& 2,731 \& 2,201 \& 629 \& 1,436 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{886} \& 216 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{212
236
3248} \\
\hline 1951........ \& 327
3337
3 \& 180
3168
3168 \& 136
3140
3 \& 375
3379 \& 3 \(1, \begin{array}{r}969 \\ \hline 17\end{array}\) \& 3,078
3
\(\mathbf{2 , 9 9 6}\) \&  \& 699
3763 \& \(\cdots \begin{aligned} \& 1,514 \\ \& 31,517\end{aligned}\) \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(\sqrt{3841^{927}{ }^{3} 109}\)} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3234 \\
\({ }_{3} 238\) \\
\hline 18
\end{tabular} \& \\
\hline 1952........ \& 353 \& 184 \& 141 \& 393 \& 1,057 \& 3,170 \& 2,6i86 \& 831 \& 1,558 \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{8561112} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{250
258} \& 3

264
264 <br>
\hline 1953......... \& 341 \& 182 \& 145 \& 399 \& 1,084 \& 3,261 \& 2,802 \& 878 \& 1,584 \& 864 \& 111 \& \& 264
277 <br>
\hline 1954....... \& 334 \& 174 \& 151 \& 412 \& 1,094 \& 3,342 \& 2,916 \& 954 \& 1,571 \& 856 \& 102 \& 252 \& 284 <br>
\hline 1955........ \& 351 \& 190 \& 167 \& 436 \& 1,138 \& \& 3,177 \& \& \& 907 \& 111 \& 275 \& 296 <br>
\hline 1956........ \& 378 \& 211 \& 172 \& 481 \& 1,193 \& 3,685 \& 3,265 \& 1,145 \& 1,730 \& 944 \& 117 \& 285 \& 329 <br>
\hline 1957.......... \& 409
416 \& 232
249 \& 174
185 \& 527
550 \& 1,232
1,233 \& 3,982
4,189 \& 3,537
3,712 \& 1,256
1,313 \& 1,763
1,806 \& 1,047 \& 123
128 \& 294
301 \& 351
370 <br>
\hline 1959........ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 1960......... \& 5444 \& - 276 \& ${ }_{5}^{5} 204$ \& 596
5628 \& 5 1,300 \& 4,307
5
4,486 \& 3,712
5,337
4,028 \& 1,318
51,469 \& 1,809
5
5
2,949 \& 1,134
5
1,162 \& $\begin{array}{r}128 \\ 5152 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}301 \\ 5321 \\ \hline 325\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}395 \\ 5407 \\ \hline\end{array}$ <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{1957:} <br>
\hline Stenuary..... \& 310
283 \& 161
146 \& 133
118
180 \& 488
467 \& 1,096
1,055 \& 3,690
3,480 \& 3,281
3,086 \& 1,137
1,067 \& 1,328 \& ........... \& 97
94 \& 198
213 \& 301
288 <br>
\hline February....
March..... \& 283
347 \& 146

181 \& | 118 |
| :--- |
| 150 | \& 500 \& 1,140 \& 3,480

3,915 \& 3,499 \& 1,181 \& 1,493 \& ............. \& 100 \& 240 \& 325 <br>
\hline April ....... \& 463 \& 248 \& 220 \& 502 \& 1,153 \& \& 3,345 \& \& 1,705 \& ........... \& 110 \& 289 \& 309 <br>

\hline | May ........ |
| :--- |
| June...... | \& 422

381 \& 207

210 \& | 177 |
| :--- |
| 185 | \& 520

511 \& 1,253
1,289 \& 4,043
3,977 \& 3,613
3,531 \& 1,293
1,321 \& 1,723 \& \& 121
105 \& 273
276 \& 335
330 <br>
\hline July........
August. .... \& 338
390 \& 187
222 \& 156
178
188 \& 513
528
528 \& 1,384
1,420 \& 4,029
4,353 \& 3,1573
3,376 \& 1,383
1,374 \& 1,540 \& -............. \& 104
125 \& 264
294 \& 346
370 <br>
\hline September... \& 398 \& 239 \& 189 \& 515 \& 1,291 \& 3,937 \& 3,482 \& 1,262 \& 1,696 \& \& 117 \& 272 \& 335 <br>
\hline October.....
November ... \& 434
448
4 \& 258
281 \& 175
175 \& 559
532 \& 1,263
1,205
1,29 \& 4,102
4,233 \& 3,1547
3,769 \& 1,287
1,262 \& 1,838

2,008 \& ….......... \& | 138 |
| :--- |
| 159 | \& 288

310 \& 350
379 <br>
\hline December ... \& 701 \& 445 \& 234 \& 690 \& 1,238 \& 4,258 \& 3,742 \& 1,286 \& 3,095 \& \& 209 \& 606 \& 545 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{1958: 34180}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline February .... \& 278 \& 158 \& 118 \& 507 \& 1,027 \& 3,778 \& 3,342 \& 1,122 \& 1,201 \& 664 \& 96 \& 203 \& 296 <br>
\hline March. ...... \& 394 \& 227 \& 178 \& 534 \& 1,124 \& 4,103 \& 3, 336 \& 1,214 \& 1,553 \& 904 \& 110 \& 244 \& 328 <br>
\hline April ....... \& 420 \& 243 \& 210 \& 521 \& 1,171 \& 4.048 \& 3,575 \& 1,252 \& 1,667 \& 963 \& 111 \& 275 \& 323 <br>
\hline May ......... \& 425 \& 238 \& 202 \& 544 \& 1,272 \& 4,418 \& 3, 330 \& 1,335 \& 1,784 \& 1,035 \& 119 \& 283 \& 364 <br>
\hline June........ \& 358 \& 226 \& 182 \& 520 \& 1,283 \& 4,104 \& 3, 621 \& 1,331 \& 1,651 \& 961 \& 107 \& 266 \& 337 <br>
\hline July........ \& 334 \& 206 \& 162 \& 524 \& 1,372 \& 4,251 \& 3,767 \& 1,410 \& 1,576 \& 893 \& 105 \& 270 \& 362 <br>
\hline August. ..... \& 373 \& 236 \& 185 \& 539 \& 1,406 \& 4,360 \& 3,877 \& 1,448 \& 1,768 \& 1,013 \& 119 \& 298 \& 381 <br>
\hline September... \& 418 \& 256 \& 200 \& 538 \& 1,276 \& 4,068 \& 3,594 \& 1,346 \& 1,781 \& 1,049 \& 128 \& 289 \& 360 <br>
\hline October..... \& 457 \& 287 \& 194 \& 556 \& 1,280 \& 4,344 \& 3,875 \& 1,384 \& 1,932 \& 1,146 \& 146 \& 305 \& 384 <br>
\hline November... \& 451 \& 273
459 \& 185 \& 541 \& 1,204 \& 4,188 \& 3,720 \& 1,338 \& 2,018 \& 1,201 \& 160 \& 308 \& 390 <br>
\hline December ... \& 744 \& 459 \& 260 \& 738 \& 1,243 \& 4,475 \& 3,947 \& 1,369 \& 3,358 \& 1,952 \& 232 \& 649 \& 596 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{1959:} <br>
\hline January..... \& 359 \& 183 \& 154 \& 581 \& 1,158 \& 4,382 \& 3,914 \& 1,282 \& 1,444 \& 842 \& 103 \& 223 \& <br>
\hline February.... \& 322 \& 160 \& 130 \& 534 \& 1,070 \& 3,869 \& 3,445 \& 1,197 \& 1,359 \& 768 \& 109 \& 232 \& 324 <br>
\hline March. . . . . \& 455 \& 257 \& 218 \& 580 \& 1,357 \& 4, 108 \& 3,658 \& 1,318 \& 1,733 \& 986 \& 129 \& 300 \& 356 <br>
\hline April ....... \& 417 \& 218 \& 182 \& 559 \& 1,215 \& 4, 157 \& 3,714 \& 1,348 \& 1,774 \& 1,044 \& 127 \& 262 \& 345 <br>
\hline May ........ \& 461 \& 246 \& 208 \& 591 \& 1,336 \& 4,437 \& 3,966 \& 1,427 \& 1,892 \& 1,096 \& 131 \& 299 \& 382 <br>
\hline June. ....... \& 410 \& 242 \& 199 \& 582 \& 1,372 \& 4,271 \& 3,797 \& 1,450 \& 1,879 \& 1,107 \& 121 \& 301 \& 373 <br>
\hline July......... \& \& 214 \& 171 \& 579 \& 1,457 \& 4,481 \& 3,999 \& 1,516 \& 1,701 \& 970 \& 115 \& 287 \& 403 <br>
\hline Algust. ......
Seprember . . \& 378
428
4 \& 230
275 \& 178
227 \& 587
591 \& 1,458 \& 4,295
4,215 \& 3,823
3,746 \& 1,504
1,419 \& 1,843 \& 1,057
1,126 \& 132
141 \& 304
306 \& 396
385 <br>
\hline October..... \& 471 \& 298 \& 209 \& 608 \& 1,374 \& 4,594 \& 4, 115 \& 1,462 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline November ... \& 451 \& 294 \& 188 \& 575 \& 1,276 \& 4,173 \& 3,708 \& 1,433 \& 2,190 \& 1,302 \& 194 \& 327 \& 497 <br>
\hline December . . . \& 776 \& 497 \& 270 \& 783 \& 1,350 \& 4,698 \& 4,158 \& 1,437 \& 3,552 \& 2,056 \& 249 \& 682 \& 614 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{1960: ${ }^{\text {1 }}$} <br>
\hline Jonuary..... \& 367 \& 207 \& 165 \& 620 \& 1,224 \& 4,303 \& 3,854 \& 1,356 \& 1,504 \& 873 \& 107 \& 228 \& <br>
\hline February....

March. . \& 324 \& 179 \& 141 \& 605 \& 1,144 \& 4,068 \& 3,637 \& 1,285 \& 1,445 \& 809 \& 119 \& 243 \& $$
346
$$ <br>

\hline March. ...... \& 383 \& 228 \& 178 \& 603 \& 1,215 \& 4,365 \& 3,92! \& 1,387 \& 1,691 \& 977 \& 139 \& 259 \& <br>
\hline April....... \& 526
436 \& 318
244 \& 287
206 \& 607
611 \& 1,308
1,380 \& 4,586
4,365
4,561 \& 4,129 \& 1,457 \& 2,094 \& 1,219 \& 149 \& 340 \& 383 <br>
\hline June......... \& 406 \& 256 \& 207 \& 603 \& 1,418 \& 4,501 \& 4,037 \& 1,589 \& 1,858 \& 1,074
1,116 \& 143

135 \& | 295 |
| :--- |
| 304 | \& 373

385 <br>
\hline July........ \& 370 \& 221 \& 187 \& 607 \& 1,497 \& \& \& \& 1,712 \& 970 \& 117 \& 292 \& 420 <br>
\hline August...... \& 394 \& 246 \& 199 \& 613 \& 1,480 \& 4,405 \& 3,948 \& 1,568 \& 1,925 \& 1,102 \& 154 \& 314 \& 400 <br>
\hline September... \& 443 \& 274 \& 233 \& 608 \& 1,394 \& 4,517 \& 4,073 \& 1,470 \& 1,941 \& 1,141 \& 149 \& 305 \& 398 <br>

\hline | October...... |
| :--- |
| November .. | \& 467

464 \& | 295 |
| :--- |
| 314 | \& 202

183 \& \& 1,379 \& 4,516 \& 4,060 \& 1,505 \& 2,093. \& 1,241 \& 165 \& 318 \& <br>

\hline for December ER \& | 464 |
| :--- | \& 314

528 \& 183
262 \& 608
818 \& 1,305 \& 4,433
5,087 \& 3,970
4,579 \& 1,455 \& 2,237 \& 1,316 \& 222 \& 327 \& 421 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 3,604 \& 2,104 \& 258 \& 674 \& 637 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

DOMESTIC TRADE-RETALL TRADE--Con.


DOMESTIC TRADE--RETAIL TRADE--Con.

| YEAR AND MONTH | ALL types of retall stores ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Estimated sales-adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Nondurable goods stores |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Apparel group |  |  | Drug and proprietary stores | Eatinganddinkingplaces | Food group |  | Gasoline service stations | General merchandise group |  |  |  | Liquor stores |
|  | Women's apparel, accessory stores | Family and other apparel stores | Shoe stores |  |  | Total ${ }^{2}$ | Groce: $y$ stores |  | Total ${ }^{2}$ | Department stores | Mail order houses (department store merchandise) | Variety stores |  |
|  | Millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monthly avg: 1939. | ........... | ........... |  | ............... |  | ........... | …......... | n.......... | ........... | ............... |  |  | ............. |
| 1940....... | ........... | ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ........... |
| 1941......... | ........... | . | .......... |  |  | ..... |  | …….... | ……... | \|......... | ........... | ........... |  |
| 1942...... | , ....... | ............ | ........... | …....... | …....... | …........ | .......... | .... | …......... | . . . . . | "........... | …...... |  |
| 1943......... | ............. | ….......... | ............ | ....... | . | ........... |  | .............. | …......... | …......... | [............. | ……...... | ............ |
| 1945....... | - .......... | .... | .......... | .......... | .......... | .......... | ........... | ........... | ....... | . | . | ……... | ........... |
| 1946........ | ........... | .... | ........... | . | .......... |  |  |  | .......... | . | ............ | .... | ............ |
| 1947........ | ........... | . . . . . . . . . | . | ........... | …...... | …....... | …....... | +............ | …….... | .......... | ........... | …....... | ............. |
| 1948......... | ............. | .............. | ............ | ........... | ........ | ........... | . | ', | ...... | ............ |  | ……..... | .............. |
| 1950........ |  | -.......... | .a.a.... | $\ldots$ | .......... | .......... | $\ldots$ |  | .......... | ....... |  |  |  |
| 1951......... | …........... | , | ........... | .......... | .......... | .......... |  |  | .......... |  | ........... | . | .............. |
| 1952......... | ........... | ........... | .......... | .......... | .......... | ........... | .......... | ........... | , | .......... |  |  |  |
| 1953....... | ....... |  |  | .... | .......... |  |  |  |  |  | …........ |  |  |
| 1954........ | ........... | ... | ...... | .......... | .......... | .......... |  |  |  | .......... | ............ | ……... | ............ |
| 1955........ | - ........... | ............ | .... | ........... | .......... | .......... | .......... | ........... | ........... | .......... | ........... | ... | ............ |
| 1956........ | …....... | ........... | .......... | ..... | ........... |  |  | ........... | ......... |  |  |  | . |
| 1958......... | …......... | ….......... | …......... | .a......... | ............ | . . . . . | …........ | , | , | ............ | .............. |  |  |
| 1959......... | ........... | . . . . . . . . . | .......... | ........... | .......... |  | .......... | ........... | ......... | ........... | $\cdots$ | .......... | ........... |
| 1960....... | ............ | ........... | .......... | ........... | .......... | .......... | .......... | ............ | ........... | $\ldots$ | ............ | .......... | ............ |
| 1957: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jonvary..... | 376 <br> 383 | 212 222 212 | 174 <br> 178 | 484 492 | 1,182 1,219 | 3,825 3,821 3,817 | 3,392 3,385 3 | 1,213 1,220 | 1,722 1,718 | ........... | 118 114 | 281 289 | 331 340 |
| March....... | 384 | 212 | 168 | 511 | 1,216 | 3,817 | 3,397 | 1,246 | 1,741 | ........... | 114 | 286 | 344 |
| April ........ | 405 | 235 | 181 | 519 | 1.218 | 3,925 | 3,490 | 1,259 | 1,717 | ........... |  | 290 | 343 353 |
|  | 403 <br> 398 | 224 <br> 225 | 165 168 | 526 518 518 | 1,242 1,245 | 3,931 3,986 | $\begin{array}{r}3,512 \\ 3,542 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,269 1,264 1 | 1,759 1,771 | ............ | 130 121 132 | 295 <br> 292 | 353 356 |
| July........ | 412 | 231 | 176 | 525 | 1,257 | 4,027 | 3,566 | 1,281 | 1,861 | .......... | 132 | 305 | 362 |
| August....... | 443 | 241 | 188 | 534 | 1,278 | 4,057 | 3,598 | 1,272 | 1,861 | ........... | 130 | 302 | 354 |
| September... | 430 | 232 | 173 | 543 | 1,235 | 4,112 | 3,643 | 1,255 | 1,803 | .......... | 121 | 302 | 364 |
| October..... November... | 415 407 | 228 237 | 170 170 | 571 551 | 1,215 1,233 | 4,109 4,028 | 3,651 3,586 3,561 | 1,250 1,254 | 1,706 1,704 1,80 | ............ | 124 119 19 | 293 285 | 352 342 |
| November .... December ... | 432 | 260 | 180 | 546 | 1,226 | 4,135 | 3,671 | 1,260 | 1,801 |  | 130 | 300 | 36 ! |
| 1958: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... | 412 | 248 | 186 | 539 | 1,236 | 4,116 | 3,635 | 1,290 | 1.772 | ${ }^{3} 998$ | 126 | 316 | 350 |
| February.... March..... | 380 392 | 237 234 | 178 181 | 540 540 | 1,186 1,199 | 4,167 4,162 | 3,684 3,678 | 1,282 1,267 | 1,640 1,729 | , 931 1,012 | 120 123 | 278 276 | 354 348 |
| April | 404 | 253 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 289 |  |
| Mapa......... | 395 | 247 | 182 | 539 | 1,248 | 4,159 | 3,686 | 1,297 | 1,798 | 1 1,041 | 127 | 290 | 359 |
| June......... | 392 | 250 | 176 | 532 | 1,228 | 4,272 | 3,781 | 1,274 | 1,787 | 1,040 | 118 | 295 | 381 |
| July........ | 414 | 257 | 183 | 536 | 1,247 | 4,216 | 3,734 | 1,306 | 1,879 | 1,089 | 133 | 313 | 376 |
| August...... | 433 | 261 | 197 | 551 | 1,255 | 4,152 4.169 | 3,688 3 | 1,340 | 1,918 | 1,134 | 128 | 312 309 | 372 |
| September... | 432 | 242 | 177 | 563 | 1,221 | 4,169 | 3,686 | 1,338 | 1,817 | 1,055 |  | 309 | 380 |
| October..... November ... | 434 429 | 257 235 | 185 188 | 568 565 | 1,244 1,232 | 4,187 4,215 | 3,726 3,754 3,772 | 1,358 1,342 | 1,805 1,777 | 1,042 1,051 | 137 126 128 | 310 292 | 384 366 |
| December... | 446 | 261 | 196 | 580 | 1,243 | 4,242 | 3,772 | 1,356 | 1,887 | 1,099 | 138 | 314 | 384 |
| 1959: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... | 422 | 232 | 190 | 579 | 1,262 | 4,243 <br> 4,274 | 3,767 | 1,367 | 1,826 | 1,077 | 129 | 297 | 376 387 |
| February March. | 450 447 | 241 261 | 194 197 | 569 592 | 1,243 1,240 | 4,274 4,320 | 3,806 3,848 | 1,368 1,376 | 1,855 | 1,072 | [137138 <br> 1 | 319 320 | 387 400 |
| April ....... | 427 | 241 | 188 | 579 | 1,283 | 4,292 | 3,836 | 1,381 | 1,935 | 1,110 | 143 | 307 | 388 |
| May ......... | 454 435 | 273 260 | 199 188 | 592 596 | 1,304 1,312 | 4,342 4,300 | 3,875 3,833 | 1,386 <br> 1,388 | 2,000 1,961 | 1,146 1,151 | 145 130 | 330 322 | 388 410 |
| June........ | 435 | 260 | 188 | 596 | 1,312 | 4,300 | 3,833 | 1,388 | 1,961 | 1,15] | 130 | 322 | 410 |
| July........ | 441 437 | 268 257 | 200 185 | 592 600 | 1,324 | 4,289 4.305 4 | 3,815 <br> 3,834 | 1,404 $+1,392$ 1 | 2,030 1,989 | 1,186 1,183 1,182 | 139 144 1 | 337 <br> 315 | 411 |
| August. ..... | 437 | 257 | 185 203 | 600 | 1,295 | 4,305 | 3,834 | 1,392 | 1,989 | 1,183 |  | 315 | 398 |
| September... | 435 | 260 | 203 | 618 | 1,319 | 4,267 | 3,798 | 1,411 | 1,958 | 1,142 | 142 | 323 | 395 |
| October..... | 433 | 252 | 192 | 609 | 1,335 | 4,294 | 3,828 | 1,435 | 1,940 | 1,139 | 143 | 312 | 388 |
| November... | 439 | 268 | 197 | 607 | 1,306 | 4,390 | 3,916 | 1,438 | 1,966 | 1,141 | 150 | 332 | 401 |
| December... | 454 | 277 | 200 | 612 | 1,351 | 4,363 | 3,886 | 1,423 | 1,991 | 1,157 | 147 | 327 | 393 |
| 1960: ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jonuary..... | 456 | 276 | 209 | 627 | 1,338 | 4,373 | 3,913 | 1,449 | 1,998 | 1,179 | 141 | 318 | 393 |
| February.... | 441 433 | ${ }_{282}^{266}$ | 204 | 628 612 | 1,301 1,314 | 4,400 4,474 | 3,936 4,013 | 1,430 | 1,966 | 1,138 | 143 | 327 | 402 |
| March........ |  | 282 | 208 | 612 | 1,314 | 4,474 | 4,013 | 1,452 | 1,958 | 1,119 | 151 | 323 | 397 |
| April ........ | 455 | 281 | 224 | 623 | 1,377 | 4,424 | 3,966 | 1,496 | 2,123 | 1,240 | 166 | 329 | 409 |
| May ......... | 436 <br> 438 | 276 | 199 | 619 | 1,345 | 4,531 | 4,069 4,104 | 1,451 | 1,947 | 1,114 | 150 | 331 | 404 |
| June......... |  | 277 | 202 | 619 | 1,359 | 4,567 | 4,104 | 1,461 | 1,986 | 1,148 | 150 | 331 | 417 |
| July....... | 452 | 267 | 207 | 629 | 1,351 | 4,482 | 4.018 | 1,474 | 2,016 | 1,186 | 152 | 324 | 416 |
| August... .. | 461 | 279 | 213 | 628 | 1,319 | 4,508 | 4.048 | 1,463 | 1,988 | 1,139 | 154 | 338 | 448 |
| September... | 448 | 262 | 209 | 632 | 1,337 | 4,456 | 4,013 | 1,465 | 1,985 | 1,148 | 152 | 324 | 406 |
| October..... | 450 444 | ${ }_{283}^{266}$ | 195 | 637 | 1,344 | 4,507 | 4,048 | 1,481 | 2,033 | 1,201 | 160 | 317 | 397 |
| for Noyember. | 444 | 283 | 192 | ${ }_{6}^{638}$ | 1,346 | 4,594 | 4,127 | 1,464 | 1,980 | 1,131 | 166 | 330 | 418 |
| for Deeemberr.. | 425 | 278 | 187 | 633 | 1,358 | 4,502 | 4,062 | 1,502 | 1,991 | 1,173 | 157 | 311 | 391 |




DOMESTIC TRADE--RETAIL TRADE--Con.


DOMESTIC TRADE--RETAIL TRADE--Con.

| YEAR ABDD MONTH | Multiunit firms with il or more stores ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Estimated sales--adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tota ${ }^{2}$ | Apparel group |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Drug } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { proprie- } \\ \text { tary } \\ \text { stores } \end{gathered}$ | Eating and drinking places | Furniture, home furnishings stores | General merchandise group ${ }^{3}$ |  |  | Grocery stores | Lumber yards, buifding materials dealers ${ }^{4}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tire, } \\ \text { battery, } \\ \text { accessory } \\ \text { dealers } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | Tota ${ }^{2}$ | Men's and boys ${ }^{1}$ wear stores | Homen's apparel, accessory stores | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shoe } \\ & \text { stores } \end{aligned}$ stores |  |  |  | Total ${ }^{2}$ | Depart- ment stores, excluding mail order sales | Variety stores |  |  |  |
|  | Millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1990........ | . | . | , | ... | ..... | .... | , | .... | ...... | .. |  |  | ....... |  |
| 1981........ | ......... | $\cdots$ | .... | -0.o..... | ... | .... | ........... | ........... | ... | .. | ... | ........... | ....... | ... |
| $1942 . . .$. |  |  |  | .......... | ......... | ......... | .......... | .......... | ......... | .......... | .......... | ........... | .......... | . |
| 1943...... | ...... |  | . | \%....... |  | ........... |  |  | ......... | ........... | no....... | .......... | n........ | . |
| 1945....... |  |  | . | u.o..... |  | ...... | .......... | .0........ | .......... | .......... | .......... | …....... |  | ......... |
| 1996........ | ........... | …........ | . | . | ........... | ....... | …........ | ....... | ........... | . | ............. | .......... | .......... |  |
| 1947........ | -0.0.... |  | -0.0.0.0. | :0.0.0. | -0.0.0. | -0.0.0. | . | ......... | - | ..... | - | ....... | -....... | . $0 . . .0$. |
| 89488....... 8989. . . . | .o.0..... | -..0.... | -...e...... | ......... | -........ | ......... | .... | .......... | ... ....... | ..... | -......... | ...... | ......... | ......... |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1950....... | ......... | .......... | .0.0.0.... | :........ | ..os.o.... | .......... | -.oo.t.r. | -.... | $\ldots$ | .......... | -.......... | ..... | . | . |
| 1952........ | …0.... | -..o.e.e. | .0.0.0.... | -0.0.0.0. | .aso.e. | ……... | ...c.o.... | -......... | -........ | -......... | - | -........ | - | -.......... |
| ${ }_{1953, \ldots \ldots . .}^{195 .}$ | . | 艮 |  | ...o...... | ..... | …..... |  |  | ......... |  | ........... |  |  | .......... |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 。 |  |  |  |
| 1955....... | …...... | 0.o.e.... | .......... | …n....... | ?......... | ......... | -. | ........... | .......... | -........ | …....... | ........... |  | . |
| 1957......... |  | …0.... |  | …........ | .......... | .......... |  |  | ........... | -......... | -........... | -......... | - | .a.t...... |
| 1958........ | .......... | …...... | -.o.e.e.e. | ..asa.e. | .. ....... | ...0.0... | ooto.... |  | .... |  | ........... | - | , | .......... |
| 1959....... | . | -.e.e.e. | :0.0.0.0. | - .no.o.o. | .......... | ......... | .......... |  | ... | . ........ | .......... | ........... | .......... | .......... |
| 1960....... | ......... | .......... | ...0...... | .......... | ......... |  |  |  | .......... | .......... | .......... | ........0.: | .......... | ........... |
| 1957: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sanagry..... February | 3,383 3,373 3,42 | 215 215 | 17 17 | 90 92 | 685 | 79 81 | 70 72 | 42 40 | 1,068 | 638 616 6 | 216 221 222 | 1,400 | 58 59 | 65 64 |
| March....... | 3,427 | 215 | 17 | 92 | 63 | 84 | 72 | 37 | 1,099 | 662 | 222 |  | 59 | 66 |
| April....... | 3,437 | 228 | 18 | 98 | 68 | 84 | 70 | 40 | 1,066 | 632 | 221 | 1,420 | 58 | 67 |
| Moy ......... | 3,503 3,517 | 218 222 | 19 19 | 92 98 | 64 65 64 | 84 86 | 72 74 | 34 <br> 37 | 1,116 1,125 | 666 692 | 224 218 | 1,440 1,432 | 63 62 | 69 70 |
| July....... | 3,591 | 229 | ${ }_{23}^{23}$ | 959 | 64 | 88 | 74 | 35 |  |  | 230 | 1,453 | 62 | 72 68 |
| August...... Seplember... | 3,641 3,567 | 244 229 | 23 <br> 21 <br> 1 | 108 97 | 68 66 | 87 87 87 | 76 72 | 36 <br> 38 | 1,168 1,132 1,051 | 699 685 | 230 225 | 1,492 1,472 | 61 62 | 68 68 |
| Ociober..... |  | 219 | 20 | 92 | 64 | 87 | 71 | 37 | 1,051 |  | 218 |  | 59 | 67 |
| Noverember a.... | 3,463 | 220 | 18 | 93 | 67 | 90 | 73 | 35 | 1,043 | 612 | 216 | 1,471 | 58 | 68 |
| December ... | 3,619 | 239 | 21 | 101 | 71 | 91 | 72 | 37 | 1,099 | 645 | 228 | 1,500 | 61 | 69 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {jaruary }}$.... | 3,557 | 228 | 20 | 95 | 74 | 88 | 72 | 39 | 1,077 | 622 | 229 | 1,522 | 60 | 69 |
| Febrsary.... | 3,436 3,492 | 211 214 | 177 | 88 94 94 | 68 | 88 89 | 72 71 | 39 37 | 1,992 1,061 | 577 635 | 207 216 | 1,521 | 57 57 | 67 66 |
| Aprit ........ | 3,585 | 224 226 | 17 <br> 18 | 96 98 |  |  | 71 73 | 41 38 |  | 650 670 | 225 228 |  | 60 64 | 68 72 |
| May ......... $\substack{\text { Mune...... } \\ \text { Jut }}$ | $3,63!$ <br> 3,645 | 226 225 | 18 18 18 | 98 98 98 | 68 68 | 94 90 | 73 73 | 38 40 | 1,122 1,117 | 670 681 | 228 227 | 1,537 | 64 <br> 64 | 72 72 |
| July........ | 3,728 | 239 | 22 | 97 | 70 | 91 | 73 | 41 | 1,174 | 705 | 238 | 1,564 | 64 | 73 |
| August...... | 3,771 | 250 | 21 | 104 | 74 | 97 | 75 | 39 | 1,201 | 729 | 242 236 | 1,557 | ${ }_{6}^{66}$ | 75 73 |
| Sepsember... | 3,685 | 237 | 19 | 103 | 70 | 94 | 71 | 43 | 1,134 | 673 | 236 | 1,555 | 64 | 73 |
| Octobef..... | 3,695 3,698 3,78 | 235 240 | 18 17 | 101 104 | 72 74 74 | 94 97 | 73 74 74 | 40 42 | 1,134 1,102 | 664 658 | 240 223 | 1,570 1,573 1,597 | 67 71 | 74 76 |
| Diecember . . . | 3,789 | 258 | 20 | 111 | 78 | 100 | 72 | 39 | 1,135 | 651 | 243 | 1,597 | 65 | 72 |
| 1959: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jonuary..... | 3,727 3,772 |  | 19 19 |  | 74 76 |  | 75 77 | 40 42 | 1,125 | 669 666 | 228 242 |  | 62 64 | 80 79 |
| Fobruary.... Morch. | 3,772 3,805 | 250 251 | 19 18 | 109 106 | 76 81 81 | 97 101 | 77 | 42 41 42 | 1,145 1,154 | 666 671 | 242 248 | 1,599 $\mathbf{1 , 6 0 7}$ | 64 70 | 79 81 |
| Appril ........ | 3,815 | 232 | 17 | 102 | 70 | 96 | 78 | 42 | 1,198 | 716 | 236 | 1,602 | 70 | 83 |
| May ......... | 3,935 | 256 | 20 | 109 | 78 | 101 | 79 | 40 | 1,249 | 737 | 260 | 1,629 | 71 | 83 |
| Jurs......... | 3,897 | 253 | 20 | 103 | 75 | 101 | 80 | 40 | 1,233 | 748 | 253 | 1,610 | 72 | 77 |
|  | 3,984 | 266 | 22 | 109 | 81 | 102 | 83 | 39 | 1,289 | 778 | 261 | 1,619 | 72 | 80 |
| August. ..... | 3,972 | 254 | 20 | 107 | 74 | 103 | 81 | 39 | 1,273 | 778 | 247 | 1,635 | 71 | 82 |
| Sepiember.... | 3,929 | 259 | 19 | 110 | 81 | 103 | 81 | 39 | 1,2:1 | 717 | 248 | 1,649 | 68 | 82 |
| Ociober..... | 3,921 | 248 | 18 | 106 | 78 | 101 | 79 | 34. | 1,214 | 726 | 244 | 1,654 | 66 |  |
| Hovember ... | 3,934 | 258 | 19 | 108 | 82 | 104 | 79 | 37 | 1,209 | 709 | 251 | 1,652 | 67 | ${ }^{83}$ |
| December ... | 3,939 | 267 | 20 | 116 | 81 | 108 | 78 | 37 | 1,205 | 698 | 252 | 1,651 | 68 | 80 |
| 1960: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sanuary ..... | ${ }^{5} 4,196$ | ${ }^{5} 303$ | ${ }^{5} 32$ | ${ }^{5}$ 122 | 591 | ${ }^{5} 119$ | 593 | ${ }^{5} 31$ | ${ }^{5} 1,294$ | ${ }^{5} 794$ | ${ }^{5} 245$ | ${ }^{5} 1,755$ | ${ }^{5} 69$ | ${ }^{5} 85$ |
| February.... | 4,119 4,167 | 292 284 | 29 <br> 28 | 120 115 | 88 87 88 | 118 <br> 114 <br> 1 | 90 90 | 351 $36 i$ | 1,266 1,290 | 765 779 | 250 254 | 1,726 | 67 64 | 83 |
| march. ...... | 4,167 | 284 | 28 | 115 | 87 | 114 | 90 | $36 i$ | 1,290 | 779 | 254 | 1,771 | 64 | 81 |
|  | 4,216 | 292 | 29 | 117 | 88 | 121 | 96 | 35 | 1,308 | 795 | 256 | 1,760 | 69 | 86 |
| ithay......... | 4,152 | 288 | 29 | 113 | 85 | 116 | 94 | 38 | 1,250 | 736 | 258 | 1,763 | 70 | 83 |
| June........ | 4,224 | 289 | 29 | 116 | 84 | 120 | 94 | 41 | 1,277 | 760 | 259 | 1,800 | 70 | 82 |
| Suly....... | 4,259 | 293 | 28 | 116 | 81 | 122 | 94 | 40 | 1,304 | 800 | 248 | 1,788 | 70 | 83 |
| August...... | 4,248 | 303 | 31 | 121 | 88 | 120 | ${ }_{93}^{93}$ | 38 | 1,292 | 768 | 264 | 1,795 | 70 | 79 |
| Seppember... | 4,249 | 297 | 30 | 119 | 87 | 123 | 93 | 38 | 1,280 | 772 | 252 | 1,811 | 69 | 83 |
| Ocraber, .... | 4,264 | 298 | 30 | 122 | 86 | 124 | 94 | 38 | 1,306 | 807 | 246 | 1,790 | 71 | 83 |
| November... | 4,269 | 295 | 29 | 121 | 85 | 125 | 94 | 39 | 1,282 | 770 | 253 | 1,822 | 70 | 82 |
| Digitized for teremberer | 4,245 | 279 | 27 | 113 | 79 | 124 | 91 | 37 | 1,295 | 800 | 237 | 1,817 | 67 | 81 |

DOMESTIC TRADE--RETAIL TRADE--Con.


DOMESTIC TRADE--RETAIL TRADE--Con.


DOMESTIC TRADE--RETAIL TRADE AND WHOLESALE TRADE


EAPLOYMENT AND POPULATHONOTOTAL POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT


EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION--EMPLOYMENT--Con.


EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION--EMPLOYMENT--Con.


EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION--EMPLOYMENT---Con.

| YEAR AND MONTH | Employees on payrolls of nonagricultural establishments ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Adjusted for seasonal variation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | nufactur ing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | Total | Durable goods industries | Hondurable goods industries | Mining | Contract con-struction | Transportation and public utilities | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Whole- } \\ & \text { sale } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { retail } \\ & \text { trade } \end{aligned}$ | Finance, insurance, and real estate | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Service } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { miscel- } \\ & \text { laneous } \end{aligned}$ | Government |
|  | Thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monthly avg.: 1939. . | 30,311 | 10,078 | 4,683 | 5,394 | 845 | 1,150 | 2,912 | 6,612 | 1,399 | 3,321 | 3,995 |
| $1940 . \ldots . .$. $1941 . \ldots .$. | 32,058 <br> 36,220 | 10,780 12,974 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,337 \\ & 6,945 \end{aligned}$ | 5,443 6,028 | 916 947 | 1,294 | 3,013 3,248 3 | 6,940 7,416 | $\begin{array}{r}1,436 \\ 1,480 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,477 3,705 | 4,2024,6605,483 |
| 1942........ | 39,779 | 15,051 | 8,804 | 6,247 | 983 | 1,1701,567 | 3,2483,4333,619 | 7,3337,189 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,480 \\ 1,469 \end{array}$ | 3,857 |  |
| 1943....... | 42,106 | 17,381 | 11,077 | 6,304 | 917 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,469 \\ & 1,435 \end{aligned}$ | 3,919 | 6,0806,043 |
| 1944........ | 41,534 | 17,111 | 10,858 | 6,253 | 883 | 1,094 | 3,798 | 7,260 | 1,409 | 3,934 |  |
| 1945....... | 40,037 | 15,302 | 9,0797,739 | 6,2226,722 | 826 | 1,132 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,872 \\ & 4,023 \end{aligned}$ | 7,522 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,428 \\ & 1,619 \end{aligned}$ | 4,0114,474 | 5,9445,595 |
| 1946........ | 41,287 | 15,302 14,461 |  |  | 852943 | 1,6611,982 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947........ | 43,462 | 15.290 | 8,372 | 6,918 |  |  | 4,122 | 9,196 | 1,672 | 4,783 | 5,474 |
| 1948........ | 44,448 43,315 | 15,321 | 8,3127,473 | 7,0106,705 | 982918 | 2,169 | 4,1413,949 | 9,513 | 1,765 | 4,972 | 5,856 |
| 1949........ | 43,315 | 14, 178 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1950. $\ldots$..... | 44,738 <br> 47 | $\begin{array}{r}14,967 \\ 16,104 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8,085 | 6,882 | 918 889 | 2,333 | 3,977 | 9,64.5 | 1,824 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,856 \\ & 6,026 \\ & 6,389 \\ & 6,609 \\ & 6,645 \\ & 6,751 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1951......... | 47,347 48,303 | 16,104 16,334 17 | 9,080 9,340 | 7,024 6,994 | 916 885 | 2,603 2,634 | 4,166 4,185 | 10,012 10,281 | 1,892 | 5,264 5,411 |  |
| 1953......... | 49,681 | 17,23815,995 | 10,105 | 7,133 | 852 | 2,622 | 4,221 | 10,527 | 2,038 | 5,538 |  |
| 1954......... | 48,431 |  | 9,122 | 6,873 | 777 | 2,593 | 4,009 | 10,520 | 2,122 | 5,664 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1955 . . . . . . . \\ & 1956 . \ldots . . . . \end{aligned}$ | 50,056 | 16,563 <br> 16,903 <br> 16,782 | 9,549 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,014 \\ & 7,068 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 777 \\ & 807 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,759 \\ & 2,929 \end{aligned}$ | 4,0624,161 | 10,84611,221 |  | 5,9166,160 | 6,9147,2777 |
|  | 51,766 |  | 9,835 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1957......... | 52,162 | 16,782 | 9.821 | 6,961 | $809$ | 2,648 | 4,151 | 11,221 11,302 112 | 2,308 2,348 | 6,160 6,336 | 7,2777,6267,8938,127 |
| 1958.... | 50,543 51,975 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,743 \\ & 9,290 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,725 \\ & 6,878 \end{aligned}$ | 676 |  | 3,903 | 11,141 | 2,374 | 6,395 6,525 |  |
| 1960.. | 52,895 | 16,336 | 9,430 | 6,906 | 664 | 2,771 | 3,902: | 11,643 | 2,485 | 6,637 | 8.456 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jonuary..... | 52,194 | $\begin{aligned} & 17,030 \\ & 16.978 \\ & 16,949 \end{aligned}$ | 10,017 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,013 \\ & 6,987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 808 \\ & 807 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,798 \\ & 2,831 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,181 \\ & 4,161 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,275 \\ & 11,306 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,321 \\ & 2,, 330 \\ & 2,329 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,268 \\ & 6,306 \\ & 6,279 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,513 \\ & 7,535 \\ & 7,566 \end{aligned}$ |
| February.... | 52,254 52,207 |  | 9,991 9,952 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 807 \\ & 803 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,161 \\ & 4,164 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { April ....... } \\ & \text { May ........ } \end{aligned}$ | 52,243 52,340 | $\begin{aligned} & 16,947 \\ & 16,930 \\ & 16,909 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,940 \\ & 9,928 \\ & 9,921 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,007 \\ & 7,002 \\ & 6,988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 812 \\ & 814 \\ & 823 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,855 \\ & 2,891 \\ & 2,899 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,157 \\ & 4,158 \\ & 4,159 \end{aligned}$ | 11,26511,29811,327 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,326 \\ & 2,335 \\ & 2,342 \end{aligned}$ | 6,284 6,306 | 7,597 7,608 |
| June......... | 52,415 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,347 | 7,609 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { July......... } \\ & \text { August. ..... } \end{aligned}$ | 52,464 52,457 | 16,876 <br> 16,826 <br> 16,88 | $\xrightarrow{9,893} 9$ | 6,983 6,963 | 828 820 | 2,847 2,805 | 4,163 4,179 | 11,368 | 2,349 2,359 | 6,395 6,372 | 7,638 7,694 |
| September... | 52,224 | 16,678 | 9,726 | 6,952 | 814 | 2,782 | 4,170 | 11,349 | 2,366 | 6,380 | 7,685 |
| October..... November ... | 52,015 51,758 | 16,604 <br> 16,455 <br> 1 | 9,681 9,562 | 6,923 6,893 | 802 789 | 2,763 2,710 | 4,141 4,104 | 11,315 11,290 | 2,373 2,372 | 6,343 6,367 | 7,674 7,671 |
| December ... | 51,516 | 16,252 | 9,393 | 6,859 | 784 | 2,679 | 4,070 | 11,237 | 2,365 | 6,382 | 7,747 |
| 1958: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... | 51,223 | 15,965 | 9,155 | 6,810 | 766 | 2,652 | 4,045, | 11,305 | 2,368 | ${ }_{6}^{6,368}$ | 7,754 |
| February.... March. | 50,575 50,219 | 15,648 15,389 | 8,895 8,717 | 6,753 6,672 | 747 733 | 2,455 2,573 | 3,990 3,930 | 11,235 11,116 | 2,367 2,360 | 6,367 6,330 | 7,766 7,788 |
| April ........ | 50,054 | 15,243 | 8,566 | 6,677 | 723 | 2,624 | 3,890 | 11,050 | 2,356 | 6,352 | 7,816 |
| May ......... | 50,147 | 15,202 | 8,498 | 6,704 | 718 | 2,698 | 3,877 | 11,087 | 2,370 | 6,360 | 7,835 |
| June. ........ | 50,315 | 15,275 | 8,556 | 6,719 | 713 | 2,698 | 3,888 | 11,105 | 2,367 | 6,392 | 7,877 |
| July........ |  |  |  | 6,716 6,725 | 709 701 | 2,693 2,711 | ${ }_{3}^{3,877}$ |  |  | 6,433 6,420 | 7,903 |
| August....... September... | 50,570 50,780 | 15,330 <br> 15,529 | 8,605 8,801 | 6,725 6,728 | 701 707 | 2,698 | 3,867 <br> 3,858 | 11,175 11,151 | 2,377 2,392 | 6,420 6,440 | 7,989 |
| October..... | 50,582 | 15,358 | 8,625 | 6,733 | 708 | 2,698 | 3,887 | 11,154 | 2,392 | 6,399 | 7,986 |
| November ... December ... | 50,877 | 15,693 | 8,937 | 6,756 | 708 | 2,690 | 3,875, | 11,199 | 2,386 | 6,426 | 7,980 |
|  | 50,844 | 15,701 | 8,956 | 6,745 | 709 | 2,550 | 3,859 | 11,143 | 2,385 | 6,448 | 8,049 |
| 1959: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... | 51,086 | 15,764 | 9,007 | 6,757 | 704 | 2,650 | 3,894 | 11,216 | 2,387 | 6,443 | 8,028 |
| February.... | 51,194 51,456 | 15,819 16,006 | 9,049 | 6,770 6,814 | 693 | 2,626 | 3,880 | 11,279 | 2,395 | 6,462 | 8,040 |
| March....... | 51,456 | 16,006 | 9,192 | 6,814 | 688 | 2,719 | 3,885 | 11,263 | 2,398 | 6,441 | 8,056 |
| April ........ | 51,887 | 16,182 | 9,319 | 6,863 | 701 | 2,829 | 3,886 | 11,333 | 2,403 | 6,479 | 8,074 |
| May ......... | 52,125 <br> 52,407 <br> 2,58 | 16,372 16,527 16,580 | 9,462 9,573 | 6,910 6,954 | 708 709 | 2,787 2,799 | 3,917 3,928 | 11,363 11,425 11,465 | 2,413 2,418 | 6,486 6,525 | 8,079 8,076 |
| July........ | 52,558 | 16,580 | 9,635 | 6,945 | 714 | 2,800 | 3,920 | 11,465 | 2,426 | 6,570 | 8,083 |
| Asgust...... | 52,023 52,154 | 16,037 16,141 | 9,094 9,284 | 6,943 6,927 | 633 617 | 2,814 2,776 | 3,893 3,890 | 11,529 | 2,437 | 6,549 | 8,131 |
| September... | 52,154 | 16,141 | 9,2:4 | 6,927 | 617 | 2,776 | 3,899 | 11,464 | 2,452 | 6,584 | 8,221 |
| October..... <br> Novenber . . . | 52,002 <br> 52,253 | 16,022 16,174 | 9,129 9,266 | 6,893 6,908 | 621 657 | 2,762 2,792 | 3,900 3,902 | 11,478 11,452 | 2,453 2,450 | 6,549 6,593 | 8,217 8,233 |
| December... | 52,674 | 16,436 | 9,542 | 6,894 | 665 | 2,800 | 3,917 | 11,486 | 2,450 | 6,613 | 8,307 |
| 1960: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jonuory..... | 52,880 | 16,562 | ${ }^{9,655}$ | 6,907 | 658 | 2,775 | 3,941 | 11,594 | 2,454 | 6,606 | 8,290 |
| February.... <br> March. | 52,972 52,823 | 16,567 16,509 | 9,667 9,603 | 6,900 6,906 | 669 666 | 2,781 | 3,933 3,920 | 11,627 | 2,464 | ${ }^{6,616}$ | 8,315 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,320 | 11,595 | 2,456 | 6,577 | 8,499 |
| April ......... May ....... | 53,128 53,105 | 16,527 <br> 16,540 <br> 1 | 9,552 <br> 9,537 | 6,975 7,003 | 684 684 | 2,752 2,783 | 3,924 3,927 | 11,652 11,675 11.75 | 2,463 2,469 | 6.611 6.618 | 8,515 |
| June........ | 53,140 | 16,498 | 9,499 | 6,999 | 678 | 2,790 | 3,926 | 11,712 | 2,469 2,471 | 6,618 6,645 | 8,409 8,420 |
| July........ | 53,145 | 16,417 | 9,452 | 6,965 | 658 | 2,858 | 3,910 |  | 2.480 | 6,682 | 8,404 |
| August...... | 53,046 | 16,265 | 9,338 | ${ }^{6,927}$ | 665 | 2,835 | 3,892 | 11,764 | 2,499 | 6,652 | 8,474 |
| September... | 52,998 | 16,275 | 9,391 | 6,884 | 660 | 2,800 | 3,879 | 11,665 | 2,515 | 6,665 | 8,539 |
| October..... <br> November-R | 52,809 52,591 | 16,132 <br> 16,030 <br> 1 | 9,266 9,190 | 6,866 6,840 | 656 644 | 2,804 2,783 | 3,879 3,858 3,821 | 11.668 11,568 11,51 | 2,514 | ${ }_{6}^{6,632}$ | 8,524 |
| or Dovember:R | 52,221 | 16,790 <br> 1 | 9,030 9, | 6,840 6,760 | 644 638 | 2,883 2,647 | 3,858 3,821 | 11,5688 $11,54.1$ | 2,512 <br> 2,517 | 6,665 <br> 6,679 | $\begin{array}{r}8,531 \\ 8,588 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |

EMPIOYMENT AND POPULATION--EMPLOYMENT-.CON.

| YCEAR AND MONEH | froduction and related workers of payrolls of manufacturing establishments ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { manu- } \\ \text { fac- } \\ \text { tur- } \\ \text { ing } \end{gathered}$ | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ord- } \\ & \text { nance } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { acces- } \\ & \text { sor ies } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lumber } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { wood } \\ & \text { pood- } \\ & \text { pocts } \\ & \text { (except } \\ & \text { furni- } \\ & \text { ture) } \end{aligned}$ |  | Durable goods industries |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\text { Primar }}{\text { indu }}$ | etal |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Stone, <br> clay, <br> and <br> glass <br> prod- <br> ucts | Total ${ }^{3}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Blast } \\ \text { furnaces, } \\ \text { steel, } \\ \text { works, } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { rolling } \\ \text { millis } \end{gathered}$ | Fabricated metal products ${ }^{3,1}$ | Machinery (except electrical) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Electrical } \\ & \text { machinery } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tonthly avg.: 3938. | 8,192 | 3,868 | 9 | ${ }^{2} 726$ | (2) | 294 | ${ }^{3} 1,171$ | 408 | $\left(^{3}\right)$ | 505 | 287 |
| 1940....... | 8,811 | 4,454 | 1857 | ${ }^{2} 764$ |  | 309 | ${ }^{3} 1,345$ | 469 |  | 613859 | 330465 |
| 1994]......... | 10,877 | 5,928 |  | ${ }_{2}^{2} 908$ | (2) | 373 | ${ }^{3} 1,688$ | 539 | $(3)$ |  |  |
| 1942 ........ | 12,854 | 7,585 | 284 | 2940 | $(2)$ <br> $(2)$ <br>  | 380 | (1,688 | 547 | (3) | 1,137 | 459590790 |
| 1944......... | 15,014 14,607 | 9,565 9,217 | 427 320 | 2917 2880 | (2) | 376 346 | ${ }^{3} 1,873$ | 500 | (3) | 1,32 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 828 |
| 1985....... | 12,864 <br> 12,105 | 7,554 8,404 0,040 | $\begin{array}{r}210 \\ 24 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2882 2882 2982 |  | 336 413 4 |  | 474 464 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ (3)\end{array}\right.$ | 1,075 | 699623 |
| 1946....... | 12,105 12,795 | 8,404 7,010 | 24 23 | $\begin{array}{r}2982 \\ 781 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | (2) 300 | 413 442 4 | 31,707 1,074 1, | 464 518 518 | ${ }^{(3)} 822$ |  |  |
| 1948......... | 12,715 | \%,910 6,907 | 24 | 755 | 308278 | 449 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,081 \\ & 933 \end{aligned}$ | 537 | 822 805 | 1,199 | 706 657 |
| 1949......... | 11,597 | 6,104 | 21 | 678 |  | 414 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 537 \\ & 477 \end{aligned}$ | 710 | 1,000 | 558 |
| 1950....... | 12,317 | 6,690 | 24 | 743 | 321311 | 442 | 1,036 | 533 | 810 | 1,043 670 |  |
| 7951........ | 13,155 | 7,486 | 52 | 769 |  | 474 | 1,133 | 560 | 874 | 1,248 | 769817 |
| 1952........ | 13,144 | 7,539 | 135 | 719 | 309320321 | 448 | 1,044 | 487 | 848 | 1,280 |  |
| 1954......... | 13,833 | 8,148 | 180 | 698 |  | 460 | $\stackrel{1}{987}$ | 560 |  | 1,303 |  |
|  | 12,589 | 7,184 | 117 | 637 | 291 | 432 |  | 493 | 841 | 1,152 | 793 |
|  | 13,061 | 7,551 | 94 | 679 | 311 | 461 | 1,085 | 545 | 894 | 1,179 | 822870 |
|  | 13,195 | 7,667 | 8477 | 667 | 311 319 | 471 | 1,0971,082 | 533 <br> 537 | 891 |  |  |
|  | 12,911 | 7,523 |  | 588 | 314 | 456 |  |  | 893 | 1,279 870 <br> 1,256 858 |  |
|  | 11,658 | 6,507 | 6873 | 557 | 297321 | 418 | 891916 | $\begin{aligned} & 437 \\ & 417 \end{aligned}$ | 796832 | 1,039 | 750840 |
|  | 12,237 | 6,955 |  | 591 |  | 449 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1980....... | 12,263 | 6,992 | 73 | 576 | 324 | 444 | 956 | 462 | 834 | 1,137 | 864 |
| 1957: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feburasy..... | 13,132 <br> 13,104 | 7,748 7,731 | 83 82 | 578 568 | 313 314 314 | 457 453 4 | 1,136 1,127 | 558 <br> 558 | 910 909 | 1,317 1,327 | 881 873 |
| marech...... | 13,075 | 7,697 | 81 | 564 | 314 | 456 | 1,115 | 553 | 905 | 1,326 | 865 |
| april....... | 12,949 | 7,642 | 31 | 582 | 313 | 459 | 1,105 | 548 | 896 | 1,312 | 849 |
| tavy ........ | 12,880 | 7,607 | 79 | 607 | 309 | 460 | 1,096 | 545 | 889 | 1,291 | 844 |
| Sune........ | 12,946 | 7,615 | 78 | 627 | 313 | 463 | 1,095 | 546 | 893 | 1,274 | 852 |
| suly....... | 12,784 | 7.445 | 76 | 613 | 310 | 446 | 1,078 | 542 | 875 | 1,243 | 846 |
| Avgush...... Seprember... | 13,020 <br> 12,993 | 7,489 7,414 | 77 | 612 599 | 319 321 | 463 465 | 1,080 1,063 | 540 533 | 885 884 8 | 1,216 1,223 | 860 878 |
| Ocraber..... | 12,896 | 7,413 | 72 | 590 | 319 | 460 | 1,051 | 522 | 897 | 1,204 | 868 |
| November ... | [2,694 | 7,322 | 70 | 570 | 314 | 453 | 1,030 | 508 | 895 | 1,179 | 851 |
| December ... | 12,449 | 7,153 | 69 | 549 | 309 | 440 | 1,006 | 492 | 875 | 1,159 | 825 |
| 1958: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sonsary ..... | 12,024 | 6,869 | 68 | 526 | 299 | 419 | 958 | 462 | 840 | 1,134 | 793 |
| February.... | 11,767 | 6,653 | 67 | 517 | 295 | 408 | 913 | 440 | 806 | 1,109 | 767 |
| march. ...... | 11,542 | 6,502 | 68 | 515 | 290 | 403 | 885 | 427 | 787 | 1,090 | 749 |
| Appri! ....... | 11,310 | 6,337 | 69 | 520 | 283 | 402 | 849 | 407 | 766 | 1,061 | 729 |
| Many ........ | 11,245 | 0, 269 | 88 | 542 | 284 | 405 | 840 | 408 | 756 | 1,029 | 715 |
| Sune . ....... | 11,415 | 6,350 | 68 | 578 | 287 | 417 | 859 | 425 | 773 | 1,014 | 716 |
| Suly ....... | 11,353 | 6, 270 | 67 | 572 | 286 | 422 | 852 | 419 | 765 | 990 | 712 |
| Augusf...... September... | 11,645 <br> 11,940 <br> 11,721 | 6,339 $\mathbf{0}, 579$ | 67 68 | 581 590 | 301 310 | 430 438 4 | 864 897 | 428 445 | 788 822 781 | 977 1,007 | 734 762 |
| Ocitaber..... | 11,721 | 6,421 |  | 594 | 313 | 422 | 899 | 457 | 791 | 1,005 | 746 |
| November ... | 11,981 | 6,742 | 71 | 579 | 312 | 426 | 930 | 459 | 827 | 1,020 | 788 |
| December ... | 11,930 | 6,740 | 73 | 565 | 309 | 422 | 943 | 464 | 824 | 1,038 | 789 |
| 8959: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3manary .... | 11,855 | 6,739 | 73 | 547 | 313 | 411 | 952 | 469 | 820 | 1,057 | 791 |
| liebruary.... <br> Warch | 11,937 <br> 12,117 | 6,794 6,937 | 72 73 | 537 552 | 315 316 | 413 433 | 979 1,015 | 489 515 | 817 829 | 1,090 1,113 | 796 798 |
| April ....... | 12,167 | 7,025 | 73 | 568 | 317 | 444 | 1,037 | 529 | 840 | 1,126 | 803 |
| may . . . . . . . | 12,299 | 7,139 | 73 | 594 | 318 | 454 | 1,052 | 537 | 853 | 1,153 | 814 |
| June. ....... | 12,524 | 7,248 | 73 | 624 | 321 | 466 | 1,067 | 543 | 866 | 1,167 | 833 |
| Juty....... | 12,433 | 7,161 | 72 | 627 | 320 | 464 | 1,038 | 521 | 847 | 1,149 |  |
| August..... Seppember... | 12,173 <br> 12,373 | 6,679 6,847 | 71 74 | 628 620 | 324 329 | 468 469 | ${ }^{628}$ | 132 | 815 841 | 1,138 | 850 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 84 |  |  |
| October..... | 12,201 <br> 12,274 <br> 12, | 8,786 | 73 | 612 | 329 | 458 | 602 | 119 | 812 | 1,147 | 893 |
| December... | 12,466 <br> 12,29 | 8, 7 | 74 | 599 584 | 327 328 | 457 452 | 975 1,039 | 493 528 | 800 841 | 1,136 1,166 | 882 892 |
| 1960: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... | 12,449 | 7.230 | 747575 | 561 | 327 | 443 | 1,0481,052 | 532532 | 857863 | 1,1791,191 | 892 |
| February .... | 12,494 | 7,268 |  | 561 | $\begin{aligned} & 328 \\ & 327 \end{aligned}$ | 445 |  |  |  |  | 890879 |
| 3tureh....... | 12,435 | 7,205 |  | 556 |  | 443 | 1,043 | 526 | 854 | 1,186 |  |
| April ....... | 12,334 | 7,123 |  | 569 | $\begin{aligned} & 327 \\ & 324 \\ & 327 \end{aligned}$ | 448 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,020 \\ 993 \\ 970 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 511 \\ & 495 \\ & 469 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 837 \\ & 836 \\ & 840 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,176 \\ & 1,159 \\ & 1,154 \end{aligned}$ | 860855859 |
| may ....... | 12,292 | 7,084 | 747272 | 592 |  | 452 |  |  |  |  |  |
| dune. ....... | 12,332 | 7,056 |  | 617 |  | 456 |  |  |  |  |  |
| suly ....... | 12,145 | 6,888 | 72 | 606 | $\begin{aligned} & 321 \\ & 327 \\ & 328 \\ & 327 \\ & 320 \\ & 310 \end{aligned}$ | 450 | $\begin{aligned} & 924 \\ & 910 \\ & 905 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 439 \\ & 431 \\ & 418 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 817 \\ & 819 \\ & 835 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,130 \\ & 1,112 \\ & 1,104 \end{aligned}$ | 850861877 |
| Angusi..... | 12,265 | 6,833 | 72 | 607 |  | 452 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seprember... | 12,399 | 6,949 | $74$ | 598 |  | 449 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cctober..... | 12,226 | 6,863 |  | 581 |  | 442 | $\begin{aligned} & 891 \\ & 870 \\ & 851 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 409 \\ 395 \\ 381 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 834 \\ & 817 \\ & 794 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1,1087 839 <br> 1,085 867 <br> 1,081 844 |  |
| November... | 12,037 | 6,786 | $74$ | 547 |  | 431 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Digitized for Mesabier | 11,745 | 6,613 | 74 | 518 |  | 416 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION--EMPLOYMENT--Con.


EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION --EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

| year and MONTH | production and related workers on payrolls of manufacturing establ/shments ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  | miscellaneous emplorment data |  |  |  | indexes of aggregate WEEXLY PAYROLLS ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nondurable goods industries |  |  | Adjusted for seasonal variation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Federal civilian emoloyees (executive branch) ${ }^{3}$ |  | Railroad employees (class 1 railroads) ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | Products of petroleum and coal | Rubber products | Leather and leather products | Total | Durable goods industries | Nondurable goods industries | United States | Washington, D.C., metropolitan area ${ }^{4}$ | Total | Index, ad justed for seasonal varlation | Production workers |  | Construction |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Manu- } \\ & \text { fac- } \\ & \text { furing } \end{aligned}$ | Mining | Contract construction |
|  | Thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1947-49=100$ |  |  |  |
| Monishly ovg: 1939. | 108 | 118 | 347 | 8,192 | 3,868 | 4,325 | 886.8 | 113.4 | 1,006 | ........... | 29.9 | ........... | ............ |
| 1990........ | 114 124 124 | 124 153 158 | 335 376 | 8,811 10877 | 4,454 | 4,357 4,949 | $\begin{array}{r}976.6 \\ \hline 1.319 .2\end{array}$ | 126.7 | 1,047 | ........... | 34.0 49.3 | ........... | - |
| 1942........ | 137 | 152 | 376 <br> 377 | 10,877 12,854 | 5,585 | 4,949 5,269 | $1,319.2$ $2,189.3$ | 169.7 248.8 | 1,163 | ....... | 49.3 72.2 | . | .... |
| 1943....... | 142 | 193 | 349 | 15,014 | 9,565 | 5,447 | 2,879.5 | 261.2 | 1,382 | ............ | 99.0 | ……...... |  |
| 1944........ | 154 | 204 | 326 | 14,607 | 9,217 | 5,390 | 2,899.9 | 248.8 | 1,442 | .......... | 102.8 | ....... | . ........... |
| 8945........ | 160 | 195 | 323 | 12,864 | 7,554 | 5,309 | 2,778.3 | 233.5 | 1,448 | .......' | 87.8 | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ........... |
| 1946....... | 173 | 214 | 370 | 12,105 | 6,404 | 5,701 | 2,223.4 | 216.7 | 1,387 | . | 81.2 | 55 | 86.5 |
| 1997. | 184 | 220 | 372 | 12,795 | 7,010 | 5,785 | 1,863.4 | 192.3 | 1,382 | .... | 97.7 | 95.8 | 86.5 |
| 1948. ....... $1949 . . .$. | 190 184 | 208 | 367 346 | 12,715 | 6,907 | 5,807 | 1,835.9 | 193.1 | 1,353 | .......... | 105.1 | 108.9 95.3 | 105.0 108.5 |
| 1949........ | 184 | 183 | 346 | 11,597 | 6,104 | 5,492 | 1,880.7 | 201.7 | 1,22 |  | 97.2 | 95.3 | 108.5 |
| 1950....... | 180 | 198 | 353 | 12,317 | 6,690 | 5,627 | 1,901.3 | 206.2 | 1,252 | .......... | 111.7 | 100.1 | 122.0 |
| $1951 . . . . .$. | 188 | 213 | 339 | 13, 155 | 7,466 | 5,689 | 2,275.6 | 236.8 | 1,310 | .......... | 129.8 | 113.8 | 150.6 |
| 1952........ | 183 | 212 | 343 | 13,144 | 7,539 | 5.604 | 2,393.7 | 236.8 | 1,260 |  | 136.6 | 113.2 | 163.1 |
| 1954. | 187 177 | 221 193 | 347 331 | 13,833 12,589 | ${ }_{8}^{8,148}$ | 5,685 5,405 | 2,278.8 | 219.8 | 1,240 | 93.5 | 151.4 | 116.3 | 168.3 |
| 1954. | 177 | 193 | 33. | 12,589 | 7,184 | 5.405 | 2,161.6 | 206.7 | 1,094 | 82.5 | 137.7 | 102.9 | 169.9 |
| 1955, ...... | 174 | 215 | 342 | 13,061 | 7,551 | 5,510 | 2,161.7 | 209.4 | 1,087 | 81.9 | 152.9 | 111.2 | 184.5 |
| 1956....... | 172 | 211 | 339 | 13,195 | 7,667 | 5,528 | 2,183.8 | 210.3 | 1,076 | 80.8 | 161.4 | 121.6 | 207.7 |
| 1957........ | 168 | 206 | 329 | 12,911 | 7,523 | 5,388 | 2,192.4 | 212.1 | 1,018 | 76.3 | 162.7 | 124.3 | 207.1 |
| 1958. . | 157 | 186 | 318 | 11,658 | 6,507 | 5,151 | 2,164.5 | 207.1 | 867 | 65.2 | 148.7 | 104.9 | 200.5 |
| 1959........ | 155 | 199 | 332 | 12,237 | 6,955 | 5,282 | 2,192.4 | 209.9 | 841 | 63.2 | 167.2 | 105.0 | 216.9 |
| 1960........ | 152 | 199 | 322 | 12,263 | 6,992 | 5,271 | 2,242.6 | 214.7 | 805 | 60.5 | 170.3 | 103.9 | 225.1 |
| 195\%: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... | 168 | 216 | 331 | 13,221 | 7,763 | 5,458 | 2,170.5 | 211.4 | 1,029 | 76.5 | 165.3 | 124.5 | 168.8 |
| February.... | 169 | 213 | 335 | 13,146 | 7,716 | 5,430 | $2,173.9$ | 211.6 | 1,020 | 76.6 | 164.9 | 123.7 | 179.4 |
| March. ...... | 168 | 211 | 336 | 13,096 | 7,664 | 5,432 | 2,177.4 | 212.0 | 1,021 | 77.2 | 164.2 | 121.6 | 182.7 |
| April ........ May...... | 168 169 | 191 204 | 329 <br> 320 | 13,083 <br> 13,058 | 7,644 7,627 | 5,439 5,431 | $2,194.5$ $2,178.6$ | 211.9 211.4 | 1,024 | 77.9 76.7 | 162.1 160.9 | 122.6 122.5 | 195.3 212.2 |
| Sune..... | 170 | 197 | 327 | 13,016 | 7,609 | 5,407 | 2,184.9 | 215.2 | 1,043 | 76.6 | 163.7 | 130.5 | 227.6 |
| July.... | 169 | 200 | 327 | 12,967 | 7,565 | 5,402 | 2,192.6 | 216.0 | 1,041 | 76.5 | 160.9 | 128.6 | 232.2 |
| August...... | 170 | 204 | 335 | 12,913 | 7,534 | 5,379 | 2,185.2 | 214.3 | 1,040 | 76.7 | 164.6 | 128.5 | 237.4 |
| Seplember... | 169 | 207 | 330 | 12,777 | 7,408 | 5,369 | 2,153.1 | 210.6 | 1,028 | 76.9 | 164.7 | 129.7 | 234.1 |
| October... | 167 | 210 | 327 | 12,721 | 7,376 | 5,345 | 2,130.0 | 210.2 | 1,007 | 77.1 | 162.6 | 123.1 | 226.6 |
| November ... | 166 | 209 | 327 | 12,590 | 7,276 | 5,314 | 2,122.6 | 209.4 | 972 | 74.5 | 160.7 | 117.6 | 200.2 |
| December ... | 163 | 208 | 326 | 12,400 | 7,117 | 5,283 | 2,444.1 | 211.7 | 953 | 72.8 | 157.3 | 119.2 | 188.9 |
| 1958: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January .... | 161 | 201 | 323 | 12,118 | 6,884 | 5,234 | 2,110.7 | 203.9 | 913 | 67.9 | 149.9 | 112.5 | 172.8 |
| February.... | 159 | 191 | 326 | 11,818 | 6,642 | 5,176 | 2,113.7 | 203.6 | 888 | 66.8 | 144.9 | 108.0 | 145.5 |
| March....... | 156 | 184 | 320 | 11,571 | 6,478 | 5,093 | 2,115.2 | 204.5 | 866 | 65.6 | 143.6 | 103.6 | 166.3 |
| April ....... | 157 | 176 | 300 | 11,438 | 6,338 | 5,100 | 2,124.4 | 204.7 | 853 | 65.0 | 139.6 | 98.2 | 183.2 |
| Hay ........ | 158 158 157 | 172 176 175 | 302 314 | 11,415 11,484 | 6,285 6,344 | 5,130 5,140 | 2,124.4 | 204.8 | 851 | 63.1 | 140.9 | 99.0 | 205.1 |
|  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  | 209.2 | 861 | 63.4 | 144.9 | 106.2 | 213.3 |
| July....... | 157 | 175 | 317 | 11,512 | 6,372 | 5,140 | 2,165.0 | 209.8 | 864 | 63.6 | 144.8 | 101.8 | 223.1 |
| August...... | 157 | 18. | 323 | 11,530 | 6,377 | 5,153 | 2,164.7 | 208.9 | 870 | 64.3 | 150.0 | 103.6 | 232.8 |
| September... | 158 | 188 | 321 | 11,725 | 6,568 | 5,157 | 2,146.7 | 206.5 | 864 | 64.9 | 155.7 | 105.5 | 232.9 |
| October..... | 153 | 195 | 315 | 11,551 | 6,385 | 5,166 | 2,145.7 | 206.9 | 867 | 66.6 | 152.5 | 105.0 | 231.4 |
| November ... | 156 | 195 | 324 | 11,876 | 6,693 | 5,183 | 2,145.5 | 207.2 | 856 | 65.9 | 158.4 | 106.8 | 212.2 |
| December ... | 155 | 198 | 329 | 11,884 | 6,708 | 5,176 | 2,460.4 | 215.5 | 852 | 65.2 | 160.4 | 109.4 | 184.4 |
| 1959: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jonuory..... | 154 | 199 | 329 | 11,941 | 6,754 | 5,187 | ${ }^{7} 2,142.8$ | 207.3 | 836 | 62.3 | 158.2 | 108.0 | 174.7 |
| February.... | 150 | 199 | 333 | 11,979 | 6,783 | 5,196 | 2,140.6 | 207.6 | 839 | 63.1 | 160.4 | 106.2 | 160.5 |
| March....... | 160 | 202 | 331 | 12,149 | 6,914 | 5,235 | 2,142.6 | 207.7 | 845 | 63.9 | 165.1 | 105.3 | 179.9 |
| Aprii ....... | 159 | 176 | 324 | 12,303 | 7,028 | 5,275 | 2,147.6 | 207.7 | 854 | 64.9 | 167.0 |  | 205.8 |
| May ....... | 159 160 | 172 | 325 324 | 12,481 | 7,162 | 5,319 | 2,145.0 | 207.3 | 869 | 64.3 | 169.6 | 110.7 | 223.3 |
| June........ | 160 | 196 | 334 | 12,600 | 7,244 | 5,356 | 2,171.8 | 212.7 | 879 | 64.5 | 174.4 | 115.4 | 240.0 |
| July....... | 158 | 203 | 335 | 12,612 | 7,275 |  |  | 213.0 | 870 | 64.1 | 170.2 | 106.5 | 244.4 |
| Augusf...... | 151 153 | 204 212 | 339 335 | 12,052 12,54 | 6,717 | 5,335 | ${ }^{7} 2.192 .1$ | 211.1 | 839 | 62.4 | 164.9 | 98.4 | 257.7 |
| September... | 153 | 212 | 335 | 12,154 | 6,837 | 5,317 | 2,172.4 | 208.2 | 814 | 61.5 | 169.1 | 94.3 | 242.9 |
| Ocriober..... November ... | 151 154 154 | 212 | 331 | 12,030 | 6,746 | 5,284 | 2,176.7 | 208.8 | 804 | 62.2 | 165.9 | 95.9 | 239.1 |
| November ... December ... | 154 | 209 | 331 | 12,169 | 6,873 | 5,296 | 2,200.3 | 209.5 | 810 | 62.2 | 166.8 | 104.4 | 221.8 |
| December ... |  | 208 | 332 | 12,417 | 7,137 | 5,280 | 2,500.1 | 217.5 | 826 | 63.0 | 175.4 | 110.5 | 214.8 |
| 1980: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... | 154 | 208 | 329 | 12,536 | 7,244 | 5,292 | 2,158.7 | 210.0 | 813 | 60.4 | 175.5 | 105.4 | 185.4 |
| February.... | $\begin{array}{r}155 \\ 154 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 209 | 329 | 12,537 | 7,255 | 5,282 | ${ }_{8} 2,160.5$ | 210.9 | 812 | 61.0 | 173.9 | 104.4 | 180.2 |
| March. ...... | 154 | 208 | 328 | 12,462 | 7,179 | 5,283 | ${ }^{8} 8,339.7$ | ${ }^{8} 212.2$ | 816 | 61.7 | 172.6 | 106.5 | 176.1 |
| April ........ | 154 | 201 | 317 | 12,472 | 7,126 |  | ${ }_{8}^{8} 2,342.9$ | ${ }^{8} 212.2$ | 824 | 62.6 | 168.8 |  | 207.9 |
| Aoy ........ | 155 156 | 198 | 315 | 12,476 | 7,106 | 5,370 | ${ }^{8} 2,220.2$ | 8211.9 | 828 | 61.4 | 171.5 | 107.8 | 230.5 |
| June........ | 156 | 198 | 323 | 12,407 | 7,051 | 5,356 | ${ }^{\text {a }} 2,212.9$ | ${ }^{8} 218.1$ | 834 | 61.3 | 172.5 | 108.4 | 246.9 |
|  |  | 192 | 322 | 12,321 | 7,000 | 5,321 | $2,213.3$ | 218.5 | 824 | 60.7 | 169.0 | 103.3 | 262.8 |
| Auguss... .. | 154 | 196 | 331 | 12,158 | 6,875 | 5,283 | 2,213.9 | 217.9 | 817 | 60.4 | 169.2 | 104.5 | 267.9 |
| September... | 150 | 198 | 321 | 12,176 | 6,937 | 5,239 | 2,192.9 | 213.6 | 787 | 59.3 | 172.5 | 101.6 | 259.4 |
| October..... | 150 | 198 | 318 | 12,048 | 6,824 | 5,224 | 2,188.9 | 214.0 | 782 | 60.1 | 170.5 |  |  |
| November... | 147 | 193 | 319 | 11,937 | 6,740 | 5,197 | 2,188.9 | 214.6 | 764 | 58.9 | 166.2 | 97.0 | 227.1 |
| for Pacember:R | 145 | 191 | 317 | 11,701 | 6,579 | 5,122 | 2,478.2 | 222.1 | 759 | 58.2 | 160.6 | 97.0 | 197.1 |

EMPLOYMENT AND POPUI.ATION--AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS


EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION－AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS－CON．

| HEAR AND MONTH | average weekly gross hours per worker on payrolls of manufacturing establishments ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Durable goods industries |  |  |  |  | Nondurable goods industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Iransportation equipment． |  |  | ```instru= ments ancl related prod- ucts``` | Miscel－ <br> laneous manu－ factur－ ing in－ dustries | Total | Aver－ age over－ time hours ${ }^{3}$ | Food and kindred prod－ ucts ${ }^{4}$ | Tobacco manu－ fac－ tures ${ }^{4}$ | ```Textile- mill prod- ucts }\mp@subsup{}{}{4``` | Apparel and other finished textile products ${ }^{5}$ | Paper and allied prod－ ucts | Printing， publish－ ing，and allied industries |
|  | Total ${ }^{2}$ | Motor vehicles and equip－ ment | Air－ craft and parts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Hours |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Honthly avg．： 1939．．．． | ．．．．．．．．．0 | 35.9 | ．．．．． |  |  | 37.4 | $\ldots . . . .$. | 40.3 | 35.4 | 36.6 | 34.5 | 40.1 | 37.4 |
| 7940．．．．．．． | ． | 38.2 | ．．．．．．．．．． |  |  | 37.0 | ．．．．．．．．．． | 39.9 | 36.1 | 35.7 | 33.8 | 39.9 | 37.5 |
| 1941．．．．．．．． | －．．．．．．．．．． | 40.3 | ．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  | 38.9 | －．．．．．．．．．． | 40.4 | 37.0 | 38.6 | 35.7 | 42.0 | 38.4 |
| 1942．．．．．． |  | 45.2 | ． |  | ．．．．．．． | 40.3 | ．．．．．．．．．． | 41.5 | 38.7 | 40.2 | 36.3 | 42.1 | 38.5 |
| 1943．．．．．．． | ，．o．．．．．． | 46.8 46.3 | \％ | 为 | 为 | 42.5 | ． | 44.1 45.4 | 40.9 42.4 | 41.5 41.9 | 38.0 38.0 | 45.2 46.0 | 40.1 41.0 |
| 19440．．．．．．． | 0．0．0．0 |  |  |  |  |  | －．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  | 38.0 | 46.0 | 41.0 |
| 7945．．．．．．． <br> $1946 . \ldots .$. | …．．．．．．．．． | 42.0 37.8 | ．．．．．．．． | ．． |  | 42.3 |  | 44.9 | 41.7 | 41.1 | 36.9 | 45.9 | 41.4 |
| $1946 . . . . . .$. | 39.3 | 37.8 39.0 | 39.9 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 40.5 |  | 49.3 443.0 | 39.5 438.9 | 40.2 439.6 | 36.9 | 43.4 | 40.9 |
| 1948．．．．．．．． | 39.0 | 38.4 | 41.0 | 40.1 | 40.9 | 39，6 |  | 42.1 | 38.4 | 39.2 | 36.2 | 42.8 | 39.3 |
| 1949．．．．．．．． | 39.2 | 38.9 | 40.8 | 39.6 | 39.9 | 38.8 | ．．．．．．．．．．． | 41.6 | 37.3 | 37.7 | 35.8 | 41.7 | 38.7 |
| $8950 \ldots . .$. | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.6 | 4.1 .2 | 41.0 | 39.7 | －．．．．．．．．． | 41.6 | 38.1 | 39.6 | 36.4 | 43.3 | 38.8 |
| 1951．．．．．．．． | 40.9 | 39.5 | 43.8 | 42.1 | 40.9 | 39.5 |  | 41.9 | 38.5 | 38.8 | ${ }^{5} 35.9$ | 43.1 | 38.3 |
| 1952．．．．．．．． | 41.4 | 40.6 | 43.0 | 41.9 | 41.0 | 39.6 | ．．．．．．．．．． | 41.6 | 38.4 | 39.1 | 36.6 | 42.8 | 38.8 |
| 11953．．．．．．． | 41.2 | 41.1 | 41.9 | 41.4 | 40.8 | 39.5 |  | 41.2 | 38.2 | 39.1 | 36.4 | 43.0 | 38.9 |
| 1954．．．．．．．． | 40.5 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 39.0 | －．．．．．．．．．． | 41.0 | 37.7 | 38.3 | 35.6 | 42.3 | 38.4 |
| 1955．．．．．．． | 41.9 | 42.7 | 41.3 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 39.8 |  | 41.2 | 38.8 | 40.1 | 36.6 | 43.0 | 38.9 |
| 1955．．．．．．．． | 40.9 | 40.3 | 42.1 | 40.8 | 40.3 | 39.5 | 2.5 | 41.0 | 38.9 | 39.6 | 36.3 | 42.8 | 38.8 |
| $7957 . . . . .$. | 40.4 | 40.0 | 41.0 | 40.3 | 39.9 | 39.1 | 2.4 | 40.5 | 38.6 | 38.9 | 36.0 | 42.3 | 38.5 |
| 1959，．．．．．． | 39.8 | 39.2 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 39.6 | 38.8 | 2.2 | 40.7 | 39.1 | 38.6 | 35.4 | 41.9 | 37.8 |
| 1959．．．．．．．． | 40.5 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.3 | 39.6 | 2.7 | 40.8 | 39.4 | 40.4 | 36.6 | 42.8 | 38.3 |
| 89613，．．．．．． | 40.5 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 39.8 | 39.1 | 2.4 | 40.6 | 38.1 | 39.5 | 35.7 | 42.2 | 38.2 |
| 1957： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Junuagy ．．．．． | 41.6 41.5 | 41.2 4.2 | 42.6 42.3 | 40.7 4.0 | 40.0 40.3 | 39.1 39.2 | 2.3 2.3 | 40.2 40.1 | 38.8 38.5 | 39.1 39.1 | 35.9 36.5 | 42.4 42.4 | 38.3 38.5 |
| Warch．．．．．．． | 4.1 .1 | 40.3 | 42.2 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 39.1 | 2.3 | 39.8 | 37.9 | 38.9 | 36.4 | 42.3 | 38.8 |
| 色ril ．．．．．．．． | 40.6 | 39.3 | 42.0 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 38.8 | 2.2 | 40.0 | 36.8 | 38.6 | 35.7 | 42.1 | 38.5 |
|  | 39.9 | 39.2 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 39.8 | 38.9 | 2.2 | 40.4 | 39.1 | 38.4 | 35.8 | 42.0 | 38.5 38.4 |
| Junte．．．．．．． | 40.1 | 39.6 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 39.9 | 39.2 | 2.4 | 40.9 | 38.6 | 38.9 | 35.8 | 42.2 | 38.4 |
| July．．．．．．． | 39.6 | 38.6 | 40.4 40.4 | 40.1 40.0 | 39.5 40.0 | 39.4 <br> 39.5 | 2.5 | 41.5 | 39.6 | 38.6 | 36.1 | 42.3 | 38.3 |
| Augusi，．．．．． September．．． | 40.1 | 39.9 | 40.4 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 39.5 | 2.5 | 40.9 | 38.4 | 39.1 | 36.8 | 42.5 | 38.6 |
| Sepiember．．． | 39.7 | 39.3 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 39.6 | 2.6 | 41.2 | 39.8 | 39.1 | 36.7 | 42.9 | 38.8 |
| Onaber．．．． | 39.5 | 39.2 | 40.1 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.0 | 2.4 | 40.2 | 38.3 | 39.1 | 35.9 | 42.4 | 38.4 |
| November．．． | 40.6 | 41.9 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 38.8 | 2.4 | 40.4 | 37.4 | 38.6 | 35.4 | 41.9 | 38.0 |
| December． | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.6 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 39.0 | 2.2 | 40.7 | 39.1 | 38.9 | 35.2 | 41.9 | 38.6 |
| 1958： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jenuary．．．． | 38.8 | 37.3 | 40.6 | 39.6 | 39.2 | 38.3 | 1.9 | 40.1 | 39.0 | 37.6 | 35.1 | 41.4 | 37.7 |
| Febsucry．．．． Marcho．．．． | 38.6 | 37.3 | 40.4 | 39.3 | 39.0 | 38.1 | 1.9 | 39.7 | 37.9 | 37.8 | 35.1 | 41.1 | 37.7 |
| March．．．．．．． | 39.4 | 38.3 | 40.6 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 38.1 | 1.9 | 39.6 | 37.1 | 37.6 | 34.7 | 41.4 | 37.9 |
|  | 39.3 | 38.4 | 40.3 | 39.5 | 39.0 | 37.7 | 1.7 | 39.7 | 38.0 | 36.6 | 34.5 | 41.0 | 37.7 |
| Mray ．．．．．．．． | 39.7 | 38.9 | 40.5 | 39.2 | 39.1 | 38.1 | 1.9 | 40.2 | 38.7 | 37.3 | 34.8 | 41.0 | 37.6 |
| Sums．．．．．．．． | 39.8 | 39.1 | 40.7 | 39.8 | 39.5 | 38.7 | 2.1 | 40.7 | 39.7 | 38.4 | 35.0 | 41.8 | 37.6 |
| furly．．．．．．．． | 39.6 | 38.8 | 40.4 | 39.7 | 39.2 | 39.0 | 2.2 | 41.2 | 39.6 | 38.6 | 35.6 | 41.9 | 37.6 |
| ${ }^{\text {Angusst．．．．．}}$ | 40.0 | 39.3 | 40.8 | 39.8 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 2.4 | 41.4 | 39.6 | 39.2 | 36.4 | 42.5 | 37.9 |
| Sepiember．．． | 39.6 | 38.6 | 40.8 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 39.5 | 2.6 | 41.6 | 40.1 | 39.7 | 36.1 | 42.7 | 38.0 |
| Ocrober．．．．． | 40.0 | 39.7 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 39.4 | 2.5 | 40.9 | 39.6 | 40.1 | 36.0 | 42.7 | 37.9 |
| November．．． | 40.6 41.7 | 41.0 43.0 | 40.7 40.9 | 40.7 40.9 | 40.4 40.4 | 39.4 39.6 | 2.5 2.6 | 41.0 | 39.2 | 40.3 | 35.8 | 42.5 | 37.9 |
| December ．．． | 41.7 | 43.0 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 39.6 | 2.6 | 41.0 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 36.1 | 42.4 | 38.4 |
| 1959：${ }_{\text {Jonuary }}^{\text {de．．．．}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jonuary ．．．．． | 40.7 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 40.1 | 39.3 | 2.4 | 40.5 | 38.8 | 39.8 | 36.0 | 42.4 | 38.0 |
| February．．．． | 40.3 40.7 | 40.2 41.0 | 40.8 40.7 | 40.5 40.5 | 40.1 40.0 | 39.4 39.5 | 2.4 2.6 | 40.0 40.2 | 38.5 38.1 | 40.3 40.4 | 36.7 36.5 | 42.4 42.7 | 37.9 |
| April ．．．．．．． | 4.1 .0 | 41.7 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.3 | 39.5 | 2.5 | 40.2 | 37.8 | 40.3 | 36.6 | 42.6 | 38.1 |
| may ．．．．．．．．． | 40.9 | 41.7 | 40.5 | 4.0 .7 | 40.3 | 39.7 | 2.6 | 40.8 | 38.8 | 40.4 | 36.6 | 42.9 | 38.1 |
| duns．．．．．．．． | 41.0 | 41.5 | 40.9 | 4.1 .2 | 40.5 | 39.8 | 2.7 | 41.0 | 39.3 | 40.8 | 36.7 | 43.0 | 38.1 |
| July ．．．．．．．． | 40.8 | 41.3 | 40.6 | 41.1 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 2.8 | 40.9 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 36.8 | 43.0 | 38.2 |
| ${ }^{\text {Augusfi．．．．}}$ | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 2.9 | 41.4 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 37.4 | 43.1 | 38.3 |
| Seppember．．． | 40.0 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 39.8 | 3.0 | 41.4 | 40.9 | 39.8 | 36.4 | 43.2 | 38.8 |
| Ocieber．．．．． | 40.6 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 39.5 | 2.8 | 40.8 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 36.2 | 42.9 | 38.4 |
| Navember．．．． | 39.2 | 38.2 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 39.6 | 2.7 | 41.0 | 38.2 | 40.5 | 36.7 | 42.7 | 38.3 |
| Dacember ．． | 40.7 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 40.6 | 39.8 | 2.7 | 41.1 | 39.7 | 40.8 | 36.5 | 42.7 | 39.0 |
| 1960： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Januery．．．． | 42.0 | 43.7 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.1 | 39.4 | 2.6 | 40.6 | 38.4 | 40.3 | 36.0 | 42.5 | 38.3 |
| Februcry．．．． | 40.8 | 41.5 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 39.9 | 39.0 | 2.5 | 39.6 | 36.1 | 40.1 | 36.2 | 42.1 | 38.0 |
| Merch．．．．．．． | 40.6 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 4.0 .8 | 40.3 | 38.8 | 2.4 | 39.7 | 34.8 | 39.4 | 35.8 | 42.1 | 38.2 |
| Agrit ．．．．．．． | 39.7 | 39.5 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 39.2 | 38.6 | 2.2 | 39.8 | 36.0 | 39.6 | 35.1 | 41.8 | 37.8 |
| May June．．．．．．．． de． | 40.9 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 39.9 | 39.3 | 2.5 | 40.6 | 38.1 | 40.1 | 36.3 | 42.5 | 38.4 |
| June．．．．．．．． | 40.5 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 39.9 | 39.5 | 2.5 | 40.6 | 39.3 | 40.2 | 36.3 | 42.6 | 38.1 |
| suly．．．．．．． | 40.2 | 40.0 | $\$ 1.1$ | 40.4 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 2.6 | 41.1 | 37.6 | 39.7 | 36.4 | 42.5 | 38.2 |
| Augusf．．．．． | 39.6 | 38.8 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 39.5 | 2.5 | 41.2 | 37.9 | 39.7 | 36.7 | 42.5 | 38.3 |
| Seprember．．． | 40.2 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.1 | 39.5 | 39.1 | 2.6 | 41.6 | 40.3 | 38.3 | 35.4 | 42.3 | 38.6 |
| －Dicrober．．．．． | 41.1 | 41.6 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 40.1 | 39.0 | 2.5 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 38.8 | 35.5 | 42.3 | 38.4 |
|  | 40.2 | 40.2 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 40.0 | 38.8 | 2.3 | 40.5 | 37.7 | 39.0 | 35.3 | 41.9 | 38.2 |
| for Pexambiter | 39.8 | 39.5 | 41.1 | 39.2 | 38.4 | 38.0 | 2.2 | 40.2 | 39.3 | 38.2 | 33.4 | 41.1 | 37.7 |

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION -- AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS --Con.


EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-AVERAGE WEEKI.Y HOURS AND EARNINGS


EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION -- AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS--Con.


EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATEN - AVERAGE WEEKIY EARNINGS - CON.


EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION_AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS_Con.


EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION--AVERAGE WEEKLY AND HOURLY EARNINGS


EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION--AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS--Con.

| YEAR ANDMONTH | average hourly gross earnings per worker on payrolls of manufacturing establishments ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fabricated metal products ${ }^{\dagger}$ | Machinery Sexcept electrical) ${ }^{2}$ | Electrical mach inery ${ }^{2}$ | Durable goods industries |  |  |  |  | Nondurable goods industries |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Trans | rtation eo | ipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Total ${ }^{3}$ |  | Aircraft <br> and <br> parts | instruments and related products | Miscellaneous manufact:uring industries | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exclading } \\ & \text { over- } \\ & \text { time } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Food } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { kindred } \\ & \text { prod- } \\ & \text { ucts } \end{aligned}$ | Tobacco manufactures ${ }^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Textile- } \\ & \text { mill } \\ & \text { prod- } \\ & \text { ucts }^{2} \end{aligned}$ | Apparel and other finished textile products ${ }^{6}$ |
|  | Dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monthly avg: 1939.. |  | 0.746 | 0.702 | .......... | 0.915 | .......... | .......... | ........... | 0.582 |  | 0.607 | 0.476 | 0.460 |  |
| 1940........ |  | . 761 | . 728 | .9361.036 |  |  |  |  | . 6012 |  | . 616 | . 494 | . 482 | . 544 |
| 1941......... |  | . 834 | . 802 |  |  |  |  |  | . 64.0 | 0.625 | . 651 | . 520 | . 526 | . 578 |
| 1942....... |  | . 961 | . 907 | 1.170 <br> 1.236 |  | .......... | ......... | ........... | . 723 | . 698 | . 724 | . 580 | . 605 | . 630 |
| 1943........ | ............ | 1.063 1.123 | $\xrightarrow{.971}$ | 1.2361.272 |  | .......... | ....... | .......... | . 8031 | .763 .814 | $\begin{array}{r}.799 \\ .849 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | . 643 | . 665 | . 710 |
| 1944........ | .......... | 1.123 | 1.029 |  |  |  |  |  | . 861 | . 814 | . 849 | . 706 | . 708 | . 797 |
| 1945........ | .......... | 1.140 | 1.053 | ..... 1.257 <br> 1.747 <br> 1.339 <br> 1.473. |  | $\ldots . .1{ }^{\text {a }}$ | .......... |  | . 904 | ?. 858 | . 881 | . 764 | . 757 | . 858 |
| 1946........ |  | 1.218 | 1.131 |  |  |  |  |  | 1.015 | . 988 | . 986 | . 868 | . 893 | . 967 |
| 1947........ | 1.276 | ${ }^{2} 1.350$ | ${ }^{2} 1.264$ |  |  | 1.378 | 1.220 | 1.143 | 1. 1771 | 1. 133 | $5_{1} 1.120$ | 2.900 | ${ }^{2} 1.042$ | 67.125 |
| 1948......... | 1.396 1.460 | 1.469 1.530 | 1.379 1.432 | 1.447 <br> 1.59 <br> 1.057 |  | 1.493 1.567 | 1.333 1.396 | 1.224 1.259 | 1.278 1.325 | 1.241 1.292 | 1.214 1.270 | . 959 | 1.163 1.189 | 1.182 1.170 |
| 1950........ | 1.532 | 1.608 | 1.465 |  |  | 1.644 | 1.476 | 1.318 | 1.378 | 1.337 | 1.329 | 1.070 | 1.236 | 1.200 |
| 1951......... | 1.65 | 1.76 | 1.58 |  |  | 1.79 | 1.62 | 1.41 | 1.48 | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.13 | 1.33 | 61.29 |
| 1952........ | 1.74 | 1.86 | 1.67 | 1.85  <br> 1.96 1.91 <br> 2.04  |  | 1.90 | 1.72 | 1.50 | +. 54 | 1.49 | 1.52 | 1.17 | 1.36 | 1.30 |
| 1953. ...... | 1.85 | 1.96 | 1.76 | 1.96  <br> 2.07  <br> 2.13  |  | 2.00 | 1.78 | 1.57 | 1.61 | 1.56 | 1.61 | 1.24 | 1.37 | 1.33 |
| 1954........ | 1.90 | 2.01 | 1.82 |  |  | 2.08 | 1.83 | 1.61 | 1.66 | 1.61 | 1.67 | 1.30 | 1.36 | 1.35 |
| 1955........ | 1.98 | 2.09 | 1.88 | 2.23 2.29 <br> 2.31 2.35 <br> 2.41  |  | 2.17 | 1.91 | 1.66 | 1.78 | 1.66 | 1.75 | 1.33 | 1.39 | 1.35 |
| 1956......... | 2.07 2.18 | 2.21 2.30 | 1.98 |  |  | 2.28 | 2.01 | 1.75 | 1.80 | 1.75 | ${ }^{5} 1.83$ | 1.44 | 1.45 | 1.45 |
| 1958......... | 2.27 | 2.38 | 2.15 | 2.53  <br> 2.56 2.55 <br> 2.66 2.70 |  | 2.51 | 2.19 | 1.85 | 1.94 | 1.89 | 2.93 | +1.52 | 1.50 | 1.49 |
| 1959........ | 2.37 | 2.50 | 2.22 |  |  | 2.62 | 2.28 | 1.90 | 2.01 | 1.94 | 2.10 | 1.66 | 1.57 | 1.51 1.52 |
| 1960....... | 2.45 | 2.57 | 2.30 | 2.76 2.81 |  | 2.70 | 2.36 | 1.95 | 2.08 | 2.01 | 2.18 | 1.72 | 1.62 | 1.56 |
| 1957: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January . <br> February.... <br> March. | 2.13 2.13 | 2.27 2.27 | 2.05 2.05 | 2.38 2.43 <br> 2.37 2.41 |  | 2.33 2.33 | 2.08 2.08 | 1.81 1.81 | 1.86 1.86 | 1.81 1.81 | 1.92 1.93 | 1.49 1.49 | 1.50 1.50 | 1.49 1.49 |
|  | 2.13 2.14 | 2.27 2.28 | 2.05 2.06 |  |  | 2.33 2.35 | 2.08 2.09 | 1.81 | 1.86 1.87 | 1.81 | 1.93 | 1.49 1.52 | 1.50 | 1.49 |
| April ....... | 2.15 | 2.28 | 2.06 | 2.37 2.39 <br> 2.37 2.40 <br> 2.40  |  | 2.36 2.33 2.3 | 2.09 2.09 | 1.81 | 1.87 | 1.82 1.83 | 1.93 | 1.55 | 1.50 | 1.48 |
| May ......... | 2.16 | 2.28 | 2.05 |  |  | 2.33 | 2.09 | 1.81 | 1.88 | 1.83 | 1.94 | 1.58 | 1.50 | 1.48 |
| June......... | 2.18 | 2.30 | 2.06 |  |  | 2.34 | 2.10 | 1.80 | 1.89 | 1.83 | 1.93 | 1.58 | 1.50 | 1.48 |
| Juif........ | 2.19 | 2.30 | 2.05 |  |  | 2.35 | 2.10 | 1.81 | 1.89 | 1.83 | 1.91 | 1.61 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| ${ }^{\text {August...... }}$ | 2.20 | 2.30 | 2.06 |  |  | 2.38 | 2.10 | 1.80 | 1.88 | 1.82 | 1.90 | 1.48 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| September... | 2.22 | 2.32 | 2.07 | 2.45 | 2.52 | 2.38 | 2.13 | 1.80 | 1.91 | 1.83 | 1.91 | 1.45 | 1.51 | 1.51 |
| October..... | 2.22 | 2.33 | 2.08 | 2.47 <br> 2.50 <br> 2.58 |  | 2.40 | 2. 13 | 1.81 | 1.90 | 1.84 | 1.94 | 1.46 | 1.51 | 1.49 |
| November ... | 2.23 2.22 | 2.33 2.34 | 2.10 2.11 |  |  | 2.41 2.44 | 2.13 2.14 | 1.82 1.83 | 1.91 1.92 | 1.86 1.86 | 1.96 1.97 | 1.54 | 1.51 1.50 | 1.50 1.50 |
| 1958: |  |  |  | 2.46  <br> 2.46  <br> 2.47  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jonucry..... | 2.22 | 2.34 | 2.12 |  |  | 2.43 | 2.15 | 1.85 | 1.92 | 1.88 | 2.01 | 1.56 | 1.50 | 1.51 |
| February.... | 2.22 | 2.35 | 2. 13 |  |  | 2.44 | 2.15 | 1.84 | 1.92 | 1.87 | 2.01 | 1.56 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| March........ | 2.23 | 2.36 | 2.14 |  |  | 2.44 | 2.17 | 1.84 | 1.93 | 1.88 | 2.01 | 1.59 | 1.50 | 1.49 |
| April ....... May ....... | 2.24 2.25 | 2.36 2.37 | 2.14 2.14 | 2.47  <br> 2.49 2.50 <br> 2.51  <br> 2.51  |  | 2.44 2.48 2.48 | 2.17 2.18 | 1.85 1.84 | 1.94 | 1.88 1.89 | 2.01 | 1.65 1.66 1.67 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| June.......... | 2.27 | 2.38 | 2.15 | $2.50 \quad 2.51$ |  | 2.51 | 2.19 | 1.85 | 1.94 | 1.89 | 2.01 2.01 | 1.66 <br> 1.67 | 1.50 1.50 1.5 | 1.50 1.50 |
| July........ | 2.28 | 2.38 | 2.15 | 2.53   <br> 2.55   <br> 2.55  2.51 <br> 2.54   <br> 2.55   |  | 2.54 | 2.20 | 1.84 | 1.94 | 1.89 | 1.99 | 1.66 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| August...... | 2.29 | 2.38 | 2.14 |  |  | 2.55 | 2.21 | 1.84 | 1.93 | 1.88 | 1.97 | 1.59 | 1.51 | 1.52 |
| September... | 2.29 | 2.39 | 2.16 |  |  | 2.55 | 2.22 | 1.85 | 1.95 | 1.89 | 1.99 | 1.50 | 1.51 | 1.53 |
| October..... | 2.28 | 2.39 | 2. 15 | 2.55 2.52 <br> 2.63 2.52 <br> 2.66 2.70 |  | 2.57 | 2.21 | 1.85 | 1.95 | 1.89 | 2.00 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 1.53 |
| November... | 2.32 | 2.43 | 2.19 |  |  | 2.56 | 2.23 | 1.86 | 1.96 | 1.90 | 2.04 | 1.60 | 1.52 | 1.52 |
| December... | 2.33 | 2.44 | 2.20 |  |  | 2.58 | 2.24 | 1.88 | 1.97 | 1.91 | 2.06 | 1.65 | 1.52 | 1.52 |
| 1959: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February.... <br> March. | 2.32 | 2.44 | 2.20 | 2.62  <br> 2.62  <br> 2.66  <br> 2.62 2.66 |  | 2.58 | 2. 24 | 1.89 | 1.98 | 1.92 | 2.09 | 1.64 | 1.53 | 1.53 |
|  | 2.33 2.35 | 2.46 2.48 | 2.21 2.21 |  |  | 2.59 | 2.25 | 1.88 | 1.98 | 1.92 | 2.09 | 1.65 | 1.53 | 1.53 |
|  | 2.35 | 2.48 | 2.21 | 2.62  <br> 2.63 2.66 <br> 2.67  |  | 2.58 | 2.26 | 1.89 | 2.00 | 1.93 | 2.10 | 1.69 | 1.57 | 1.53 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { April........ } \\ & \text { May. ........ } \\ & \text { June. ....... } \end{aligned}$ | 2.35 | 2.49 | 2.21 |  |  | 2.59 | 2. 26 | 1.90 | 2.00 | 1.94 | 2. 10 | 1.72 | 1.57 | 1. 52 |
|  | 2.37 | 2.50 | 2.21 | 2.63 2.67 <br> 2.64 2.68 |  | 2.61 | 2.26 | 1.90 | 2.00 | 1.94 | 2.10 | 1.74 | 1.58 | 1.52 |
|  | 2.38 | 2.50 | 2.22 | 2.64  <br> 2.66 2.68 <br> 2.68  |  | 2.64 | 2.29 | 1.90 | 2.00 | 1.94 | 2.09 | 1.73 | 1.58 | 1.50 |
| July......... <br> August. <br> September... | 2.37 | 2.50 | 2.22 | 2.66  <br> 2.69 2.69 <br> 2.71 2.74 <br> 2.78  |  | ${ }^{2} .63$ | 2.28 | 1.89 | 2.01 | 1.95 | 2.09 | 1.76 | 1.58 | 1.51 |
|  | 2.38 2.39 | 2.49 2.51 | 2.22 2.23 |  |  | 2.64 2.65 2.65 | 2.28 2.29 | 1.90 1.90 | 2.00 2.03 | 1.93 1.95 | 2.05 2.08 | 1.62 1.55 | 1.59 1.59 | 1.52 1.53 |
|  | 2.39 |  | 2.23 |  |  | 2.65 | 2.29 | 1.90 | 2.03 | 1.95 | 2.08 | 1.55 | 1.59 | 1.53 |
| October..... <br> November... <br> December... | 2.36 | 2.52 | 2.24 | 2.70 | 2.75 | 2.66 | 2.30 | 1.90 | 2.02 | 1.95 | 2.10 | 1.59 | 1.59 | 1.52 |
|  | 2.36 | 2.52 | 2.24 | 2.67 | 2.68 | 2.66 | 2.31 | 1.91 | 2.03 | 1.96 | 2.14 | 1.69 | 1.59 | 1. 53 |
|  | 2.41 | 2.54 | 2.27 | 2.72 | 2.77 | 2.68 | 2.33 | 1.94 | 2.04 | 1.97 | 2.16 | 1.70 | 1.59 | 1.53 |
| 1960: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ..... | 2.45 | 2.55 | 2.28 | 2.76  <br> 2.74 $\begin{array}{l}2.84 \\ 2.81\end{array}$ <br> 2.80  |  | 2.67 | 2.32 | 1.95 | 2.05 | 1.98 | 2.19 | 1.72 | 1.60 | 1.54 |
| February.... March. | $\begin{array}{lll}2.43 & 2.55 & 2.28 \\ 2.43\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 2.68 | 2.34 | 1.95 | 2.05 | 1.99 | 2.18 | 1.70 | 1.60 | 1.55 |
|  | 2.43 | 2.56 | 2.28 | 2.74 2.73 | 2.79 | 2.68 | 2.35 | 1.94 | 2.06 | 2.00 | 2.19 | 1.72 | 1.62 | 1.56 |
| April <br> May $\qquad$ <br> June. $\qquad$ | 2.45 | 2.57 | 2.29 | 2.73 | 2.77 | 2.69 | 2.34 | 1.94 | 2.07 | 2.01 | 2.19 | 1.80 | 1.63 | 1.54 |
|  | 2.45 | 2.57 | 2.30 | 2.74 | 2.78 | 2.71 | 2.35 | 1.94 | 2.08 | 2.01 | 2.18 | 1.82 | 1.63 | 1.54 |
| July........ | 2.46 | 2.57 | 2.30 | 2.74 | 2.78 | 2.70 | 2.37 | 1.94 | 2.08 | 2.02 | 2.18 | 1.82 | 1.62 | 1.55 |
| August....... September... | 2.45 | 2.56 | 2.30 | 2.75 | 2.80 | 2.71 | 2.37 | 1.94 | 2.07 | 2.01 | 2.15 | 1.71 | 1.62 | 1.57 |
| September... | 2.48 | 2.57 | 2.32 | 2.81 | 2.87 | 2.74 | 2.38 | 1.95 | 2.09 | 2.02 | 2.14 | 1.57 | 1.62 | 1.58 |
| October..... | 2.47 | 2.58 | 2.31 | 2.81 2.89 | 2.87 | 2.73 | 2.37 | 1.95 | 2.09 | 2.03 | 2.17 | 1.61 | 1.63 | 1.59 |
| November... | 2.46 | 2.58 | 2.33 | 2.79 2.80 | 2.83 2.83 | 2.74 | 2.38 | 1.96 | 2.10 | 2.04 | 2.20 | 1.74 | 1.62 | 1.58 |
| Digitized for December | 2.47 | 2.60 | 2.36 | 2.80 | 2.83 | 2.76 | 2.41 | 1.98 | 2.11 | 2.06 | 2.22 | 1.78 | 1.62 | 1.57 |

EMPIOYMENT AND POPULATHON-AVERAGE HOURLY EARNIGS-CON.

| YEAR AND HONTH | ayerage hourly gross earnings per worker on payroll. ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Manufacturing establishments |  |  |  |  |  | Nonmanufacturing establ ishments |  |  |  |  |
|  | Hondurable gloods industries |  |  |  |  |  | Mining |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Paper } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { alied } \\ \text { products } \end{gathered}$ | Printing, publisho ing, and allied industries ${ }^{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Chemicals } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { allied } \\ \text { prod- } \\ \text { ucts }^{2} \end{gathered}$ | Products of petroleum and coal ${ }^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rubber } \\ & \text { products }{ }^{2} \end{aligned}$ | Leather and leather products ${ }^{2}$ | Total ${ }^{3}$ | Metal | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bitu- } \\ & \text { minous } \\ & \text { coal } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Petroleum } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { natural } \\ \text { gas } \\ \text { produc- } \\ \text { tion } \\ \text { (except } \\ \text { contract } \\ \text { services) } \end{gathered}$ | Nonmetallic mining and quarrying |
|  | Dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8940....... | . 613 | . 882 | . 676 | . 887 | . 766 | . 549 |  | . 730 | . 883 | . 881 | . 568 |
| 1941........ | . 660 | . 900 | . 739 | . 950 | . 822 | - 600 |  | . 798 | . 993 | . 934 | . 628 |
| 1942........ | . 749 | . 952 | . 848 | 1.049 | . 921 | . 682 | ..... | . 888 | 1.059 | 1.014 | . 717 |
| \%983....... | . 7988 | 1.004 1.076 | .916 <br> .953 | 1.127 1.181 | 1.021 1.095 | .748 .801 | . ............ | .976 1.007 | 1.139 1.186 | 1.100 1.151 | .789 .856 |
|  | . 848 | 1.076 | . 953 | 1.181 | 1.095 | . 801 | ...... | 1.007 | 1.186 | 1. 151 | . 856 |
| 19945....... | . 883 | 1.140 | 989 | 1.210 | 1.125 | . 853 |  | 1.042 | 1.240 | ${ }^{4} 1.197$ | . 886 |
| ${ }_{1947}^{1946 . . . . . .}$ | 2 $\begin{array}{r}1.001 \\ 2 \\ 1\end{array}$ | 1.283 2.536 | 1.077 <br> 2 <br> 1 <br> 1.232 | 1.333 2.4496 | 1.254 21.390 | ${ }_{2} .955$ | 1.511 | 1.156 | 1.401 | 1.307 | . 993 |
| 1948:....... | +1.291 | -1.376 | $\bigcirc 1.355$ | 1.701 | 1.3456 1.458 | 1.122 | 1.712 | 1.434 | 1.898 | 1.473 6.667 | 1.123 1.243 |
| 9989........ | 1.342 | 1.842 | 1.430 | 1.791 | 1.509 | 1.137 | 1.765 | 1.505 | 1.941 | 1.778 | 1.302 |
| 8950....... | 1.412 | 1.907 | 1.510 | 1.834 | 1.575 | 1.185 | 1.823 | 1.554 | 2.010 | 1.815 | 1.361 |
| 1951......... | 1.52 | 1.99 | 1.63 | 1.98 | 1.69 | 1.27 | 1.99 | 1.71 | 2.21 | 1.95 | 1.49 |
| 1952........ | 1.61 | 2.10 | 1.71 | 2.09 | 1.83 | 1.32 | 2.07 | 1.86 | 2.29 | 2.09 | 1.58 |
| 1953, $1954 . .$. | 1.69 | 2.20 | 1.83 | 2.21 | 1.93 | 1.37 1.38 | 2.20 | 2.04 | 2.48 | 2.21 | 1.70 |
| 1954. ....... | 1.75 | 2.27 | 1.91 | 2.27 | 1.97 | 1.38 | 2.20 | 2.07 | 2.48 | 2.27 | 1.76 |
| 8955....... | 1.83 | 2.35 | 1.98 | 2.36 | 2.09 | 1.41 | 2.27 | 2.19 | 2.56 | 2.32 | 1.82 |
| 9956........ | 1.94 | 2.42 | 2.11 | 2.54 | 2.17 | 1.49 | 2.41 | 2.30 | 2.81 | 2.48 | 1.92 |
| 1957........ | 2.04 | 2.50 | 2.22 | 2.65 | 2.26 | 1.54 | 2.53 | 2.42 | 3.02 | 2.61 | 2.00 |
| $19858 . . . . .$. | 2. 12 | 2.59 | 2.31 | 2.74 | 2.35 | 1.57 | 2.56 | 2.48 | 3.02 | 2.69 | 2.07 |
| 1959....... | 2.20 | 2.70 | 2.41 | 2.87 | 2.46 | 1.61 | 2.66 | 2.57 | 3.25 | 2.81 | 2.18 |
| 1960........ | 2.28 | 2.77 | 2.51 | 2.91 | 2.52 | 1.64 | 2.70 | 2.68 | 3.27 | 2.82 | 2.27 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunuegy..... | 1.99 2.00 | 2.145 2.48 2.48 | 2.16 | 2.59 2.56 | 2.23 2.22 | 1.52 1.53 | 2.49 2.48 | 2.35 | 2.95 2.93 | 2.52 2.51 | 1.96 1.95 |
| Horeh...... | 2.00 | 2.48 | 2.17 | 2.57 | 2.21 | 1.54 | 2.47 | 2.37 | 2.93 | 2.50 | 1.95 |
| Appil ....... | 2.00 | 2.49 | 2.18 | 2.59 | 2.19 | 1.54 | 2.50 | 2.38 | 3.02 | 2.50 | 1.96 |
| !䉼-....... | 2.01 | 2.50 | 2.20 | 2.61 | 2.22 | 1.54 | 2.51 2.55 | 2.38 2 | 3.01 3.05 | ${ }_{2}^{2.58}$ | 1.98 |
| durae....... | 2.03 | 2.50 | 2.23 | 2.66 | 2.23 | 1.54 | 2.55 | 2.41 | 3.05 | 2.65 | 2.01 |
| july........ | 2.06 | 2.50 | 2.25 | 2.69 | 2.28 | 1.54 | 2.56 | 2.47 | 3.09 | 2.67 | 2.02 |
| August...... September | 2.06 2.08 | 2.51 2.53 | 2.25 2.25 | 2.69 2.73 | 2.27 2.29 | $\begin{array}{r}1.54 \\ 1.55 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2.55 2.59 | 2.46 2.49 | 3.04 3.06 | 2.63 2.71 | 2.03 2.05 |
| Dessober..... | 2.08 | 2.53 | 2.24 | 2.71 | 2.32 | 1.55 | 2.56 | 2.48 | 3.04 | 2.64 | 2.04 |
| November.... | 2.08 | 2.52 | 2.26 | 2.73 | 2.33 | 1.57 | 2.56 | 2.46 | 3.05 | 2.68 | 2.04 |
| December ... | 2.08 | 2.54 | 2.26 | 2.73 | 2.31 | 1.56 | 2.57 | 2.45 | 3.04 | 2.69 | 2.05 |
| 1958: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Febssary.... |  |  |  |  | 2.28 | 1.56 | 2.58 | 2.45 | 3.04 |  |  |
| Mascri. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 2.08 | 2.56 | 2.27 | 2.72 | 2.29 | 1.57 | 2.56 | 2.44 | 3.04 | 2.70 | 2.02 |
| Appil ....... | 2.09 2.09 2.0 | 2.55 2.58 | 2.27 3.29 | 2.74 2.72 | 2.29 2.30 | 1.57 <br> 1.57 | 2.53 2.52 | 2.42 | 3.02 | 2.68 | 2.02 |
| Maf ........ | 2.10 2.11 | 2.58 2.59 | 3.29 2.31 | 2.72 2.73 | 2.30 2.33 | 1.57 1.57 | 2.52 2.56 | 2.41 2.43 | 3.00 3.02 | 2.65 2.71 | 2.05 2.07 |
| .uly........ | 2.12 | 2.59 | 2.33 | 2.76 | 2.35 | 1.55 | 2.55 | 2.51 | 3.02 | 2.69 | 2.08 |
| Augest...... | 2.13 | 3.60 | 2.34 | 2.73 | 2.39 | 1.56 | 2.55 | 2.53 | 3.00 | 2.66 | 2.08 |
| September... | 2.14 | 2.62 | 2.34 | 2.76 | 2.39 | 1.58 | 2.56 | 2.54 | 3.01 | 2.69 | 2.10 |
| Ociaber.... | 2. 14 | 2.63 | 2.34 | 2.74 | 2.39 | 1.58 | 2.56 | 2.54 | 3.01 | 2.67 | 2.11 |
| November ... | 2.14 2.15 | 2.62 2.65 | 2.35 2.36 | 2.77 2.77 | 2.41 2.45 | 1.59 1.59 | 2.59 2.60 | 2.54 2.55 | 3.04 3.04 | 2.72 2.68 | 2.11 2.13 |
| 9959: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sonincay.... | 2. 16 | 2.63 | 2.36 | 2.78 | 2.44 | 1.60 | 2.64 | 2.56 | 3.16 | 2.71 | 2.12 |
|  | 2.17 | 2.65 | 2.37 | $\stackrel{2.85}{2.87}$ | 2.43 | 1.60 | 2.67 | 2.56 | 3.17 | 2.81 | 2.13 |
| march....... | 2.17 | 2.68 | 2.37 | 2.87 | 2.47 | 1.60 | 2.66 | 2.58 | 3.19 | 2.80 | 2.13 |
| Appil ....... | 2.18 | 2.68 | 2.36 | 2.89 | 2.43 | 1.61 | 2.65 | 2.58 | 3.26 | 2.79 | 2.14 |
| May $\ldots . . . .$. . Sune. | 2.18 2.20 | 2.68 2.70 | 2.39 2.32 | 2.87 <br> 2.88 | 2.41 2.45 | 1.61 1.61 | 2.67 2.68 | 2.60 2.61 | 3.27 3.26 | 2.80 2.80 | 2.15 2.17 |
| duly........ | 2.21 | 2.71 | 2.44 | 2.89 | 2.52 | i. 59 | 2.64 | 2.58 | 3.23 | 2.82 | 2.18 |
| August. ..... | 2.22 | 2.71 | 2.44 | 2.86 | 2.49 | 1.60 | 2.64 | 2.48 | 3.29 | 2.83 | 2.21 |
| September . . | 2.24 | 2.75 | 2.47 | 2.91 | 2.47 | 1.61 | 2.64 | 2.47 | 3.29 | 2.84 | 2.22 |
| Qesaber.... | 2.23 | 2.73 | 2. 43 | 2.88 | 2.48 | 1.61 | 2.65 | 2.46 | 3.26 | 2.80 | 2.21 |
| linvember ... | 2.23 | 2.71 | 2. 44 | 2,90 | 2.46 | 1.62 | 2.70 | 2.61 | 3.30 | 2.86 | 2.22 |
| December ... | 2.23 | 2.74 | 2.45 | 2.90 | 2.49 | 1.62 | 2.72 | 2.64 | 3.31 | 2.81 | 2.22 |
| 1960: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| january.... | 2.24 | 2.73 | 2.46 | 2.91 | 2.51 | 1.63 | 2.73 | 2.66 | 3.29 | 2.84 | 2.21 |
| February... | 2.25 | 2.78 2.75 | 2.46 | 2.90 | 2.50 | 1.63 | 2.71 | 2.64 | 3.27 | 2.81 | 2.22 |
| mavach. ..... | 2.24 | 2.75 | 2.47 | 2.90 | 2.48 | 1.64 | 2.72 | 2.65 | 3.28 | 2.81 | 2.26 |
| April ....... | 2.24 | 2.75 | 2.48 | 2.93 | 2.47 | 1.64 | 2.71 | 2.66 | 3.27 | 2.83 | 2.25 |
| May........ | 2.26 | 2.77 | 2.49 | 2.90 | 2.52 | 1.65 | 2.70 | 2.67 | 3.27 | 2.83 | 2.25 |
| Iune........ | 2.28 | 2.77 | 2.52 | 2.91 | 2.53 | 1.65 | 2.69 | 2.67 | 3.28 | 2.81 | 2.25 |
| duly....... | 2.29 | 2.78 | 2.55 | 2.92 | 2.55 | 1.64 | 2.68 | 2.69 | 3.26 | 2.84 | 2.28 |
| August..... | 2.30 2.32 | 2.77 | 2.54 | 2.89 | 2.51 | 1.64 | 2.67 | 2.68 | 3.26 | 2.79 | 2.28 |
| Seprember... | 2.32 | 2.80 | 2.54 | 2.92 | 2.52 | 1.65 | 2.68 | 2.71 | 3.26 | 2.84 | 2.30 |
| Scrober..... | 2.31 2.30 | 2.79 | 2.53 | 2. 89 | 2.55 | 1.66 | 2.69 | 2.72 | 3.27 | 2.84 | 2.30 |
|  | 2.30 | 2.80 2 | $\begin{array}{r}2.54 \\ 2.55 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2.92 | 2.54 | 1.66 | 2.68 | 2.70 | 3.25 | 2.83 | 2.31 |
| Digitized for P¢eqmberer. | 2.32 |  | 2.55 |  | 2.56 | 1.65 | 2.70 | 2.72 | 3.26 | 2.83 | 2.31 |

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION -- AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS AND MISCELILANEOUS WAGE DATA


EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION--WAGE DATA, LABOR CONDITIONS, AND PLACEMENTS

| year and MONTH | miscellameous wage data |  |  | labor turnover in manufacturing establishments ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  | industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts) ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HON- } \\ & \text { FARM } \\ & \text { LPACE- } \\ & \text { MENTS } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Farm wages, without board or room (quar- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rail- } \\ \text { road } \\ \text { Hages } \\ \text { (aver- } \\ \text { age, } \\ \text { class } \\ \left.l^{2}\right)^{2} \end{gathered}$ | Roadbuilding common labor $\underset{\operatorname{ter}(\mathrm{qu})^{3}}{(\mathrm{amar}}$ ter 1 y$)^{3}$ | Accession rates |  | Separation rates |  |  | Beginning in month |  | in effect during month |  | Man- <br> days idle during month |  |
|  |  |  |  | Total | New hires | Total | Quit | Layoff | Work <br> stop- <br> pages | Workers <br> in- <br> volved | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hork } \\ & \text { stop- } \\ & \text { pages } \end{aligned}$ | Workers involved |  |  |
|  | Dollars per hour |  |  | Monthly rate per 100 employees |  |  |  |  | Number | Thousands | Number | Thousands |  |  |
| Monthly avg.: 1939.... | .......... | 0.730 | 0.42 | 4.1 | .......... | 3.1 | ${ }^{7} 0.8$ | 2.2 | 218 | 98 | .......... | .......... | 1,484 | 346 |
| 1940........ | ..o.....0 | .733.766 | .45 <br> .47 | 4.45.4 | ..... | 3.43.9 | .92.0 | 2.21.3 | 209357 | 48197 |  | ............ | 5581,921 | 307 |
| 1941.......... |  |  |  |  | ...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1942....... | ... | .838 <br> .909 | .56 .70 | 7.6 |  | 6.5 | 3.8 | 1.1 |  |  | ........... | ............ | 1,125 | 578 785 |
| 1944......... | .... | -951 | . 72 | 6.1 | .. | 6.8 | 5.1 | ${ }^{.} .6$ | $\begin{aligned} & 313 \\ & 413 \end{aligned}$ | 165 | ..... | $\ldots$ | , 727 | 785 957 |
| 1945.... ... | .........0.0 | . 956 | . 78 | 6.3 | -0.0.0.0. | 8.3 | 5.1 | 2.3 | 396 | 289 | .......... | ........... | 3,167 | 821 |
| 1946......... | ..... | 1.132 | 8.81 | 6.7 | ... | 6.1 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 415 | 383 | ........... | ........... | 9,667 | 462 |
| 1947......... |  | 1.188 | ${ }^{8} 8.91$ | 5.1 | ... | 4.8 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 308 | 181 | .......... | .......... | 2,883 | 443 |
| $1948 . . . . .$. | 90.73 9.68 | 1.328 1.442 | 8  <br> 8  <br> 8 1.02 <br> 1.13  | 4.4 3.5 | $\ldots .$. | 4.6 4.3 | 2.8 1.5 | 1.3 <br> 2.4 <br> 18 | 285 301 | 163 253 | $\ldots$ | ............ | 2,842 4,208 | 451 372 |
| 1949........ | ${ }^{9} .68$ | 1.442 | ${ }^{8} 1.13$ | 3.5 | ... | 4.3 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 301 | 253 | .......... | .......... | 4,208 | 372 |
| 1950....... | ${ }_{9}^{9} .69$ | 1.574 | ${ }^{8} 1.19$ | 4.4 | .......... | 3.5 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 404 | 201 | .......... | .......... | 3,233 | 469 |
| 1951......... | ${ }_{9}^{9} .77$ | 1.748 | ${ }^{8} 1.27$ | 4.4 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 395 | 185 |  |  | 1,908 | 546 |
| 1952........ | 9.81 | 1.843 | 88.41 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 426 | 295 | .......... | .......... | 4,925 | 542 |
| 1953. ....... | ${ }_{9}^{9} \times 8.81$ | 1.892 1.937 | 81.49 81.53 | 3.9 3.0 | 3.0 1.6 | 4.3 3.5 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 424 | 200 |  |  | 2,358 | 525 |
| 1954........ | ${ }^{9} .81$ | 1.937 | ${ }^{8} 1.53$ | 3.0 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 289 | 128 | .......... | .......... | 1,883 | 430 |
| 1955....... | ${ }_{9}^{9} \cdot 82$ | 1.965 | ${ }_{8}^{81.71}$ | 3.7 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 360 | 221 | .......... | .......... | 2,350 | 504 |
| 1956......... | ${ }_{9} .86$ | 2.128 | ${ }_{8}^{81} 1.79$ | 3.4 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 319 | 158 |  |  | 2,758 | 507 |
| 1957........ | ${ }_{9}^{9.88}$ | 2.281 | ${ }_{8}^{8} 1.90$ | 2.9 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 306 | 116 | ........ | -......... | 1,375 | 477 |
| 1958. ....... | ${ }_{9}^{9.92}$ | 2.450 2.550 | 82.04 82.09 | 3.0 103.6 | 1.3 2.0 | 103.6 | . 9 | 2.3 | 308 | 172 |  |  | 1,992 | 427 |
| 1959........ | ${ }^{9} .95$ | 2.550 | ${ }^{8} 2.09$ | ${ }^{103.6}$ | 2.0 | 103.4 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 309 | 157 | .......... | .......... | 6,000 | 508 |
| 1960........ | 9.97 | 2.516 | ${ }^{8} 2.09$ | 3.1 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 278 | 110 | ........... |  | 1,600 | 485 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... February. March. |  <br> .0 .2080 <br> 2.208 |  | ......8. | 2.82.8 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 1.21.3 | 1.4 | 229 | 59 | 361402 | 121 | 925 | 387 |
|  |  |  | ........... |  | 1.7 | 3.3 |  | 1.4 | 276 | 77 |  | 107 | 802 | 425 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { April........ } \\ & \text { Maq....... } \\ & \text { June. ........ } \end{aligned}$ | .92 2.212 <br> $\cdots$ 2.236 <br> $\cdots$ 2.272 |  | 1.82 | 2.83.8 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 446 | 165179 | $\begin{aligned} & 522 \\ & 634 \end{aligned}$ | 203243 | 1,6101,990 | 480534 |
|  |  |  | _.......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July........ | .93 2.249 <br> $\ldots .0$ 2.263 <br> $\ldots$ 2.284 |  | 1.88 |  | 2.12.12.0 | 3.14.0 | 1.41.91.9 | 1.31.6 | 475370 | 12913624 | 603601 | 228226 | 2,4801,690 | 533536 |
| August...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September... |  |  | -1........ | 3.2 3.3 |  | 4.4 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 335 | 243 | 518 | 279 | 1,730 | 561 |
| October..... <br> November ... | . 84 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.254 \\ & 2.409 \\ & 2.401 \end{aligned}$ | 1.98 $\ldots . . .9$. | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.7 \\ 1.1 \\ .7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | 1.3.9.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 293 \\ & 184 \\ & 108 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \\ & 63 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 471 \\ & 340 \\ & 220 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 159 \\ 109 \\ 54 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,410 \\ 765 \\ 404 \end{array}$ | 540406360 |
| December... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1958:$\qquad$ February.... March. $\qquad$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.385 \\ & 2.445 \\ & 2.407 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2.52.22.4 | 1.0.9.9 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 307 \\ & 262 \\ & 309 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98 \\ 52 \\ 182 \end{array}$ | 5954041,240 |  |
|  | . 97 |  | 1.96 |  |  | 5.03.9 | .8.7 | 3.82.9 | 208159 | 8336 |  |  |  |  |
|  | .......... |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { April ......... } \\ & \text { May. ........ } \\ & \text { June. ...... } \end{aligned}$ | . 94 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.391 \\ & 2.438 \\ & 2.453 \end{aligned}$ | 1.87 | 2.53.53.8 | .91.01.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | .7.8.8.8 | 3.02.4 | 293360374 | $\begin{array}{r}82 \\ 156 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 411519552 | 122200207 | 1,1001,940 | 404439 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -.......0.00 |  | -......... |  |  |  |  | 1.8 | 374 | 156 | 552 | 247 | 1,850 | 456 |
| July August. September. | . 94 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.433 \\ & 2.456 \\ & 2.453 \end{aligned}$ | 2.07 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | 1.51.61.9 | 3.23.53.5 | .91.2 | 2.0 | 399 | 159 | 596 | 238 | 2,160 | 459 |
|  | -.......... |  | -......... |  |  |  |  | 1.9 | 403 | 162 | 638 | 288 | 2,160 | 489 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.5 | 1.6 | 471 | 324 | 712 | 414 | 2,400 | 545 |
| October..... | . 88 | 2.431 | 2.12 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 391 | 463 | 637 | 531 | 5,420 | 514 |
| Novenber ... |  | 2.568 2.529 |  | 2.8 2.4 | 1.3 | 2.8 | . 8 | 1.6 | 305 | 224 | 497 | 296 | 2,210 | 413 |
| December ... |  |  | . |  | 1.1 | 2.8 | .7 | 1.8 | 136 | 58 | 357 | 169 | 2,430 | 406 |
| 1959: | 1.03 | 2.546 | 1.94 | 103.3 | 1.5 | 103.1 | . 9 | 1.7 | 217 | 76 | 378 | 168 |  | 398 |
| February.... |  | 2.587 |  | 3.3 | 1.7 | 2.6 | . 8 | 1.3 | 206 | 74 | 347 | 130 | 1,360 | 378 |
| Marchi....... |  | 2.531 | ........... | 3.6 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 305 | 103 | 462 | 159 | 1,270 | 445 |
| April ....... | . 99 | 2.530 | 1.99 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 406 | 149 | 593 | 233 |  |  |
| Moy ......... |  | 2.549 |  | 3.6 4.4 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 442 | 167 | 688 | 294 | 3,010 | 555 |
| dune......... | .ase...... | 2.537 | .......... | 4.4 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 460 | 183 | 722 | 330 | 2,890 | 581 |
| dely........ | 1.00 | 2.521 | 2.14 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 420 | 668 | 681 | 787 | 9,230 | 564 |
| August...... |  | 2.543 |  | 3.9 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 380 | 161 | 636 | 757 | 13,400 | 570 |
| September... | .......... | 2.542 | . | 3.9 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 322 | 109 | 624 | 781 | 13,800 | 633 |
| October..... | . 89 | 2.532 | 2.20 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 4.7 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 277 | 125 | 548 | 775 | 14,100 | 556 |
| Noverber ... | .......... | $\begin{array}{r}2.599 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | .......... | 3.0 | 1.5 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 161 | 41 | 402 | 652 | 4,300 | 465 |
| December ... | ...a.e.e. | 2.575 | .......... | 3.8 | 1.3 | 3.1 | . 9 | 1.7 | 112 | 23 | 285 | 101 | 1,430 | 432 |
| 1900: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jasuary..... | 1.05 | 2.601 | 1.95 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 191 | 71 | 313 | 131 | 1,110 | 418 |
| February.... |  | 2.612 |  | 2.9 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 242 | 65 | 373 | 128 | 1,280 | 412 |
| March...... | ........... | 2.568 | .......... | 2.7 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 270 | 85 | 430 | 130 | 1,550 | 450 |
| April....... | 1.03 | 2.585 | 1.92 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 352 | 150 | 535 | 222 | 1,930 | 511 |
| Hay ........ |  | 2.588 |  | 3.2 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 367 | 156 | 574 | 236 | 2,110 | 534 |
| June. ....... | ............. | 2.581 |  | 3.9 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 400 | 214 | 629 | 314 | 2,950 | 537 |
| duly....... | 1.02 |  | 2.11 | 2.9 | 1.7 |  | 1.1 |  | 319 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sugust...... |  | 2.592 |  | 3.8 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 361 | 134 | 554 | 221 | 1,700 | 556 |
| September... | …....... | 2.645 |  | 3.8 | 1.9 | 4.4 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 271 | 131 | 500 | 209 | 1,650 | 584 |
| October..... | . 90 | 2.650 | 2.21 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 258 | 106 | 432 | 146 | 1,500 | 517 |
| Novembar ... |  | 2.646 |  | 2.3 | 1.0 | 3.9 | . 7 | 2.7 | 192 | 53 | 368 | 85 | , 732 | 430 |
| for Decombeer | .......... | 2.655 | .. | 1.9 | . 7 | 4.1 | . 6 | 3.0 | 110 | 28 | 250 | 53 | 458 | 378 |

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION--UNEMPLOY'MENT INSURANCE PROGRAMS


PINANCE-BANKINC


FINANCE-BANKING-.Con.

| yEAR AND MONTH | federal reserve banks, condition ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | all member banks of federal RESERVE SYSTEM ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | End of year or month |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Averages of daily figures; annual data are for December only |  |  |
|  | Assets |  |  |  |  | Liabilities |  |  |  | Ratio of gold certificate reserves to deposit and F.R. note liabilities combined |  |  |  |
|  | Total ${ }^{2}$ | Reserve bank credit outstanding |  |  | Gold certificate reserves | Total ${ }^{2}$ | Deposits |  | Fisderal Reserve notes in circulation |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Excess } \\ & \text { reserves } \end{aligned}$ | Borrowings fron Federal Reserve banks ${ }^{6}$ | Free reserves ${ }^{5}$ |
|  |  | Total ${ }^{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dis- } \\ \text { counts } \\ \text { and } \end{gathered}$ advances | U.5. Govt. secur- |  |  | Total ${ }^{2}$ | Member bank reserve balances |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent | Millions of dollars |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { End of year: } \\ & \text { 1939..... } \end{aligned}$ | 19,027 | 2,593 | 7 | 2,484 | 15,209 | 19,027 | 12,941 |  |  | 86.7 |  | 3 | 5,008 |
| 1940....... 1941...... | 23,262 24,353 | 2,274 | 3 3 | 2,184 2,254 | 19,760 20,504 | 23,262 24,353 | $\begin{aligned} & 16,127 \\ & 14,678 \\ & 15,194 \end{aligned}$ | 11,026 12,450 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,93 \mid \\ & 8,192 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{9 0 . 8} \\ & \mathbf{9 0 . 8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,646 \\ & 3,390 \end{aligned}$ | 3 5 | 6,6433,385 |
| 1942........ | 29,019 | 6,679 |  | 6,189 | 20,554 | 29,019 |  | 12,450 13,117 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,192 \\ 12,193 \\ 16,906 \end{array}$ | 76.3 | 2,37611,048 | $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ 90 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| 1943........ | 33,955 | 12,239 | 5 | 11,543 | 19,766 | 33,955 | $15,194$ $15,18$ | 12,88614,373 |  | 62.6 |  |  | 2,372 , 958 |
| 1944........ | 40,269 | 19,745 | 80 | 18,846 | 18,444 | 40,269 | 16,411 |  | 21,731 | 49.0 | 1,284 | 265 | 1,019 |
| 1945........ | 45,063 | 25,091 | 249 | 24,262 | 17,863 | 45,063 | 18,200 | 15,915 | 24,649 | 41.7 | 1,491 | 334157 | 1,157 <br> 743 <br> 7683 |
| 1946......... | 45,006 | 24,093 | 163 | 23,350 | 18,381 | 45,006 | 17,353 | 16,139 | 24,945 | 43.5 | ${ }_{900}$ |  |  |
| 1947........ | 47,712 | 23,181 | 85 | 22,559 | 21,497 | 47,712 | 19,73822,791 |  | 24,820 | 48.3 | 986 | 224 | 762663 |
| 1948....... | 50,043 | 24,097 | 223 | 23,333 | 22,966 | 50,043 |  | 20,479 | 23,483 | 54.7 | 797 | 134118 |  |
| 1949........ | 45,643 | 19,499 | 78 | 18,885 | 23,176 | 45,643 | 22,791 18,906 | 16,568 |  |  | 803 |  | 663 885 |
| 1950....... | 47,172 49,900 | 22,216 25,009 | 67 19 | 20,778 23,801 | 21,458 21,468 | 47,172 49,900 | 19,810 21 | 17,681 | $23,587$ | 49.4 | 1,027 | 142 657 | 885 169 |
| 1952......... | 51,852 | 25,825 | 196 | 23,801 24,697 | 21,468 <br> 21,986 | 49,980 51,852 | 21,344 | 20,056 19,950 | 26,250 | 46.4 46.2 | 826 <br> 723 | 1,593 | $\begin{array}{r}169 \\ -870 \\ \hline 25\end{array}$ |
| 1953......... | 52,315 | 26,880 | 28 | 25,916 | 21,354 | 52,315 | 21,422 | 20,160 | 26,558 | 44.5 | 693 | 441246 |  |
| 1954........ | 50,872 | 25,885 | 143 | 24,932 | 21,033 | 50,872 | 20,371 | 18,876 | 26,253 | 45.1 | 703 |  | 252 457 |
| 1955........ | 52,340 | 26,507 | 108 50 | 24,785 24,1915 | 21,009 | 52,340 52,910 |  | 19,005 19,059 | 26,921 | 44.4 44.6 | 594 652 | 839 688 | $\begin{array}{r}-245 \\ -36 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ |
| 1957. | 53,028 | 25,784 | 55 | 24,238 | 22,085 | -53,028 | $\begin{aligned} & 20,249 \\ & 20.117 \end{aligned}$ | 19,059 19,034 | 27,535 | 46.342.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 652 \\ & 577 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 688 \\ & 710 \end{aligned}$ | -133-41 |
| 1958........ | 53,095 | 27,755 | 64 | 26,347 | 19,951 | 53,095 | 19,526 | 18,504 | 27,872 |  | 577 516 | 710 557 |  |
| 1959......... | 54,028 | 28,771 | 458 | 26,648 | 19,164 | 54,028 | 19,716 | 18,174 | 28,262 | 39.9 | 482 | 906 | -424 -424 |
| 1960........ | 52,984 | 29,359 | 33 | 27,384 | 17.479 | 52,984 | 18,336 | 17,081 | 28,450 | 37.4 | 769 | 87 | 682 |
| 1957: <br> Jonuary..... Februcry.... March. ...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 407 \\ & 640 \\ & 834 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117 \\ -126 \\ -316 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 51,853 \\ & 51,387 \\ & 51,016 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,195 \\ & 24,704 \end{aligned}$ | 668 595 598 | $\begin{aligned} & 23,421 \\ & 22,887 \\ & 23,149 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,562 \\ & 21,62 \\ & 21,627 \end{aligned}$ | 51,85351,38751,016 | $\begin{gathered} 20,203 \\ 19,566 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,882 \\ & 18,576 \\ & 18,629 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,698 \\ & 26,556 \end{aligned}$ | 46.0 46.9 | 523 514 518 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 994 |  |  |  | 1¢,835 |  | 26,454 | 46.7 | 518 |  |  |
| April ....... <br> May ...... | $\begin{aligned} & 51,494 \\ & 51,618 \\ & 51,362 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,960 \\ & 25,224 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}829 \\ 1,170 \\ \hline 558\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,169 \\ & 23,108 \\ & 23,035 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,635 \\ & 21,932 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51,494 \\ & 51,618 \\ & 51,362 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Is,983 } \\ 20,252 \end{gathered}$ | 18,864 19,049 | 26,323 26,476 | 46.7 46.9 | 506 465 4 | 1,011 909 | -505 -444 |
| May ......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19,049 18,376 | 26,476 26,682 | 46.9 47.4 | 465 <br> 496 | 1,005 | -444 |
| July. <br> August. | 51,753 51,626 | 24,691 25,418 | 420 986 | 23,355 23,539 | 21,946 21,939 | 51,753 51,626 | 15,795 26,079 | 18,630 18,975 | $\xrightarrow{26,671}$ | 47.2 46.7 | 534 534 5 | 1,017 1,005 | -383 -471 |
| September... | 50,884 | 24,622 | 396 | 23,312 | 21,943 | 50,884 | 19,426 | 18,399 | 26,829 | 47.4 | 522 | , 988 | -467 |
| Detaber..... | 52,035 | 25,206 | 789 | 23,338 | 22,005 | 52,035 | 20, 103 | 18,917 | 26,834 | 46.9 | 467 | 811 | -344 |
| November ... | 52,562 | 25,515 | 819 | 23,733 | 22,083 | 52,562 | 151,996 | 19,274 | 27,260 | 46.7 | 512 | 804 | -293 |
| December . . | 53,028 | 25,784 | 55 | 24,238 | 22,085 | 53,028 | 20,117 | 19,034 | 27,535 | 46.3 | 577 | 710 | -133 |
| 1958: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... | 51,428 | 24,352 | 217 | 23,331 | 22, 104 | 51,428 | 19,956 | 18,958 | 26,711 | 47.4 | 573 | 451 | 122 |
| February March. | 51,159 50,731 | 24,330 24,570 | 122 137 156 | 23,240 23,628 | 22,099 21,804 | 51,159 50,731 | 19,785 19,650 19,50 | 18,667 18,532 | 26,559 26,537 | 47.7 47.2 | 567 633 | 242 138 130 | 324 495 |
| April ........ | 51,315 | 24,672 | 156 | 23,681 | 21,409 |  |  | 18,254 |  | 46.7 |  |  | 493 |
| may ......... | 50,917 | 25,313 | 144 | 24,162 | 21,005 | 50,917 | 11,416 | 18,176 | 26,570 | 45.7 | 666 | 119 | 547 |
| June........ | 51,458 | 26,283 | 41 | 25,438 | 20,767 | 51,458 | 19,883 | 18,784 | 26,705 | 44.6 | 626 | 142 | 484 |
| July........ | 50,960 | 25,477 | 94 | 24,480 | 20,621 | 50,960 | 18,999 | 17,764 | 26,802 | 45.0 | 656 | 109 | 546 |
| Avgust...... September... | 51,471 51,264 | 26,739 26,130 | 555 255 | 25,346 | 20,424 | 51,471 | 19,723 | 18,538 | 26,961 | 43.8 | 635 | 252 | 383 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 20,288 | 51,264 | 19,771 | 18,147 | 26,871 | 44.1 | 571 | 476 | 95 |
| October..... | 51,538 53,254 | 26,675 28,006 | 407 717 | 25,443 26,229 | 20, 105 | 51,538 <br> 53,254 | 19, 9,488 | 18,462 | 27,003 | 43.3 | 521 | 425 | 96 |
| November .... December ... | 53,254 53,095 | 28,006 27,755 | 717 64 | 26,229 26,347 | 20,019 19,951 | 53,254 53,095 | - | 18,994 18,504 | 27,529 27,872 | 42.1 | 506 516 | 486 557 | 20 -41 |
| 1959: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... | 52,223 | 27,197 | 462 | 25,715 | 19,892 | 52,223 | 19,943 | 18,878 | 27, 163 | 42.2 | 497 | 557 | -60 |
| February.... | 52,226 | 27,020 | 632 | 25,350 | 19,893 | 52,226 | 19,677 | 18,540 | 27,022 | 42.6 | 460 | 508 | -48 |
| March. ...... | 51,491 | 26,716 | 327 | 25,497 | 19,860 | 51,491 | 19,285 | 18,192 | 26,965 | 42.9 | 461 | 601 | -140 |
| April ........ | 52,346 | 27,176 27 | 500 | 25,703 | 19,715 | 52,346 |  |  |  | 42.4 | 417 | 676 | -259 |
| May ......... | 52,200 51,965 | 27,777 27,337 | 984 421 4 | 25,905 26,044 | 19,605 19,416 | 52,200 51,965 | 19,868 19,687 11,832 | 18,459 17,640 | 27,156 27,402 | 41.9 42.0 | 448 408 | 767 921 | -319 -513 |
| July........ | 52,724 | 28,569 | 1,229 | 26,543 | 19,333 | 52,724 | 20,042 | 18,905 | 27,499 | 40.7 | 400 | 957 | -557 |
| August...... | 52,013 | 28,181 | 692 | 26,690 | 19,227 | 52,013 | 19,364 | 18,245 | 27,581 | 41.0 | 472 | 1,007 | -535 |
| September... | 52,739 | 27,865 | 330 | 26,563 | 19,203 | 52,739 | 19,223 | 17,760 | 27,515 | 41.1 | 410 | 903 | -493 |
| October..... | 52,942 | 28,469 | 877 | 26,631 | 19,290 | 52,942 | 19,924 | 18,818 | 27,562 | 40.6 | 446 | 905 | -459 |
| Novenber ... | 53,555 | 28,946 | 833 | 26,922 | 19,277 | 53,555 | 11,686 | 18,415 | 27,954 | 40.5 | 445 | 878 | -433 |
| December... | 54,028 | 28,771 | 458 | 26,648 | 19,164 | 54,028 | 11,716 | 18,174 | 28,262 | 39.9 | 482 | 906 | -424 |
| 1960: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Januory..... February | 52,262 | 27,613 | 862 | 25,464 | 19,155 | 52,262 | 19,536 | 18,396 | 27,599 | 40.6 | 5544 | 905 | $5-361$ |
| February.... March. . | 51,431 | 26,961 | 739 | 25,209 | 19, 134 | 51,431 | 111,725 | 17,754 | 27,433 | 41.5 | 455 | 816 | -361 |
| March. . ..... | 51,577 | 27, 103 | 756 | 25,264 | 19,113 | 51,577 | 12,861 | 17,773 | 27,341 | 41.4 | 416 | 635 | -219 |
| April....... | 51,983 | 27,131 | 571 | 25,558 | 19,066 | 51,983 | 18,976 | 17,850 | 27,258 | 41.2 | 408 | 602 | -194 |
| May ......... | 51,144 | 27,262 | 342 | 26,035 | 19,059 | 51,144 | 18,643 | 17,619 | 27,344 | 41.4 | 469 | 502 | -33 |
| June........ | 52,394 | 27,869 | 258 | 26,523 | 19,029 | 52,394 | 119,126 | 17,941 | 27,505 | 40.8 | 466 | 425 | 41 |
| July........ August.... | 52,116 52,009 | 28,131 27 | 343 | 26,885 | 18,839 | 52,116 | 19,305 | 18,261 | 27,612 | 40.2 | 508 | 388 |  |
| August...... | 52,009 | 27,907 | 405 | 26,762 | 18,709 | 52,009 | 18,853 | 17,735 | 27,621 | 40.3 | 540 | 293 | 247 |
| September... | 52,134 | 28,402 | 181 | 27,024 | 18,394 | 52,134 | 19,110 | 17,942 | 27,651 | 39.3 | 639 | 225 | 414 |
| October..... November... | 52,183 | 28,729 | 193 | 27,402 | 18,107 | 52,183 | 19, 120 | 17,956 | 27,680 | 38.7 | 638 | 149 | 489 |
| November... | 51,962 | 28,731 | 101 | 27,488 | 17,610 | 51,962 | 17',924 | 16,770 | 28,066 | 38.3 | 756 | 142 | 614 |
| or Pesember:R• | 52,984 | 29,359 | 33 | 27,384 | 17,479 | 52,984 | 18,336 | 17,081 | 28,450 | 37.4 | 769 | 87 | 682 |

FINANCE--BANKING--Con.

| year and MONTH | member banks of federal reserve system, comdition ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weekly reporting banks in leading cities (Wednesday nearest end of year or month) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Demand, adjusted (excluding U. S. Govt. and interbank) ${ }^{2}$ | Deposits |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Investments |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Demand, except interbank |  |  | Time, except interbank |  |  | Interbank (demand time) |  |  | Governme irect and | tobligatio guaranteed |  |  |
|  |  | Individuals, partnerships, and corporations | ```States and political subdivi- sions``` | U. S. Govern ment | Total ${ }^{3}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Individ- } \\ \text { uals, } \\ \text { partner- } \\ \text { ships, and } \\ \text { corpora- } \\ \text { tions } \end{gathered}$ | States and political subdivisions |  |  | Total | Bills | Certificates | Notes and bonds | Other securities |
|  | Millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| End of year: 1939.... | \|18,566 | 18,474 | 1,227 | 574 | 5,288 | 5,072 | 199 | 8,930 | 14,413 | 11,115 | 595 | ........... | 10,520 | 3,298 |
| 1940....... | 22,299 | 22,324 | 1,595 | 451 | 5,455 | 5,234 | 196 | 9,757 | 16,137 | 12,462 | 611 |  | 11.851 | 3,675 |
| 1941......... | 23,650 | 23,993 | 1,721 | 1,475 | 5,368 | 5,172 | 173 | 9,696 | 18,715 | 15,049 | 883 |  | 14,166 | 3,666 |
| 1942....... | 28,257 | 28,709 | 1,759 | 6,757 | 5,256 | 5,130 | 100 | 9,876 | 31,148 | 27,835 | 3,786 | 4,958 | 19,091 | 3,313 |
| 1943......... | 33,895 | 34,297 | 1.696 | 7,231 | 6,219 | 6,037 | 118 | 9,416 | 38,895 | 36, 109 | 3,238 | 8,750 10,099 | 24, 121 | 2,786 2 |
| 1944......... | 34,667 | 35,219 | 1,735 | 13.870 | 7,741 | 7,584 | 112 | 10,765 | 47,257 | 44,354 | 2,864 | 10,099 | 31,391 | 2,903 |
| 1945........ | 37,066 | 37,674 | 1,949 | 16,660 | 9,447 | 9,304 | 99 | 12,275 | 52,058 | 48,674 | 1,761 | 12, 130 | 34,783 | 3,384 |
| 1946 ¢ ...... | 46,582 | 47,252 | 2,907 | 1,917 | 14,063 | 13,719 | 259 | 11,269 | 45,037 | 41,053 | 962 | 6,299 | 33,792 | 3,984 |
| 1947........ | 48,685 | 49,809 | 3,246 | 793 | 14,609 | 14,192 | 338 | 11,643 | 41,487 | 37,227 | 1,530 | 3,338 | 32,359 | 4,260 |
| 1948....... | 47,794 | 48,214 | 3,282 | 1,274 | 15,028 | 14,403 | 540 | 10,602 | 37,192 | 32,987 | ${ }_{1}^{1,807}$ | 4,742 | ${ }^{26,438}$ | 4,205 5,058 |
| 1964........ | 48,253 | 48,857 | 3,296 | 1,955 | 15,288 | 14,537 | 621 | 10,729 | 42,527 | 37,469 | 2,544 | 6,856 | 28,069 | 5,058 |
| 1950....... | 51,292 | 52,810 | 3,480 | 1,194 | 15,386 | 14,615 | 644 | 12,956 | 39,795 | 33,294 | 2,470 |  | 30,824 | 6,501 |
| 1951........ | 53,370 | 55,554 | 3,582 | 2,225 | 16,026 | 15,152 | 712 | 13,519 | 39,056 | 32, 224 | 4,129 | 3,596 | 24,499 | ${ }_{7}^{6,832}$ |
| 1952 5...... | 55,373 | 58,264 | 3,798 | 3,567 | 17,533 | 16,569 | 763 | 13,689 | 40,382 | 32, 967 | 4,163 | 2,467 | 26,337 | 7,415 |
| 1953....... ${ }_{\text {1954. }}$ | 56,217 58,445 | 57,817 60,117 | 3,963 3,939 | 2,594 2,597 | 18,718 20,169 | 17,596 18,806 | 932 1,154 | 13,860 <br> 14,273 | 40,282 45,526 | 32,800 36,902 | 2,569 2,543 | 5,303 2,768 | 24,928 31,591 | 7,482 8,624 |
|  | 58,445 | 60,117 | 3,939 |  |  | 18,806 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8,624 |
| 1955........ | 58,882 | 62,166 | 4,026 | 2,239 | 20,527 | 19,354 | 969 | 13,882 | 38,380 | 30,122 | 1,535 | 910 | 27,677 | 8,258 |
| 19556........ | 57,629 | 61,966 | 4,183 | 2,181 | 21,017 | 19,919 | 916 | 15,609 | 34,259 | 26,774 | 2,093 | 703 | 23, 978 | 7,485 |
| 1957. ....... | 56,887 | 61, 888 | 4,331 | 2,458 | 23,293 | 21,951 | 1,175 | 15,211 | 34,329 | 26,423 | 1,888 | 1,752 | 22,783 | 7,906 |
| $1958{ }^{6}$ 6..... | 63,507 63,204 | 68,599 67,641 | 4,841 4,814 | 2,952 3,139 | 30,375 30,533 | 28,390 28,969 | 1,800 1,420 | 16,429 14,346 | 44,821 37.294 | 34,627 $\mathbf{2 7 , 4 6 8}$ | 2,400 2,243 | 4,325 1,084 | 27,902 24,141 | 10,194 9,826 |
| 1959........ | 63,204 | 67,641 | 4,814 | 3,139 | 30,533 | 28,969 | 1,420 | 14,346 | 37,294 | 27,468 | 2,243 | 1,084 | 24, 141 | 9,826 |
| 1960....... | 61,490 | 67,026 | 4,691 | 3,956 | 33,114 | 30,760 | 2,220 | 15,493 | 40,242 | 30,165 | 4,028 | 1,537 | 24,600 | 10,077 |
| 1957: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Januery..... | 58,076 | 59, 951 | 4,211 | 790 | 21,336 | 20,214 | 939 | 12,625 | 33,521 | 26,101 | 1,681 | 680 | 23, 740 | 7,420 |
| Fobluary.... | 56,370 55,118 | 59,228 57,179 | 4,099 | 1,554 3,946 | 21,554 22,083 | 20,407 20,897 | $\begin{array}{r}964 \\ 1,004 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12,775 13,373 | 33,259 34,309 | 25,723 26,635 | 1,461 <br> 1,243 | 746 1.608 | 23,516 <br> 23,784 | 7,536 7,674 |
| marcha.a.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7,674 |
| April ....... | 56,213 | 58,635 | 4,545 | 2,822 | 22,114 | 20,870 | 1,063 | 13,098 | 33,675 | 26,034 | 1,125 | 1,311 | 23,598 | 7,641 |
| May........ | 55.149 | 57,383 57 | 4,439 | 3,214 | 22,372 | 21,082 | 1,111 | 12,253 | 33, 486 | 25,878 | 1,665 | 1,581 | 22,632 | 7,608 |
| Jume. ....... | 54,307 | 57,306 | 4,238 | 5,004 | 22,484 | 21,171 | 1,125 | 13,478 | 33,922 | 26,310 | 2,334 | 1,475 | 22,501 | 7,612 |
| July........ | 55,550 | 58,276 | 4,169 | 2,381 | 22,529 | 21, 219 | 1,123 | 13,352 | 32,797 | 25,241 | 1,504 | 1,342 | 22,395 | 7,556 |
| August. ..... | 54,973 | 57,374 | 3,878 | 2,647 | 22,612 | 21,292 | 1,135 | 12,836 | 32,535 | 24,914 | 1,623 | 1,562 | 21,729 | 7,621 |
| September... | 54,015 | 57,159 | 3,872 | 4,008 | 22,821 | 21,494 | 1,148 | 13,693 | 33,335 | 25,654 | 1,197 | 1,732 | 22,725 | 7,681 |
| Ociober..... | 55,805 | 58,495 | 3,857 | 1,683 | 22,925 | 21,635 | 1,111 | 13,094 | 33,129 | 25,191 | 1,156 | 1,600 | 22,435 | 7,938 |
| November ... | 55,464 | 58,772 | 4,005 | 1,758 | 22,716 | 21,487 | 1,060 | 12,918 | 32,743 | 25,010 | 1,007 | 1,713 | 22,290 | 7,733 |
| December ... | 56,887 | 61,887 | 4,331 | 2,458 | 23,293 | 21,951 | 1,175 | 15,211 | 34,329 | 26,423 | 1,888 | 1,752 | 22,783 | 7,906 |
| 1958: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jenuary..... | 56,134 | 57,924 | 4,176 | 1,048 | 23,415 | 22,062 | 1,216 | 13,293 | 33,942 | 25, 923 | 1,431 | 1,799 | 22,693 | 8,019 |
| Februery.... | 54,943 54,119 | 57,040 58,070 | 4,141 4,286 | 2,308 3,092 | 23,967 24,693 | 22,390 23,003 | 1,443 1,551 | 13,639 15,155 | 35,080 36,842 | 26,856 28,113 | 1,552 2,057 | 1,119 1,140 | 24,185 24,916 | 8,224 8,729 |
| April ....... | 55,699 | 57,863 | 4,937 | 3,945 | 25,212 | 23,367 | 1,703 | 14,777 | 39,488 | 30,548 | 2,146 | 1,169 | 27,233 | 8,940 |
| moy ......... | 55,434 | 56,917 | 4,739 | 3,556 | 25,627 | 23,701 | 1,781 | 14,500 | 40,032 | 31,093 | 1,964 | 1,298 | 27, 831 | 8,939 |
| dune........ | 54,560 | 57,176 | 4,426 | 6,372 | 26,295 | 24,168 | 1,956 | 15,797 | 41,749 | 32,575 | 2,294 | 1,650 | 28,631 | 9,174 |
| Suly $6 . . . . .$. | 60,755 | 62,322 | 4,637 | 2,816 | 30,212 | 27,906 | 2,136 | 15,169 | 44,856 | 34,651 | 2,015 | 1,802 | 30,834 | 10,205 |
| August...... | 59,613 | 61,822 | 4,657 | 3,673 | 30,277 | 28,062 | 2,046 | 15,430 | 45,657 | 35,346 | 1,485 | 4,592 | 29,269 | 10.311 |
| September... | 60,118 | 62,996 | 4,577 | 2,620 | 30,164 | 28,067 | 1,928 | 15,242 | 44,467 | 34, 103 | 1,477 | 4,345 | 28,281 | 10,364 |
| October..... | 61,541 | 64, 045 | 4,396 | 2,077 | 30,230 | 28,192 | 1,866 | 14,733 | 44,718 | 34,351 | 1,882 | 4,191 | 28,278 | 10,367 |
| November ... | 61,520 | 64,239 | 4,595 | 2,893 | 29,878 | 27,964 | 1,742 | 14,802 | 44,906 | 34,891 | 2,546 | 4,363 | 27,982 | 10,015 |
| Dacember ... | 63,507 | 68,599 | 4,841 | 2,952 | 30,375 | 28,390 | 1,800 | 16,429 | 44,821 | 34,627 | 2,400 | 4,325 | 27,902 | 10,194 |
| 1959: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Januery..... | 62.791 | 65,168 | 4,719 | 2,904 | 30,071 | 28, 101 | 1,786 | 14,039 | 44,714 | 34,701 | 2,193 | 3,817 | 28,691 |  |
| February.... | 61,268 | 64,296 | 4,583 | 2,861 | 30,128 | 28,150 | 1,800 | 13,742 | 43,443 | 33,412 | 2,351 | 3,808 | 27,253 | 10,031 |
| March. . . . . . | 60,057 | 63,125 | 4,833 | 5,099 | 30,337 | 28,371 | 1,786 | 14,991 | 43,474 | 33, 123 | 2,676 | 2,854 | 27,593 | 10,351 |
| Apsil ........ | 62,016 | 64,249 | 5,124 | 2,934 | 30,388 | 28,411 | 1,798 | 13,790 | 42,322 | 31,877 | 2,160 | 2,673 | 27,044 | 10,445 |
| May ......... | 60,240 60,835 | 62,781 64,473 | 4,781 4,864 | 2,806 <br> 3,056 | 30,644 30,967 | 28,628 29,022 | 1,840 | 14,058 14,189 | 41,333 40,125 | 31,095 29,980 | 2,360 1,747 | 2,372 2,157 | 26,363 26,076 | 10,238 10,145 |
| fuly, ...... | 62,214 | 64,539 | 4,699 | 3,310 | 30,754 | 28,924 | 1,652 | 13,199 | 40,367 | 30,242 | 2,753 | 1,850 | 25,639 | 10,125 |
| Angusif. ..... | 60,216 | 63,014 | 4,606 | 3,672 | 30,707 | 28,965 | 1,569 | 13,964 | 39, 133 | 29,057 | 2,297 | 1,093 | 25,667 | 10,076 |
| Suppember. . . | 60,180 | 64,184 | 4,631 | 4,279 | 30,740 | 29,063 | 1,508 | 14,015 | 38,229 | 28,121 | 1,990 | 1,033 | 25,098 | 10, 108 |
| Octaber..... | 61,239 | 64,740 | 4,346 | 3,477 | 30,532 | 28,963 | 1,425 | 13,330 | 38,144 | 28,194 | 2,096 | 1,116 | 24,982 | 9,950 |
| Novamber ... | 61,017 63,204 | 64,626 67,641 | 4,782 | 3,838 | 30,159 | 28,704 | 1,309 | 13,894 | 37,918 | 28,164 | 2,489 | 1,123 | 24,552 | 9,754 |
| Dacembes ... | 63, 204 | 67,641 | 4,814 | 3,139 | 30,533 | 28,969 | 1,420 | 14,346 | 37,294 | 27,468 | 2,243 | 1,084 | 24, 141 | 9,826 |
| 1960: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Janeory..... | 60,616 | 63,727 | 4,921 | 2,607 | 30, 146 | 28,483 | 1,518 | 13,303 | 36, 141 | 26,444 | 2,001 | 1,203 | 23,240 | 9,697 |
| Fabruary.... | 59,536 | 62,838 | 4,920 | 2,954 | 30,146 | 28,481 | 1,521 | 12,783 | 35,040 | 25,352 | 1,617 | 464 | 23,271 | 9,688 |
| Harch. ...... | 59,085 | 61,890 | 4,836 | 2,843 | 30,423 | 28,731 | 1,550 | 12,597 | 34, 150 | 24,495 | 1,069 | 431 | 22,995 | 9,655 |
| April....... | 60,702 | 63,770 | 4,981 | 3,219 | 30,454 | 28,679 | 1,640 | 12,638 | 35,563 | 25,991 | 1,474 | 444 | 24,073 | 9,572 |
| May . ........ | 58, 185 | 62,259 | 5,137 | 5,002 | 30,613 | 28,805 | 1,676 | 13,352 | 35,082 | 25,752 | 1,314 | 874 | 23,564 | 9,330 |
| June. ....... | 58,649 | 62,026 | 4,718 | 4,965 | 31, 157 | 29,250 | 1,778 | 13,299 | 34,733 | 25,359 | 950 | 874 | 23,535 | 9,374 |
| suly....... | 53,392 | 62,469 | 4,947 | 4,549 | 31,428 | 29,417 | 1,882 | 13,736 | 36,679 | 27,062 | 2,782 | 848 | 23,432 |  |
| August...... | 58,934 | ${ }_{62,236}$ | 4,794 | 3,676 | 31,858 | 29,738 | 1,987 | 13,592 | 36,902 | 27,381 | 2,612 | 1,309 | 23,460 | 9,521 |
| September... | 58,813 | 62,306 | 4,630 | 5,524 | 32,186 | 30,112 | 1,945 | 13,784 | 37,490 | 27,816 | 2,825 | 1,364 | 23,627 | 9,674 |
| October..... | 59,794 | 63,918 | 4,945 | 4,413 | 32,502 | 30,432 | 1,940 | 14,993 | 38,994 | 29,305 | 4,037 | 1,458 |  |  |
| Noverober ... | 59,762 | 64,302 | 4,862 | 3,511 | 32,483 | 30,334 | 2,017 | 15,660 | 38,883 | 29,312 | 3,500 | 1,327 | 24,485 | 9,571 |
| for Dreamberfer | 61,490 | 67,026 | 4,691 | 3,956 | 33,114 | 30,760 | 2,220 | 15,493 | 40,242 | 30,165 | 4,028 | 1,537 | 24,600 | 10,077 |

FINANCE-BANKING--Con.

| YEAR AND MONTH | member banks of federal reserve system, condition ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | mohey and interest rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weekly reporting banks in leading cities (Wednesday nearest end of year or month) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Bank rates on business loans ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  | Discount <br> N. Y. <br> Federal <br> Reserve <br> Bank, <br> end of year or month 5 | Federal intermediate credit bank loans ${ }^{6}$ | Federal land bank loans |
|  | Loans |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ (\text { ad- } \\ \text { justed) } \end{gathered}$ | Commercial and industrial | Loans to brokers and dealers in securities | 0ther <br> Joans for purchasing or carrying securities | To nonbank financial institutions ${ }^{3}$ | Real-estate loans | Other loans | $\begin{aligned} & \ln 19 \\ & \text { cities } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { In } \\ \text { Kew } \\ \text { YYork } \\ \text { City } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { In } 7 \\ & \text { other } \\ & \text { northern } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { eastern } \\ & \text { cities } \end{aligned}$ | In 11 southern and western cities |  |  |  |
|  | millions of doltars |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monthly avg: }{ }^{8} \text { 1939........ } \end{aligned}$ | 8,624 | ... | 700 | 504 |  | 1,188 | .......... | 2.10 | 1.80 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 1.00 | 1.58 | 4.00 |
| 1940........ | 9,353 | …....... | 584 | 465 | .......... | 1,230 | . | 2.10 | 1.801.80 | 2.001.90 | 2.502.50 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 4.004.004.00 |
| 1941......... | 11,335 | ........... | 535 | 422 | ........... |  |  | 2.002.20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1942......... | 10,268 | ........... | 850 | 382 | .......... | +1.199 | ........... |  | 2.00 2.20 | 1.302.902.90 | 2.602.80 | 1:00 | 1.50 |  |
| 1943....... | 10,776 12,523 | .......... | 1,328 1,969 | 1,770 |  | 1,108 1,054 |  | 2.60 2.40 | 2.10 |  |  |  |  | 4.00 4.00 |
| 1945........ | 15,807 | .......... | 2,791 | 2,958 |  | 1,095 | .......... | 2.20 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 4.00 |
| 1946......... | ${ }^{9} 19,345$ |  | ${ }^{9} 1,471$ | 9 1,256 | .......... | ${ }^{9} 2,490$ | ........... | 2.10 | 1.80 | 2.10 | 2.50 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 4.00 |
| 1947.......: | 23,222 | .......... | -784 | 880 | .......... | 10,459 | .......... | 2.10 | 1.80 | 2.20 | 2.60 | 1.00 | 1.53 | 4.00 |
| 1948........ | 25,318 |  | ${ }^{10} 1,331$ | ${ }^{10} 671$ | .......... | ${ }^{10} 4,062$ | .......... | ${ }^{11} 2.57$ | ${ }^{11} 2.26$ | ${ }^{11} 2.59$ | ${ }^{11} 2.98$ | 1.50 | 1.87 | 4.02 |
| 1949........ | 24,575 | .......... | 1,608 | 599 | ...... | 4,342 | .......... | 2.68 | 2.37 | 2.71 | 3.10 | 1.50 | 2.04 | 4.08 |
| 1950........ | 30,907 |  | 1,578 | 750 | .......... | 5,280 | .......... | 2.69 | 2.37 | 2.68 | 3.19 | 1.75 | 2.00 | 4.08 |
| 1951......... | 34,597 |  | 1,340 | 687 |  | 5,658 | , | 3.11 | 2.83 | 3.09 | 3.52 | 1.75 | 2.36 | 4.12 |
| 1952........ | 38,953 |  | 2,002 | 807 | $\ldots$ | 6,095 | . | 3.49 | 3.23 | 3.47 3 | 3.84 | 1.75 | 2.72 | 4.17 |
| 1953. ....... | 40,374 |  | ${ }^{2} 22,248$ | ${ }_{1} 868$ |  | 6,481 |  | 3.69 3.61 | 3.47 3.36 | 3.68 3.62 | 4.04 3.97 | 2.00 1.50 | 2.82 2.22 | 4.17 4.17 |
| 1954........ | 41,008 |  | 2,688 | 1,113 | .......... | 7,176 | .......... | 3.61 | 3.36 | 3.62 | 3.97 | 1.50 | 2.22 | 4.17 |
| 1955. | 48,356 |  | 2,852 | 1,271 | $\ldots$ | 8,147 | .......... | 3.70 | 3.48 | 3.70 | 4.03 | 2.50 | 2.27 | 4.17 |
| 1956......... | 53,375 |  | 2,130 | 1,208 |  | 8,839 | .......... | 4.20 | 4.04 | 4.22 | 4.42 | 3.00 | 3.36 | 4.32 |
| 1957........ | ${ }_{(12)}^{54,658}$ |  | 2,190 122,569 | [121,154 | (iij) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 8,761 1211.487 12. | $\cdots$ | 4.62 4.34 | 4.47 4.12 | 4.63 4.34 | 4.83 4.67 | 3.00 2.50 | 4.33 <br> 3.56 | 5.17 5.23 |
| 1959.......... | 68,069 | 30,454 | 2,579 | 1,338 | 6,198 | 12,652 | 17,475 | 135.00 | 134.83 | ${ }^{13} 5.02$ | 135.23 | 4.00 | 4.64 | 5.50 |
| 1960. | 70,174 | 31,931 | 2,610 | 1,318 | 5,927 | 12,508. | 18,716 | 5.20 | 4.97 | 5.15 | 5.45 | 3.00 | 5.05 | 6.00 |
| 195\%: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... |  | .......... | 1,689 | 1,182 | .......... | 8,790 | .......... | ... | ..... | .......... | .......... | 3.00 | 3.98 | 4.75 |
| February March. . | ...... |  | 1,760 1,952 | 1,148 1,152 | ............ | 8,762 8,691 |  | 4.38 | 4.73 | 4.40 | 4.60 | 3.00 3.00 | 4.11 4.19 | 4.79 4.96 |
| April ....... |  |  | 2,113 | 1,173 |  | 8,679 | .......... |  |  | ... |  | 3.00 | 4.20 | 5.04 |
| may ......... |  |  | 1,765 | 1,156 |  | 8,661 |  |  |  |  |  | 3.00 | 4.22 | 5.05 |
| June. ....... | ......... | $\ldots$ | 1,892 | 1,184 | .......... | 8,649 |  | 4.40 | 4.23 | 4.39 | 4.65 | 3.00 | 4.25 | 5.17 |
| July........ | ......... | ........... | 1,660 | 1,142 | $\ldots$ | 8,675 | .......... | ... | ..... | .......... | .......... | 3.00 | 4.29 | 5.17 |
| August...... |  |  | 1,810 | 1,120 |  | 8,696 | . |  |  |  |  | 3.50 | 4.36 | 5.21 |
| September... |  | .......... | 2,021 | 1,118 |  | 8,727 |  | 4.83 | 4.69 | 4.85 | 5.01 | 3.50 | 4.45 | 5.25 |
| October..... November ... | ............ | ............. | $\xrightarrow[\substack{1,642 \\ 1,610}]{ }$ | 1,106 1,093 | ............. | 8,758 8,777 | ............. |  |  |  |  | 3.50 3.00 3.0 | 4.49 4.71 | 5.34 5.63 |
| December ... |  |  | 2,190 | 1,154 |  | 8,761 |  | 4.85 | 4.71 | 4.86 | 5.05 | 3.00 | 4.70 | 5.63 |
| 1958: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... | ....... | .......... | 1,645 | 1,125 | .......... | 8,744 | ...... | $\cdots$ | .... | .......... | ........... | 2.75 | 4.55 | 5.63 |
| February.... March. . |  |  | 1,882 1,983 | 1,178 1,274 |  | 8,742 8,695 |  | 4.49 | 4.29 | 4.49 | 4.77 | 2.75 2.25 | 4.42 4.10 | 5.58 5.38 |
| April ....... |  |  |  |  |  | 8,746 |  |  | . |  | .......... | 1.75 | 3.97 | 5.25 |
| May ........ |  |  | 2,204 2,819 | 1,288 1,433 |  | 8,821 8,890 |  | 4.17 | 3.88 | 4.17 | 4.58 | 1.75 1.75 | 3.29 3.17 | 5.13 5.13 |
| July........ |  |  | ${ }^{12} 2,323$ | ${ }^{121,385}$ |  | ${ }^{12} 10,744$ | .......... |  |  |  |  | 1.75 | 3. 15 | 5.13 |
| August...... |  |  | 1,852 | 1,288 |  | 10,856 |  |  |  |  |  | 1.75 | 3.09 | 5.08 |
| September... | ......... | .......... | 1,830 | 1,271 | .......... | 10,982 | .......... | 4.21 | 4.00 | 4.21 | 4.54 | 2.00 | 3.02 | 5.08 |
| October..... |  | .......... | 1,660 | 1,280 | .......... | 11,189 |  | ....... | .... |  |  | 2.00 | 3.06 | 5.11 |
| November . . . December . . . |  |  | 1,876 2,569 | 1,273 | $\cdots$ | 11,374 11,487 |  | 4.50 | 4.29 | 4.50 | 4.79 | 2.50 2.50 | 3.23 3.64 | 5.13 5.13 |
| 1959: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ..... |  | .......... | 2,146 | 1,362 | .......... | 11,505 | .......... |  |  |  |  | 2.50 | 3.78 | 5.17 |
| February.... |  | .......... | 1,939 | 1,381 | .......... | 11,599 | ........... |  | 4.12 | 4. | 4. 84 | 2.50 | 3.92 | 5.17 |
| March. ...... |  |  | 2,309 | 1,430 |  | 11,694 |  | 4.51 | 4.29 | 4.49 | 4.84 | 3.00 | 3.98 | 5.19 |
| April ........ |  |  | 2,226 | 1,418 |  | 11,820 |  |  |  |  |  | 3.00 | 4.06 | 5.24 |
| may ........ |  |  | 2,149 2,187 | 1,742 |  | 11,669 |  |  |  |  |  | 3.50 | 4.25 | 5.43 |
| June......... | 63,351 | 28,482 | 2,187 | 1,410 | 5,294 | 12,198 | 16,638 | 4.87 | 4.71 | 4.90 | 5.07 | 3.50 | 4.53 | 5.48 |
|  | 63,820 | 28,572 |  |  |  |  | 16,644 | ........ | ...... | .......... |  | 3.50 | 4.82 | 5.52 |
| August...... September... | 64,624 65,354 | 28,983 29,470 | 2,025 2,061 | 1,438 1,355 | 5,586 5,561 | 12,345 12,456 | 16,713 16,539 | ${ }^{13} 1{ }^{1} 5.27$ | - 135.14 | …13 5.28 | $\cdots 135.46$ | 3.50 4.00 | 5.02 5.07 | 5.60 5.66 |
| November ... | 66,335 | 30,004 | 2,188 | 1,349 | 5,282 | 12,527 | 16,769 |  |  |  |  | 4.00 | 5.37 | 5.76 |
| December ... | 68,069 | 30,454 | 2,579 | 1,338 | 6,198 | 12,652 | 17,475 | 5.36 | 5.19 | 5.39 | 5.56 | 4.00 | 5.45 | 5.89 5.89 |
| 1960: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... | 66,036 | 29,941 | 1,938 |  |  | 12,615 | 17,257 |  |  |  |  | 4.00 | 5.63 | 6.00 |
| February.... | 66,532 | 30,303 | 1,769 | 1,289 | 5,802 | 12,605 | 17,364 |  |  |  |  | 4.00 | 5.72 | 6.00 |
| March. ...... | 66,890 | 31,009 | 1,479 | 1,266 | 5,771 | 12,586 | 17,645 | 5.34 | 5.18 | 5.34 | 5.57 | 4.00 | 5.70 | 6.00 |
| April ........ | 67,492 | 30,927 | 1,812 | 1,251 | 5,891 | 12,581 | 18,099 |  |  |  | .......... | 4.00 | 5.57 | 6.00 |
| may ........ | 67,843 | 31,156 | 1,705 | 1,274 | 5,946 | 12,548 | 18,149 |  |  |  |  | 4.00 | 5.31 | 6.00 |
| June, ....... | 68,691 | 31,632 | 1,665 | 1,267 | 6,205 | 12,543 | 18, 130 | 5.35 | 5.19 | 5.34 | 5.58 | 3.50 | 5.30 | 6.00 |
| July........ | 68,469 | 31,093 | 1,982 | 1,279 | 6,194 | 12,510 | 18,486 |  |  |  |  | 3.50 | 5.11 | 6.00 |
| August...... | 67,948 | 30,955 | 1,865 | 1,274 | 5,843 | 12,566 | 18,247 |  |  |  |  | 3.00 | 4.75 | 6.00 |
| September... | 68,727 | 31,526 | 2,066 | 1,292 | 5,793 | 12,556 | 17,955 | 4.97 | 4.74 | 4.96 | 5.32 | 3.00 | 4.55 | 6.00 |
| October..... | 68,812 | 31,637 | 2,260 | 1,294 | 5,479 | 12,522 | 18,393 |  |  |  |  | 3.00 | 4.43 | 6.00 |
| November.... | 68,445 | 31,749 | 1,851 | 1,281 | 5,323 | 12,524 | 17,895 |  |  |  |  | 3.00 | 4.34 | 6.00 |
| for December ER | 70,174 | 31,931 | 2,610 | 1,318 | 5,927 | 12,508 | 18,716 | 4.99 | 4.77 | 4.97 | 5.33 | 3.00 | 4.21 | 6.00 |

FINANCE--BANKING AND CONSUMER CREDIT


FINANCE--CONSUMER CREDIT--Con.


FINANCE--CONSUMER CREDIT--Con.

| YEAR AND MONTH | COnSumer credit (short- and intermediate-term) ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Moninstallment credit, end of year or month |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Instal lment credit extended and repald ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Total | Single-payment loans |  |  | Charge accounts |  |  |  | Service credit | Unadjusted for seasonal variation |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Commercial banks | $\begin{gathered} \text { other } \\ \text { tinan- } \\ \text { cial } \\ \text { institu- } \\ \text { tions } \end{gathered}$ | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Depart- } \\ & \text { ment } \\ & \text { stores } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { retail } \\ & \text { out lets } \end{aligned}$ | Credit cards ${ }^{3}$ |  | Total | Extended |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Automobile paper | Other consumer goods paper | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { ot her } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monthly avg: }{ }^{5} \\ & \hline 939 . \ldots . . . \end{aligned}$ | 2,719 | 787 | 625 | 162 | 1,414 | 236 | 1,178 | ........... |  |  | $257$ |  | ........... |
| 1940....... | 2,824 | 800 | 636 | 164 | 1,471 | 251 | 1,2201,370 | ............ | 553 <br> 597 <br> 98 |  |  |  | 212223170 |
| 7941......... | 3,087 | 845 | 693 | 152 | 1,645 | 275 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}685 \\ 785 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2573198589 | $\begin{aligned} & 216 \\ & 244 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1942...... | 2,817 | 713 | 593 | 120 | 1,444 | 217 | 1,2271,223 | 迷 | 660712 | 437 382 |  | 181165163 |  |
| 1944........ | 2,765 2,935 | 664 624 | 553 | 71 | 1,440 | 256 |  |  |  | 408 | 85 <br> 64 |  | 170 153 |
| 1945........ | 3,203 | 746 | 674 | 72 | 1,612 | 290 | 1,322 |  | 845 | 448 | 83 | 169 | 196 |
| 7946......... | 4,212 | 1,122 | 1,008 | 114 | 2,076 | 452 | 1,624 |  | 1,014 | 708 | 164 | 256 | 287 |
| 1947........ | 64,903 | 1,356 | 1,203 | 153 | ${ }^{6} 2,381$ | 532 | 1,821 | 28 | 1,166 | 1,059 | 308 | 375 | 377 |
| 1948....... | 5,451 | 1,445 | 1,261 | 184 | 2,722 | 575 | 2,098 | 49 | - 1,284 | 1,299 | 435 | 449 | 415 |
| 1949. ....... | 5,774 | 1,532 | 1,334 | 198 | 2,854 | 587 | 2,208 | 59 | 1,388 | 1,509 | 581 | 489 | 440 |
| 8950 ....... | 6,768 | 1,821 | 1,576 | 245 | 3,367 | 650 | 2,641 | 76 | 1,580 | 1,797 | 711 | 596 | 490 |
| $1951 . . . . .$. | 7,418 | 1,934 | 1,684 | 250 | 3,700 | 698 | 2,907 | 95 | 1,784 | 1,965 | 746 | 624 | 595 |
| 8952........ | 8,17 8,388 | 2,120 2,187 | 1,844 1,899 | 276 288 | 4,130 4.274 | 728 772 | 3,283 3,352 3,515 | 119 150 178 | 1,867 | 2,460 2,630 | 980 $+\quad 082$ | 766 769 769 | 714 |
| 1954......... | ${ }_{8,896}^{8,818}$ | 2,408 | 1,899 2,096 | 288 312 | 4,274 4,485 | 772 | 3,352 | 150 177 | 1,927 | 2,630 2,588 | $\begin{array}{r}1,082 \\ \hline 984\end{array}$ | 769 760 | 779 844 |
| 1955....... | 9,924 | 3,002 | 2,835 | 367 | 4,795 | 862 | 3,717 | 216 | 2,127 | 3,253 | 1,395 | 886 | 972 |
| 1956......... | 10,614 | 3,253 | 2,843 | 410 | 4,995 | 893 | 3,842 | 260 | 2,366 | 3,348 | 1,297 | 975 | 1,076 |
| 1957........ | 11, 103 | 3,364 | 2,937 | 427 | 5,146 | 876 | 3,953 | 317 | 2,593 | 3,545 | 1,379 | 979 | 1,188 |
| ${ }_{1959}{ }_{1958} \ldots \ldots \ldots$. | 11,487 12,267 | 3,627 4,844 | 3,156 3,582 | 471 562 | 5,060 5,104 | 907 958 | 3,808 3,753 | 345 393 | 2,800 3,019 | 3,399 4,087 | 1,193 | $\begin{array}{r}970 \\ \hline 1,153\end{array}$ | 1,236 1,439 |
|  | 12,267 | 4, 144 | 3,582 | 562 | 5,104 | 958 | 3,753 | 393 | 3,019 | 4,087 | 1,495 | 1,153 | 1,439 |
| 1960........ | 12,768 | 4,311 | 3,737 | 574 | 5,187 | 941 | 3,801 | 445 | 3,270 | 4,195 | 1,487 | 1,185 | 1,523 |
| 1957: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saneary..... | 10,052 9,703 | 3,205 3,242 | 2,817 2,828 | 388 414 | 3,980 | 611 | 3,103 | 266 | 2,481 | 2,980 | 1,207 | 8766 | 1,036 1,007 |
| march...... | 9,615 | 3,291 | 2,839 | 452 | 3,827 | 566 | 2,994 | 267 | 2,497 | 3,361 | 1,373 | 858 | 1,130 |
| Aprii ....... | 9,889 | 3,304 | 2,872 | 432 | 4,040 | 592 | 3,180 | 268 | 2,545 | 3,599 | 1,457 | 907 | 1,235 |
| May ........ | 10,174 10,221 | 3,437 3,416 | 2,934 2,954 | 503 462 | 4,211 4,272 | 593 579 | 3,350 3,408 | 268 285 | 2,526 | 3,770 3,670 | 1,503 | 1,037 998 | 1,230 1,190 |
| duly ....... | 10,070 | 3,328 | 2,910 | 418 | 4,229 | 533 | 3,394 | 302 | 2,513 | 3,856 | 1,550 | 1,019 | 1,287 |
| August..... | 10,150 | 3,348 | 2,903 | 445 | 4,292 | 535 | 3,433 | 324 | 2,510 | 3,704 | 1,454 | 1,023 | 1,227 |
| Sepiember... | 10, 163 | 3,365 | 2,911 | 454. | 4,296 | 588 | 3,378 | 330 | 2,502 | 3,397 | 1,350 | 939 | 1,108 |
| October..... | 10, 120 | 3,292 | 2,881 | 411 | 4,363 | 612 | 3,432 | 319 | 2,465 | 3,557 | 1,393 | 989 | 1,175 |
| November ... | 10,280 | 3,315 |  | 438 | 4,458 | 658 | 3,489 | 311 | 2,507 | 3,438 | 1,231 | 1,024 | 1,183 |
| December ... | 11,103 | 3,364 | 2,937 | 427 | 5,146 | 876 | 3,953 | 317 | 2,593 | 4,099 | 1,292 | 1,362 | 1,445 |
| 195\%: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... | 10,588 | 3,362 | 2,909 | 453 | 4,597 | 725 | 3,544 | 328 | 2,629 | 3,110 | 1,187 | 788 | 1,135 |
| Fobrvary.... | 10,097 9,903 | 3,372 3,369 | 2,908 2,904 | 464 465 | 4,024 3,827 | 601 573 | 3,111 2,945 | 312 309 | 2,701 2,707 | $\mathbf{2 , 7 5 8}$ $\mathbf{3 , 1 8 0}$ | 1,025 1,105 | 703 899 | 1,030 |
| April ....... | 10,096 | 3,364 | 2,926 | 438 | 3,999 | 580 | 3,108 | 311 | 2,733 | 3,356 | 1,224 | 867 | 1,265 |
| day ........ | 10,374 | 3,452 | 2,972 | 480 | 4,204 | 584 | 3,313 | 307 | 2,718 | 3,395 | 1,213 | 993 | 1,189 |
| June......... | 10,410 | 3,499 | 3,045 | 454 | 4,202 | 575 | 3,304 | 323 | 2,709 | 3,496 | 1,271 | 959 | 1,266 |
| Juty........ |  | 3,442 | 3,022 | 420 | 4,114 | 533 | 3,242 | 339 | 2,692 | 3,502 | 1,294 | 944 | 1,264 |
| Sugusi. ..... | 10,332 10,395 | 3,498 3,519 | 3,042 3,034 | 456 485 4 | 4,136 4,190 | 546 600 | 3,230 3,228 | 360 362 | 2,698 2,686 | 3,405 3,311 | 1,209 1,118 | 957 970 | 1,239 1,223 |
| October..... | 10,449 | 3,497 | 3,054 | 443 | 4,299 | 623 | 3,329 | 347 | 2,653 | 3,517 | 1,189 | 1,075 | 1,253 |
| Novertber ... | 10,630 | 3,564 | 3,087 | 477 | 4,370 | 669 | 3,364 | 337 | 2,696 | 3,370 | 1,103 | 1,050 | 1,217 |
| December ... |  | 3,627 | 3,156 | 471 | 5,060 | 907 | 3,808 | 345 | 2,800 | 4,389 | 1,378 | 1,433 | 1,578 |
| 1959: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ${ }^{7}$.... | 11,077 10754 | 3,582 | 3,139 | 443 | 4,648 | 757 | 3,533 | 358 |  |  |  | 930 |  |
| Februcry.... | 10,754 10,706 | 3,677 $\mathbf{3 , 7 3 3}$ | 3,189 3,218 | 488 515 | 4,149 4,040 | 637 608 | 3,163 3,083 | 349 349 | 2,928 2,933 | 3,319 3,855 | 1,262 1,488 | 877 1,006 | 1,180 |
| April....... | 10,912 | 3,793 | 3,306 | 487 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May ......... | 11,206 | 3,903 | 3,356 | 547 | 4,341 | 601 609 | 3,193 | 351 345 | 2,974 2,962 | 4,093 4,118 | 1,591 | 1,095 | 1,407 |
| June........ | 11,306 | 3,969 | 3,440 | 529 | 4,386 | 599 | 3,434 | 353 | 2,951 | 4,483 | 1,774 | 1,183 | 1,526 |
| Suly . . . . . ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 11,185 | 3,935 | 3,434 | 501 | 4,320 | 558 | 3,380 | 382 | 2,930 | 4,355 | 1,713 | 1,130 | 1,512 |
| Seppember... | 11,222 11,260 | 4,008 | 3,461 3,489 | 547 | 4,281 4,288 | 561 605 | 3,325 3,287 | 395 | 2,933 | 4,240 | 1,618 | 1,152 | 1,470 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 4,288 | 605 | 3,287 | 396 | 2,915 | 4,137 | 1,516 | 1,166 | 1,455 |
| Oclaber..... | 11,285 <br> 11,479 | 4,024 | 3,500 | 524 | 4,378 | 646 | 3,358 | 374 | 2,883 | 4,249 | 1,557 | 1,235 | 1,457 |
| Navember $\cdot$. | 11,249 12,267 | 4,089 4,144 | 3,514 | 575 562 | 4,459 5,104 | 716 958 | 3,363 3,753 | 380 393 | 2,931 3,019 | 4,029 4,782 | 1,312 1,283 | 1,233 1,693 | 1,484 1,806 |
| 1960: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| danuary..... | 11,730 | 4,129 | 3,531  <br> 3,549 525 <br> 3,556  |  | 4,595 | 824685682 | 3,378 <br> 3,034 | 393 | 3,0793,164 | 3,592 | 1,424 | 1,961 |  |
| February.... | 11,397 |  |  |  | 4,104 |  |  | 385 |  | 3,763 |  |  | 1,378 |
|  | 11,278 | 4,191 | 3,556 | 635 | 3,927 | 622 | 2,917 | 388 | 3,160 | 4,238 | 1,629 | 1,089 | 1,520 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { April. } \\ & \text { day. } \\ & \text { June. } \end{aligned}$ | 11,702 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,226 \\ & 4,213 \\ & 4,294 \end{aligned}$ | 3,627 | $\begin{aligned} & 599 \\ & 682 \\ & 612 \end{aligned}$ | 4,245 | $\begin{aligned} & 656 \\ & 646 \end{aligned}$ | 3,206 | 383 | 3,231 | 4,509 | 1,692 | 1,202 | 1,615 |
|  | 11,866 |  | 3,631 |  | 4,423 |  | 3,382 | 391 | 3,193 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,375 \\ & 4,615 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1,183 | 1,534 |
|  | 11,910 |  | 3,682 |  |  |  |  | 408 |  |  | $1,733$ | 1,267 |  |
| fuly. $\qquad$ August. September... <br> October. . ... November ... Deceraber ER | 11,759 11,714 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,265 \\ & 4,276 \\ & 4,317 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{3,663}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 602 \\ & 620 \\ & 602 \end{aligned}$ | 4,311 | $\begin{aligned} & 584 \\ & 584 \\ & 625 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,295 \\ & 3,236 \\ & 3,199 \end{aligned}$ | 432 | 3,1833,1613,14 | 4,156 | 1,473 | 1,0851,165 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,598 \\ & 1,630 \\ & 1,465 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 11,714 |  | 3,656 |  | 4,277 |  |  | 457 |  | 4,365 | 1,570 |  |  |
|  | 11,748 |  | 3,715 |  | 4,283 |  |  | 459 | 3,148 | 4,010 | 1,372 | 1,173 |  |
|  | 11,753 | 4,272 | 3,692 | $\begin{aligned} & 580 \\ & 590 \\ & 574 \end{aligned}$ | 4,370 | $\begin{aligned} & 661 \\ & 709 \\ & 941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,266 \\ & 3,326 \\ & 3,801 \end{aligned}$ | 443 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,111 \\ & 3,159 \\ & 3,270 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,012 \\ & 4,067 \\ & 4,641 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,407 \\ & 1,364 \\ & 1,248 \end{aligned}$ | 1,207 1,398 <br> 1,207 1,386 <br> 1,654 1,486 |  |
|  | 11,923 12 | 4,301 | 3,711 |  | 4,463 |  |  | 428 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12,768 | 4,311 | 3,737 |  | 5,187 |  |  | 445 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

FINANCE--CONSUMER CREDIT--Con.


FINANCE-FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{5}{*}{YEAR AND ONTH} \& \multicolumn{12}{|c|}{budget receipts and expenditures by major classification \({ }^{\text {a }}\)} \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{Receipts} \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Expenditures \({ }^{3}\)} \\
\hline \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Het } \\
\& \text { re- } \\
\& \text { reipt }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Customs} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Income, profits, and employment taxes} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
0ther \\
internal revenue and receipts
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Interest } \\
\& \text { on } \\
\& \text { public } \\
\& \text { debt }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Veterans services and benefits} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Ma jor } \\
\& \text { national } \\
\& \text { secur- } \\
\& \text { ity }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\underset{\substack{\text { All } \\ \text { oxperdi- } \\ \text { expers } \\ \text { tur }}}{\text { an }}
\]} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& individual income taxes \& Corporation inm come and profits taxes \& Emp loyment taxes \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{12}{|c|}{Millions of dollars} \\
\hline Monthly ovgrs: 1939. \& 457 \& 404 \& 28 \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{154} \& \({ }^{7} 65\) \& 210 \& 763 \& 81 \& 46 \& 113 \& 522 \\
\hline \(1940 \ldots \ldots\). \& 533 \& 476
706 \& 27 \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
197 \\
354 \\
\hline 154
\end{tabular}} \& 73 \& 236 \& 804 \& 90 \& 46 \& 232 \& 436 \\
\hline \({ }_{1947}^{1941 . . . . . . ~}\) \& 778
1,443 \& 706
\(8 \quad 1,340\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}36 \\ 27 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{354
922}} \& 86
111 \& 301
389 \& 1,686
84.795 \& 95 \& 47 \& 1,182 \& 361 \\
\hline 1942...... \& 1,449
2,983 \& \(8 \quad 1,340\)
2,852 \& 27
33 \& \& \& 111
136 \& 389
601 \& \(\begin{array}{r}8 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 121
183 \& 49
51 \& 4,369
7,099 \& \(\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 8 \\ \hline 160\end{array}\) \\
\hline 1944......... \& 3,811 \& 3,604 \& 32 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2,21 \\
\& 2,86
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& 149 \& 769 \& 8,075 \& 183
250 \& 84 \& 7,574 \& 160
167 \\
\hline 1945....... \& 3,941 \& 3,640 \& 33 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{2,85} \& 146 \& 912 \& 7,273 \& 342 \& 211 \& 6,563 \& 157 \\
\hline \& 3,571 \& 3,214
3 \& 42 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{2,423} \& 149 \& 958 \& 3,423 \& 415 \& 545 \& 2,009 \& 454 \\
\hline 1947......... \& 3,761
3,782
3,547 \& 3,366
3,405
3 \& 37
35
3 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{2,440} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
186 \\
205 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 1,098 \& 3,163 \& 416
446 \& 588 \& 1,218 \& 941 \\
\hline \(1948 . . . . . .\).
\(1949 . . . .\). \& 3,782
3,547 \& 3,405
3,126 \& 35 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{2,440
2,597} \& 205
205 \& 944
840 \& 2,969
3,426 \& 446
457 \& 567
569 \& 1,071 \& 1,015
1,329 \\
\hline 1950....... \& 3,555 \& 3,109 \& 44 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& 286 \& 852 \& 3,144 \& 465 \& 483 \& 1,123 \& 1,073 \\
\hline \& 4,912 \& 4,415 \& 50 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{2,372} \& 358 \& 927 \& 4,695 \& 499 \& 436 \& 2,523 \& 1,237 \\
\hline 1952......... \& 5,982 \& 5,403 \& 48 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{4,502} \& 393 \& 1,040 \& 5,890 \& 505 \& 381 \& -3,598 \& 1,237 \\
\hline \& 5,960
5,851 \& 5,320
5,098 \& 50
46 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{4,605 \({ }^{4,11}\)} \& 401
501 \& 1,098 \& 6,083 \& 530 \& 352 \& 3,705 \& 1,496 \\
\hline 1954 ¢ . . . \& 5,851 \& 5,098 \& 46 \& 2,605 \& 1,660 \& 501 \& 1,039 \& 5,405 \& 547 \& 354 \& 3,568 \& \({ }_{934}\) \\
\hline 1955........ \& 6,100 \& 5,280 \& 56 \& 2,759 \& 1,551 \& 570 \& 1,165 \& 5,511 \& \({ }^{10} 558\) \& 387 \& 3,375 \& 1,190 \\
\hline 1956........ \& 6,824
7,179 \& \(11 \begin{aligned} \& 5,916 \\ \& 6,024\end{aligned}\) \& 62 \& 3,112
3,303
3,21 \& 1,895 \& 574
12
679 \& 1,181 \& 5,601 \& 585 \& 394 \& 3,437 \& 1,185 \\
\hline 1957........ \& 7,179
6,979 \& 11
6,024
5,724 \& \({ }_{70}^{65}\) \& 3,303
3,211
3 \& \begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
1,854 \\
1,703
\end{tabular} \& 12679

738 \& 1,278
1,258 \& 5,974
6,315 \& 630
616 \& 409
434 \& 13,700
3,705
3,805 \& 1,236
1,460 <br>
\hline 8959........ \& 7,470 \& 146,062 \& 89 \& 3,569 \& 1,687 \& 777 \& 1,348 \& 146,648 \& 699
699 \& 434
424 \& 3,805
3,858 \& 1,460 <br>
\hline 1960....... \& 8,333 \& 6,626 \& 91 \& 3,838 \& 1,891 \& 1,008 \& 1,506 \& 6,464 \& 773 \& 429 \& 3,808 \& 1,510 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{13}{|l|}{} <br>

\hline | Jenuary..... |
| :--- |
| February.... | \& 7,486 \& ${ }^{11} 6,188$ \& 53 \& 4,708 \& 445 \& 1,160 \& 1,120 \& 5,743 \& 585 \& 407 \& 3,576 \& 1,175 <br>

\hline March....... \& 12,145 \& 10,737 \& 66 \& 2,868 \& 7.327 \& 682 \& 1,192 \& 5,584 \& 601 \& 414 \& 3,700 \& 869 <br>
\hline April ....... \& 6,142
7,759 \& 4,256
5,282 \& 65
64 \& 3,646
4,587
4,071 \& 520
502 \& 633
1.314 \& 1,278
1,292
1,378 \& 5,987
5,944 \& 604
604 \& 419
444 \& 3,913
3,750 \& 1,051
1,146 <br>
\hline Mry . . . . . . \& 7,759
12,819 \& 5,282
11,688 \& 64
58 \& 4,587
4,071 \& 502
6,722 \& +589 \& 1,278 \& 5,944
6,279 \& 604
641 \& 409 \& 3,750
3,996 \& 1,233 <br>
\hline suly....... \& 3,734 \& 3,057 \& 70 \& \& \& \& \& \& 659 \& 377 \& \& <br>
\hline August......
September... \& 6,475
8,109 \& 5,128
7,225 \& 65

65 \& | 3,806 |
| :--- |
| 3,986 | \& 2,304 \& 1,003 \& $1,24.5$

1,214
1 \& 5,930
5,667 \& 628
630 \& 382
362 \& 3,219
3,532 \& 1,001 <br>
\hline October...... \& 3,796 \& 3,131 \& 76 \& 1,537 \& 429 \& 363 \& 1,391 \& 6,501 \& 641 \& 421 \& 3,628 \& 1,811 <br>
\hline \& 5,797 \& 4,827 \& 67 \& 3,512 \& ${ }_{267}$ \& 740 \& 1,111 \& 5,806 \& 636 \& 432 \& 3,437 \& 1,301 <br>
\hline December... \& 6,611 \& 5,956 \& 63 \& 2,477 \& 2,277 \& 432 \& 1,363 \& 5,809 \& 674 \& 426 \& 3,680 \& 1,029 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{13}{|l|}{1958:} <br>
\hline Jonuary.....
February \& 5,243
7,715 \& 4,786
6,299 \& 69
58 \& 3,034
4,741 \& 486
406 \& 385
1,302 \& 1,270
1,218 \& 6,011
5,528 \& 693
606 \& 433
429 \& 3,672
3,521 \& 1,213 <br>
\hline Wharch....... \& 11,182 \& 9,501 \& 69 \& 2,658 \& 6,538 \& $\bigcirc 680$ \& 1,237 \& 5,749 \& 616 \& 432 \& 3,608 \& 1,093 <br>
\hline April ....... \& 6,039
7,333 \& 3,496
4,925 \& 68

63 \& | 3,584 |
| :--- |
| 4,253 |
| , 565 | \& 476

449 \& 722
1.293 \& 1,189
1,275 \& 6,122
5,846 \& 613
595 \& 465

436 \& | 3,652 |
| :--- |
| 3,653 | \& 1,391 <br>

\hline May . . . . .
June,, . \& 11,939 \& 10,785 \& 66 \& 3,665 \& 5,906 \& ${ }_{818}$ \& 1,484 \& 6,621 \& 615 \& 431 \& 4,312 \& 1,263 <br>
\hline July........ \& 3,624 \& 2,946 \& 72 \& 1,453 \& 479 \& 355 \& 1,265 \& 6,613 \& 642 \& 431 \& 3,752 \& 1,788 <br>
\hline August..... \& 6,280
8,119 \& 4,838
7,208 \& 67
75 \& 3,599
3,909 \& 316
2.267 \& $\begin{array}{r}1,105 \\ \hline 549\end{array}$ \& 1,193
1,320 \& 6,198
6,633 \& 574
578 \& 404
410 \& 3,605
3,863 \& 1,615
1,783 <br>
\hline September... \& 8,119 \& 7,208 \& 75 \& \& 2,267 \& 549 \& 1,320 \& 6,633 \& 578 \& 410 \& 3,863 \& 1,783 <br>
\hline October..... \& 3,446
5,979 \& 2,769
4,962 \& 82

72 \& | 1,387 |
| :--- |
| 3,735 | \& 374

319 \& 386
816 \& 1,217 \& 7,144 \& 600 \& 454 \& 4,225 \& 1,865 <br>
\hline November... \& 5,979
6,848 \& 6,180 \& 78 \& 2,512 \& 2,419 \& 886
441 \& +1,038 \& 6,237
7,080 \& 607
647 \& 441
440 \& 3,589
4,212 \& 1,599 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{13}{|l|}{1959:} <br>
\hline January.....
February... \& 4,956
8,152 \& 144,508
6,535 \& 76
70 \& 2,944 \& 424
362 \& 321
1,281 \& 1,152
1,237 \& 146,756
6,290 \& 675
630 \& 445
440 \& 3,693
3,596 \& 1,963
1,665 <br>
\hline February.... \& -8, $\begin{array}{r}\text { 8,722 }\end{array}$ \& 8,426 \& 89 \& 2,938 \& 5,459 \& ${ }_{857}$ \& 1,378 \& 6,461 \& 649 \& 441 \& 3,864 \& 1,665 <br>
\hline April ....... \& 6,375 \& 4,258 \& 85 \& 4,002 \& 477 \& 558 \& 1,255 \& 6,427 \& 652 \& 361 \& 3,898 \& 1,516 <br>
\hline May ......... \& 8,155
$1+247$ \& 5,410
10,027 \& 89 \& 4,813 \& 470 \& 1,488 \& 1,355 \& 6,149 \& 650 \& 433 \& 3,642 \& 1,439 <br>
\hline June......... \& 11,247 \& 10,027 \& 94 \& 4,241 \& 4,786 \& 696 \& 1,430 \& 8,503 \& 689 \& 474 \& 4,487 \& 2,981 <br>
\hline Juig....... \& \& \& \& \& \& 332
1,321 \& 1,339 \& 6,523 \& 728 \& 406 \& 3,772 \& 1,651 <br>
\hline Augusf. ..... \& 7,418
3,552 \& 5,654
8,463 \& 87
99 \& 1,346
4,100 \& 368
3,311 \& 1,321
704 \& 1,296
1,338 \& 6,280
6,334 \& 724
718 \& 400
428 \& 3,710
3,783 \& 1,471
1,428 <br>
\hline Deciober..... \& 3,626 \& 3,018 \& 90 \& 1,468 \& 491 \& 278 \& 1,299 \& 6,863 \& 732 \& 405 \& 3,980 \& 1,751 <br>
\hline November.... \& 7,152 \& 5,889 \& 94 \& 4,444 \& 405 \& 965 \& 1,244 \& 6,590 \& 743 \& 424 \& 3,643 \& 1,788 <br>
\hline December... \& 8,350 \& 7,339 \& 99 \& 2,733 \& 3,180 \& 527 \& 1,811 \& 6,601 \& 800 \& 430 \& 4,231 \& 1,384 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{13}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline Sanury.... \& 5,425
9,289 \& 4,867
7,237 \& 90
93 \& 3,004 \& ${ }^{564}$ \& ${ }^{341}$ \& 1,427 \& 6,157 \& ${ }_{879} 82$ \& 419 \& 3,523 \& 1,431 <br>
\hline February.... Harch. \& 9,289
12,217 \& 7,237
9,580 \& $\begin{array}{r}93 \\ 105 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 5,718
3,332 \& 483
6,192 \& 1,611
1,149 \& 1,384
1,439 \& 6,142
6,423 \& 779
784 \& 420
457 \& 3,684
3,676
3,976 \& 1,287
1,207 <br>
\hline April ....... \& 7,468 \& 5,064 \& 91 \& 4,290 \& 619 \& 858 \& 1,609 \& 6,032 \& 772 \& 421 \& 3,669 \& 1,179 <br>
\hline may ......... \& 9,725 \& 6,550 \& 91 \& 5,783 \& 467 \& 1,918 \& 1,466 \& 6,073 \& 772 \& 422 \& 3,669 \& 1,216 <br>
\hline 3ve......... \& 12,804 \& 10,891 \& 90 \& 4,125 \& 5,530 \& 1,155 \& 1,903 \& 6,521 \& 801 \& 428 \& 3,987 \& 1,573 <br>
\hline july........ \& 3,976 \& 3,128 \& 84 \& 1,401 \& 670 \& 383 \& 1,439 \& 6,172 \& 806 \& 404 \& 3,471 \& 1,533 <br>
\hline August... . \& 8,590
10,211 \& 6,454 \& 93 \& 4,996 \& 409
3.492 \& 1,608 \& 1,484 \& 6,803 \& 751 \& 461 \& 3,976 \& 1,645 <br>
\hline Septembar... \& \& \& 87 \& 4,486 \& 3,492 \& 792 \& 1,354 \& 6,793 \& 736 \& 416 \& 3,910 \& 1,746 <br>
\hline October..... \& 3,641 \& 2,823 \& 92 \& 1,296 \& 481 \& 389 \& 1,383 \& 6,829 \& 748 \& 422 \& 3,728 \& 1,934 <br>
\hline November... \& 7,900
8,751 \& 6,300
7,543 \& 91
80 \& 4,648
2,974 \& 455
3.331 \& 1,295 \& 1,411 \& 6.773 \& 734 \& 436 \& 3,884 \& 1,727 <br>
\hline Digitized for Pqgentecr \& \& \& \& 2,974 \& 3,331 \& , 596 \& 1,770 \& 6,847 \& 765 \& 438 \& 4,217 \& 1,638 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

FINANCE--FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE-.-Con.


## BINANGEMRE INSURANCE



FINANCE--LIFE INSURANCE--Con.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{4}{*}{YEAR AND MONTH} \& \multicolumn{13}{|c|}{insurance written, value of new paid-for insurance (Life insurance agency management association) \({ }^{1}\)} \\
\hline \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Group and whole sale} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Indus-
trial} \& \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Ordinary} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& Total \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Hew } \\
\text { England }
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Middle } \\
\& \text { Allantic }
\end{aligned}
\] \& East North Central \& West North Central \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { South } \\
\& \text { Atlantic }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { East } \\
\text { South } \\
\text { Central }
\end{gathered}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
West \\
South Central
\end{tabular} \& Mountain \& Pacific \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{13}{|c|}{Millions of dollars} \\
\hline Monthly avg.: 1939. . \& \& \& \& 535.0 \& 41.3 \& 145.4 \& 120.7 \& 54.6 \& 50.5 \& 21.1 \& 41.9 \& 14.8 \& 45.2 \\
\hline 1940........ \& 895.0
1.005 .0 \& 68.0
107.0 \& 279.0
288.0 \& 547.0
610.0 \& 41.1
48.5 \& 149.0
165.0 \& 125.7
139.8 \& 53.3
56.6 \& 54.3
61.6 \& 21.3
24.7 \& 41.9
44.8 \& 14.5
15.3
1.8 \& 45.9
53.7 \\
\hline 1942.... \& 1,939.0 \& 144.0 \& 267.0 \& 528.0 \& 41.8 \& 139.4 \& 119.2 \& 51.9 \& 51.5 \& 21.2 \& 38.1 \& 14.0 \& 53.7
50.6 \\
\hline 1943....... \& 1,040.0 \& 161.0 \& 271.0 \& 609.0 \& 46.3 \& 157.3 \& 135.2 \& 61.7 \& 62.2 \& 24.3 \& 42.5 \& 17.9 \& 61.5 \\
\hline 1944. \& 1,110.0 \& 138.0 \& 267.0 \& 705.0 \& 51.3 \& 183.3 \& 154.8 \& 70.3 \& 71.6 \& 28.0 \& 49.0 \& 21.4 \& 75.6 \\
\hline 1945........ \& 1,178.0 \& 108.0 \& 257.0 \& 813.0 \& 57.4 \& 210.6 \& 176.7 \& 78.9 \& 86.4 \& 32.0 \& 61.5 \& 25.1 \& 84.6 \\
\hline 1946........ \& 1,809.0 \& 190.0 \& 362.0 \& 1,258.0 \& 88.3 \& 318.1 \& 276.3 \& 119.8 \& 137.2 \& 49.8 \& 99.3 \& 39.7 \& 129.1 \\
\hline 1947......... \& \(1,871.0\)
\(1,877.0\) \& 242.0
260.0 \& 381.0
383.0 \& \(1,248.0\)
\(1,234.0\)
1 \& 84.3
79.9 \& 300.1
290.1 \& 273.7
268.9 \& 123.3
118.5
117.7 \& 136.6
139.4
13.4 \& 51.0
52.5 \& 100.2
104.1
1 \& 41.9
44.3 \& 137.2 \\
\hline 1949......... \& 1,885.0 \& 252.0 \& 411.0 \& \(1,222.0\) \& 80.0 \& 283.1 \& 262.4 \& 117.7 \& 139.5 \& 52.5
52.3 \& 108.8
10.1 \& 44.3 \& \begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
136.1 \\
135.7
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1950........ \& 2,407.0 \& 517.0 \& 450.0 \& 1,440.0 \& 94.7 \& 330.5 \& 303.4 \& 132.7 \& 172.4 \& 61.0 \& 129.6 \& 51.2 \& 164.0 \\
\hline 1951........ \& \({ }^{2} 2,301.0\) \& \({ }^{2} 351.0\) \& \({ }^{2} 455.0\) \& 1.495 .0 \& 98.0 \& 350.9 \& 325.1 \& 132.2 \& 175.3 \& 62.6 \& 128.8 \& 52.0 \& 170.2 \\
\hline \({ }_{1953} 1952 . . .\). \& 2,628.0 \& 449.0 \& 499.0 \& 1,681.0 \& 110.6 \& 376.8 \& 359.2 \& 144.7 \& 203.8 \& 73.2 \& 157.5 \& 62.2 \& 192.7 \\
\hline 1953........ \& 3,4 \(\begin{array}{r}3,020.0 \\ 3,787.0\end{array}\) \& - \(\begin{array}{r}528.0 \\ 4,119.0\end{array}\) \& 542.0
571.0 \& \(1,950.0\)
\(32,098.0\) \& 127.3 \& 445.4 \& 413.7 \& 163.7 \& 231.7 \& 85.9 \& 188.5 \& 73.1 \& 220.3 \\
\hline 1954......... \& 3, 3,787.0 \& \({ }^{4} 1,119.0\) \& 571.0 \& \({ }^{3} 2,098.0\) \& 129.3 \& 472.1 \& 438.3 \& 182.4 \& 250.8 \& 90.3 \& 208.7 \& 80.1 \& 245.6 \\
\hline 1955........ \& \({ }^{4} 4,036.0\) \& \({ }^{4} 957.0\) \& 529.0 \& 2,550.0 \& 162.5 \& 569.0 \& 540.7 \& 205.6 \& 308.6 \& 111.6 \& 255.4 \& 99.6 \& 297.2 \\
\hline 1956........ \& 5 4,609.0 \& 51,077.0 \& 544.0 \& 2,989.0 \& 190.1 \& 674.7 \& 633.4 \& 232.0 \& 372.8 \& 133.3 \& 292.4 \& 113.3 \& 346.6 \\
\hline 1957........ \& 5 5,564.0
5
\(5,603.0\) \& \(51,247.0\)
\(51,065.0\) \& 5
5
5
5842.0
582.0 \& \(5,3,753.0\)
\(53,956.0\) \& 238.8
262.2 \& 898.8
908.1 \& 780.2
780.9 \& 239.4
317.9 \& 442.8
486.4 \& 165.2
176.4 \& 349.8
376.9 \& 144.5 \& \({ }_{5}^{5143.6}\) \\
\hline 1959......... \& 5
\(5,603.0\)
\(5,925.0\) \& ' 1,065.0 \& 582.0
572.0 \& 5
\(3,956.0\)
\(4,262.0\) \& 262.2
264.0 \& 908.1
920.0 \& 780.9
847.0 \& 317.9
345.0 \& 486.4
553.0 \& 176.4
201.0 \& 376.9
412.0 \& 165.0
186.0 \& 5482.1
534.0 \\
\hline 1960........ \& 6,029.0 \& 1,194.0 \& 564.0 \& 4,272.0 \& 264.0 \& 891.0 \& 847.0 \& 339.0 \& 564.0 \& 210.0 \& 414.0 \& 194.0 \& 548.0 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
1957: \\
January..... February. March, \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
54,404.0 \\
5,141.0 \\
5,738.0
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
5701.0 \\
1,351.0 \\
1,160.0
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
5506.0 \\
544.0 \\
600.0
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
5 \text { 3, } 196.0 \\
3,246.0 \\
3,978.0
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{213.0
215.0
257.4} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{741.2
772.9
975.2} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 683.2 \\
\& 690.3 \\
\& 842.1
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 257.1 \\
\& 58.9
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
\begin{array}{r}
258.9 \\
313
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
371.7
\]
\[
380.0
\]} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{137.8
145.2
176.6} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
309.8 \\
301.6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{114.8
121.6
144.6} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
5367.9 \\
360.6 \\
142.2
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { April ........ } \\
\& \text { May ......... }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \(6,188.0\)
\(6,364.0\) \& \(1,641.0\)
\(1,698.0\) \& 676.0
650.0 \& \(3,871.0\)
\(4,016.0\) \& 248.8
255.9 \& 965.5
975.4 \& 804.9
842.4
8 \& 293.3
316.2
3182 \& 462.0
461.2 \& 180.0
181.4 \& 345.8
363.2
3 \& 141.8
155.8 \& 429.1
465.0 \\
\hline June.......... \& 5,587.0 \& 1,315.0 \& 571.0 \& 3,701.0 \& 234.3 \& 892.2 \& 732.1 \& 302.1 \& 447.9 \& 165.0 \& 364.2
348.7 \& 135.0
139.8 \& 1458.0

438.6 <br>
\hline July. August. \& $5,388.0$
$5,067.0$ \& $1,106.0$
779.0 \& 540.0
556.0 \& $3,742.0$
$3,732.0$ \& 232.5
225.6 \& 904.5
873.2 \& 772.1
784.0 \& 313.7
302.9
3 \& 431.3
438.8 \& 162.2

166.2 \& | 346.7 |
| :--- |
| 347.7 | \& 147.0

144.2 \& 432.0 <br>
\hline September... \& 4,693.0 \& 685.0 \& 555.0 \& 3,453.0 \& 200.3 \& 798.1 \& 723.8 \& 277.9 \& 435.4 \& 158.8 \& 337.8 \& 134.6 \& 386.7 <br>
\hline October..... \& 6, 129.0 \& 1,538.0 \& 567.0 \& 4,024.0 \& 244.8 \& 969.8 \& 826.6 \& 323.1 \& 481.4 \& 171.2 \& 380.3 \& 159.7 \& 467.4 <br>
\hline November ... \& 5,223.0 \& 848.0 \& 509.0 \& 3,866.0 \& 246.5 \& 973.2 \& 795.8 \& 298.0 \& 459.8 \& 163.0 \& 344.6 \& 151.8 \& 433.6 <br>
\hline December ... \& 6,842.0 \& 2,137.0 \& 492.0 \& 4,213.0 \& 291.4 \& 944.7 \& 865.5 \& 336.9 \& 482.9 \& 175.5 \& 406.1 \& 179.3 \& 530.3 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{1958:

$\qquad$ February.... March.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{3}{*}{| 5 |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| $5,670.0$ | $51,650.0$ |
| $5,090.0$ |  |
| $5,946.0$ | $1,003.0$ |
| $1,379.0$ |  |}} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
5498.0 \\
532.0 \\
590.0
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
53,522.0 \\
3,555.0 \\
3,977.0
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& 253.3 \& 849.2 \& 704.3 \& 280.5 \& 407.6 \& 144.3 \& 330.5 \& 137.5 \& ${ }^{5} 414.8$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 257.4
275.7 \& 826.8
929.6 \& 694.5
786.9 \& 293.2
316.4 \& 415.3
476.9 \& 153.5
175.5 \& 343.1
374.9 \& 143.1
158.7 \& 428.0
482.3 <br>
\hline April ....... \& 5,709.0 \& 1,049.0 \& 584.0 \& 4,076.0 \& 275. 6 \& 980.9 \& 798.3 \& 317.3 \& 491.6 \& 180.5 \& 388.3 \& \& <br>
\hline May ........
June...... \& $5,601.0$
$5,292.0$ \& 1,018.0 791.0 \& 637.0
600.0 \& $3,946.0$
$3,901.0$ \& 273.2
258.3 \& 923.2
887.9 \& 764.7
757.8 \& 327.0
312.8 \& 483.9
503.1 \& 174.5
178.9
174.0 \& 369.3
378.7 \& 163.8
154.1
159.7 \& 466.7
469.4 <br>
\hline July........ \& 5,318.0 \& 634.0 \& 569.0 \& 4,115.0 \& 267.9 \& 946.2 \& 810.3 \& 339.6 \& 501.4 \& 174.0 \& 392.0 \& \& <br>
\hline August...... \& 5,219.0 \& 883.0 \& 588.0 \& 3,748.0 \& 234.8 \& 813.9 \& 752.0 \& 307.8 \& 474.5 \& 172.3 \& 362.6 \& 159.3 \& 1470.7 <br>
\hline September... \& 5,181.0 \& 671.0 \& 597.0 \& 3,913.0 \& 240.6 \& 837.0 \& 786.6 \& 320.7 \& 500.6 \& 191.3 \& 391.2 \& 162.9 \& 482.0 <br>
\hline October.....
November ... \& $5,645.0$
$5,353.0$ \& 770.0
737.0 \& 621.0
631.0 \& $1,254.0$
$3,985.0$
$4,48.0$ \& 272.6
268.4 \& 957.6
950.9 \& 859.11 \& 336.2 \& 529.6 \& 195.8 \& 398.6 \& 178.1 \& 526.3 <br>

\hline December ... \& 7,212.0 \& 2,199.0 \& 535.0 \& | $3,478.0$ |
| :--- | \& 269.2 \& 995.9

993.5 \& 793.2
863.4 \& 299.3
364.2 \& 507.1
544.7 \& 177.2 \& 354.6
439.3 \& 162.5
215.1 \& 472.8
589.5 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{144.0
163.0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{426.0
455.0} <br>

\hline | January. |
| :--- |
| February. |
| March. . | \& $5,300.0$

$6,061.0$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 813.0 \\
& 943.0 \\
& 827.0
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 492.0

569.0

640.0 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 0,788.0 \\
& 3,788.0 \\
& 4,594.0
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 235.0 \\
& 285.0 \\
& 283.0
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
845.0 \\
1,022.0
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

739.0
\] \& 293.0

313.0 \& 435.0
478.0 \& 160.0
176.0 \& 352.0
372.0
450.0 \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { April ........ } \\
& \text { May......... } \\
& \text { June. ....... }
\end{aligned}
$$} \& 5,884.0 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
870.0 \\
784.0 \\
1,38.0
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{577.0 637.0 601.0} \& 4,437.0 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 266.0 \\
& 259.0
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 968.0 \\
& 936.0 \\
& 974.0
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 899.0 \\
& \varepsilon 68.0 \\
& 89.0
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 358.0 \\
& 351.0 \\
& 367.0
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 569.0 \\
& 558.0 \\
& 585.0
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 207.0 \\
& 208.0 \\
& 220.0
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{424.0

426.0} \& 194.0 \& 552.0 <br>
\hline \& $5,750.0$
$6,274.0$ \& \& \& $4,329.0$
$4,535.0$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 193.0
205.0 \& 532.0
578.0
578.0 <br>
\hline July........ \& 5,597.0 \& 731.0 \& 543.0 \& 4,323.0 \& 273.0 \& 903.0 \& 874.0 \& 366.0 \& 561.0 \& 194.0 \& \& \& <br>
\hline August. ..... \& 5,641.0 \& 1,027.0 \& 543.0 \& 4,071.0 \& 254.0 \& 854.0 \& 807.0 \& 336.0 \& 542.0 \& 192.0 \& 315.0 \& 190.0
174.0 \& 547.0 <br>
\hline September... \& 5,495.0 \& 966.0 \& 560.0 \& 3,969.0 \& 239.0 \& 810.0 \& 794.0 \& 327.0 \& 528.0 \& 201.0 \& 386.0 \& 176.0 \& 518.0
508.0 <br>
\hline October..... \& 5,905.0 \& 1,084.0 \& 587.0 \& 4,234.0 \& 258.0 \& 893.0 \& 847.0 \& 340.0 \& 567.0 \& 201.0 \& 405.0 \& 183.0 \& <br>
\hline Novenber... \& 6,258.0 \& 1,327.0 \& 58i.0 \& 4,350.0 \& 285.0 \& 972.0 \& ¢57.0 \& 328.0 \& 583.0 \& 206.0 \& 394.0 \& 183.0 \& <br>
\hline December ... \& 8,014.0 \& 2,589.0 \& 529.0 \& 4,896.0 \& 318.0 \& 1,005.0 \& \$54.0 \& 392.0 \& 583.0
636.0 \& 206.0
228.0 \& 394.0
479.0 \& 183.0
236.0 \& 542.0
1448.0 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{January..... February....} \& $4,867.0$
$5,399.0$ \& 872.0
986.0 \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$3,846.0$
$4,619.0$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{242.0
287.0} \& 739.0
829.0 \& 693.0
779.0 \& 282.0
305.0 \& 442.0
504.0 \& 182.0 \& 343.0
381.0 \& 157.0
155.0 \& 469.0 <br>

\hline \& 6,287.0 \& 1,092.0 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 567.0 \\
& 576.0
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& \& 959.0 \& 954.0 \& 360.0 \& 580.0 \& 224.0 \& 451.0 \& 208.0 \& 596.0 <br>

\hline April ....... \& 5,847.0 \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
913.0 \\
929.0 \\
1,611.0
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{597.0 656.0 607.0} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4,337.0 \\
& 4,480.0 \\
& 4,527.0
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 264.0 \\
& 277.0 \\
& 2790
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 925.0 \\
& 950.0 \\
& 953.0
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{| 884.0 |
| :--- |
| 877.0 |
| 865.0 |} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 324.0 \\
& 350.0
\end{aligned}
$$
\]

$$
366.0
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{571.0

602.0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{207.0
215.0} \& 419.0 \& 190.0 \& 553.0 <br>
\hline may ........ \& 6,065.0 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 433.0 \& 202.0 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{574.0
574.0} <br>
\hline June........ \& 6,745.0 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 606.0 \& 218.0 \& 464.0 \& 202.0 \& <br>
\hline July ........

August..... \& 5,908.0 \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,327.0 \\
& 1,017.0 \\
& 1,031.0
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{| 541.0 |
| :--- |
| 569.0 |
| 550.0 |} \& 4,040.0 \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
247.0 \\
269.0 \\
238.0
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 850.0 \\
& 893.0 \\
& 787.0
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 791.0 \\
& 872.0 \\
& 796.0
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 340.0 \\
& 355.0 \\
& 331.0
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 537.0 \\
& 568.0 \\
& 539.0
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 189.0 \\
& 204.0 \\
& 198.0
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 401.0 \\
& 421.0 \\
& 393.0
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 180.0 \\
& 201.0 \\
& 190.0
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 505.0 \\
& 551.0 \\
& 524.0
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} <br>

\hline August..... \& 5,920.0 \& \& \& 4,334.0 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline September... \& 5,577.0 \& \& \& 3,996.0 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline October..... \& 6,086.0 \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,228.0 \\
& 1,623.0 \\
& 1,694.0
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 580.0 \\
& 543.0 \\
& 485.0
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& 4,278.0 \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 260.0 \\
& 293.0 \\
& 295.0
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 874.0 \\
& 963.0 \\
& 967.0
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 856.0 \\
& 873.0 \\
& \mathrm{~g} 27.0
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 337.0 \\
& 342.0 \\
& 379.0 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 587.0 \\
& 601.0 \\
& 633.0
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
237.0 \\
223.0 \\
263.0 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 392.0 \\
& 41.0 \\
& 463.0 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
192.0 \\
213.0 \\
236.0 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{543.0 568.0 656.0} <br>

\hline  \& 6,654.0 \& \& \& 4,488.0 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Digitized for \#efember \& 6,998.0 \& \& \& 4,819.0 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

FINANCE-MIRE INSURANCE-CON.


FINANCE--MONETARY STATISTICS


PNANCG-MONETARY STATISTIGS-COR.


FINANCE--PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS

| YEAR AND MONTH | manufacturimg corporations (federal trade and securities and exchange commissions) ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Net profit after taxes-quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Divipaid (cash), quar-terly, allindustries |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { indus- } \\ & \text { tries } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Food } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { kindred } \\ \text { prod- } \\ \text { ucts } \end{gathered}$ | Textile mill products | Lumber and wood prod- ucts (except furni- ture) | Paper and allied products | Chemiallied products | Petroleum refining | Stone, clay, glass products | Primary ferrous metal | $\begin{gathered} \text { Primary } \\ \text { iron } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { steel } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Fabri-- } \\ \text { cated } \\ \text { metal } \\ \text { oroducts. } \\ \text { (except } \\ \text { ordnance } \\ \text { machin }, \\ \text { ery, and } \\ \text { transpor- } \\ \text { tation } \\ \text { equin... } \\ \text { ment) }\end{array}\right\|$ |  | Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies | Trans-portation equip(except motior veri- cles. etc.) | Motor vehicles and equipment | All manu-facturing indus- tries tries |  |
|  | Millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarterly ovg.: 1939. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1940... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1941......... | , |  | ....... | ......... | …… | ......... | ......... | ......... | ........ | ......... | ........ | ......... | ……... | .......... |  |  | ........... |
| 1942....... | ........ | ....... | ........ | . | ... | ... | ........ | . | ... | ..... | ..". | . $\cdot$... | ........ | ........ | ....... | ........ | .......... |
| 1943....... |  |  | ........ |  | ... |  |  |  |  | ........ | ........ | . | \%...... | . |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | . | . |  | ... | ........ |  | ....... | ........ |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |
| 1945....... | ........ |  | ........ | …… | ........ | …… | …… | ........ | ....... | .. | …....' | ..... | …..... | . | . |  | .......... |
| 1946........ | 2, 533 | 326 | 185 | 75 | 143 | 238 | 333 |  | 84 | 163 | 131 | …... | 111 |  | 160 |  | , |
| 1948......... | 2,533 | 3268 248 | 185 207 | 75 73 | 143 | 238 | 333 <br> 528 | 74 <br> 85 <br> 8 | 84 106 | 163 218 | 131 139 | 236 256 | 111 106 | 2 41 | 160 222 | 283 271 | 930 1,087 |
| 1949......... | 2,255 | 241 | 87 | 37 | 124 85 | 229 | ${ }_{358}$ | 81 | +66 | ${ }_{163}^{218}$ | $\begin{array}{r}139 \\ \hline 89\end{array}$ | 196 | $\begin{array}{r}111 \\ 96 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{39}^{41}$ | 285 | 203 | 1,128 |
| 1950....... | 3,216 | 266 | 153 | 75 | 140 | 341 | 452 | 120 | 125 | 252 | 149 | 254 | 167 | 48 | 379 | 298 | 1,413 |
| 1951........ | 2,967 | 215 | 124 | 75 | 134 | 270 | 526 | 108 | 131 | 240 | 151 | 276 | 152 | 43 | 235 | 286 | 1,385 |
| 1952........ | 2,679 | 204 | 66 | 55 | 109 | 255 | 502 | 95 | 115 | 172 | 123 | 261 | 159 | 64 | 238 | 261 | 1,372 |
| 1953. | 2,835 | 218 | 72 | 45 | 113 | 263 | 544 | 101 | 116 | 228 | 126 | 234 | 170 | 76 | 253 | 279 | 1,399 |
| 1954. ........ | 2,808 | 221 | 29 | 39 | 120 | 300 | 558 | 117 | 115 | 182 | 99 | 213 | 171 | 101 | 274 | 273 | 1,485 |
| 1955....... | 3,775 | 249 | 87 | 70 | 151 | 416 | 632 | 158 | 178 | 326 | 136 | 274 | 176 | 107 | 483 | 334 | 1,703 |
| 1956........ | 4,038 | 278 | 86 | 57 | 164 | 445 | 721 | 170 | 222 | 334 | 160 | 378 | 184 | 116 | 313 | 410 | 1,839 |
| $1957 . . . . . .$. | 3,860 | 266 | 63 | 30 | 130 | 448 | 717 | 155 | 134 | 332 | 151 | 351 | 223 | 126 | 358 | 376 | 1,891 |
| $1958{ }^{2} \ldots \ldots$. | 3,168 | 285 | 47 | 38 | 127 | 412 | 617 | 129 | 92 | 221 | 122 | 214 | 222 | 93 | 211 | 340 | 1,846 |
| 1959........ | 4,085 | 313 | 104 | 67 | 155 | 535 | 656 | 171 | 135 | 260 | 137 | 308 | 301 | 71 | 418 | 455 | 1,977 |
| 1960........ | 3,799 | 306 | 82 | 26 | 147 | 503 | 719 | 143 | 123 | 236 | 101 | 252 | 256 | 56 | 419 | 429 | 2,070 |
| 1957: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... <br> February. <br> March. | \} 4,099 | 224 | 66 | 12 | 149 | 453 | 806 | 120 | 176 | 390 | 149 | 385 | 236 | 120 | 467 | 346 | 1,804 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { April . ....... } \\ & \text { May. ........ } \\ & \text { June. ...... } \end{aligned}$ | , 4,072 | 258 | 65 | 40 | 130 | 469 | 671 | 170 | 139 | 377 | 178 | 428 | 326 | 139 | 386 | 395 | 1,817 |
| July. August. September... | \} 3,737 | 320 | 72 | 42 | 128 | 446 | 642 | 176 | 118 | 293 | 179 | 339 | 209 | 121 | 233 | 419 | 1,766 |
| October..... <br> November . . <br> December ... | \} 3,530 | 261 | 50 | 27 | 114 | 424 | 747 | 153 | 104 | 267 | 96 | 253 | 221 | 123 | 346 | 345 | 2,176 |
| 1958: ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jonuary..... February.... March. | \} 2,474 | 222 | 8 | 1 | 109 | 345 | 533 | 42 | 86 | 161 | 34 | 175 | 174 | 98 | 212 | 225 | 1,835 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { April ........ } \\ & \text { May....... } \\ & \text { June......... } \end{aligned}$ | \} 2,840 | 276 | 34 | 21 | 123 | 395 | 503 | 137 | 70 | 199 | 123 | 237 | 195 | 88 | 150 | 290 | 1,788 |
| July......... August. September | \} 3,320 | 323 | 69 | 74 | 126 | 430 | 648 | 188 | 87 | 200 | 148 | 223 | 218 | 90 | 39 | 456 | 1,710 |
| October $\qquad$ November $\cdots *$ December .. . | , 4,036 | 320 | 78 | 57 | 148 | 476 | 783 | 147 | 124 | 324 | 133 | 219 | 301 | 95 | 441 | 390 | 2,050 |
| 1959 : January February. $\qquad$ March. narch. ..... | \} 3,821 | 258 | 80 | 43 | 136 | 494 | 658 | 104 | 135 | 374 | 100 | 223 | 246 | 71 | 523 | 374 | 1,839 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { April. } \\ & \text { May . } \\ & \text { June. } \end{aligned}$ | \} 4,862 | 317 | 110 | 81 | 166 | 607 | 621 | 231 | 174 | 552 | 164 | 400 | 296 | 88 | 596 | 459 | 1,856 |
| July. August...... September. | \} 3,825 | 355 | 105 | 93 | 158 | 562 | 656 | 2;5 | 116 | -89 | 187 | 335 | 301 | 61 | 233 | 540 | 1,862 |
| October. <br> November . . . <br> December .. | \} 3,832 | 321 | 121 | 51 | 159 | 478 | 690 | 135 | 116 | 204 | 98 | 272 | 362 | 62 | 318 | 445 | 2,351 |
| 1960: January. February . . . March. | \} 3,992 | 261 | 93 | 24 | 143 | 507 | 684 | 92 | 141 | 400 | 95 | 263 | 272 | 64 | 565 | 390 | 2,001 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { April . . . . . . . } \\ & \text { May. } \\ & \text { June. ........... } \end{aligned}$ | \} 4,081 | 305 | 86 | 45 | 159 | 559 | 623 | 187 | 141 | 263 | 123 | 319 | 265 | 74 | 504 | 428 | 2,024 |
| July. August. September... | , 3,612 | 349 | 80 | 34 | 144 | 504 | 738 | 177 | 116 | 132 | 131 | 231 | 250 | 50 | 191 | 482 | 1,953 |
| Detober. .... <br> November <br> for Deqember.R | \} 3,512 | 309 | 70 | 2 | 141 | 441 | 832 | 117 | 95 | 150 | 55 | 1.93 | 239 | 35 | 416 | 417 | 2,302 |

FINANCE-PROFITS AND SECURITIES ISSUED


FINANCE--SECURITIES ISSUED AND SECURITY MARKETS


FINANCE--SECURITY MARKETS--COn.

| YEAR AND MDATH | BONDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Prices |  |  |  |  |  | Sales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Average price of all listed bonds, N.Y.S.E. ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Standard \& Poor's Corporation |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U.S. } \\ & \text { Treas- } \\ & \text { ury } \\ & \text { bonds } \end{aligned}$ | Total on all registered exchanges ${ }^{6}$ |  | On the New York Stock Exchange |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Total ${ }^{6}$ | Exclusive of stopped sales, face value ${ }^{\top}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Industrial, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Other th | U. S. Go | rnment |
|  | Total ${ }^{2}$ | Domestic | Foreign | utility, and railroad, composite <br> $(21)^{3}$ | $\underset{\text { munic. }}{\text { tic }}$ ipal $(15)^{4}$ |  | Market value | Face value | Market value | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Face } \\ & \text { value } \end{aligned}$ | Total ${ }^{2}$ | Gov-ernment | Total ${ }^{2}$ | Domestic | Foreign |
|  | Dollars |  |  | Dollars per $\$ 100$ bond |  |  | Thousands of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monthly avg.: 1939..... | 91.49 | 94.92 | 55.49 | 114.7 | 119.0 |  | 104.5 | 160,090 | 215,812 | 126,496 | 176,741 | 170,507 | 25,928 | 144,579 | 123,332 | 21,247 |
| 1940....... | 91.83 94.34 | 96.05 98.01 | 45.43 48.64 | 116.3 117.7 | 123.6 130.9 |  | 106.6 109.5 | 100,09191 113,609 | 173,407 210,839 |  | 1766,666 189,078 | 170,507 175,120 175,984 | 3,237 1,642 | 135,882 174,341 | 117,868 160,750 | 18,014 13,591 |
|  | 94.34 95.87 | 98.01 97.63 | 48.64 61.64 | 1117.7 | 130.9 126.2 | 109.5 100.7 | 113,609 105,114 | 210,839 222,142 | 95, 93,491 | 189,078 206,493 | 175,984 192923 | +,642 | 184,341 1929 | 181,755 | 13,59 10,324 |
| 1943. | 98.93 | 99.98 | 71.57 | 118.3 | 131.8 | 100.5 | 163,483 | 319,902 | 143,748 | 299,441 | 271,227 | 349 | 270,877 | 260,843 | 10,034 |
| 1944.. | 100.57 | 101.30 | 75.22 | 118.7 | 135.7 | 100.3 | 165,055 | 260, 192 | 152,872 | 243,724 | 224,559 | 485 | 224,074 | 215,421 | 8,652 |
| 1945. | 102.89 | 103.40 | 80.50 | 121.6 | 139.6 | 102.0 | 153,462 | 224,232 | 142,987 | 209,059 | 188,499 | 676 | 187,823 | 178,977 | 8,846 |
| 1946. | ${ }^{103.60}$ | 104.01 | 80.34 | 123.4 | 140.1 | 104.8 | 98,927 | 131,001 | 92,790 | 124,072 | 113,681 | 1,589 | ${ }_{8}^{112,092}$ | 105,377 | 6,716 |
| 1947........ | ${ }^{8} 102.03$ | 102.48 | 73.98 | 122.1 | 132.8 | 103.8 | 79,502 | 106,152 | 72,896 | 98,029 | ${ }^{8} 89,628$ | 270 | ${ }^{8} 889,359$ | 80,820 | ${ }^{6,612}$ |
| 7948. ...... | 100.16 | 100.70 108 | ${ }_{71.21}$ | 118.2 121.0 | 125.3 128.9 | 100.8 102.7 | 70,467 58,622 | 97, 670 77,746 | 66,514 55,201 | 92,467 73,348 | 84,486 68,162 | 104 41 | 84,382 68,121 | 77,095 60,396 | $\mathbf{6 , 9 5 5}$ 7,645 |
| 1944. | 101.23 | 101.70 | 71.83 | 121.0 | 128.9 | 102.7 | 58,622 | 77,746 | 55,201 | 73,348 | 68,162 | 41 | 68,121 | 60,396 | 7,645 |
| 1950........ | 101.33 | 101.78 | ${ }^{73.70}$ | 121.9 | 133.4 | 102.5 | 86,505 | 106,539 | 83,367 | 102,322 | 92,702 | 157 | 92,546 | 83,973 | 8,534 |
| 8951......... | 98.85 | 99.35 | 72.44 | 117.7 | 133.0 | 98.9 | 68,750 | 79,608 | 66,453 | 76,261 | 68,667 | 165 | 68,502 | 60,859 | 7,596 |
| 1952......... | 98.21 | 98.67 | 74.66 | 115.8 | 129.3 | 97.3 | 65,954 | 74,927 | 64, 124 | 72,371 | 64,406 | 16 | 64, 390 | 57,742 | 6,570 |
| 1953........ | 96.49 | 96.90 | 75.27 | 112.1 | 119.7 | ${ }^{9} 99.13$ | 65,065 | 75,753 | 63, 354 | 72,943 | 64,662 | 4 | 64,658 | 56,897 | 7,660 |
| 1954........ | 100. 38 | 100.77 | 78.46 | 117.2 | 125.8 | 107.03 | 85,526 | 93,421 | 83,608 | 90,782 | 81,626 | 2 | 81,624 | 71,328 | 10,208 |
| 1955. | 97.90 | 98.20 | 79.95 | 114.4 | 123.1 | 102.40 | 102,614 | 105,124 | 100,588 | 102,169 | 87,163 | 1 | 87, 161 | 80, 188 | 6,933 |
| 1956. | 94.99 | 95.26 | 77.68 | 109.1 | 116.3 | 98.91 | 102,249 | 104,383 | 100,740 | 102,427 | 89,078 | 29 | 89,049 | 84,392 | 4,647 |
| 1957. | 91.78 | 92.03 | 76.15 | 101.3 | 105.8 | 93.24 | 96, 188 | 104,399 | 941,964 | 102,937 | 90, 133 | 6 | 90, 127 | 85,922 | 4,195 |
| 1958........ | 94.65 | 94.85 | 80.45 | 102.9 | 106.4 | 94.02 | 129,469 | 131,921 | 127,713 | 130,047 | 115,187 | 9 | 115,178 | 109,507 | 5,663 |
| 1959. | 89.36 | 89.45 | 83.27 | 95.0 | 100.7 | 85.49 | 157,658 | 151,344 | 155,343 | 148,589 | 132,144 | 1 | 132,143 | 126,423 | 5,718 |
| 1960.. | 91.42 | 91.56 | 81.81 | 94.6 | 103.9 | 86.22 | 133,915 | 134,519 | 131,651 | 132,284 | 112,202 | 0 | 112,201 | 105,876 | 6,326 |
| 1957: |  | 93.6993.5793.65 | 73.0076.7177.04 | 102.8104.2104.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 108.6 \\ & 110.9 \\ & 110.0 \end{aligned}$ | 95.0796.7796.20 | $\begin{array}{r} 116,182 \\ 93,606 \\ 85,420 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 120,730 \\ 93,715 \\ 91,927 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 114,750 \\ 92,471 \\ 84,305 \end{array}$ | 119,01692,39090,671 | 94,06074,80277,758 | 03535 | 94,060 <br> 74,767 <br> 77 | 89,45871,86273,933 | 4,5902,883 |
| January ..... | ${ }_{93.33}^{93.33}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Februery.... March..... | 93.41 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 77,723 |  | 3,783 |
| April | 92.48 | 92.7291.8590.32 | 76.6278.2377.28 | $\begin{aligned} & 104.3 \\ & 103.2 \\ & 101.0 \end{aligned}$ | 10.9106.8103.9 | 95.3594.2391.77 | $\begin{array}{r} 105,432 \\ 91,949 \\ 98,622 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 104,640 \\ 96,698 \\ 103,748 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 104,304 \\ 90,490 \\ 97,613 \end{array}$ | 103,35094,864102,590 | $\begin{aligned} & 90,065 \\ & 87,537 \end{aligned}$ | 1 | $\begin{gathered} 9,065 \\ 87,536 \\ 87,626 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86,120 \\ & 83,306 \\ & 83,073 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,935 \\ & 4,227 \\ & 4,538 \end{aligned}$ |
| Hay....... | 91.62 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June........ | 90.10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 87,626 |  |  |  |  |
| duly....... | 89.9390.1289.86 | 90.1690.34 | $\begin{aligned} & 75.93 \\ & 75.44 \\ & 75.32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.0 \\ 98.3 \\ 98.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.5 \\ & 101.2 \\ & 101.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91.50 \\ & 9.50 \\ & 90.70 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94,431 \\ & 78,750 \\ & 73,222 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101,398 \\ 85,758 \\ 84,634 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93,186 \\ & 77,601 \\ & 71,978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99,907 \\ & 84,401 \\ & 83,093 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r} 84,054 \\ 74,993 \\ 73,706 \end{array}$ | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 84,052 \\ & 74,993 \\ & 73,76 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79,881 \\ & 70,978 \\ & 69,798 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,159 \\ & 4,013 \\ & 3,896 \end{aligned}$ |
| Augusf. ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ocrober. . . . . <br> Nopember . . . <br> December ... | 89.67 | 89.89 | 75.34 | 98.2 | 102.9 | 89.77 | 112,849 | $\begin{aligned} & 130,206 \\ & 109,879 \\ & 129,460 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 111,565 \\ 93,159 \\ 108,149 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128,615 \\ & 108,569 \\ & 127,775 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r} 118,623 \\ 99,249 \\ 119,125 \end{array}$ | 0 | $\begin{array}{r} 99,247 \\ 119,125 \end{array}$ | 113,10599,505 | 5,516 <br> 3,725 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 92.67 \\ & 94.85 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92.93 \\ & 95.12 \end{aligned}$ | 75.2777.59 | $\begin{array}{r} 98.3 \\ 102.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.4 \\ & 107.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91.90 \\ & 95.63 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 94,231 \\ 109,562 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 114,050 | 5,073 |
| 1958: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sanuary.... | 95.38 96.18 | $\begin{aligned} & 95.63 \\ & 96.43 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78.74 \\ & 78.99 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105.9 \\ & 105.7 \\ & 105.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.0 \\ & 109.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96.48 \\ & 96.20 \\ & 96.34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 112,769 \\ 80,411 \\ 148,045 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 126,929 \\ 89,912 \\ 143,165 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 111,021 \\ 73,859 \\ 146,703 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124,912 \\ & 87,914 \\ & 141,614 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117,884 \\ 88,898 \\ 95,197 \end{array}$ | 400 | $\begin{array}{r} 117,880 \\ 88,898 \\ 95,197 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 112,166 \\ 84,293 \\ 90,058 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,714 \\ & 4,572 \\ & 5,140 \end{aligned}$ |
| March...... | 96.87 | 97.12 | 79.79 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apri <br> May <br> sure. $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97.50 \\ & 97.78 \\ & 96.82 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97.74 \\ & 98.03 \\ & 97.04 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80.39 \\ & 80.64 \\ & 80.80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105.3 \\ & 105.5 \\ & 105.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.0 \\ & 111.4 \\ & 110.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98.23 \\ & 97.94 \\ & 97.17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120,171 \\ & 119,914 \\ & 123,517 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127,627 \\ & 124,411 \\ & 129,333 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118,129 \\ & 118,070 \\ & 121,728 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 125,249 \\ 122,367 \\ 127,603 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116,482 \\ & 106,176 \\ & 113,936 \end{aligned}$ | 000 | $\begin{aligned} & 116,482 \\ & 106,176 \\ & 113,936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111,368 \\ & 101,236 \\ & 107,332 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,090 \\ & 4,941 \\ & 6,598 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Suly........August......Seppember... | 95.69 | 95.89 | 81.4680.72 | 102.098.9 | 108.0103.7100.6 | 94.7891.5189.51 | $\begin{aligned} & 121,140 \\ & 120,651 \\ & 122,594 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 126,294 \\ & 127,385 \\ & 126,495 \end{aligned}$ | 119,247119,220120,972 | 124,171125,769124,673154 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 113,220 \\ & 106,733 \\ & 119,875 \end{aligned}\right.$ | 100 | $\begin{array}{r} 113,220 \\ 106,633 \\ 119,875 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106,551 \\ & 101,128 \\ & 114,465 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,637 \\ & 5,506 \\ & 5,408 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 92.3291.74 | 92.4791.90 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
| Oceobar.... <br> Noyember... <br> December .. | $\begin{aligned} & 91.77 \\ & 92.47 \\ & 91.28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91.92 \\ & 92.63 \\ & 91.41 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80.92 \\ & 80.95 \\ & 80.88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98.6 \\ & 98.8 \\ & 98.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.9 \\ & 102.3 \\ & 102.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.36 \\ & 9.13 \\ & 98.13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 161,393 \\ & 157,707 \\ & 165,314 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 156,838 \\ & 146,107 \\ & 158,556 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 158,973 \\ & 155,965 \\ & 163,671 \end{aligned}$ | 154, 274 | 137,703 | 0 | 137,703 | 131,844 | 5,859 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 145,264 | 130,267 | 5 | 130,262 | 124, 296 | 5,966 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 156,751 | 135,872 | 0 | 135,872 | 129,349 | 6,523 |
| 1959: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Janvary..... | $\begin{aligned} & 90.99 \\ & 91.60 \\ & 91.03 \end{aligned}$ |  | 81.67 | 98.1 | 101.8 | 87.54 | 173,645 | 173,744 | 170,334 | 164,981 | 148,943 | 1 | 148,942 | 142,361 | 6,577 |
| February.... |  | $\begin{aligned} & 91.72 \\ & 91 \end{aligned}$ | 82.14 | 98.0 | 102.1 | 87.38 | 144,550 | 139,007 | 142,666 | 137,114 | 121,667 | 0 | 121,667 150,585 | 114,413 | 7,254 |
| march. ...... |  |  | 82.27 | 98.2 | 103.4 | 87.37 | 199,318 | 175,922 | 196,941 | 173,466 | 150,585 |  | 150,585 | 143,741 | 6,844 |
| April....... | 90.02 | 90.14 | 82.63 | 97.0 | 102.2 | 86.21 | 168,307 | 152,583 | 165,266 | 149,690 | 137,284 | 0 | 137,284 | 131,689 | 5,595 |
| May ........ | 89.54 | 89.64 | 82.47 83.47 | 95.0 | 100.4 | 85.31 | 157,377 | 138,914 | 155, 137 | 136,747 | 119,101 | 0 | 119,101 | 114,538 | 4,553 |
| Sune......... | 89.11 | 89.19 | 83.47 | 94.0 | 99.4 | 85.16 | 149,949 | 140,655 | 147,850 | 138,682 | 121,943 | 0 | 121,943 | 115,870 | 6,072 |
| July....... | 89.26 88.15 | 89.36 | 81.97 | 93.8 | 99.4 | 85.00 | 147,625 | 140,515 | 146, 184 | 138,794 | 121,325 | 0 | 121,325 | 115,512 |  |
| Augusi...... | 88.15 87.71 | 88.22 87.79 | 82.46 81.80 | 94.3 | 100.6 | 85.11 | 135,448 | 131,301 | 133,845 | 129,438 | 110,616 | 0 | 110,616 | 105,166 | 5,449 |
| September... | 87.71 | 87.79 | 81.80 | 93.0 | 98.3 | 83.15 | 156,380 | 153,568 | 154,805 | 15t, 824 | 145, 137 | 0 | 145, 137 | 140,018 | 5,119 |
| Octiober..... | 88.85 | 88.95 | 81.61 | 92.8 | 100.1 | 84.95 | 143,838 | 145,716 | 14i,290 | 143,316 | 123,333 | 0 | 123,333 | 118,668 | 4,665 |
| November ... | 88.42 | 88.52 | 81.32 | 92.9 | 100.9 | 84.82 | 142,252 | 146,631 | 139,702 | 144,516 | 130,050 | 11 | 130,039 | 124,668 | 5,371 |
| December ... | 87.48 | 87.56 | 81.18 | 92.4 | 99.3 | 83.00 | 173,204 | 177,574 | 170,098 | 174,505 | 155,742 | 0 | 155,742 | 150,433 | 5,309 |
| 1960: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , lanvary ..... | ${ }^{88.26}$ | ${ }^{88} 86$ | 80.98 | 92.0 | 98.3 | 81.81 | 148,246 | 146,910 | 144,924 | 143,885 | 116,340 | 0 | 116,340 | 110,125 | 6,215 |
| February.... | 88.86 | 88.97 | 81.67 | 92.8 | 100.4 | 83.60 | 133,529 | 135, 138 | 131,601 | 133,179 | 116,392 | 2 | 116,390 | 110,029 | 6,361 |
| march...... | 90.90 | 91.02 | 82.54 | 93.9 | 101.9 | 85.32 | 157,591 | 158,056 | 155,685 | 156,053 | 132,040 | 0 | 132,040 | 125,256 | 6,784 |
| Appil ....... | 99.08 | 90.18 | 82.59 | 94.2 | 102.3 | 84.24 | 138,221 | 131,152 | 136,699 | 129,427 | 110,727 |  |  |  | 5,911 |
| may ......... | 90.42 | 90.53 | 82.25 | 94.1 | 102.1 | 84.39 | 139,696 | 133,902 | 137,916 | 132,101 | 114,871 | 0 | 114,871 | 109,044 | 5,827 |
|  | 91.30 | 91.44 | 81.93 | 94.2 | 103.1 | 86.50 | 156,527 | 150, 183 | 153,990 | 147,589 | 120,465 | 0 | 120,465 | 115,173 | 5,292 |
|  | 93.15 | 93.32 | 81.98 | 94.8 | 103.9 | 88.12 | 115,992 |  | 114,373 | 149,997 | 93,696 | 0 | 93,696 | 87,282 | 6,414 |
| Avgust. . . . | 93.25 | 93.40 | 82.35 | 96.4 | 106.7 | 88.93 | 133,723 | 134,804 | 130,349 | 132,295 | 109,148 | 0 | 109,348 | 102,913 | 6,235 |
| Saprember... | 93.09 | 93.27 | 81.19 | 96.7 | 106.7 | 88.57 | 107, 194 | 109,017 | 104, 218 | 106,038 | 93,925 | 0 | 93,925 | 88,783 | 5,142 |
| Ocrober..... | 92.82 | 92. 99 | 81.48 | 96.0 | 105.8 | 87.50 | 117,722 | 118,567 | 115,822 | 116,622 | 99,342 | 0 | 99,342 | 92,887 | 6,455 |
| Noyembefi | 91.70 | 91.87 | 80.64 | 95.5 | 107.7 | 87.23 | 115,575 | 122,200 | 113,600 | 120,176 | 109,300 | 0 | 109,300 | 101,281 | 8,019 |
| or merember ER | 93.21 | 93.38 | 82.12 | 95.1 | 107.9 | 87.84 | 142,969 | 152,457 | 140,639 | 150,051 | 130,176 | 0 | 130, 176 | 122,924 | 8,252 |

FINANCE--SECURITY MARKETS--Con.

| YEAR AND MONTH | bonos |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value, issues listed on N.Y.S.E. ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Yield |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total. all issues ${ }^{2}$ | Market value |  | Face value |  |  | Domestic corporate (Moody's) ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Domestic | Foreign | Total, $\underset{\text { all }}{\substack{\text { assues }}}$ | Domestic | Foreign | Corporate average | By ratings |  |  |  | By groups |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Aaa | Aa | A | Baa | Industrial | Public <br> utility | Railroad |
|  | Millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  | Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monthly avg.: } \\ & 1939 \ldots . . \end{aligned}$ | 48,026 | 45,484 | 2,543 | 52,494 | 47,913 | 4,581 | 3.77 | 3.01 | 3.22 | 3.89 | 4.96 | 3.30 | 3.48 | 4.53 |
| 1940........ | 49,418 | 47,378 | 2,039 | 53,809 | 49,321 | 4,488 | 3.55 | 2.84 | 3.02 | 3.57 | 4.75 | 3.10 | 3.25 | 4.30 |
| 1941........ | 52,986 | 50,973 | 2,012 | 56,160 | 52,007 | 4,153 | 3.34 | 2.77 | 2.94 | 3.30 | 4.33 | 2.95 | 3.11 | 3.95 |
| 1942....... | 61,251 | 59,345 | 1,906 | 63,875 | 60,781 | 3,094 | 3.34 | 2.83 | 2.98 | 3.28 | 4.28 | 2.96 | 3.11 | 3.96 |
| 1944......... | 79,92099,243 | $\begin{aligned} & 77,792 \\ & 97,166 \end{aligned}$ | 2,1282,077 | 98,666 | 77,782 95,904 | 2,974 | 3.05 | 2.73 2.72 | 2.86 2.81 | 3.13 3.06 | 3.91 | 2.85 2.80 | 2.99 2.97 | 3.643.39 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 95,904 | 2,762 |  | 2.72 | 2.81 | 3.06 | 3.61 | 2.802.88 | 2.97 |  |
| 1945........ | 123,165 | 121,046 | 2,119 | 119,688 | 117,055 | 2,633 | 2.87 | 2.62 | 2.71 | 2.87 | 3.29 |  | 2.89 | 3.06 |
| 1947.......... | ${ }^{4} 139,9011$ | 121,09 138,206 | 1,582 | + $\begin{array}{r}119,683 \\ 4 \\ 137,127\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}117,056 \\ 134,864 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,321 <br> 2,138 | 2.84 2.86 | 2.53 2.61 | 2.62 2.70 | 2.75 <br> 2.87 | 3.05 3.24 | 2.60 2.67 | 2.71 2.78 | 2.91 3.11 |
| 1948........ | 133,187 | 131,536 | 1,4081,408 | 132,972130,353 | 130,628128,096 | 2,0952,007 | 3.08 | 2.82 | 2.90 | 3.12 | 3.47 | 2.87 | 3.03 | 3.343.24 |
| 1949.. | 131,953 | 130,259 |  |  |  |  | 3.08 2.96 | 2.66 | 2.75 | 3.00 | 3.42 | 2.74 | 2.90 |  |
| 1950....... | 123,277 | 121,598 | 1,426 | 121.648 | 119,464 | 1,934 | 2.86 | 2.62 | 2.69 | 2.89 | 3.24 | 2.67 | 2.82 | 3.10 |
| 1951........ | 102,525 | 100,867 | 1,397 | 103,655100,255 | 101,468 | 1,887 | 2.86 3.08 | 2.86 | 2.91 | 3.13 | 3.41 | 2.89 | 3.09 | 3.26 |
| 1952........ | 98,453 | 100,867 96,640 |  |  |  | 1,870 | 3.19 | 2.96 | 3.04 | 3.23 | 3.52 | $3.00 \quad 3.20 \quad 3.36$ |  |  |
| 1953........ | 98,453 |  | 1,4121,437 |  | 99,654104,215 | 1,887 <br> 1,831 | 3.43 | 3.20 | 3.31 | 3.47 | 3.74 | 3.30 | $3.45 \quad 3.55$ |  |
| 1954. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1955........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1956........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1957. | 100,501 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.89 | 4.033.94 | 4.17 |  | 4.12 | 4.18 |  |
| 1958........ | $\begin{aligned} & 111,743 \\ & 105,667 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1,4181,574 | $\begin{aligned} & 118,045 \\ & 118,278 \end{aligned}$ | 115,268115,163 | 1,762 | 4.16 | 3.79 |  |  | 4.73 | 3.98 | 4.10 |  |
| 1959......... |  | $\begin{aligned} & 109,349 \\ & 103,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 4.65 | 4.38 | 4.51 | 4.67 | 5.05 | 3.98 4.10 4.39 <br> 4.53 4.70 4.73 |  |  |
| 1960........ | 108,485 | 105,671 | 1,611 | 118,689 | 115,435 | 1,969 | 4.73 | 4.41 | 4.56 | 4.77 | 5.19 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}4.59 & 4.69\end{array}$ |
| 1957: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| J January..... | 100,951 | 99,253 | 1,165 | 108,165 | 105,933 | 1,596 | 4.04 | 3.77 | 3.89 | 4.01 | 4.49 | 4.02 | 3.98 | 4.12 |
| February.... March. | 101,317 101,605 | 99,503 99,784 | 1,223 <br> 1,228 | 108,557 108,769 | 106,336 106,548 | 1,595 | 3.99 3.97 | 3.67 3.66 | 3.83 3.80 | 3.99 3.97 | 4.47 4.43 | 3.94 3.90 | 3.97 3.95 | 4.06 4.04 |
| April ........ | 100,657 | 98,847 | 1,227 | 108,845 | 106,613 | 1,602 | 3.96 | 3.67 | 3.79 | 3.95 | 4.44 | 3.89 | 3.94 | 4.06 |
| Moy ........ | 100,061 | 98,060 | 1,351 | 109,208 | 106,765 | 1,727 | 4.02 | 3.74 | 3.83 | 3.99 | 4.52 | 3.96 | 3.98 | 4.13 |
| June........ | 98,483 | 96,509 | 1,335 | 109,299 | 106,855 | 1,728 | 4.15 | 3.91 | 3.98 | 4.09 | 4.63 | 4.14 | 4.06 | 4.26 |
| July........ | 98,351 | 96,447 | 1,263 | 109,359 | 106,976 | 1,664 | 4.26 | 3.99 | 4.10 | 4.20 | 4.73 | 4.19 | 4.19 | 4.39 |
| August...... | 98,530 | 96,627 | 1,254 | 109,336 | 106,954 | 1,662 | 4.37 | 4.10 | 4.21 | 4.35 | 4.82 | 4.29 | 4.33 | 4.49 |
| September... | 98,481 | 96,573 | 1,253 | 109,591 | 107,208 | 1,664 | 4.44 | 4.12 | 4.26 | 4.43 | 4.93 | 4.31 | 4.45 | 4.56 |
| October..... | 99,015 | 97,093 | 1,276 | 110.426 | 108,010 | 1,693 | 4.46 | 4.10 | 4.28 | 4.46 | 4.99 | 4.32 | 4.48 | 4.57 |
| November... | 102,487 | 100,524 | 1,236 | 110,598 | 108,173 | 1,642 | 4.49 | 4.08 | 4.29 | 4.50 | 5.09 | 4.34 | 4.49 | 4.65 |
| December ... | 106,072 | 103,996 | 1,329 | 111,830 | 109,333 | 1,713 | 4.31 | 3.81 | 4.08 | 4.31 | 5.03 | 4.11 | 4.29 | 4.53 |
| 1958: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jenuory..... | 106,780 | 104,682 | 1,339 | 111,951 | 109,464 | 1,701 | 4.06 | 3.60 | 3.81 | 4.01 | 4.83 | 3.91 | 3.99 | 4.30 |
| February.... March, ...... | 111,805 114,816 | 109,579 <br> 112,566 | 1,340 1,365 | 116,247 118,525 | 113,639 115,903 | 1,696 | 4.01 4.04 | 3.59 3.63 | 3.77 3.78 | 4.00 4.06 | 4.66 4.68 | 3.86 3.86 | 3.87 3.95 | 4.29 4.30 |
| April ........ | 115,751 | 113,456 | 1,383 | 118,720 | 116,075 | 1,721 | 4.02 | 3.60 | 3.78 | 4.01 | 4.67 | 3.83 | 3.90 | 4.32 |
| May ......... | 116,027 | 113,688 | 1,416 | 118,662 | 115,976 | 1,756 | 4.00 | 3.57 | 3.78 | 4.02 | 4.62 | 3.80 | 3.89 | 4.30 |
| June......... | 118,287 | 115,802 | 1,423 | 122,178 | 119,338 | 1,762 | 3.98 | 3.57 | 3.78 | 4.00 | 4.55 | 3.77 | 3.88 | 4.28 |
| July........ | 116.425 | 113,955 | 1,425 | 121,673 | 118,836 | 1,756 | 4.02 | 3.67 | 3.83 | 4.04 | 4.53 | 3.81 | 3.94 | 4.30 |
| Angust...... | 110,165 | 107,683 | 1,462 | 119,336 | 116,455 114,527 | 1,795 | 4.17 4 | 3.85 | 3.98 | 4.19 | 4.67 | 3.94 | 4.16 | 4.42 |
| September... | 107,711 | 105,251 | 1,448 | 117,407 | 114,527 | 1,794 | 4.39 | 4.09 | 4.20 | 4.40 | 4.87 | 4.24 | 4.41 | 4.52 |
| October..... November ... | 108,045 109,238 | 105,549 106,718 | 1,461 1,481 1,475 | 117,734 118,133 | 114,831 115,204 112 | 1,805 1,829 | 4.42 4.40 | 4.11 4.09 | 4.21 4.21 | 4.45 4.43 | 4.92 4.87 | 4.25 4.23 | 4.46 4.40 | 4.56 4.56 |
| December ... | 105,866 | 103,266 | 1,475 | \|15,981 | 112,965 | 1,823 | 4.38 | 4.08 | 4.218 | 4.42 | 4.85 | 4.24 | 4.39 | 4.56 |
| 1959: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jonuary..... | 106,401 | 103,768 | 1.515 | 116,934 | 113,883 |  | 4.41 | 4.12 | 4.22 | 4.43 | 4.87 | 4.28 | 4.43 | 4.53 |
| February.... | 107,215 106,638 | 104,573 103,966 | 1,525 1,564 | 117,052 117,142 | 114,009 114,053 | 1,856 | 4.43 4.40 | 4.14 4.13 | 4.24 4.23 | 4.43 4.40 | 4.89 4.85 | 4.31 4.28 | 4.46 4.43 | 4.51 4.51 |
| April ........ | 106,004 | 103,343 | 1,574 | 117,751 | 114,652 | 1,905 | 4.47 | 4.23 | 4.32 | 4.45 | 4.86 | 4.35 | 4.49 | 4.56 |
| may ......... | 105,435 | 102,770 | 1,579 | 117,756 | 114,647 | 1,915 | 4.60 | 4.37 | 4.46 | 4.61 | 4.96 | 4.46 | 4.67 | 4.67 |
| June........ | 104,917 | 102,219 | 1,614 | 117,735 | 114,607 | 1,933 | 4.69 | 4.46 | 4.56 | 4.71 | 5.04 | 4.55 | 4.77 | 4.76 |
| July........ | 105,175 | 102,511 | 1.577 | 117,832 | 114,711 | 1,924 | 4.72 | 4.47 | 4.58 | 4.75 | 5.08 | 4.58 | 4.79 | 4.79 |
| August. ..... | 103,924 | 101,253 | 1,585 | 117,895 | 114,776 | 1,922 | 4.71 | 4.43 | 4.58 | 4.74 | 5.09 | 4.80 | 4.77 | 4.56 |
| September... | 103,473 | 100,826 | 1,573 | 117,967 | 114,846 | 1,923 | 4.82 | 4.52 | 4.69 | 4.87 | 5.18 | 4.68 | 4.89 | 4.88 |
| October..... | 106,899 | 104,223 | 1,589 | 120,319 | 117, 171 | 1,947 | 4.87 | 4.57 | 4.76 | 4.87 | 5.28 | 4.70 | 4.95 | 4.96 |
| November ... | 106,499 | 103,826 | 1,582 | 120,441 | 117,291 | 1,945 | 4.85 | 4.56 | 4.70 | 4.86 | 5.26 | 4.69 | 4.86 | 4.99 |
| December ... | 105.422 | 102,723 | 1,617 | 120,508 | 117,311 | 1,992 | 4.87 | 4.58 | 4.74 | 4.89 | 5.28 | 4.70 | 4.86 | 5.05 |
| 1960: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... | 106,287 | 103,596 | 1,610 | $\begin{aligned} & 120,431 \\ & 120,460 \\ & 120,627 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1,988 | 4.91 | 4.61 | 4.77 | 4.93 | 5.34 | 4.74 | 4.92 | 5.08 |
| February .... | 107,041 | $\begin{aligned} & 104,346 \\ & 106,814 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,621 \\ & 1,634 \end{aligned}$ |  | $117,277$ | 1,985 | 4.88 | 4.56 | 4.71 | 4.92 | 5.34 | 4.71 | 4.89 | 5.05 |
| March, ...... | 109,655 |  |  |  | 117,350 | 1,980 | 4.81 | 4.49 | 4.62 | 4.86 | 5.25 | 4.64 | 4.79 | 4.99 |
| April ....... | 109,007 | 106,176 | 1,626 | 121,007 | 117,740 | 1,969 | 4.76 | 4.45 | 4.58 | 4.79 | 5.20 | 4.61 | 4.70 | 4.97 |
| May ........ | 109,395 | 106,576 | 1,612 | 120,979 | 117,719 | 1,960 | 4.80 | 4.46 | 4.61 | 4.84 | 5.28 | 4.65 | 4.76 | 4.98 |
| June........ | 106,876 | 104,039 | 1,622 | 117,060 | 113,780 | 1,979 | 4.78 | 4.45 | 4.60 | 4.81 | 5.26 | 4.64 | 4.75 | 4.94 |
| July........ | 108,994 | 106,149 | 1,602 | 117,004 | 113,748 | 1,955 | 4.74 | 4.4 .1 | 4.56 | 4.77 | 5.22 | 4.61 | 4.71 | 4.90 |
| August... .. | 110,058 | 107, 192 | 1,608 | 118.018 | 114,763 | 1,953 | 4.61 | 4.28 | 4.44 | 4.65 | 5.08 | 4.49 | 4.53 | 4.82 |
| September... | 110,100 | 107,273 | 1,585 | 118,271 | 115,015 | 1,952 | 4.58 | 4.25 | 4.41 | 4.63 | 5.01 | 4.46 | 4.48 | 4.78 |
| October..... | 109,859 | 107,004 | 1,613 | 118,357 | 115,074 | 1,980 | 4.63 | 4.30 | 4.44 | 4.67 | 5.11 | 4.50 | 4.56 | 4.84 |
| November : ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 106,289 | 103,465 | 1,596 | 115,909 | 112,625 | 1,979 | 4.64 | 4.31 | 4.47 | 4.69. | 5.08 | 4.51 | 4.56 | 4.85 |
| forDecembeiER | 108,257 | 105,423 | 1,599 | 116,147 | 112,895 | 1,947 | 4.66 | 4.35 | 4.50 | 4.71 | 5.10 | 4.55 | 4.58 | 4.87 |

FINANCE-SECURITY MARKETE-Con.

| yEAR AND HONTH | Bosps |  |  | stocks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Yields |  |  | Cash dividend payments publicly reported (annual and monthly totals) ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Domestic municipal |  | U.S. <br> Treas- <br> ury <br> bonds, <br> tax- <br> able ${ }^{3}$ | Total <br> divi- <br> dend <br> pay- <br> ments | Finance | Manufactur ing | Mining | Public utilities |  | Railroads | Trade | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Miscella- } \\ & \text { neous } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Bond Buyer (20 bonds $)^{1}$ | Standard ${ }_{8}^{8}$ Cor力. (15 bonds) ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Communications | Electric and gas |  |  |  |
|  | Percent |  |  | Millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lenthly avg.: ${ }^{5}$ 1939. | 2.82 | 2.76 | -.......... | ......... |  | $2,125.7$ | .................. <br> 169.4 |  | …............................ | 157.6 | …....... | ............. |
| $1940 . \ldots . .$. $1941 . . . .$. | 2.52 2.15 | 2.50 2.10 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.46 \\ & 2.47 \\ & 2.48 \end{aligned}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}\text {......... } \\ 3,942.0\end{array}$ | - ............ ${ }^{\text {473.5 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ........... |  |
| 1942........ | 2.25 | 2.36 |  | 3,530.5 | 440.7 | 1,790.8 | $\begin{array}{r}158.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 243.3 24.2 | 440.9 4 | 157.6 <br> 177.4 | 201.5 |  |
| 1943........ | 1.90 | 2.06 |  | 3,614.4 | 445.4 | 1,826.1 | 122.5 | 244.1 | 483.7 | 202.2 | 200.7 |  |
| 1944........ | 1.64 | 1.86 |  | 3,782.2 | 472.3 | 1,934.4 | 174.9 | 244.7 | 426.5 | 225.7 | 209.3 |  |
| 1945....... | 1.49 | 1.67 | 2.37 | 3,878.2 | 516.0 | 1,987.7 | 170.1 | 253.8 | 433.3 | 216.9 | 223.9 | 96.5 |
| 1946........ | 1.51 | 1.64 | 2.18 | 4,402.3 | 579.9 | 2,245.2 | 192.8 | 247.0 | 462.3 | 218.4 | 321.6 | 135.1 |
| 1947........ | 1.93 | 2.01 | 2.25 | 5,338.3 | 631.9 | 2,922.7 | 279.3 | 252.7 | 509.0 | 214.1 | 374.0 | 154.6 |
| 1945. ....... | 2.35 2.15 | 2.40 2.21 | 2.44 2.31 | $6,093.7$ $6,453.3$ | 688.2 <br> 757.5 | $3,391.7$ $3,667.4$ | 373.6 321.8 | 276.0 336.6 | 513.6 560.3 | 257.6 | 408.4 | 164.1 143.7 |
| 8950........ | 1.90 | 1.98 | 2.32 | 7,923.8 | 939.3 | 4,665.0 | 378.9 | 409.3 | 627.9 | 290.1 | 446.4 | 166.9 |
| 1951. ........ | 1.97 | 2.00 | 2.57 | 8,166.0 | 1,037.0 | 4,591.5 | 414.6 | 475.0 | 690.4 | 308.6 | 462.5 | 186.4 |
| 1952........ | 2.20 | 2.19 | 2.68 | 8,320.2 | 1,070.2 | 4,549.6 | 447.8 | 542.3 | 754.9 | 325.4 | 443.1 | 186.9 |
| ${ }_{\text {193 }}^{1953 . . . . . . . . . . ~}$ | 2.73 2.38 | 2.72 2.37 | $\begin{array}{r}62.94 \\ 2.55 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $8,565.1$ $9,289.0$ | $1,051.6$ $1,207.0$ | $4,629.5$ $4,985.5$ | 431.0 448.8 | 604.1 617.5 | 924.5 1.027 .3 | 355.2 373.8 | 413.7 456.3 | 154.5 172.8 |
| 7995........ | 2.49 | 2.53 | 2.84 | 10,610.9 | 1,412.5 | 5,721.2 | 593.2 | 702.3 | 1,094.1 | 420.1 | 482.5 | 185.0 |
| 1956........ | 2.80 | 2.93 | 3.08 | 11,584.1 | 1,586.2 | 6,266.1 | 634.3 | 796.6 | 1,190.2 | 420.6 | 509.3 | 188.8 |
| 1957........ | 3.28 | 3.60 | 3.47 | $12,176.8$ | 1,617.1 | 6,615.1 | 611.8 | 907.1 | 1,305.7 | 416.9 | 519.7 | 183.4 |
| ${ }^{19588 . . . . . . . ~}$ | 3.18 3 | 3.56 | 3.43 | 12,149.0 | 1,704.8 | 6,470.0 | $53 \% .0$ | 985.6 | 1,390.8 | 352.8 | 527.9 | 178.1 |
| 1959........ | 3.58 | 3.95 | 4.07 | 13,012.4 | 1,897.7 | 6,881.8 | 495.0 | 1,096.3 | 1,500.2 | 386.8 | 550.4 | 204.2 |
| 1980........ | 3.51 | 3.73 | 4.01 | 13.575.1 | 2,047.9 | 7,046.6 | 54 S .4 | 1,180.8 | 1,587.8 | 369.9 | 581.2 | 211.5 |
| 3957: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| junuery..... | 3.073.053 | 3.403.263 | 3.343.22 | $\begin{array}{r} 862.0 \\ 362.6 \\ 1,742.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 183.9 \\ & 117.4 \end{aligned}$$121.3$ | 282.2125.81.862. | 9.63.2128.8 | 160.7 | 84.1 | 37.8 | 78.1 | 9.2 |
| Pebruary... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.4 61.2 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6.0 \\ 61.4 \\ 71.7 \end{array}$ | 18.7 45.8 | 5.6 27.6 |
| April ....... | 3.23 | 3.33 | 3.32 | $\begin{array}{r} 824.4 \\ 311.7 \\ 1,751.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51.7 \\ 66.8 \end{array}$ |  |  | 160.1 | 112.3 | 27.1 | 64.5 | 10.3 |
| may . ....... | 3.23 3.35 3.40 | 3.323.523.75 | 3.403.58 |  |  | 133.9 1.162 .4 | 2.9 | 1.461.1 | 85.1136.9 | 27.723.0 | 12.145.6 | 6.826.8 |
| sunc. ...... | 3.40 |  |  |  | 118.6 | 1,162.4 | 127.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| fuly....... | 3.47 3 | 3.75 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.60 \\ & 3.63 \\ & 3.66 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 828.9 \\ 334.7 \\ 1,754.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 164.5 \\ 59.8 \\ 15.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 294.8 \\ 139.8 \\ 1.169 .9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.8 \\ 2.8 \\ 135.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.5 \\ 1.5 \\ 60.5 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 19.3 \\ 9.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65.9 \\ & 14.8 \\ & 43.4 \end{aligned}$ | 11.99.726.3 |
| Augusi...... | 3.56 <br> 3.45 | 3.91 3.90 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 87.0 |  |  |  |
| Seprember... | 3.45 | 3.90 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 139.5 | 64.2 |  |  |
| Ocrober..... <br> November . . . <br> December . . . |  | 3.79 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 813.3 \\ 345.3 \\ 2,245.5 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 65.1 | 7.8 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.27 \\ & 3.97 \end{aligned}$ | 3.763.47 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.57 \\ & 3.30 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 81.4 \\ 260.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 145.7 \\ 1,426.6 \end{array}$ | 2.5174.5 | 1.569.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 89.3 \\ 149.0 \end{array}$ | 22.220.980.3 | 14.551.2 | 7.8 34.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 34.1 |
| 1958: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... | $\begin{array}{r}2.90 \\ 3.08 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.32 \\ & 3.37 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.24 \\ & 3.26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 872.7 \\ & 383.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 199.3 \\ & 128.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 277.1 \\ & 127.8 \end{aligned}$ | 8.82.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 167.0 \\ 1.4 \end{array}$ | 95.7 89.0 | $\begin{aligned} 28.5 \\ 5.6 \end{aligned}$ | 86.222.8 | 10.16.531.4 |
| march...... | 3.02 |  |  | 1,788.6 |  |  |  |  | 89.0 151.2 |  |  |  |
| April ....... | 2.91 | 3.31 | 3.12 | 798.6 | 150.2 | 275.6 | 0.4 | 171.6 | 101.2 | 21.3 | 63.5 | 5.8 |
| May ........ | 2.92 | 3.25 | 3.14 | 318.9 | 71.2 | 129.2 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 89.3 | 2.1 | 15.4 | 7.1 |
| June. ....... | 3.05 | 3.26 | 3.19 | 1,764.7 | 123.9 | 1,166.1 | 118.7 | 69.8 | 154.2 | 60.5 | 42.3 | 29.2 |
| fuly........ | 3.13 | 3.45 3 | 3.36 | 824.9 | 169.7 | 276.2 | 8.1 | 178.3 | 102.0 | 18.7 | 64.9 | 7.0 |
| Avgusi...... | 3.52 <br> 3.54 | 3.74 3.96 | 3.60 3.75 | 328.7 $1,745.2$ | 75.8 124.2 | 128.3 $1,154.4$ | 111.4 | 1.6 72.2 | 91.7 155.7 | 4.9 57.6 | 14.9 42.3 | 8.4 27.4 |
| Ociober..... | 3.38 | 3.94 | 3.76 | 835.2 | 177.6 | 274.7 | 9.1 | 179.4 | 102.7 | 19.5 | 66.0 | 6.2 |
| November ... | 3.30 | 3.84 | 3.70 | 319.2 | 81.4 | 119.5 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 92.1 | 2.1 | 13.5 | 6.4 |
| Desember ... | 3.40 | 3.84 | 3.80 | 2,168.5 | 278.9 | 1,350.8 | 142.3 | 74.0 | 166.0 | 72.2 | 51.7 | 32.6 |
| 1959: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sanuary..... | 3.45 | 3.87 | 3.90 | 899.9 | 200.9 | 275.8 | 8.3 | 181.6 | 103.6 | 29.9 | 89.1 | 10.7 |
| February.... March. . . | 3.29 3.33 | 3.85 <br> 3.76 | 3.92 3.92 | 395.6 $1,847.5$ | 135.1 138.6 | 122.0 $1,207.4$ | 2.8 106.9 | 1.9 72.9 | 96.5 162.3 | 5.1 81.3 | 23.6 46.5 | 8.6 31.6 |
| April ....... | 3.50 | 3.84 | 4.01 | 841.7 | 164.0 | 286.4 | 9.3 | 182.4 | 109.4 | 21.0 | 61.3 | 7.9 |
| May . . . . . . | 3.61 | 3.97 | 4.08 | 330.2 | 74.9 | 129.3 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 98.0 | 1.9 | 13.7 | 6.7 |
| Surie........ | 3.81 | 4.04 | 4.09 | 1,867.5 | 140.4 | 1,229.8 | 109.8 | 79.3 | 164.5 | 62.8 | 50.3 | 30.6 |
| Jufy, ....... | 3.59 | 4.04 | 4.11 | 878.2 | 183.1 | 283.5 | 8.5 | 200.0 | 111.3 | 17.7 | 66.3 | 7.8 |
| August. ..... | 3.72 <br> 3.72 | 3.96 4.13 | 4.10 | 340.1 | 77.9 | 131.0 1.233 .7 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 99.5 | 4.6 | 14.2 | 8.4 |
| September... | 3.72 | 4.13 | 4.26 | 1,917.6 | 176.3 | 1,233.7 | 107.8 | 84.2 | 170.6 | 60.7 | 50.7 | 33.6 |
| Otaber..... | 3.55 3.60 | 3.99 3.94 | 4.11 | 878.5 | 165.2 | 305.3 | 8.8 | 200.2 | 108.2 | 20.2 | 61.5 | 9.1 |
| November ... December . . | 3.60 3.77 | 3.94 4.05 | 4.12 4.27 | 390.6 2.425 .0 | 105.9 335.4 | 155.5 1.522 .1 | 2.8 123.4 | 1.7 88.5 | 100.6 | 3.6 | 12.5 | 8.0 |
| 1960: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Januery ..... | 3.68 | 4.13 | 4.37 | 986.7 | 252.8 | 293.3 | 11.0 | 201.7 | 109.1 | 32.7 | 74.0 | 12.1 |
| February.... | 3.65 | 3.97 | 4.22 | 457.5 | 168.9 | 132.7 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 102.2 | 4.4 | 37.1 | 7.1 |
| Harch....... | 3.50 | 3.87 | 4.08 | 1,931.7 | 157.3 | 1,259.3 | 107.3 | 88.6 | 175.4 | 60.1 | 52.3 | 31.4 |
| April ....... | 3.61 | 3.84 | 4.17 | 896.8 | 177.9 | 310.0 | 10.5 | 200.8 | 111.4 | 20.6 | 55.5 | 10.1 |
| May ........ | 3.61 | 3.85 | 4.16 | 355.0 | 78.9 | 134.5 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 103.2 | 1.0 | 23.7 | 7.3 |
| June....... | 3.53 | 3.78 | 3.99 | 1,948.3 | 153.3 | 1,261.4 | 108.3 | 89.7 | 178.6 | 65.5 | 56.7 | 33.8 |
| July........ | 3.47 | 3.72 | 3.86 | 896.7. | 184.6 | 310.9 | 9.0 | 201.7 | 106.1 | 18.0 | 56.3 | 10.1 |
| August... .. | 3.33 3.51 | 3.53 3.53 3.5 | 3.79 3.82 | 371.5 $1,965.5$ | $\begin{array}{r}78.7 \\ 169.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 137.1 1.264 .9 | 3.0 106.6 | 1.8 9.6 | 112.2 | 4.2 | 25.0 | 9.5 |
| Seplembe... |  |  |  | 1,065.5 |  | 1,264.9 | 106.6 | 94.6 | 180.3 | 62.3 | 56.5 | 30.8 |
| October..... | 3.42 | 3.59 | 3.91 | 921.5 | 175.6 | 330.1 | 10.9 | 202.3 | 113.1 | 20.0 | 57.8 | 11.7 |
| OM Nomberger | $\begin{array}{r}3.43 \\ 3.38 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3.46 3.45 | 3.93 3.88 | 387.6 $2,456.3$ | 104.5 345.9 | 136.0 $1,476.4$ | 2.9 171.8 | 2.1 93.1 | 109.6 186.6 | 1.4 79.7 | 23.0 63.3 | 8.1 39.5 |
| December: <br> er.stlouisfed. | $\mathrm{g} / \quad 3.38$ | 3.45 | 3.88 | 2,456.3 |  | 1,476.4 | 171.8 | 93.1 | 186.6 | 79.7 | 63.3 | 39.5 |

FINANCE--SECURITY MARKETS--Con.

| year and MONTH | stocks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dividend rates, prices, and yields, common stocks (Moody's) ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Dividends per share (at annual rate) |  |  |  |  |  | Price per share, end of month |  |  |  | Dividend yields |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ (200 \\ \text { stocks }) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Indus- } \\ \text { trial } \\ \text { (125 } \\ \text { stocks }) \end{gathered}$ | Public utility (24 stocks | Railroad (25 stocks) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bank } \\ (15 \\ \text { stocks) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Insur- } \\ \text { ance } \\ \text { (10 } \\ \text { stocks) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ (200 \\ \text { stocks })^{2} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Indus- } \\ \text { tial } \\ \text { (125 } \\ \text { stocks) } \end{gathered}$ | Public atility (24 stocks) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rail- } \\ & \text { road } \\ & \text { (25 } \\ & \text { stocks) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ (2.00 \\ \text { stocks }) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Indus- } \\ & \text { trial } \\ & \text { (125 } \\ & \text { stocks }) \end{aligned}$ | Public utility stocks) | Railroad (25 stocks) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bank } \\ \text { (15 } \\ \text { stocks) } \end{gathered}$ | Insurance (10 stocks) |
|  | Dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monthly avg: 1939...... | 1.48 | 1.31 | 1.48 | 0.76 |  | 1.49 | 35.72 | 34.12 | 28.02 | 20.90 | 4.15 | 3.85 | 5.31 | 3.75 | 4.43 | 4.13 |
| 1940....... | 1.78 | 1.67 | 1.54 | 1.08 2.08 <br> 1.28 2.07 <br> 1.28  |  | 1.621.641.64 | 33.84 <br> 30.50 | 31.7628.70 | 25.6418.16 | 20.1619.91 | 5.316.25 | 5.306.33 | 5.998.02 | 5.416.47 | 4.454.74 | 4.414.174.67 |
| 1941........ | 1.90 | 1.81 | 1.44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1942....... | 1.75 | 1.64 | 1.26 | $1.46 \quad 1.95$ |  | 1.71 | 26.66 | 25.70 <br> 34.18 | 12.92 18.87 | 18.87 25.75 | $6.60$ | 6.44 4.54 | 9.756.84 | 7.73 | 5.42 | 4.67 |
| 1944......... | 1.73 1.84 | 1.55 1.67 | 1.28 | $1.99 \quad 1.93$ |  | 1.63 | 38.12 | 36.57 | 20.90 | 29.51 | 4.81 | 4.56 |  | 6.93 | 4.07 | 3.88 |
| 1945........ | 1.92 | 1.75 | 1.30 | 2.19 | 2.00 | 1.62 | 46.02 | 43.94 | 26.29 | 39.94 | 4.19 | 3.99 | 4.99 | 5.51 | 3.34 | 3.34 |
| 1946....... | 2.02 | 1.85 | 1.43 | 2.19 | 2.20 | 1.83 | 51.34 | 49.84 | 34.05 | 41.48 | 3.97 | 3.75 | 4.22 | 5.38 | 3.75 | 3.31 |
| 1947... | 2.38 | 2.33 | 1.56 | 1.92 | 2.32 | 1.88 | 46.46 | 46.10 | 29.46 | 31.22 | 5.13 | 5.06 | 5.30 | 6.16 | 4.47 | 3.59 |
| 1948........ | 2.74 <br> 3.09 | 2.78 3.19 | 1.60 1.66 | 2.06 2.41 | 2.33 2.36 | 1.88 2.06 | 47.46 46.68 | 47.50 46.88 | 27.34 28.37 | 34.23 28.55 | 5.78 6.63 | 5.87 6.82 | 5.85 5.85 | 6.04 8.47 | 4.62 4.63 | 3.37 3.27 |
| 1950....... | 3.53 | 3.77 | 1.76 | 2.18 | 2.50 | 2.46 | 56.23 | 57.83 | 31.23 | 33.60 | 6.27 | 6.51 | 5.65 | 6.50 | 4.49 | 3.39 |
| 1951........ | 4.09 | 4.44 | 1.88 | 2.56 | 2.64 | 2.73 | 66.98 | 70.72 | 32.55 | 40.72 | 6.12 | 6.29 | 5.77. | 6.31 | 4.68 | 3.42 |
| 1952........ | 3.94 | 4.20 | 1.91 | 2.72 | 2.65 | 2.88 | 71.73 | 75.63 | 35.48 | 46.35 | 5.50 | 5.55 | 5.39 | 5.88 | 4.40 | 3.24 |
| 1953........ | 4.00 4.23 | 4.19 4.46 | 2.01 | 3.06 3.16 | 2.83 | 3.10 | 72.81 | 76.05 | 37.80 | 47.48 | 5.49 4.78 | 5.51 4 | 5.33 | 6.48 | 4.46 | 3.34 |
| 1955.. |  |  |  |  | 3.8 |  |  | 5.8 | 4.30 | 5.3 | $4 . \%$ | 4.7 | 4.80 | 6.20 | 4.51 | 2.91 |
| 1956.......... | 4.75 5.31 | 5.81 | 2.21 2.32 | 3.43 <br> 3.94 | 3.19 3.39 | 3.49 3.93 | 117.36 130.55 12.4 | 130.66 149.41 14. | 49.24 49.62 | 70.21 71.56 | 4.06 4.07 | 3.93 3.89 | 4.50 4.68 | 4.88 <br> 5.51 <br> 8. | 4.04 4.34 | 2.57 3.07 |
| 1957........ | 5.43 | 5.91 | 2.43 | 4.03 | 3.61 | 4.01 | 125.46 | 143.65 | 49.42 | 59.51 | 4.33 | 4.11 | 4.92 | 6.77 | 4.74 | 3.20 |
| 1958........ | 5.29 | 5.75 | 2.50 | 3.32 | 3.76 | 4.08 | 132.02 | 149.81 | 57.96 | 59.29 | 4.05 | 3.88 | 4.33 | 5.74 | 4.47 | 2.95 |
| 1959......... | 5.41 | 5.81 | 2.61 | 3.42 | 3.82 | 4.29 | 163.47 | 186.26 | 66.35 | 74.11 | 3.31 | 3.12 | 3.94 | 4.63 | 3.71 | 2.70 |
| 1960........ | 5.59 | 6.03 | 2.68 | 3.53 | 3.97 | 4.75 | 155.46 | 173.18 | 69.82 | 62.46 | 3.60 | 3.48 | 3.84 | 5.65 | 3.91 | 2.92 |
| 1957: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February March. . | $5.43 \quad 5.90$ |  | 2.40 2.41 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.44 5.44 | 5.91 5.91 | 2.41 2.42 | 4.11 4.11 | 3.52 3.52 | 3.99 4.00 | 122.54 <br> 125.14 | 138.53 141.98 | 49.98 49.88 | 62.74 63.56 | 4.44 4.35 | 4.27 4.16 | 4.82 4.85 | 6.55 6.47 | 4.59 4.58 4.61 | 3.10 2.99 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { April ........ } \\ & \text { May ......... } \\ & \text { June. ...... } \end{aligned}$ | 5.44  <br> 5.44  <br> 5.43 5.90 <br> 5.989  |  | 2.43 | 4.094.09 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.57 \\ & 3.62 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.00 \\ 4.00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130.64 \\ & 134.19 \end{aligned}$ | 149.42154.31 | $\begin{aligned} & 50.37 \\ & 51.85 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64.81 \\ & 64.55 \end{aligned}$ | 4.16 | 3.96 | 4.82 | 6.31 | 4.61 | 2.92 |
|  |  |  | 2.43 2.43 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.05 4.05 | 3.82 3.79 | 4.69 4.96 | 6.34 6.31 | 4.77 4.84 | 2.91 2.97 |
| July . . . . . . | 5.44 | 5.91 | 2.42 | 4.09 | 3.62 | 4.00 | 135.80 | 157.66 | 49.60 | 66.03 | 4.01 | 3.75 | 4.88 | 6.19 | 4.68 | 3.05 |
| August...... | 5.44 | 5.92 | 2.42 | 4.08 | 3.66 | 4.00 | 129.12 | 148.83 | 43.52 | 61.25 | 4.21 | 3.98 | 4.99 | 6.66 | 4.62 | 3.34 |
| September... | 5.45 | 5.93 | 2.44 | 4.09 | 3.66 | 4.04 | 121.02 | 138.73 | 47.67 | 55.76 | 4.50 | 4.27 | 5.12 | 7.34 | 4.81 | 3.49 |
| October..... | 5.45 | 5.94 | 2.44 | 3.98 | 3.64 | 4.04 | 116.51 | 133.59 | 47.15 | 50.88 | 4.68 | 4.45 | 5.17 | 7.82 | 5.08 | 3.74 |
| November ... | 5.38 | 5.86 | 2.45 | 3.75 | 3.62 | 4.04 | 117.38 | 134.30 | 43.65 | 48.64 | 4.58 | 4.36 | 5.04 | 7.71 | 4.84 | 3.56 |
| December ... | 5.40 | 5.88 | 2.46 | 3.75 | 3.72 | 4.04 | 113.20 | 128.38 | 50.30 | 45.11 | 4.77 | 4.58 | 4.89 | 8.31 | 5.09 | 3.46 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jonuary..... February.... March..... | 5.37  <br> 5.34 5.86 <br> 5.83  |  | 2.46 2.46 | 3.44 3.36 | 3.72 3.75 3 | 4.04 4.07 | 117.76 115.69 | 133.06 129.97 | 53.04 <br> 53.27 | 50.61 47.59 | 4.62 | 4.40 4.49 | 4.62 | 7.06 | 4.78 | 3.12 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { April . . . . . . . } \\ & \text { May . ......... } \end{aligned}$ | 5.32 <br> 5.30 <br> 5.30 |  | 2.50 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.33 \\ & 3.29 \end{aligned}$ | 3.75 <br> 3.75 | 4.074.074.07 | $\begin{aligned} & 122.35 \\ & 124.05 \\ & 127.67 \end{aligned}$ | 138.30139.97144.74 | $\begin{aligned} & 56.05 \\ & 56.78 \\ & 57.74 \end{aligned}$ | 52.2254.2555.29 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.35 \\ & 4.27 \\ & 4.15 \end{aligned}$ | 4.194.123.98 | 4.464.40 | 6.386.06 | 4.764.584.53 | 3.083.082.99 |
|  |  |  | 2.50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2.50 | 3.27 | 3.75 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.33 | 5.98 | 4.53 |  |
| July <br> August. Seplember... | 5.28  <br> 5.26  <br> 5.25 5.74 <br> 5. 5.71 <br> 5.71  |  | 2.51 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.27 \\ & 3.27 \end{aligned}$ | 3.753.763.77 | 4.074.074.07 | $\begin{aligned} & 132.89 \\ & 134.46 \\ & 141.29 \end{aligned}$ | 151.57153.48161.34 | $\begin{aligned} & 58.21 \\ & 57.20 \\ & 59.38 \end{aligned}$ | 60.1661.1260.43 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.97 \\ & 3.91 \end{aligned}$ | $3.72$ | $4.39$ | 5.445.35 | 4.544.544.15 | 2.942.97 |
|  |  |  | 2.51 2.51 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October..... | 5.27 | 5.69 | 2.51 | 3.32 | 3.77 | 4.07 | 144.82 | 165.03 | 61.08 | 69.12 | 3.64 | 3.45 | 4.11 | 4.80 | 4.14 | 2.75 |
| November ... | 5.22 | 5.63 | 2.52 | 3.35 | 3.77 | 4.07 | 147.66 | 168.37 | 62.18 | 72.71 | 3.54 | 3.34 | 4.05 | 4.61 | 4.09 | 2.68 |
| December ... | 5.24 | 5.64 | 2.57 | 3.40 | 3.77 | 4.23 | 156.81 | 177.75 | 66.37 | 73.89 | 3.34 | 3.17 | 3.87 | 4.60 | 4.00 | 2.54 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.27 | 5.68 | 2.59 | 3.40 |  | 4.234.234.23 | 156.98 | 176.93 <br> 175.43 <br> 174.47 | $\begin{aligned} & 66.66 \\ & 67.40 \\ & 68.12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74.82 \\ & 75.48 \end{aligned}$$73.93$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.36 \\ & 3.41 \\ & 3.43 \end{aligned}$ | 3.21 | 3.89 | 4.54 | 3.92 |  |
| February.... March. | 5.27  <br> 5.35  <br> 5.35 5.72 |  |  | 3.40 | $3.78$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 156.96 \\ 155.86 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 3.263.263.28 | 3.843.80 | 4.504.60 | 3.69 <br> 3.95 | 2.48 |
|  |  |  | 2.59 | 3.40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May $\qquad$ <br> June $\qquad$ | 5.39  <br> 5.41 5.80 <br> 5.41 5.80 <br> 5.4 5.80 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.40 \\ & 3.40 \\ & 3.37 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.81 \\ & 3.81 \\ & 3.81 \end{aligned}$ | 4.23 | 163.87 | 184.82 | 67.24 | 76.95 | 3.29 | 3.11 | 3.87 | 4.42 | 3.98 | 2.57 |
|  |  |  | 2.60 2.60 |  |  | 4.26 4.26 | 166.31 164.71 | 188.58 187.48 | 66.28 64.25 | 77.47 78.55 | 3.25 3.28 | 3.08 3.09 | 3.92 4.05 | 4.39 | 3.73 | 2.67 |
| Suly........ | 5.41 | 5.80 | 2.60 | 3.37 | 3.81 | 4.31 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August...... | 5.39 | 5.77 | 2.62 | 3.41 | 3.81 | 4.33 | 169.21 | 194.70 | 66.49 67.39 | 77.38 74.35 | 3.18 3.19 | 2.96 2.96 | 3.91 3.89 | 4.36 4.59 | 3.57 3.57 3 | 2.67 2.74 |
| Soptamber... | 5.39 | 5.77 | 2.63 | 3.41 | 3.82 | 4.33 | 161.30 | 184.64 | 65.69 | 71.49 | 3.34 | 3.13 | 4.00 | 4.77 | 3.57 3.73 | 2.74 2.97 |
| October..... November ... | 5.45 5.56 | 5.85 6.81 | 2.63 2.64 | 3.48 3.48 | 3.82 | 4.33 | 162.37 | 186.60 | 65.51 | 70.24 | 3.36 | 3.14 | 4.01 | 4.95 | 3.70 |  |
| November ... December ... | 5.56 | 6.01 | 2.64 | 3.48 | 3.82 | 4.33 | 164.47 | 189.96 | 65.38 | 68.39 | 3.38 | 3.16 | 4.04 | 5.09 | 3.57 | 2.83 |
| December ... | 5.56 | 6.01 | 2.64 | 3.53 | 3.90 | 4.40 | 169.29 | 195.43 | 65.77 | 70.24 | 3.28 | 3.08 | 4.01 | 5.03 | 3.38 | 2.72 |
| 1960: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... | 5.58 | 6.04 | 2.67 | 3.53 | 3.96 |  |  | 178.05 | 64.67 | 67.98 | 3.56 | 3.39 | 4.13 |  |  |  |
| February.... | 5.57 | 6.03 | 2.67 | 3.53 | 3.96 | 4.40 | 157.86 | 177.30 | 66.13 | 67.05 | 3.53 | 3.40 | 4.04 |  |  |  |
| March. ...... | 5.58 | 6.03 | 2.67 | 3.53 | 3.96 | 4.63 | ${ }^{155.24}$ | 174.01 | 66.66 | 67.08 64.15 | 3.56 3.59 3.59 | 3.40 3.47 | 4.14 4.01 | 5.26 5.50 | 3.84 <br> 3.85 | 2.76 2.87 |
| April ....... May ....... | 5.59 5.59 | 6.05 6.05 | 2.67 2.67 | 3.56 | 3.96 | 4.63 | 152.00 | 169.82 | 67.30 | 62.49 | 3.68 | 3.56 | 3.97 | 5.70 |  |  |
| May ......... | 5.59 5.59 | 6.05 | 2.67 | 3.56 | 3.96 | 4.63 | 155.49 | 174.47 | 67.31 | 62.49 | 3.60 | 3.47 | 3.97 | 5.70 | 3.87 | 2.97 |
| Juno........ | 5.59 | 6.06 | 2.67 | 3.56 | 3.96 | 4.81 | 158.87 | 178.62 | 71.51 | 64.20 | 3.52 | 3.39 | 3.73 | 5.55 | 3.98 | 2.98 |
| July......... | 5.59 | 6.05 | 2.68 | 3.56 | 3.96 | 4.81 | 155.33 | 173.55 | 71.12 | 61.95 | 3.60 | 3.49 | 3.77 | 5.75 |  |  |
| Avgust...... | 5.58 | 6.03 | 2.68 | 3.56 | 3.96 | 4.85 | 159.22 | 176.68 | 73.59 | 62.28 | 3.50 | 3.41 | 3.64 | 5.72 | 4.00 | 2.87 |
| September... | 5.57 | 6.02 | 2.69 | 3.56 | 3.96 | 4.85 | 149.53 | 165.61 | 70.25 | 57.56 | 3.73 | 3.64 | 3.83 | 6.18 | 4.02 | 3.08 |
|  | 5.58 5.57 | 6.04 6.00 | 2.69 2.71 | 3.47 3.46 3 | 3.96 4.90 |  |  | 164.91 | 70.27 | 57.68 | 3.74 | 3.66 | 3.83 | 6.02 | 4.02 |  |
| Digitized fo Novembers ${ }_{\text {Docombor }}$ | 5.57 5.64 | 6.00 6.01 | 2.71 2.74 | 3.46 | 4.00 | 5.01 | 154.57 | 169.32 | 72.24 | 60.39 | 3.60 | 3.53 | 3.75 | 5.73 | 3.93 | 2.97 |
| http://fraser.stlouisfëd. | prg ${ }^{5.64}$ | 6.01 | 2.74 | 3.44 | 4.09 | 5.08 | 161.55 | 175.22 | 76.82 | 61.28 | 3.49 | 3.43 | 3.57 | 5.61 | 3.92 | 2.76 |

PINANCE-SECURITY MARKETS--CON.


FINANCE--SECURITY MARKETS--Con.


POREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES--INDEXES AND SHIPPING WEIGHT


FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES--VALUE OF EXPORTS

| YEAR AND MONTH | EXPORTS OF MERChandise (including reexports) ${ }^{1,2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | By geographic regions |  |  |  |  |  | By leading countries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Africa | Asia and Oceania | Europe | North America |  | South America | Africa |  | Asia and 0ceania |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Northern | Southern |  | United Arab Republic. (Egypt Region) ${ }^{3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Union } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { South } \\ & \text { Africa } \end{aligned}$ | Australia, including New Guinea | Colony of Singapore (British Malaya prior to (958) ${ }^{4}$ | India and Pakistan | $\mathrm{Japan}^{6}$ | Republic of Indonesia | Republic of the Philippines: |
|  | Thousand of clollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monthly avg:: } \\ & \hline 939 . . . . . \end{aligned}$ | 264,765 | 9,585 | 53,423 | 107,479 | 41,514 | 25,336 | 27,427 | 1,154 | 5,762 | 5,130 | 831 | 3,568 | 19,349 | 2,952 | 8,328 |
| 1940........ | 335,096 428,930 | 13,384 <br> 42,022 | 59,474 62,381 | 137,119 153,91 | 60,384 84,361 | 28,435 42,307 | 36,299 43,948 | 1,714 20,820 | 8,660 15,582 | 6,289 7,586 | 1,302 3,856 | 5,702 8,180 | 18,933 4,992 | 4,482 10,335 | 7,776 9,066 |
| 1942........ | 673,293 | 67,984 | 87,416 | 333,090 | 114,065 | 39,419 | 31,320 | 48,661 | 8,327 | 23,658 | -549 | 31,483 | 4,992 | 10,315 4,151 | $\bigcirc$ |
| 1943......... | ${ }^{7} 1,080,409$ | 125,613 | 117,206 | 634,754 | ${ }^{7} 123,214$ | 7 75,333 | 34,290 | 74,236 | 12,670 10 | 38,393 | 0 | 46, 155 | 184 | 0 | 0 |
| 1944........ | 1,188,225 | 71,784 | 117, 189 | 778,683 | 123,385 | 52,162 | 45,023 | 40,920 | 10,737 | 29, 147 | 0 | 64,773 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1945....... | 817,135 | 43,639 | 100,235 | 457,899 | 101,237 | 60,357 | 53,769 | 13,733 | 10,927 | 25, 8336 | 87 | 39,888 | 53 | 1,737 | 3,512 |
| 1946.... | 811,527 | 40,735 | 120,295 | 342,56] | 122,879 | 89,341 | 95,716 | 2,939 | 19,028 | 6, 6181 | 1,217 | 15,091 | 8,513 | 4,831 | 24,787 |
| $1947^{\text {8 }} \ldots \ldots$. | 1,278,357 | 68,456 | 220,803 | 472,526 | 177,521 | 142,915 | 196, 137 | 5,010 | 34,495 | 19, 706 | 5,479 | 33,422 | 34,538 | 8.633 | 36,527 |
| 1948........ | 7, 1,054,422 | 65,389 | 190, 195 | 356,599 | 162,059 | 120.881 | 159,299 | 3,029 4,401 | 41,009 22,169 | 9.551 | 6,833 | $\stackrel{26,267}{ }$ | 27,062 | 7,689 | 38,981 |
| 1949........ | ${ }^{7} 1,007,332$ | 51,813 | 204, 219 | 343,179 | 163,098 | 111,625 | 130,153 | 4,401 | 22,169 | 12,073 | 3,136 | 25,088 | 38,960 | 10,373 | 36,600 |
| 19509. | 10856,254 | 30, 174 | 140,825 | 245,895 | 167,919 | 119,592 | 114,765 | 2,733 | 10,397 | 9, C42 | 1,711 | 20,754 | 34,738 | 6,717 | 20,046 |
| $1951{ }^{9}$ | ${ }^{10} 1,252,698$ | 50,568 | 212,561 | 339,926 | 216,352 | 143,729 | 176,077 | 6,626 | 21,341 | 16,042 | 4,955 | 42,223 | 49,865 | 14,002 | 30,543 |
| $1952{ }^{9}$. | 101,266,723 | 49,703 | 201,654 | 282,208 | 234,134 | 143,865 | 156,796 | 6,501 | 18,627 | 15,888 | 3,156 | 37,058 | 52,359 | 11,634 | 24,583 |
| $19539 . .$. | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 1\end{aligned}, 259,126$ | 43,767 49,161 | 186,782 184,771 | 242,488 284,053 | 250,869 231,501 | 133,610 134,907 | 131,054 151,284 | 5,098 3,430 | 17,867 19,741 | 11,704 16,370 | 2,707 2,622 | 21,391 16,552 | 56,667 56,846 | 9,012 6,168 | 30,558 28,139 |
| 1955 9. | ${ }^{10} 1,295,801$ | 50,992 | 199,244 | 349,824 | 269,577 | 143,747 | 139,773 | 6,642 | 22,304 | 17,395 | 3,034 | 20,567 | 54,042 | 6,457 | 29,439 |
| $1956{ }^{9}$ | ${ }^{10} 1,590,850$ | 56,375 | 252,136 | 432,486 | 334,656 | 166,729 | 166,018 | 8,231 | 22,258 | 15,465 | 3,975 | 34,511 | 75,155 | 11,894 | 27,653 |
| $1957{ }^{\circ}$ | $101,737,529$ | 56,942 | 304,562 | 482,300 | 326,060 | 183,762 | 218,701 | 3,340 | 23,736 | 17,826 |  | 46,231 | 102,831 | 9,184 | 30,775 |
| 19589. | $101,492,500$ | 50,811 | 240,919 | 381,957 | 285,157 | 174,728 | 185,046 | 4,332 | 20,778 | 15,913 | ${ }^{11} 2,288$ | 35,318 | 70,320 80 | 5, 104 | 24,293 |
| 1959. | ${ }^{10} 1,468,451$ | 57,211 | 255,679 | 382,578 | 310,666 | 148,229 | 165,400 | 8,822 | 18,393 | 22, 232 | 2,518 | 36,677 | 80,428 | 5,451 | 22,949 |
| $1960^{\circ}$. | 101,708,331 | 63,397 | 341, 123 | 540,467 | 308,264 | 138,216 | 173,972 | 12,532 | 23, 104 | 32,285 | 3,441 |  |  |  |  |
| 1957: 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April ....... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1,866,242$$1,817,202$$1,789,707$ |  |  |  |
| May ........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1,696,714$$1,681,238$$1,543,887$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49,267 \\ & 56,191 \\ & 47,410 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 290,456 \\ & 26,804 \\ & 246,045 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 429,313 \\ & 424,711 \\ & 411,255 \end{aligned}$ |
| August...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 291,653 | 448,858 |
| December |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1958: 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January.....February.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,505,271. | 51,967 <br> 45,874 | 256,677238,542 | 399,910335,235396,651 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprit. } \\ & \text { May. } \\ & \text { June. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,529,882 <br> $1,638,388$ <br> $1,408,101$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57,2731 \\ & 59,031 \\ & 47,436 \end{aligned}$ | 256,27526,763238,807 | $\begin{aligned} & 375,037 \\ & 436,926 \\ & 352,045 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July <br> August..... September... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1,418,366$$1,40,53$$1,663,410$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47,006 \\ & 46,605 \\ & 36,59 \end{aligned}$ | 209,183219,283213,239 | $\begin{aligned} & 369,815 \\ & 360,362 \\ & 345,005 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| December... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1959: 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jonuory..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April ........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May ........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June.,...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Avgust...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| December ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1960: 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jonuory... | $\begin{aligned} & 1,561,235 \\ & 1,575,498 \\ & 1,748,800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52,428 \\ & 55,846 \\ & 64,897 \end{aligned}$ | 311,257327,291363,903 | $\begin{aligned} & 498,252 \\ & 470,155 \\ & 491,114 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 283,211 \\ & 295,365 \\ & 337,151 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133,411 \\ & 132,171 \\ & 150,950 \end{aligned}$ | 159,352158,821 | 12,51310,323 | $\begin{aligned} & 16,686 \\ & 23,336 \\ & 22,529 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2,2372,849 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 26,556 \\ & 23,856 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March. ....... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aprii ........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| may .......... | 1,803,844 | 63,068 | 330,829 | 567,214 | 348,011 | 140,065 | 184,269 | 9,133 | 25,281 | 30,942 | 3,197 |  |  |  |  | 69,815 | 104,276 | 6,372 | 22,655 |
| June........ | 1,737,383 | 60, 122 | 323,697 | 532,526 | 330,320 | 146,020 | 180,321 | 7,634 | 23,503 | 31.710 | 3,884 |  |  |  |  | 63,070 | 101,152 | 3,962 | 22,013 |
| July....... | 1,698,776 | 64,994 | 346,425 | 534,058 | 283,215 | 139,441 | 181,663 | 6,886 | 31,317 | 41,612 | 3,811 |  |  |  |  | 66,071 | 120,385 | 5,701 | 25,309 - |
| August... .. | 1,609,395 | 69,644 | 312,631 | 522,461 | 288,725 | 132,324 | 161,525 | 11,137 | 27,520 | 37,442 | 3,956 |  |  |  |  | 61,278 | 93,499 | 5,069 |  |
| September... | 1,610,054 | 54,457 | 300,814 | 551,662 | 288,201 | 132,580 | 164,099 | 9,039 | 19,827 | 35,002 | 3,462 | 52,893 | 98,155 | 5,183 |  |  |  |  |  |
| October..... | 1,743,869 | 67,332 | 334, 120 | 572,166 | 310,729 | 138,850 | 200,060 | 15,800 | 22,215 | 38.433 | 3,519 | 68,873 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noysmber - R | 1,796,727 | 65,046 | 372,371 | 612,005 | 313,262 | 127,958 | 170,883 | 21,622 | 17,485 | 41,359 | 3,990 | 72,076 | 115,925 | 9,511 | 25,236 |  |  |  |  |
| December C.? r.stlouisfed | 1,796,594 | 68,387 | 420,193 | 611,105 | 269,805 | 133,523 | 180,945 | 16,287 | 20,735 | 32,902 | 3,686 | 85,428 | 156,013 | 6,836 | 31,399 |  |  |  |  |

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES--VALUE OF EXPORTS-CON.


## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES--VALUE OF EXPORTS--Con.

| YEAR AND MONTH | EXPORTS OF United states Merchandise 1,2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | By economic classes ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  | By principal commodities |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Crude } \\ & \text { materials } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Crude } \\ \text { foodstuffs } \end{gathered}$ | Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages | Semimanu-factures | Finished manufactures | Agricultural products |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total ${ }^{4}$ | Cotton, unmanufäctured ${ }^{5}$ | Fruits, vegetables, and preparations ${ }^{6}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Grains } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { prepara- } \\ \text { tions } \end{gathered}$ | Packinghouse products? | Tobacco and manufactures ${ }^{3}$ |
|  | Thousands of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monthly avg.: 1939..... | 260,279 | 45,379 | 9,230 | 16,871 | 49,884 | 138,915 | 54,591 | 20,247 | 8,180 | 8,296 | 4,564 | 7,695 |
| 1940....... | 327,848 418,323 | 38,640 29,619 | 6,168 6,965 | 13,906 <br> 935,446 | 75,002 64,813 | 194,133 9828,480 | 43,049 55,748 | 17,783 6,880 | 4,515 7,580 | 6,363 6 | 2,991 11,702 | 4,788 6,866 |
| 1942........ | 666,970 | 34,835 | 5,653 | 977,566 | 76,553 | 9 472,183 | 98,244 | 8,217 | 7,265 | 5,716 | 37,690 | 6,1446 |
|  | ${ }_{9}^{9} 1,070,129$ | 55,1489 | ${ }^{9} 911,158$ | ${ }^{9} 139,150$ | ${ }^{9} 91,389$ | ${ }_{9}^{9} 784,099$ | ${ }^{9} 172,847$ | 15,354 | 13,018 | 10,445 | 63,389 | 15,20114,000 |
| 1944.......... | 9 9, 180,129 |  |  |  |  | 9 892,273 | 9 174,688 | 9,546 | 18,786 | 12,552 | 58,142 |  |
| 1945........ | 798,724 | 72,552 | 36,012 | 9 107,17! | 64,960 | ${ }^{9} 518,029$ | 187,827 | 23,223 | 22,838 | 37,021 | 32,698 | 21,468 |
| 1946........ | 791,682 | 117,984 | 54,009 | ${ }^{9} 129,631$ | 74,594 | 9415,465 | 261,659 | 44,846 | 24,698 | 65,737 | 36,395 | 34,471 |
| 1947.10....... | 1,263,346 | 133,454 | 112,399 | ${ }^{9} 150,166$ | 148,555 | ${ }_{9}^{9} 718,773$ | 329,974 | 35, 603 | 28,990 | 155,529 | 23,131 | 28,031 |
| 1948....... | 1,044,341 |  | 105,485 | ${ }^{9} 75,628$ | 114,217 | 9586,730 9545925 | 289, 394 | 42,584 | 15,724 | 142,055 | ${ }^{11} 12,052$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,910 \\ & 25,713 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1949........ | 994,677 | 148,315 | 111,816 |  | 112,986 | ${ }^{9} 545,925$ | 298, 148 | 72,851 |  | 121,385 | 15,497 |  |
| 1950........ | 845,202 | 157, 170 | 63,313 | ${ }^{9} 52,845$ | ${ }^{12} 93,420$ | 9, 12478,454 | 239,425 | 85,366 | 14,272 | 69,459 | 12,935 | 24,883 |
| 1951........ | 1,239,958 | 205,899 | 116,764 | 973,388 | 138,760 | 9704,907 | 336,671 | 95,531 | 16,761 | 123,656 | 22,864 | 31,854 |
| 1952........ | 1,254,047 | 165, 197 | 114,107 80 | ${ }_{9}^{9} 61,344$ | 134,942 | 9778,294 9 | 285,922 | 72,793 | 20,529 | 123,579 | 16,553 | 25,4,44 |
| 1953........ | 1,304,324 | 135,508 | 80, 179 | ${ }^{9} 63,255$ | 118,604 | ${ }^{9} 906,779$ | 237,289 254,483 | 43,436 65,651 | 20,191 22,633 | 88,252 62,487 | 15,814 20,161 | 33,747 30,590 |
| 1954........ | 1.248,411 | 158,228 | 61,732 | 69,349 | 151,561 | 807,542 | 254,483 | 65,651 | 22,633 | 62,487 | 20,161 | 30,590 |
| 1955....... | 1,285,089 | 158,939 | 77,524 | 84,370 | 192,399 | 771,857 | 266,527 | 39,764 | 23,833 | 78.419 | 21,674 | 34,925 |
| 1956........ | 1,578,341 | ${ }^{13} 209,577$ | ${ }^{13} 111,041$ | ${ }^{13} 105,326$ | ${ }^{13} 231,226$ | ${ }^{13} 921,170$ | ${ }^{13} 347,469$ | 60,756 | 30,887 | 111,799 | 25,555 | 33,282 |
| 1957........ | 1,722,562 | 259,196 | 111,036 | 96,896 | 270, 160 | 985, 273 | 375,488 | 88,272 | 30,022 | 114, 173 | 25,912 | 36,060 |
| 1958........ | $1,478,783$ <br> 1 | 178,246 | 106,630 | 91,833 | 189,788 | 912,286 | 321.233 | 55,078 | 31,762 | 108,118 | 19,571 | 36,675 |
| 1959......... | 1,453,174 | 159,381 | 120,677 | 89,794 | 205,543 | 877,778 | 329,612 | 37,660 | 32,110 | 118,328 | 23,496 | 36,713 |
| 1960........ | 1,691,643 | 215,494 | 136,623 | 93,045 | 293,532 | 952,949 | 402,016 | 82,308 | 32,383 | 137,513 | 25,101 | 39,666 |
| 1957: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February. March. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,668,697 \\ & 1,601,888 \\ & 2,134,249 \end{aligned}$ | 279,384 267,789 | 117,633 <br> 117,784 <br> 1 | $\begin{array}{r} 103,176 \\ 93,656 \\ 135,186 \end{array}$ | 288,846 <br> 367,87 | $\begin{array}{r} 874,583 \\ 833,813 \\ 1,180,746 \end{array}$ | $394,908$$466,930$ | 122,782 | $\begin{aligned} & 24,532 \\ & 23,368 \\ & 27,282 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122,755 \\ & 127,728 \\ & 149,314 \end{aligned}$ | 25,749 | 23,289 |
|  |  | 320,538 | 129,907 |  |  |  |  | 120,080 |  |  | 36,126 | 27,1464 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { April . } \\ & \text { May. } \\ & \text { June. . } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 275,874 \\ & 264,666 \\ & 247,936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124,631 \\ & 110,910 \\ & 133,153 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99,260 \\ 89,333 \\ 101,315 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 313,005 \\ & 301,188 \\ & 282,309 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,037,082 \\ & 1,035,790 \\ & 1,007,611 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 385,056 \\ & 36,, 806 \\ & 384,538 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 92,177 \\ 101,274 \\ 80,736 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29,096 \\ & 34,031 \\ & 31,959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135,285 \\ & 106,536 \\ & 128,312 \end{aligned}$ | 25,56627,48930,710 | $\begin{aligned} & 26,0992 \\ & 26,668 \\ & 35,685 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,801,887 \\ & 1,772,323 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July. <br> August...... <br> September. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,681,042 \\ & 1,667,876 \\ & 1,599,577 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 224,930 \\ & 2277,818 \\ & 241,586 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 97,598 \\ 105,396 \\ 89,329 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91,358 \\ & 79,160 \\ & 94,201 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 265,147 \\ & 245,841 \\ & 219,892 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,002,010 \\ & 1,009,661 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 315,092 \\ & 313,666 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63,722 \\ & 51,751 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,425 \\ & 30,771 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 96,105 \\ 104,179 \end{array}$ | 23,150 <br> 18,482 <br> 2,59 | $\begin{aligned} & 26,675 \\ & 35,366 \\ & 63,882 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 884,569 | 333,170 | 56,652 | 31,118 | 95,415 | 23,569 |  |
| October. <br> November <br> December . . . | $\begin{aligned} & 1,665,748 \\ & 1,673,769 \\ & 1,623,830 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 258,802 \\ & 248,862 \\ & 252,164 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99,787 \\ 10,18 \\ 105,201 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95,032 \\ & 87,749 \\ & 93,331 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 231,961 \\ & 223,743 \\ & 208,197 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 980,167 \\ 1,012,308 \\ 964,935 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 371,548 \\ & 369,047 \\ & 387,668 \end{aligned}$ | 72,792 79,750 | 36,979 31,088 | 97,397 102,606 | 21,421 22,787 | 61,763 41,367 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 94,964 | 28,611 | 104,445 | 22,401 | 39,366 |
| 1958: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jenuary. February.... March. | $1,493,030$$1,334,626$$1,541,695$ | $\begin{aligned} & 198,490 \\ & 196,407 \\ & 178,331 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 104,711 \\ 89,642 \\ 87,393 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 76,314 \\ 79,790 \\ 101,565 \end{array}$ | 186,333 168,333 | 927, 174 836,654 | $\begin{aligned} & 323,463 \\ & 285,392 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79,514 \\ & 66,741 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,968 \\ & 30,885 \\ & 35,672 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 106,748 \\ 92,745 \\ 93,173 \end{array}$ | 18,634 | 24,233 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19,377 20,006 | 22,710 31,333 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { April ........ } \\ & \text { May ....... } \\ & \text { June......... } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,515,601 \\ & 1,623,752 \\ & 1,396,067 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 174,727 \\ & 188,446 \\ & 176,070 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104,549 \\ & 100,292 \\ & 112,753 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 92,839 \\ 110,805 \\ 103,586 \end{array}$ | 187,144 207,665 169,276 | $\begin{array}{r} 956,342 \\ 1,016,544 \\ 834,383 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 315,489 \\ & 344,864 \\ & 327,976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,951 \\ & 76,623 \\ & 61,466 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,897 \\ & 34,414 \\ & 37,684 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 111,978 \\ 95,171 \\ 112,111 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21,169 17,654 | 25,696 31,472 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { July........ } \\ & \text { August...... } \end{aligned}$September. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,404,687 \\ & 1,386,015 \\ & 1,353,500 \end{aligned}$ | 184,384160,839161,072199 | $\begin{aligned} & 104,657 \\ & 12,288 \\ & 109,459 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87,583 \\ & 77,306 \\ & 89,186 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 169,117 \\ & 187,049 \\ & 182,966 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 858,945 \\ & 840,533 \\ & 810,818 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 315,100 \\ & 293,664 \\ & 298,281 \end{aligned}$ | 63,930 28,406 | 30,889 28,218 | 109,638 120,667 | 19,737 18,035 | 32,031 36,263 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30,173 | 31,646 | 110,954 | 18,882 | 52,608 |
| October. $\qquad$ <br> November $\qquad$ December ... | $\begin{aligned} & 1,591,903 \\ & 1,584,057 \\ & 1,520,460 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 199,169 \\ & 195,800 \\ & 161,416 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114,464 \\ & 108,611 \\ & 122,731 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 104,386 \\ 87,756 \\ 90,884 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 222,438 \\ & 212,852 \\ & 191,939 \end{aligned}$ | 951,446979,037953,492 | 357,451 | 25,151 | 40,364 | 116,906 | 22,152 | 71,259 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 341,306 336,111 | 45,642 | 28,777 | 109, 115 | $\stackrel{24,193}{ }$ | 47,719 43,008 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 356,11 | 39,500 | 28,731 | 118,204 | 19,050 | 43,008 |
| 1959: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... <br> February <br> March. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,385,732 \\ & 1,264,380 \\ & 1,443,855 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 143,417 \\ & 113,213 \\ & 133,997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129,942 \\ & 107,639 \\ & 120,036 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78,572 \\ & 66,059 \\ & 76,888 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 190,704 \\ & 175,886 \\ & 191,695 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 843,096 \\ & 801,584 \\ & 921,243 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 309,989 \\ & 249,585 \\ & 292,046 \end{aligned}$ | 29,966 | 23,372 | 130,06 | 23,736 | 26,386 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 26,511 | 24,543 | 104, 609 | 20,043 | 18,755 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 36,281 | 27,310 | 118,536 | 21,391 | 31,772 |
| April May. <br> June. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,465,335 \\ & 1,541,074 \\ & 1,410,995 \end{aligned}$ | 131,934 | 113,167 | 78,782 | 203,770 | 937,681 | 296,303 | 31,710 | 29,456 | 110.783 | 20,622 | 24,631 |
|  |  | 133,592 | 131,481 <br> 13 | 90, 92 | 203,588 | 860, 199 | 325,263 304,255 | 29,722 | 33,478 | 131,910 | 22,352 | 26,527 26,088 |
| July........ | 141,455,762 | 138, 136 | 138,994 | 96,045 | 213,649 | 868,938 | 327,753 | 15,917 | 32,236 | 133,526 | 23,824 | 25,527 |
| August. ..... | 1,397,219 | 129,503 | 121,923 | -99,351 | 208,850 | 837,592 | 304,479 | 11,635 | 35,561 | 124.209 | 23,514 | 39,213 |
| September... | 1,471,880 | 186, 157 | 114,378 | 102,536 | 226,482 | 842,325 | 361,323 | 26,026 | 33,496 | 111,304 | 25,917 | 81,849 |
| October..... | 1,466,616 | 184,634 | 107,286 | 109,345 | 184,349 | 881,003 | 360,508 | 46,177 | 44,626 | 103.947 | 26,952 | 44, 170 |
| November .... | 1,465,786 | 231,667 | 116,429 | 95,008 | 193,412 | 829,271 | 404,981 | 77,958 | 34,371 | 107,327 | 27,183 | 44,729 |
| December ... | 1,669,451 | 245,355 | 125,391 | 92,200 | 259,503 | 947,001 | 418,856 | 88,919 | 29,772 | 123,659 | 23,978 | 50,908 |
| 1960: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ..... | 1,543,160 | 242,556 | 122,179 | 82,703 | 240, 195 | 855,527 | 412,568 | 137, 479 | 32,665 | 121,074 | 25,408 | 23,901 |
| February.... <br> March. | $1,558,395$ | 208,158 201,153 | 1220,713 128,625 18 | 93,267 <br> 93,081 | 251,202 280,954 | 875,057 $1,026,831$ 1,063 | 399,126 388,053 | 106,566 100,347 | 29,743 28,438 | 136,558 <br> 137,038 | 22,935 24,372 | 26,599 28,056 |
|  | 1,800,767 | 189,067 | 148,000 |  |  | 1,066,640 |  |  |  |  |  | 16,516 |
| May ......... | 1,787,876 | 195,088 | 149,095 | 81,092 | 310,650 | 1,051,951 | 382,587 | 69,582 | 32,163 | 146,202 | 24,154 | 26,326 |
| June........ | 1,720,983 | 191, 803 | 130,069 | 90,453 | 333,171 | 975,487 | 366,515 | 65,389 | 37,313 | 123,017 | 22,491 | 30,830 |
| July........ | 1,682,017 | 196,462 | 126,529 | 83,280 | 313,470 | 962,276 | 358,405 | 86,444 | 31,398 | 120,200 | 22,728 | 22,329 |
| Avgust...... | 1,591,424 | 163,670 | 123,679 <br> 145,734 | 94,539 | 337,082 | 872,455 | 327,096 | 15,922 | 30,973 | 115, 619 | 24,397 | 36,574 |
| September... | 1,594,577 | 188,491 | 145,734 | 96,758 | 287,773 | 875,821 | 369,443 | 26, 264 | 38,777 | 141, 478 | 25,423 | 74,651 |
| October..... | 1,729,375 | 239,286 | 143,784 | 102,281 | 285, 161 | 958,863 | 431,912 | 59,363 | 39,418 | 143, 251 |  |  |
| on NovembesER | 1,782,806 | 28,1566 | 146,919 144,145 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 99,873 } \\ \hline 106,185\end{array}$ | 285,997 | ${ }^{966,861}$ | 495,819 | 98,350 | 27,263 | 154, 444 | 25,567 | 72,300 |
| December | 1.777,692 | 287,040 |  | 106, 185 | 292,697 | 947,624 | 504, 164 | 134,694 | 31,275 | 156, 264 | 27,312 | 43,087 |

POREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES--VALUE OF EXPORTS-Con.

| YEAR AND MONTH | EXPORTS OF united states merchandisf. ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | By principal commodities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Nonagricultural products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mach |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total ${ }^{2}$ | biles, parts, and acces- sories ${ }^{3}$ | Chemicals and related products |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Iron } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { steel } \\ \text { products }{ }^{5} \end{gathered}$ | Total ${ }^{6}$ | Agricultural? | Tractors, parts, and accessories ${ }^{7}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Elec- } \\ & \text { trical } \end{aligned}$ | Metalworking ${ }^{9}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { other } \\ & \text { indus- } \\ & \text { trial } \end{aligned}$ | Petrol eum and products | $\begin{gathered} \text { Textiles } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { manufac- } \\ \text { tures }{ }^{11} \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Thousands of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wonthly avga: 1939. | 205,688 | 21,144 | 13,564 | 5,556 | 19,640 | 41,896 | 5,709 |  | $8,77 \mid$ | 9,789 | 14,425 | 32,089 |  |
| 1940.... | ( $\begin{array}{r}205,688 \\ 284,799 \\ 362,576 \\ 568,726 \\ 12897,220 \\ 121,005,440\end{array}$ | 21,193 | 18,488 | 7,269 | 4.3,000 | 56,133 | 6,407 | ........... | 9,726 | 21,307 | 16,49। | 25,845 | 10,963 |
| 1941........ |  | 28,223 | 24,319 | 9,948 | 41,758 | 61,661 | 7,307 | ........... | 12, 197 | 19,586 | 20.061 | 23,721 | 17.767 |
| 1942....... |  | 12 36,071 | ${ }_{12}^{28,977}$ | 12.631 | 49,292 | ${ }_{12} 63.546$ | $12^{5,851}$ | - | 12 12,574 | $12{ }^{20,140}$ | 1238,590 | 29,177 | 18.116 |
| 1943....... |  | $\begin{array}{r}12 \\ \text { 22, } \\ 53,129 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1239,528 39,370 | 14,311 <br> 15,128 | 51,217 <br> 45,897 | 1299,490 12123,488 | 128,610 13,884 | ......... | $\begin{array}{r}12 \\ \text { 22, } \\ 35,878 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12 128,872 22,631 | $\begin{array}{r}12 \\ 38,367 \\ 49,245 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 43,064 79,967 | 35,263 41,298 |
| 1945........ |  | 4,8,291 | 34,453 | 16,521 | 38,121 | 99,247 | 13,613 | ........... | 24,488 | 12,711 | 46,128 | 62,757 | 39.406 |
| 1946........ |  | 43,997 | 41,678 | 26,311 52 | 37, 260 | 114,059 | 13,197 | ........... | 24,996 | 13,884 | 56,408 | 36,313 53,473 | 60,946 118.137 |
| $1947{ }^{13} . . .$. | $\begin{aligned} & 530.023 \\ & 933,373 \end{aligned}$ | 91,383 | 70,805 | 52,788 | 68,724 | ${ }_{14}^{196,054}$ | 26,519 <br> 79 | ...... | 46,874 1442,979 | 16,564 13,104 16 | 94,857 1493,337 | 53,473 <br> 54,754 <br> 0. | 118,137 70,345 |
| $1949 .$ | $\begin{aligned} & 933,373 \\ & 754,947 \\ & 696,529 \end{aligned}$ | 15 150,859 | $\begin{array}{r} 1465,613 \\ 64,472 \end{array}$ | 25,662 | 60,994 | ${ }^{15} 201,422$ | 10,700 | 1582, 22,926 | 15 37, 104 | 16,375 | 93,608 | 46,821 | 70,345 54,667 |
| $1950 .$ | 605,777 | 58,604 | 1560,154 | 23,152 | 39,372 | 189,995 | 9,044 | 20,393 |  | ${ }^{15} 16,892$ | 75,239 | 41,623 | 42,995 |
| 1951. | 903,287 | 1696.612 | 1681,423 | 50,427 | 50,931 | 16208,316 | 11,733 | 25,851 | 1646,343 | 16,032 | 1695,412 | 65,251 | 68.097 |
| 1952........ | , 968,125 | 113,758 | 68,266 | 42,491 | 1761.635 | 228.411 | 11,734 | 25,976 | 51,107 | 21,927 | 107, 874 | 66,098 | 54,932 |
| 1953........ | 1,067,036 | 117,995. | 68,114 | 28,838 | 17 42,556 | 245,750 | 11,536 | 28,422 | 67,287 | 23,207 17 | 105,519 104,599 | 57,662 184.822 | 53,298 51,783 |
| 1954......... | -993,929 | 105,518 | ${ }^{14} 83.706$ | 26,021 | ${ }^{17} 44,153$ | 229,610 | 10,477 | 25,823 | 60,608 | 17,465 | 104,599 | ${ }^{18} 54,822$ | 51.783 |
| 1955........ | (19 $\begin{aligned} & 1,018,563 \\ & 1,230,871\end{aligned}$ | 116,591 | 90,948 | 41,251 | 1769,579 | ${ }^{15}$ 256,937 | 10,213 | 28,772 | ${ }^{15} 70,272$ | 17,372 | 118,478 | 53,800 | 51, 292 |
| 1956......... |  | 126,633 | 104,209 | 62,060 | ${ }^{17} 91,671$ | 320,123 | 10,547 | 32,503 | 84,708 | 19,817 | 158,543 | 63,817 | 52,455 |
| 1957......... |  | 123,238 | 116,537 | 70,471 | 117,615 | 351,092 | 11,064 | 31,651 | 85,817 | 26, 176 | 182,349 | 82,810 | 55,558 |
|  | 1,157,550 | 108,632 | 113,639 | 44,505 | 57,738 | 324.560 | 10,262 | 25,895 | 85,001 | 28,319 | 160,734 | -46,486 | 49,984 |
| 1959........ | 1,123,562 | 104,834 | 124,511 | 32,325 | 46,658 | 323,872 | 11,989 | 29,620 | 82,211 | 26,013 | 158,330 | 39,999 | 52,861 |
| 1960........ | 1,289,627 | 107,727 | 139,993 | 30,122 | 73,229 | 357,753 | 12,084 | 32,262 | 83,222 | 30,679 | 178,095 | 39,876 | 57,793 |
| 1957: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jenuary..... | $1,247,268$$1,206,980$$1,667,318$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125,749 \\ & 101,850 \end{aligned}$$161,090$ | $\begin{array}{r} 103,230 \\ 99,392 \\ 138,908 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55,699 \\ & 55,576 \\ & 70,961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114,291 \\ & 107,903 \\ & 150,856 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 301,128 \\ & 282,992 \\ & 426,556 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9,001 \\ 11,615 \\ 15,752 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29,973 \\ & 29,602 \\ & 48,154 \end{aligned}$ | 69,63969.41692,580 | 19,85317,06030,935 | 158,291143,203222,386 | 111,778115,226 | 50,91349,91773.267 |
| February.... March...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April....... | $1,464,796$ $1,439,082$ <br> 1,387,785 | $\begin{aligned} & 142,896 \\ & 147,769 \\ & 113,533 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124,300 \\ & 134,535 \\ & 113,826 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79,641 \\ & 80,981 \\ & 84,270 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136,453 \\ & 129,942 \\ & 130,013 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 373,387 \\ & 387,323 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,068 \\ & 14,438 \\ & 12,448 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37,477 \\ & 36,933 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85,197 \\ & 89,612 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30,253 \\ & 27,928 \\ & 26,356 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 188,340 \\ & 203,201 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 107,652 \\ 80,202 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59,485 \\ & 60,650 \\ & 53,162 \end{aligned}$ |
| May......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June. ....... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 31,112 | 80,976 |  |  |  |  |
| dily....... | $\begin{aligned} & 1,365,950 \\ & 1,354,210 \\ & 1,196,407 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 107,986 \\ 110,811 \\ 92,401 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115,479 \\ & 119,333 \\ & 105,759 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77,992 \\ & 81,664 \\ & 74,198 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127,965 \\ & 117,735 \\ & 104,207 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 358,652 \\ & 351,009 \\ & 317,448 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12,394 \\ 8,504 \\ 8,635 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,293 \\ & 28,604 \\ & 29,793 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96,883 \\ & 88,150 \\ & 75,405 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29,108 \\ & 26,728 \\ & 25,924 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 179.444 \\ & 187,687 \\ & 162.919 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62,007 \\ & 64,122 \\ & 58.736 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45,257 \\ & 53,288 \\ & 50,647 \end{aligned}$ |
| Augusp,..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ocrober.... | $\begin{aligned} & 1,294,201 \\ & 1,304,721 \\ & 1,236,161 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100,783 \\ & 131,685 \\ & 142,303 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117,346 \\ & 115,730 \\ & 110,609 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71,078 \\ & 58,251 \\ & 55,351 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 109,553 \\ 96,374 \\ 86,096 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 354,, 393 \\ & 362,586 \\ & 341,784 \end{aligned}$ | 8,253 | 30,079 | 89,387 | 24,768 | 187,565 | 60,753 | 56,699 |
| Wovember... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7,067 | 26,478 | 105,167 | 26,849 | 182,942 | 64,884 | 58,294 |
| December... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7,590 | 23,304 | 87,395 | 28,346 | 180,369 | 52,470 | 55, 121 |
| 1958: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... | $\begin{aligned} & 1,169,567 \\ & 1,049,235 \\ & 1,225,997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118,578 \\ & 109,449 \\ & 121,275 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 104,257 \\ 107,099 \end{array}$$120,105$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46,452 \\ & 34,289 \\ & 39,780 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77,620 \\ & 61,54 \\ & 69,649 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 330,813 \\ & 296,039 \\ & 364,456 \end{aligned}$ | 9,003 | 27,252 | 81,478 | 24,839 | 172,522 | 44,385 | 46,893 |
| February.... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9,981 | 27,148 | 72,057 | 18,772 | 156,030 | 41,359 | 48,558 |
| March....... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13,194 | 31,507 | 88,518 | 27,806 | 187,033 | 45,723 | 59,138 |
| Aprii ....... May..... | $\begin{aligned} & 1,200,112 \\ & 1,278,888 \\ & 1,068,091 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 122,131 \\ 131,551 \\ 99,692 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114,228 \\ & 128,006 \\ & 113,369 \end{aligned}$ | 46,083 45,959 | 68,032 | 346,885 368440 |  | 29,855 | 87,121 | 28,326 | 174,258 | 50,881 | 62.647 |
| May ........ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}45,939 \\ \hline 50,499\end{array}$ | 64,588 46,739 | 368,440 318,560 | 14,803 10,926 | 31,526 29,072 | 89,038 78,026 | 35,378 28,653 | 181,348 158,403 | 49,469 38,621 | 52,752 43,837 |
| suly........ | $1,089,587$$1,092,350$$1,055,219$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92,762 \\ & 84,128 \\ & 80,551 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109,105 \\ & 109,807 \\ & 106,450 \end{aligned}$ | 45,356 | 44,272 | 314,549 | 10,271 | 28,547 | 80,582 | 28,512 | 152,982 | 50,389 |  |
| August. ..... |  |  |  | 55,663 | 44,841 | 301,852 | 8,73। | 23,168 | 78,090 | 28,353 | 150,830 | 52,946 | 46,910 |
| September... |  |  |  | 477,879 | 47,709 | 289,970 | 8,059 | 22,484 | 80,353 | 22,544 | 142,657 | 44,673 | 46,678 |
| Oscober..... | $\begin{array}{r} 1,234,452 \\ 1,24,451 \\ 1,184,349 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98,084 \\ 115,604 \\ 129,714 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119,851 \\ & 117,902 \\ & 113,485 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 323,507 322,498 | 7,884 8.135 | 24,202 18,167 | 95, 206 | 27.601 | 153,928 | 48,937 | 54,751 |
| Movember ... December . |  |  |  | 42,732 31,806 | 59, 1214 46,523 | 322,498 317,154 | 8,135 8,289 | 18,167 17,817 | 92,969 96,577 | 33,201 35,738 | 156,328 142,493 | 51,068 39,384 | 49,539 47,731 |
| 1959: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jonuary ..... | 1,075,743 <br> $1,014,795$ <br> 1,151,808 | 104,043104,215117,966 | 116,728116,610122,487118 | 34,26325,47929,862 | 46,85245,54352,504 | 287,348290,882 | 8,49810,79914,091 | 22,267 | 70,126 | 29,273 | 142,383 | 40,783 | 44,616 |
| February.... March.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25,761 31,733 | 71,785 83,756 | 25,392 27,104 | 142,053 158,289 | 35,704 <br> 39,204 | 42,767 53,441 |
| April ....... | $1,169,032$$1,215,870$ | 118,075118,394105,335 | $\begin{aligned} & 119,607 \\ & 130,150 \\ & 121,254 \end{aligned}$ | 31,93734,24329,457 | $\begin{aligned} & 54,443 \\ & 56,091 \\ & 60,030 \end{aligned}$ | 347,159 362,013 <br> 330,915 | $\begin{aligned} & 16,184 \\ & 15,774 \\ & 16,290 \end{aligned}$ | 33,781 | 81,881 | 31,976 | 167,585 | 45,171 | 49,306 |
| May ......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 35,127 | 93,666 | 32,353 | 170.359 | 42,713 | 54,433 |
| June........ | 1,106,741 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 34,906 | 76,456 | 24,226 | 164,465 | 42, 194 | 47,843 |
| Suly........ | $1,128,009$$1,092,739$$1,110,556$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101,092 \\ 83,367 \\ 89,694 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123,507 \\ & 123,112 \\ & 139,376 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36,832 \\ & 39,764 \\ & 36,573 \end{aligned}$ | 55,579 | 320,562 | 15,142 | 32,252 | 77,472 | 22,271 | 158,519 | 42,869 | 47,406 |
| Abgust...... |  |  |  |  | 37,375 | 317,553 324,593 | 11,720 | 27,524 | 87,196 | 24,996 | 152, 147 | 38,305 | 52,149 |
| September... |  |  |  |  | 31,113 | 324,593 | 9,566 | 32,895 | 88,966 | 22,221 | 156,467 | 39.043 | 58,657 |
| Ocrober..... November.. | 1,106, 109 1,060,805 1,250,595 | $\begin{aligned} & 107,322 \\ & 101,342 \\ & 107,158 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118,191 \\ & 110,749 \\ & 152,364 \end{aligned}$ | 32,433 27,041 | 30,952 <br> 36,106 | 324,357 305,849 | 8,167 8,866 | 28,682 23,848 | 86,938 83.614 | 22,266 22,760 | 161,305 151,258 17,180 | 38.498 30.889 | 58,422 58.537 |
| December... |  |  |  | 30,012 | 53, 302 | 345,523 | 8,773 | 26,848 26,659 | 83,614 84,679 | 22,760 27,316 | 151,258 175,130 | 30,889 44,616 | 58,537 66,752 |
| 1960: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sanuary . |  | $\begin{aligned} & 112,490 \\ & 122,070 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 132,577 \\ & 121,089 \end{aligned}$ | 21,84222,480 | 50,666 | 315,543 | 9,767 | 32,717 | 73,904 | 24,518 | 156,720 | 37,840 | 54,803 |
| February. |  |  |  |  | 54,957 | 330,239 | 12,633 | 35,645 | 73,466 | 26,894 | 161,422 | 35,019 | 58.442 |
| Mareh.... | $\begin{aligned} & 1,159,270 \\ & 1,342,592 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 122,070 \\ 125,109 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121,089 \\ & 144,902 \end{aligned}$ | 22,473 | 67,050 | 369,764 | 14,976 | 34,211 | 87,172 | 26,136 | 188,602 | 40,487 | 61,549 |
| Appil ....... | $1,412,270$$1,405,288$1,3541 | $\begin{aligned} & 121,529 \\ & 121,724 \\ & 108,714 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150,521 \\ & 142,494 \\ & 142,784 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33,314 \\ & 32,580 \\ & 36,633 \end{aligned}$ | 71,581 | 384,834 | 18, 104 | 36,943 | 87,820 | 29,201 | 192,613 | 44,889 | 64,383 |
| May ....... |  |  |  |  | 84,414 | 372,997 | 16.151 | 35,563 | 89,607 | 33,048 | 178,442 | 40,504 | 57,205 |
| sune........ |  |  |  |  | 96,848 | 356,712 | 14,620 | 31,223 | 75,716 | 29,940 | 183,584 | 47,077 | 56,018 |
| duly....... | $\begin{aligned} & 1,32,612 \\ & 1,264,328 \\ & 1,225,134 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86,965 \\ & 82,439 \\ & 78,086 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 145,156 \\ & 140,843 \\ & 141,818 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,707 \\ & 37,518 \\ & 34,050 \end{aligned}$ | 83,094 | 372,500 | 11,924 | 30,115 | 89,396 |  |  |  |  |
| Avgust. . . . |  |  |  |  | 92,328 | 331,319 | 11,391 | 29,690 | 78,503 | 27,930 | 165,543 | 37,688 | 50,748 |
| September... |  |  |  |  | 70,114 | 332,345 | 8,319 | 29.844 | 80,248 | 25,218 | 168,251 | 39,164 | 52,545 |
| 0 ctaber..... | $\begin{array}{r} 1,297,463 \\ 1,286,987 \\ 1,273,528 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108,510 \\ & 119,381 \\ & 105,709 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 144,810 \\ & 132,871 \\ & 140,056 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36,106 \\ 29,371 \\ 23,389 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 73,714 \\ 71,868 \\ 62,112 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 367,736 \\ & 376,977 \\ & 382,068 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,438 \\ 8,810 \\ 8,873 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32,189 \\ & 28,430 \\ & 30,571 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85,652 \\ & 94,559 \\ & 82,625 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29,522 \\ & 37,256 \\ & 46,451 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 185,674 \\ & 183,361 \\ & 184,801 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 39,923 | 61,636 |
| O Mcrenberer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 37,506 | 61,636 57,366 |
| Decembers... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 37,803 | 58,181 |

## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES--VALUE OF IMPORTS

| YEAR AND MONTH | general imports of merchand ise ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | By geographic regions |  |  |  |  |  | By leading countries |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Africa | $\begin{gathered} \text { Asia } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Oceania }{ }^{2} \end{gathered}$ | Europe ${ }^{2}$ | North America |  | South America | Africa |  | Asia and Oceania |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Northern | Southern |  | United Arab Republic (Egypt Region) ${ }^{3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Union } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { South } \\ & \text { Africa } \end{aligned}$ | Australia, including New Guinea | Colony of Singapore (British Malaya prior to \|958) ${ }^{4}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { India } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Pakistan } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Thousands of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monthly avg: 1939.. | 193, 173 | 6,394 | 60,524 | 51,430 | 29,105 | 19,281 |  | 585 | 2,393 | 1,240 | 12,414 | 5,533 |
| 1940........ | 218,782 <br> 278,750 | 10,930 13,409 | 84,629 103,900 | 32,513 23,396 6 | 36,425 47,582 | 21,359 34,275 | 32,925 <br> 56,191 | $\begin{array}{r} 667 \\ 1,033 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,945 \\ & 5,515 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,130 \\ 11,601 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,361 \\ & 28,655 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,517 \\ 10,959 \end{array}$ |
| 1942......... | 5229,658 | ${ }^{5} 16,965$ | 547,541 | 18,137 | 61,304 | 31,724 | ${ }_{5}^{5} 53,987$ | 1,509 | 8,0257,370 | $\begin{aligned} & 16,486 \\ & 17,231 \end{aligned}$ | (7) $\begin{array}{r}3,952 \\ \text { (1) }\end{array}$ | 8,76110,48612,177 |
| 1943........ | ${ }_{5}^{5} 281,792$ | ${ }_{5}^{516,984}$ | ${ }^{6} 40,016$ | ${ }^{6} 19,459$ | ${ }^{6} 87,212$ | ${ }_{5}^{5} 53,486$ | 5 <br> 5 <br> 5 <br> 77,634 | 84.6 |  |  |  |  |
| 1944........ | ${ }^{5} 327,405$ | ${ }^{5} 18,526$ | 37,687 | 23,773 | 106,660 | ${ }^{5} 63,154$ | ${ }^{5} 77,606$ | 88.9 | 7,408 | 8,176 | ${ }^{(7)}$ |  |
| 1945........ | ${ }^{5} 346,595$ | ${ }^{5} 24.751$ | 48.188 | 33,734 | 95.835 | ${ }^{5} 62,745$ | ${ }^{5} 81,342$ | 936 | 8,658 | 10,524 | 477 | 14,427 |
| 1946......... | 411,838 | 25,526 | 89,127 | 66,531 | 76,374 | 61,102 | 93,178 | 2,0014 | 12,526 | 12,056 | 10,757 | 19,319 |
| 1947......... | 479,642 | 27,278 | 100,859 | 68,079 | 94,268 | 84,638 | 104,519 | 2,340 | 9,260 | 10.447 | ${ }^{23,576}$ | 21.147 |
| 1948......... | 595,653 551 | 32,809 | 125,799113,738 | 93,422 | 132,791 | 78,446 | 129,981 125,107 | ${ }^{2} 784$ | 11,269 9,697 | 10,875 8,142 | 16,296 | 24, 282 |
| 1949......... | 551,853 | 28,126 |  | 77,092 | 129,344 |  | 125,107 |  | 9,697 | 8,142 |  | 22,212 |
| 1950....... | 737,680 | 41,138. | 158,966 | 115,620 | 163,466 | 94,916 | 163,573 | 4, 5445 | 11,797 | 11,761 | 25,835 | 24,211 |
| 1951......... | 913,941 | 49,090 | 209,135 | 170,245 | 189,808 | 101,738 | 193,926 | 3,914 | 11,486 | 29,213 | 35,439 | 28,397 |
| 1952......... | 893, 124 | 50,564 | ${ }^{2} 171,356$ | ${ }^{2} 169,099$ | 199,134 | 112,640 | 190,331 | 6.332 | 8,770 | 12,838 | 31,850 | 24,618 |
| 1953........ | 906, 106 | 49,438 | 152,290 | 194,602 | 205, 266 | 106,441 | 198,070 | 2. 1999 | 7,648 | 11,421 | 17,605 | 21,309 |
| 1954........ | 851,291 | 50,379 | 136,040 | 173,570 | 198, 150 | 104,951 | 188,202 | 1,709 | 7,550 | 9,871 | 14,056 | 18,527 |
| 1955........ | 948,700 | 51,613 | 170,787 | 204,439 | 221,232 | 115,268 | 185,361 | 2,119 | 7,962 | 10,586 | 19.595 | 20, 385 |
| 1956......... | 1,051, 252 | 49,791 | 183,199 | 246,945 | 241,230 | 120,321 | 209,766 | 1,216 | 9,255 | 11,406 | 18,862 | 20, 206 |
| 1957........ | 1,081,858 | 48,908 | 183,404 | 262,226 | 242,345 | 130,449 | 214,526 | 1.418 | 8,414 | 12,265 | 15,962 | 20, 374 |
| 1958........ | $1,069,470$ $1,267,264$ | 46,740 49,075 | 183,865 245,021 | 280,453 383,952 | 223.846 253,657 | 144,724 132,777 | 192,590 202,784 | 1.479 1.399 | 8.280 9,761 | 7,899 16.432 | 4,706 4,429 | 18,165 20,226 |
| 1960... | 1,221,161 | 44,580 | 248,892 | 355,560 | 241,964 | 127,118 | 203,049 | 2.635 | 8,990 | 11,891 | 1,584 | 21,998 |
| 1957: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jonuary..... | 1,114,789 | 57,201 | 184,132 | 269.636 | 215,570 | 148,340 | 239,908 | 1.982 | 9,821 | 16,940 | 16,064 | 24,932 |
| February.... | $1,992,934$ $1,132,557$ | 45,474 71,958 | 146,779 <br> 177,733 | 215,526 279,437 | 217,136 234,115 | 139,577 146,781 | 228,442 222,526 | 1.575 1.470 | 6, 156 11,408 | 14,486 11,565 | 12,629 16,600 | 15,135 25,394 |
| April ....... | 1,118,733 | 52,301 | 185,269 | 286,012 | 238, 127 | 133,223 | 223,801 | 633 | 10,077 | 14,438 | 17,511 | 22, 204 |
| May ........ | 1, 105,757 | 47,099 | 184,380 | 269,640 | 260, 269 | 138,816 | 205,550 | 1. 147 | 8,007 | 14,575 | 18,564 | 19,678 |
| June......... | 985, 974 | 41,632 | 159, 134 | 243,300 | 242,084 | 127, 196 | 172,631 | 205 | 8,927 | 13, 155 | 11,474 | 20,987 |
| July.... | 1,147,752 | 50,000 | 200,910 | 271,840 <br> 229,88 <br> 246 | 263,687 | 142,459 <br> 11,154 <br> 10,45 | 218,856 | 1237 | 11,233 5,915 | 12,372 | 20,092 | 22,958 |
| August...... | $1,042,695$ | 38,884 39,471 | 208,562 194,212 | 229,188 247,033 | 248,019 242,574 | 111,154 104,462 | 206,887 <br> 179,609 | 1,146 2.714 | 5,915 8,029 | 11,424 10,285 | 15,363 15,695 | 17,217 23,479 |
| October..... November | $1,148,088$ $1,043,245$ | 44,048 44,522 | 207,924 <br> 164,531 | 294,535 259,056 | 274,547 236,614 | 113,446 123,200 | 213,591 215,320 | 1.163 2.314 2. | 6,487 5,639 | 11,318 7.780 | 18,055 16,754 | 19,753 16,137 |
| December ... | 1,142,415 | 54,306 | 187, 279 | 281,506 | 235, 399 | 136,736 | 247, 188 | 1.434 | 9,270 | 8,839 | 12,747 | 21,311 |
| 1958: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... | 1,095,873 | 61,529 | 185,439 | 265,057 | 206, 114 | 173,891 | 203,843 | 6.868 | 10,886 | 9,338 | ${ }^{4} 3,088$ | 19,401 |
|  | 1,055,869 $1,071,037$ | 47,748 62,145 | 154,416 196,200 | 245,492 257,600 | 186,339 215,415 | 143,449 157,789 | 178,426 181,887 | 320 263 | 8,115 10,395 | 7,297 10,829 | 3,437 2,041 |  |
| April ....... | 1,056,898 | 57,781 | 180,540 | 258,643 | 207,375 | 171,496 | 181,061 | 523 | 8,629 | 6,905 | 2,6862,158 | 18,006 |
| May ......... | 1,060,850 | 45,712 | 175, 105 | 270,464 | 219,673 | 156,553 | 193,345 | 600 | 7,868 | 10,8269,143 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17,377 \\ & 13,186 \end{aligned}$ |
| June......... | 1,031,057 | 45,506 | 185,582 | 246,852 | 235, 131 | 144,331 | 173,656 | 1 1673 | 9,340 |  | 2,869 |  |
| July ${ }^{9} . . .$. | 1,049,124 | 41,119 | 184,213 | 286,067 | 235,097 | 151,005 | 184,619 | 5.968 | 7,274 | 7,1784,620 | 1,6192,275 | 15,339 |
| August...... | , 950,088 | 25,684 | 181,549 <br> 178,303 | 251, 243 | 209,965 | 110,262 | 171,383 | 564 <br> 236 <br> 236 | 4,322 |  |  |  |
| September... | 1,073,383 | 38,004 | 178,303 | 285,303 | 257,899 | 125, 134 | 188,738 |  | 8,226 | 4,317 | 1,392 | 18,327 |
| October..... | 1,150,423 | 46,202 | 194,119 | 328,366 | 252, 155 | 119,913 | 209,666 | 143 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,375 \\ 5,168 \\ 10,766 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,372 \\ 5,441 \\ 10,521 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,104 \\ & 2,698 \\ & 4,108 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,585 \\ & 16,267 \\ & 20,699 \end{aligned}$ |
| November... | 1,085,507 | 35,925 | 181,016 | 316,029 | 228,016 | 122,264 | 202,252 | 287 |  |  |  |  |
| December ... | 1,253,535 | 53,528 | 209,903 | 354,322 | 232,972 | 160,604 | 242,203 | 307 |  |  |  |  |
| 1959: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... | 1,154, 123 | 43,542 | 216,588 | 339,583 | 184, 893 | 163.826 | 205,694 | 4,416 | 7,811 | 10,823 | 3,613 | 20,320 |
| February.... March. . | 1,118,627 | 47,875 59,697 | 198,235 234,629 | 312,502 370,242 | 194,169 228,169 | 160,260 175,521 | 205,587 226,811 | 713 6.618 | 10,637 8,980 | 12,491 11,672 | 2,908 2,581 | 16,604 21,951 |
| April ....... | 1,220,941 | 56,983 | 238,801 | 375,467 | 235,760 | 139,914 | 174,029 | 1,063 | 10,457 | 19,802 | 1,608 | 23,002 |
| May ......... | 1,264,155 | 42,292 | 231,665 | 393,953 | 264,740 | 138,037 | 193,465 | 403 | 7,605 | 16,656 | 1,749 | 21,383 |
| June......... | 1,369,818 | 49,815 | 264,995 | 399,461 | 302,184 | 143,584 | 209,782 | 381 | 11,085 | 18,284 | 2,497 | 20,402 |
| July........ | 1,250,026 | 43,830 | 246,058 | 407,224 | 267,723 | 123,364 | 161,827 | 1,946 | 9,405 | 17,332 | 2,416 | 19,969 |
| August...... | 1,187,786 | 40,541 | 253,314 | 341,823 | 249,395 | 101,949 | 200,761 | 405 | 5,912 | 17, 192 | 2,541 | 19,149 |
| September.... | 1,395,269 | 59,043 | 290,574 | 425,465 | 254,942 | 112,395 | 252,845 | 182 | 8,932 | 22,484 | 2,115 | 20,361 |
| Octaber..... | 1,201,502 | 34,998 | 255, 207 | 368,396 | 281,463 | 86,056 | 175,381 | 137 | 8,917 | 15,303 | 2,968 | 18,481 |
| November ... December ... | $1,283,006$ $1,466,853$ | 51,248 59,040 | 243,228 266,959 | 401,845 471,462 | 291,749 288,692 | 107,147 141,267 | 187,786 239,434 | 276 | 13, 123 | 21,057 | 2,396 | 19,331 20,353 |
| 1960: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Januory..... | 1,142,794 | 41,533 | 240,112 | 359, 105 | 217,269 | 117,866 | 166,912 | 736 | 12,625 | 13,761 | 1,438 | 20,148 |
|  | 1,289,170 | 47,856 | 239,083 | 405,858 | 234,803 | 158,157 | 203,349 | 2,597 | 9,507 | 16,040 | 1,729 | 25,246 |
| March. . | 1,377,770 | 58,408 | 257,381 | 435,524 | 255,883 | 158,700 | 211,880 | 5.036 | 12,638 | 11,140 | 1,094 | 23,436 |
| April . ...... | 1,261,336 | 45,488 51 | 267,267 | ${ }^{381,657}$ | 225,240 | 140.687 | 200,997 | 3.403 | 8.510 | 14,582 | 1,972 | 21,736 |
| May ........ | $1,261,835$ | 51,448 46 | 245,945 | 367,979 | 254, 242 | 156, 174 | 186,047 | 4.428 | 9,667 | 6,987 | 1,696 | 22,297 |
| June........ | 1,306,783 | 46,773 | 273,780 | 356,043 | 268,881 | 131,068 | 230, 242 | 3.722 | 9,375 | 9,075 | 4,101 | 23,164 |
| July........ | 1,149,663 | 44,463 | 259,779 | 308,312 | 234, 142 | 123,896 | 179,074 | 6,036 | 5,611 | 18,857 | 910 | 25, 183 |
| August..... | $1,229,361$ $1,160,146$ | 39,949 | 290,953 | 307,149 | 261,414 | 106,903 | 222,992 | 1,668 | 7,975 | 16,714 | 1,160 | 19, , $343^{\text {a }}$ |
| September... | $1,160,146$ | 43,592 | 237,433 | 323,070 | 238,529 | 109,495 | 208,033 | 1,486 | 9,147 | 9,798 | 1,178 | 22,466 |
| October..... | 1,157,238 |  | 227,234 | 340,425 | 240,883 | 93,179 | 219,025 | 697 | 8,204 | 8,589 | 1,117 | 19,514 |
| or Novemberer | 1,160,831 | 36,111 | 220,494 | 338,201 | 249,099 | 106,434 | 210,495 | 458 | 6,605 | 5,455 | 870 | 20,398 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { dor December } \\ & \text { ser. stlouisfed } \end{aligned}$ | rg/ 157,069 | 42,843 | 227,243 | 343,401 | 223,179 | 122,860 | 197,539 | 1,35.2 | 8,020 | 11,695 | 1,742 | 20,740 |

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES--VALUE OF IMPORTS-CON.


FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES--VALUE OF IMPORTS--Con.


ROREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES-VALUE OF IMPORTS-CON.

| yEAR AND MONTH | IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE FOR CONSUMPTION ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | By princiopal commodities ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Agricultural products |  |  |  | Nonagricultural products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Coffee | Rubber. crude, including guayule | Sugar | Wool and mohair, unmanufactured | Tetal ${ }^{3}$ | Furs and manu-factures |  | Nonferrous ores, metals, and manufactures ${ }^{5}$ |  |  | Paper base stocks | Hewsprint | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Petroleum } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { products } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total ${ }^{3}$ | Copper, including ore and mantfactures | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tin, } \\ \text { including } \\ \text { ore } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Thousands of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Honshly avg.: 1939. .... | 11,629 | 14,876 | 10,387 | 4,136 |  | 4,623 | $\ldots . . . . .$ | $14,296$ | 3,686 |  | 7,369 |  |  |
| $1940 . \ldots \ldots$ | 10,564 14,782 18 | 26,539 34,917 | 9,438 12,780 | 7,050 17,074 | 104,613 129,466 | 6,651 9,082 |  | $23,26 \mid$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,124 \\ 11,816 \end{array}$ | 10,915 | 6,285 | $10,388$ | 5,842 6,871 |
| 19442......... | 17,113 | 34,97 9,972 | $\begin{array}{r}12,041 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 25,945 | ${ }^{6}$ 125,641 | 5,769 |  | 36,840 $\begin{array}{r}33,840 \\ 33,992\end{array}$ |  | 14,770 65,147 | 7,222 7,769 | 11,177 10,866 | 6,8713,0767,102 |
| 1943. | 22,785 | 3,026 | 15,346 | 24,647 | ${ }^{6} 156,344$ | 7,561 |  | 633,992 632,731 | 13,816 13,76 13,43 | 63,17064,749 | 7,956 | 11,022 |  |
| 1944. | 27,172 | 6,613 | 17,693 | 15,520 | ${ }^{6} 172,358$ | 10,491 |  | ${ }^{6} 32,758$ | 13,043 13,790 |  | 7,680 | 11,270 | 9,446 |
| 1945....... | 28,829 | 8,741 | 16,796 | 20,108 | ${ }_{6}^{6199,044}$ | 12,012 | .......... | ${ }^{6} 41,631$ | 16.223 | ${ }^{6} 4,501$ | 11,707 | 12,568 | $\begin{aligned} & 12,663 \\ & 13,281 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1946......... | 39,365 | 19,638 | 16,415 | 24,117 | ${ }^{6} 210,616$ | 19,86510,491 | …......... | 6 23,803 | 7,199 | ${ }^{6} 5,765$ | 13,794 | 20,087 |  |
| 1947......... | 50,110 58,140 | 26,519 25,760 | 34,210 <br> 26.088 | 17,412 25,639 | 242,679 328,472 |  | ............ | 39,564 | 14,652 | 7,105 | 24,463 | 28,604 | 20,867 |
| 1948....... | 58,140 66,261 | 25,760 20,026 | 26,088 31,014 | 25,639 18,519 | 328,472 308,110 | 13,712 9,070 |  | 57,609 63,313 | 16,920 18,686 | 14,624 17,657 | 26,311 17,741 | 34,440 36,469 | 34,639 |
| 1950....... | 91,002 | ${ }^{7} 38,186$ | 31.766 | 35,650 | 396,356 | 9,114 |  | 71,235 | 20, 234 | 16,672 | 22,817 | 37,749 | $\begin{aligned} & 49,32 \\ & 50,105 \\ & 57,655 \\ & 63,471 \\ & 69,060 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1951......... | 113,486 | 67,444 | 32,265 | 59,461 | 469,858 | 9,523 | 28,710 | 69,150 | 23,292 | 13,085 | 34,505 | 42,772 |  |
| 1952....... | 114,566 | 51,583 | 34,700 <br> 35 <br> 149 | 31,851 24 | 519,042 | ${ }^{6,555}$ | 17,888 | 113,524 | 34,266 | 23,408 | 27, 153 | 47,649 |  |
| 1953........ | 122,406 | 27,625 | 35,449 | 24,646 | 549,511 | 6,085 | 21,380 | 111,827 | 36,085 | 21,554 | 25,095 | 49,583 |  |
| 1954......... | 123,823 | 21,838 | 34,188 | 18,54.4 | 522,229 | 6,001 | 10,182 | 96,327 | 30,242 | 14,576 | 24,087 | 49,699 |  |
| 1957. | $\begin{array}{r} 113,066 \\ 119,923 \\ 114,691 \\ 97,693 \\ 91,429 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36,864 \\ & 33,177 \\ & 29,118 \\ & 20,672 \\ & 31,881 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34,591 \\ & 36,393 \\ & 38,285 \\ & 43,591 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,699 \\ & 20,204 \\ & 17,586 \\ & 13,721 \\ & 18,693 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 612,898 \\ & 712,899 \\ & 748,779 \\ & 743,041 \\ & 907,898 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,300 \\ & 7,189 \\ & 7,208 \\ & 7,406 \\ & 8,985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,676 \\ & 20,076 \\ & 19,673 \\ & 21,137 \\ & 52,110 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 107,827 \\ 11,911 \\ 112,253 \\ 85,311 \\ 93,161 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37,945 \\ & 41,831 \\ & 31,977 \\ & 20,774 \\ & 24,801 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,031 \\ & 14,061 \\ & 10,071 \\ & 8,81 \\ & 10,011 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,612 \\ & 28,519 \\ & 26,460 \\ & 25,853 \\ & 28,842 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51,108 \\ & 57,316 \\ & 54,750 \\ & 51,155 \\ & 55,504 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 85,530 \\ 107,166 \\ 128,975 \\ 136,325 \end{array}$ |
| 1958. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1959........ |  |  | 41,338 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1960....... | 83,666 | 26,814 | 42,254 | 16,410 | 902,276 | 9,100 | 44,245 | 95,694 | 33,465 | 9,777 | 28,023 | 57,389 | 128,590 |
| 1957: | $\begin{aligned} & 141,861 \\ & 163,386 \\ & 119,766 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29,616 \\ & 24,976 \\ & 27,963 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jonuary..... |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 44,067 \\ 38,603 \\ 45,610 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,016 \\ & 23,463 \\ & 23,405 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 729,688 \\ & 647,852 \\ & 770,305 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,523 \\ 9,050 \\ 9,125 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,288 \\ & 21,030 \\ & 23,491 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129,820 \\ & 104,862 \\ & 125,794 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47,499 \\ & 37,246 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,830 \\ 8,956 \\ 11.531 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,126 \\ & 27,759 \\ & 26,013 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55,072 \\ & 52,936 \\ & 53,689 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118,946 \\ & 113,908 \\ & 132,199 \end{aligned}$ |
| Februasy.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mosch....... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 39,976 |  |  |  |  |
| Appril ....... May . . . | $\begin{array}{r} 106,387 \\ 98,183 \\ 78,341 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38,383 \\ & 31,269 \\ & 18,679 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41,903 \\ & 42,814 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,127 \\ & 15,288 \\ & 14,866 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 758,078 \\ & 780,154 \\ & 723,164 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,581 \\ & 7,562 \\ & 5,524 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,224 \\ & 22,652 \\ & 19,278 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120,820 \\ & 122,373 \\ & 109,650 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37,499 \\ & 32,089 \\ & 26,908 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,610 \\ 13,475 \\ 7,979 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,133 \\ & 25,959 \\ & 24,066 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 57,970 \\ 57,139 \\ 53,109 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129,442 \\ & 133,505 \\ & 121,316 \end{aligned}$ |
| Sunce. ${ }_{\text {day }}$ |  |  | 41,376 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| suly. | $\begin{array}{r} 109,415 \\ 97,339 \\ 81,534 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,289 \\ & 30,831 \\ & 28,341 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49,481 \\ & 41,638 \\ & 37,023 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,508 \\ & 17,523 \\ & 18,762 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 819,458 \\ & 747,314 \\ & 721,289 \end{aligned}$ | 4,9274,0405,850 | $\begin{aligned} & 21,379 \\ & 16,648 \\ & 14,360 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107,612 \\ & 100,874 \\ & 101,432 \end{aligned}$ |  | 14,591 | 25,844 |  |  |
| August...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $26,420$ | 11,034 | 28,788 | 51,045 | 140,028 |
| September... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11,722 | 26,954 | 52,523 | 116,611 |
| Ociober. | 103,191 | 32,117 | 34,430 | 14,674 | 826,171 | 4,130 | 18,713 | 107, 247 | 29,428 | 8,844 | 32,453 | 59,576 | 136,979 |
| Movember ... | 131,396 | 27,573 | 23, 155 | 11,938 | 703,589 | 3,364 | 13,922 | 102,757 | 26,060 | 7,753 | 26,556 | 50,993 | 119,878 |
| December ... | 145,490 | 31,385 | 19,322 | 11,462 | 758,286 | 16,825 | 17,093 | 113,796 | 26,213 | 4,527 | 22,870 | 50,002 | 137,386 |
| 1958: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sanuary. |  |  |  |  |  | 14, 130 | 13,847 | 114,301 | 40,108 |  |  |  |  |
| February.... March. ${ }^{8} . .$. | $\begin{aligned} & 94,572 \\ & 93,033 \end{aligned}$ | 25,087 21,919 | $\begin{aligned} & 44,220 \\ & 54,866 \end{aligned}$ | 12,406 16,401 | 643,656 725,041 | 9,946 6,397 | 13,153 16,374 17,029 | 79,067 100,268 | 24,799 26,216 | 5,866 10,761 | 24,172 25,558 | 46,185 48,712 | 125,299 136,876 |
| April ....... | 116,466 | 18,625 | 50,903 | 15,461 | 698,734 | 7,692 | 17,029 | 99,398 |  |  |  |  | 127,018 |
| May ......... | 118,674 | 16,281 | 43,885 | 11,798 | 708,787 | 4,382 | 17,625 | 88,288 | 18,503 | 9,603 | 22,675 | 53,826 | 119,746 |
| Sune........ | 76,450 | 13,742 | 52,102 | 10,287 | 724,215 | 3,658 | 20, 160 | 94,599 | 29,146 | 12,995 | 27,778 | 51,637 | 136,688 |
| July. ${ }^{\text {a }}$..... | 87,171 73,153 | 12,308 19,056 | 53,403 | 10,522 | 764, 181 | 6,001 | 25,260 | 67,969 | 9,842 | 4,510 | 25,024 | 51,870 | 140,877 |
| Avgust...... Seppember . . | 73,153 83,530 | 19,056 20,200 | 41,433 43,472 | 9,232 11,257 | 676,739 768,206 | 3,629 4,761 | 21,738 23,248 | 57,587 93,589 | 7,280 | 7,198 | 25,535 | 46, 108 | 122,739 |
| October..... | 109,007 | 22,900 | 32,031 | 16,114 | 826,234 |  |  | 93,589 | 8,021 | 7,672 | 28,495 | 48,745 | 128,27 |
| November | 100,614 | 21,985 | 30,593 | 15,574 | 766,830 | 3,734 | 29,147 25,125 | 71,608 74,179 | 18,190 | 8,865 | 29,216 | 55,219 | 142,683 |
| December ... | 103,525 | 30,808 | 32,114 | 17,996 | 861,461 | 21,277 | 30,936 | 82,881 | 19,281 20,796 | 6,412 9,215 | 27,714 28,436 | 54,449 54,488 | 135,062 166,893 |
| 1957: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Januery ..... | 79,642 | 32,654 | 35,888 | 21,257 | 805,053 | 15,059 | 29,717 | 80,742 | 15,309 | 13,099 | 29,511 |  |  |
| February.... March..... | 108,200 105,952 | 29,525 28,964 | 37,658 47,611 | 18,748 23,788 | 779,590 897,057 | 10,049 9 | 30,889 35,340 | 70,801 | 16,211 | 9,502 | 27,215 | 44, 181 | 166,647 |
| March. | 105,952 | 28,964 | 47,611 | 23,788 | 897,057 | 9,762 | 35,340 | 91,467 | 20,850 | 10,247 | 26,733 | 51,717 | 173,495 |
| April ....... | 84,304 93,049 | 26,242 | 46,632 51 | 21,883 | 855,838 | 8,459 | 44,862 | 86,393 | 17,174 |  |  |  |  |
| May ........ | 93,049 74,214 | 28,362 29,111 | 51,475 52,339 | 21,041 18,748 | 886,709 998,861 | 7,891 8,879 | 49,915 55,298 | 91,877 111,210 | 20,639 26,598 | 8,8910 19,723 | 27,678 | 60,250 59 | 99,270 |
|  |  |  |  | 18,748 | 998,861 | 8,879 | 55,298 | 111,210 | 26,598 |  |  |  | 142,029 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Suly. ........ } \\ & \text { August.. } \end{aligned}$ | 61,709 99 | 32,017 32,003 | 58,051 48,276 | 15,242 14,726 | 920,082 838,739 | 6,454 4,474 | 59,632 49,205 | 95,097 87,640 | 19,890 | 5 5,721 | 29,894 | 54,386 | 94,424 |
| September... | 136,922 | 35,014 | 50,946 | 20,689 | 932,834 | 5,895 | 54,665 | 84,6051 | 22,204 31,076 | 5,531 14,273 | 28,490 28,230 | 55,006 58,880 | 102,799 117,657 |
| October..... | 65,711 | 36,640 | 23,310 | 18,019 | 933,213 | 4,197 |  | 92,037 |  |  |  |  |  |
| November ... | 74,509 | 36,346 | 17,868 | 12,032 | 978,963 | 5,728 | 75,990 | 105,477 | 42,283 | 7,584 | 31,980 | 60,860 | 124,347 |
| December... | 113,599 | 35,690 | 25,998 | 18,149 | 1,067,842 | 20,969 | 82,967 | 111,135 | 43,514 | 7,480 | 28,380 | 65, 603 | 124,347 145,018 |
| 1960: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... | 57,273 | 26,962 | 33,803 | 18,330 | 895,327 | 16,757 | 70,092 | 115,666 | 40,322 |  |  |  |  |
| February.... | 101,781 95,307 | 32,694 | 42,398 | 19,396 | 947,010 | 13,543 | 70,114 | 102,809 | 43,120 | 8,776 | 30,090 | 53,626 | 134,067 |
| March....... |  | 31,389 | 50,184 | 23,931 | 1,005,458 | 9,759 | 69,189 | 99,488 | 33,160 | 10,446 | 29,338 | 58,128 | 136,671 |
| April ....... | 75,023 82,329 | 30,350 | 48,402 | 17, 157 | 913,949 | 9,704 | 52,031 | 93,225 |  |  |  |  | 133,196 |
| may ......... | 82,329 | 26,815 | 57,948 | 13,795 | 914,071 | 6,994 | 42,929 | 96,431 | 37,883 | 9,605 | 26,969 |  | 116,508 |
| June. | 81,461 | 26,790 | 49,934 | 19,664 | 950,667 | 8,392 | 38,932 | 100,270 | 37,675 | 13,197 | 26,959 29,582 | $\begin{aligned} & 61,028 \\ & 59,324 \end{aligned}$ | 116,508 138,667 |
| July ....... | 72,019 | 24,706 | 50,047 | 15,470 | 840,458 |  |  |  | 29,564 | 7,349 |  |  |  |
| August. . . . | 91,756 | 32,744 | 39,542 | 17,262 | 901,754 | 4,945 | 30,793 | 102,092 | 35, 296 | 11,936 |  |  |  |
| September... | 87,510 | 25,220 | 41,597 | 14,030 | 848,717 | 4,701 | 35,236 | 78,708 | 37,515 $\mathbf{2 7 , 5 1 5}$ | 11,936 8,539 | 33,097 28,978 | 61,622 54,623 | $\begin{aligned} & 125,938 \\ & 122,296 \end{aligned}$ |
| Octaber..... | 93,759 | 19,600 | 24,799 | 13,857 | 870,617 | 5,182 | 31,922 | 90,039 | 23,412 | 9,550 | 29,070 |  |  |
| November ... | 83, 027 | 20,442 | 39,718 | 12,140 | 883,652 | 6,197 | 30,800 | 87,512 | 29,081 | 6,721 | 31,229 | 65,237 | 1195,694 |
| or DepeetherER | 82,742 | 24,057 | 28,679 | 11,883 | 855,629 | 17,238 | 28,582 | 86,925 | 33,186 | 9,381 | 23,071 | 59,265 | -141,565 |

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS--AIR CARRIERS


# TRANSPORTATHON AND COMMUNICATIONS EEXPRESS OPERATIONS, TRANSIT LINES, MOTOR CARPIERS 

| ytar and HONTH | EXPRESS OPPRATIOMS ${ }^{1}$ |  | Loche tramsit limes ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Class I MOTOR CARRIERS (Intericity) ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Trans-portation revenues | Express privilege payments | Fares, average cashrate | Passengers carried (revenue) | Dperating revenues | Carriers of property |  |  |  | Carriers of passengers |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | (Quarteriy average or total) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Nunberof reporting carriers |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Expenses, } \\ & \text { total } \end{aligned}$ | Freight carried (revenue) | Number of reporting carriers | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Operat- } \\ & \text { ing } \\ & \text { revenues, } \\ & \text { total } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Expenses, } \\ & \text { total } \end{aligned}$ | Passengers carried (revenue) |
|  | Thousands of dollars |  | Cents | millions | Millions of dollars |  | Thousands of dollars |  | Thousands of tons |  | Thousands of dollars |  | Thousands |
| momithy avg.: 4 1939. | 13,932 | 4,817 | 7.7 | 854 | 60.1 | 819 | 83,608 | 79,313 | 12,339 | 148 | 30,730 | 26,038 | 34,549 |
| $1940 . \ldots . .$. <br> $1941 . \ldots .$. | 14,710 16,308 | 4,922 5 5,260 | 7.7 7.7 7.7 | 875 942 | 61.4 66.7 | 952 1,015 | 102,937 131,935 | 98,234 125,246 | 15,300 18,729 | 152 155 158 | 31,670 41,319 | 27,520 33,61 | 37,938 51,537 |
| 1942........ | 21,688 | 8,976 <br> 1820 | 7.7 7.7 | $\begin{array}{r}1,208 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 86.7 86.7 | 1,015 | 131,935 148,298 | 125,246 139,986 | 18,729 20,548 | 1751 1751 | 41,319 71,672 | 33,661 47,195 | 51,537 88,807 |
| 1943........ | 29,185 | 12,170 | 7.7 | 1,493 | 107.8 | 1,202 | 165,461 | 159,551 | 24,854 | 211 | 98,679 | 61,797 | 146,848 |
| 1944. . . . . . | 33,405 | 12,507 | 7.7 | 1,561 | 113.5 | 1,342 | 175,778 | 171,624 | 26,279 | 250 | 106,323 | 70,002 | 161,550 |
| 1945....... | 36,428 | 13,090 | ${ }^{5} 7.5$ | 1,582 | 115.0 | 1,408 | 185,131 | 184,708 | 25,839 | 266 | 104,908 |  |  |
| 3946........ | 35,612 | 8,901 | 7.7 | 1,593 | 116.4 | 1,495 | 234, 938 | 226,546 | 28,482 | 254 | 103,637 | 82,032 | 148,644 |
| 1947........ | 36,390 | 10,776 | 7.8 | 1,524 | 115.9 | 1,605 | 311,217 | 296,018 | 34,135 | 256 | 97,701 | 83,855 | 140,269 |
| 1948....... | 34,998 | 10,855 | 8.7 | 1,443 | 124.1 | 1,817 | 420,515 | 392,455 | 41,207 | 264 | 105,102 | 92,201 | 143,246 |
| 8949........ | 27,941 | 7,460 | 9.4 | 1,271 | 124.2 | 1,573 | 461,726 | 436,838 | 42,619 | 182 | 95,305 | 86,628 | 115,350 |
| 7950........ | 26, 234 | 8,098 | 10.0 | 1,154 | 121.0 | 1,653 | 599,783 | 557,840 | 53,704 | 182 | 90,707 | 81,914 | 101,951 |
| 1951........ | 26,630 | 8,419 | 10.7 | 1,073 | 122.7 | 1,743 | 685,303 | 653,100 | 59,399 | 167 | 99,9488 | 88,076 | 100,407 |
| ${ }_{1953}^{1952 . . . .}$ | 33,001 32,640 | 12,776 12,893 | 11.8 | 1,002 | 125.1 | 1,743 | 754,100 879,061 | 720,196 844,293 | 59,754 | 167 | 100,715 | 88,729 | 91,670 |
| 1954......... | 32,540 30,647 | 12,883 11,460 | 12.9 13.7 | 920 822 | 126.1 122.7 | 2,026 2,026 | 879,061 854,188 | 844,293 826,507 | 68,153 65,474 | 164 164 | 100,851 92,197 | 90,655 84,345 | 91,180 73,792 |
| 1955........ | 31,909 | 12,210 | 14.4 | 766 | 118.9 | ${ }^{6} 881$ | 837,722 | 802,961 | 56,709 | 145 | 92,155 | 84,450 |  |
| 1955....... | 33,097 | 12,083 | 15.3 | 730 | 18.0 | 881 | 892,811 | 859,794 | 58,464 | 149 | 96,070 | 87,478 | 70,731 |
| 1957....... | 30,019 30,793 | 9,698 9,716 | 16.0 17.1 | 695 <br> 648 <br> 688 | 115.5 | 872 | -971,838 | 937,310 | 60,480 | 142 | 102,960 | 93,727 | 66,503 |
| 1959......... | 30,793 32,344 | 9,716 12,143 | 17.1 18.1 | $\begin{array}{r}648 \\ 638 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 112.5 114.7 | 872 923 | $\begin{array}{r}975,220 \\ \hline 1,160,755\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 942,782 \\ 1,110,064 \end{array}$ | 59,342 68,684 | 142 139 | $\begin{aligned} & 104,629 \\ & 110,548 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93,564 \\ & 95,649 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59,786 \\ & 58,256 \end{aligned}$ |
| 8960........ | 30,705 | 10,429 | 18.9 | 625 | 117.3 | 923 | 1,188,365 | 1,158,481 | 68,995 | 139 | 115,091 | 100,598 | 56,627 |
| 1957: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jameary.... Fabrwary.... | 31,391 30,125 | 9,758 9,019 | 15.7 15.8 | 730 671 | 120.4 111.6 | \} 878 | 922,823 | 892,148 | 60,104 | 143 | 84,531 | 85,722 | 62,990 |
| March. ..... | 33,445 | 11,323 | 15.8 | 737 | 118.7 | f 878 | 32,a23 | 83, 148 | 60,104 | 14 | 84,31 | 8, 22 | 62,950 |
| Aprif ........ Muag . ...... June . .o..... | 29,827 22,506 22,215 | 9,347 4,939 6,236 | 15.9 15.9 15.9 | 735 749 665 | 121.4 121.5 109.9 | \} 875 | 960,879 | 913,767 | 58,659 | 14. | 105,012 | 94,805 | 68,060 |
| dely. <br> Rugust <br> Saprember... | 24,405 30,770 31,961 | 7,278 11,351 11,192 | 16.0 16.1 16.1 | 646 649 665 | 113.5 112.8 106.0 | \} 875 | 1,000,795 | 951,869 | 60,77 | 139 | 124,873 | 102,708 | 70,986 |
| Qacrober..... November ... December . . . | $\begin{aligned} & 34,039 \\ & 31,469 \\ & 38,072 \end{aligned}$ | 12,779 $\mathbf{9 , 5 3 5}$ 13,115 | 16.2 16.3 16.4 | 711 677 703 | 116.0 114.1 119.7 | 872 | 1,004,461 | 996,621 | 62,403 | $142:$ | 97,502 | 91,900 | 63,764 |
| 1958: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jenuary .... F-biveory | 28,265 25,781 29,931 | 6,997 4,865 9,117 | 16.6 16.6 16.7 | 680 618 681 | 114.5 104.5 113.2 | 878 | 885,162 | 877,857 | 56,268 | 143 | 83,113 | 87,205 | 55,077 |
| March. ...... | 29,931 | 9,117 | 16.7 | 681 |  | ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April....... Bín ......... Jume. ....... | 29,428 28,553 29,667 | 9,270 8,478 10,095 | 16.8 16.8 17.1 17.8 | 678 <br> 678 <br> 620 | 115.8 114.7 106.4 | \} 875 | 939,824 | 901,029 | 57,750 | 141 | 106,509 | 94,597 | 60,532 |
| July. Algast...... Sepfember... | $\begin{aligned} & 27,477 \\ & 30,449 \\ & 33,440 \end{aligned}$ | 8,309 10,474 12,268 | 17.2 17.2 17.4 | 593 <br> 588 <br> 635 | 108.0 106.5 106.0 | 875 | 966,732 | 925,025 | 58,010 | 139 | 126,167 | 100,764 | 63,630 |
| Darobes.... Alovember... December... | $\begin{aligned} & 33,363 \\ & 30,671 \\ & 41,998 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,832 \\ & 8,737 \\ & 16,154 \end{aligned}$ | 17.4 17.6 17.7 | 690 629 688 | 122.7 113.7 123.5 | 872 | 1,102,247 | 1,062,336 | 65,724 | 14.2 | 102,303 | 91,471 | 59,118 |
| 1959: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January.... February. Harch. | 29,420 29,049 33,966 | 8,136 8,414 13,075 | 17.8 17.8 17.9 17.9 | 644 605 673 | 112.7 106.3 116.5 | \} 949 | 1,086,768 | 1,038,242 | 67,310 | 139 | 91,586 | 86,595 | 53,043 |
| April Hay. June. | 31,403 30,47 32,231 | 11,839 11,330 13,029 | 17.9 18.0 18.1 | 667 661 630 | 117.9 116.0 112.0 | 944 | 1,200,685 | 1,119,987 | 72,101 | 140 | 110,298 | 94,352 | 59,052 |
| duly $\qquad$ Angusifo. September | $\begin{aligned} & 29,406 \\ & 30,292 \\ & 34,677 \end{aligned}$ | 10,401 11,033 14,708 | 18.1 18.2 18.2 | 597 573 629 | 112.4 107.3 109.2 | 935 | 1,173,877 | 1,117,773 | 67,826 | 140 | 134,564 | 104,906 | 63,851 |
| October.... <br> November... <br> Desember ... | 34,296 32,079 40,834 | 14,422 12,164 17,171 | 18.3 18.4 18.4 | 666 625 680 | 123.7 116.6 125.8 | 923 | 1,208,975 | 1,191,698 | 70,469 | 139 | 105,873 | 96,869 | 57, 124 |
| 1960: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| गwnuсгу..... Februmpy.... march. | $\begin{aligned} & 27,508 \\ & 29,681 \\ & 32,782 \end{aligned}$ | 7,970 9,930 12,634 | 18.6 18.6 18.7 | 625 616 683 | 114.4 112.7 123.8 12 | \} 949 | 1,182,677 | 1,159,918 | 72,380 | 13: | 92,277 | 90,914 | 51,381 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 30,815 \\ & 30,308 \\ & 30,923 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,003 \\ & 80,737 \\ & 81,412 \end{aligned}$ | 18.8 18.8 18.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 655 \\ & 647 \\ & 620 \end{aligned}$ | 121.9 118.9 115.0 | \}. 944 | 1,193,877 | 1,153,033 | 69,845 | 140) | 115,788 | 99,673 | 57,519 |
| Suly........ Abgusi. \$egtember... | 25,233 31,618 31,867 | 5,766 $\begin{array}{r}11,731 \\ 10,675\end{array}$ 10,61 | 18.9 18.9 18.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 554 \\ & 584 \\ & 610 \end{aligned}$ | 108.1 113.3 110.4 122.2 | 935 | 1,207,362 | 1,161,308 | 68,890 | 141) | 140,850 | 110,564 | 61,859 |
| Ocrober..... <br> November ... <br> Decpmber ER | $\begin{aligned} & 31,300 \\ & 30,961 \\ & \mathbf{3 5}, 458 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,621 \\ & 10,552 \\ & 12,111 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.0 \\ & 19.1 \\ & 19.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 634 \\ & 624 \\ & 649 \end{aligned}$ | 122.2 121.1 125.6 | 923 | 1,207,842 | 1,197,887 | 69,036 | 13.9 | 111,348 | 101,271 | 55,694 |

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS--FREIGHT CARLOADINGS

| YEAR AND MONTH | class i railroads |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Freight carloadings ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Indexes of freight carloadings ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
|  | Total cars | Coal | Coke | Forest products | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Grain } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { grain } \\ & \text { prod- } \\ & \text { ucts } \end{aligned}$ | Livestock | Ore | Mer- <br> chan- <br> dise, less than carlot | Miscel- <br> laneous | Adjusted for seasonal variation |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Coal | Coke |
|  | Thousands of cars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1957=100$ |  |  |
| Monthly avg.: 1939. | 2,826 | 507 | ${ }^{34}$ | 132 | 162 | 58 | 135 | 653 | 1,146 | 85 | 90 | 72 |
| 1940....... | 3,030 | 568 | 46 | 150 | 153 | 57 | 179 | 640 | 1,237 |  |  | 97119 |
| 1941......... | 3,529 | 634 | 57 | 182 | 169 | 54 | 224 | 670461 | 1,540 |  |  |  |
| 1942........ | 3,564 | 696 | 61 | 204 | 182 | 62 | 251 |  | 1,646 | 110 116 | 113 124 127 | 128 |
| 1943........ | 3,617 | 709741 | 63 | 186 | 221 | 7074 | 221 | 452 | 1,631 | 118 | 131 | 132131 |
|  |  |  | 63 | 189 | 210 |  |  |  | 1,667 |  |  |  |
| 1945........ | 3,493 | 691 | 58 | 170 | 228 | 74 | 206 | 461 | 1,605 | 114 | 123 | 122 |
| 1946.......... | 3,445 | 667 | 49 | 189 | 208 | 77 | 166 | 527 | 1,562 | 111 | 119 | 103 |
| 1947.......... | 3,709 | 757 | 61 | 201 | 227 | 64 | 221 | 506 | 1,671 | 120 | 135 | 128 |
| 1948........ | 3,560 3 | 724 518 | 62 | 196 | 206 | 53 | 225 | 455 | 1,641 | 116 | 130 | 130 |
| 1949.......... | 2,993 | 518 | 49 | 163 | 215 | 46 | 184 | 382 | 1,435 | 98 | 92 | 103 |
| 1950....... | 3,242 | 603 | 61 | 186 | 200 | 41 | 211 | 356 | 1,580 | 108 | 107 | 127 |
| 1951........ | 3,375 | 625 | 70 | 197 | 216 | 41 | 250 | 322 | 1,653 | 113 | 112 | 147 |
| 1952........ | 3,165 | 560 | 56 | 189 | 214 | 41 | $22 \cdot$ | 308 | 1,577 | 106 | 100 | 119 |
| 1953....... | 3,185 | 531 473 | 57 | 188 | 204 | 38 | 262 | 291 | 1,613 | 107 | 95 | 121 |
| 1954......... | 2,826 | 473 | 35 | 174 | 213 | 37 | 176 | 266 | 1,453 | 96 | 84 | 74 |
| 1955........ | 3, 136 | 542 | 51 | 190 | 219 | 37 | 237 | 269 | 1,591 | 106 | 99 | 108 |
| 1956.......... | 3,154 | 584 | 51 | 193 | 225 | 37 | 229 | 255 | 1,579 | 107 | 104 | 108 |
| 1957........ | 2,951 | 562 460 | 48 | 166 <br> 154 | 223 | 29 | 238 | 229 | 1,458 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| ${ }_{1959}^{1958 . . . . . . . ~}$ | 2,519 2,585 | 460 452 | 29 34 | 154 | 240 | ${ }_{2}^{26}$ | 146 | 194 | 1,270 | 87 | 82 | 60 |
| 1959........ |  | 452 | 34 | 171 | 227 | 25 | 139 | 176 | 1,361 | 90 | 81 | 72 |
| 1960........ | 2,537 | 443 | 34 | 162 | 232 | 22 | 184 | 151 | 1,309 | 88 | 79 | 70 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1957: <br> January..... Februcry.... March. | 2,652 2,672 2, | 546 534 | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 157 \\ & 161 \\ & 199 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 210 \\ & 206 \\ & 257 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 21 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ 90 \\ 1160 \end{array}$ | 213 221 | 1,369 1,384 | 109 108 | 103100 | 115115116 |
|  | 3,386 | 670 |  |  |  |  |  | 288 | 1,763 | 108 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { June. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,771 \\ & 2,839 \\ & 3,494 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 542 \\ & 525 \\ & 583 \end{aligned}$ | 48 <br> 44 <br> 51 <br> 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 159 \\ & 157 \\ & 193 \end{aligned}$ | 191187243 | 232123 | $\begin{aligned} & 202 \\ & 331 \\ & 443 \end{aligned}$ | 223213260 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,382 \\ & 1,362 \\ & 1,697 \end{aligned}$ | 101101100 | 100101105 | 11010195 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July........ August..... | $\begin{aligned} & 2,913 \\ & 2,996 \\ & 3,599 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 511 \\ & 548 \\ & 683 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & 44 \\ & 51 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 163 \\ & 167 \\ & 183 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 262 \\ & 217 \\ & 239 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 24 \\ & 46 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 368 \\ & 346 \\ & 404 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 210 \\ & 210 \\ & 274 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,335 \\ & 1,429 \\ & 1,720 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95 \\ 102 \\ 97 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 83 \\ 104 \\ 107 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ 102 \\ 96 \end{array}$ |
| September.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October..... | $\begin{aligned} & 2,886 \\ & 2,509 \\ & 2,693 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 540 \\ & 500 \\ & 560 \end{aligned}$ | 393739 | $\begin{aligned} & 153 \\ & 136 \\ & 161 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 205 \\ & 202 \\ & 256 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \\ & 34 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 267 \\ 132 \\ 80 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 217 \\ & 195 \\ & 208 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,414 \\ & 1,273 \\ & 1,365 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \\ & 95 \\ & 93 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 103 \\ 99 \\ 91 \end{array}$ | 90 85 |
| December ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 87 |
| 1958: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ..... | $\begin{aligned} & 2,244 \\ & 2,112 \end{aligned}$ | 4714334 | 292829 | 144137168 | 21719224 | 221724 | 625575 | 177180 | 1,1241,069 | $\begin{aligned} & 92 \\ & 86 \\ & 84 \end{aligned}$ | 898278 | 625952 |
| February .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April ........ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,123 \\ & 2,197 \\ & 2,952 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 368 \\ & 380 \\ & 493 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131 \\ & 137 \\ & 173 \end{aligned}$ | 199182309 | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 20 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59 \\ 133 \\ 255 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 183 \\ & 173 \\ & 216 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,141 \\ & 1,151 \\ & 1,458 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81 \\ & 81 \\ & 86 \end{aligned}$ | 69737886 |  |
| may ......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 474851 |
| June......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July........ | 2,305 | 341 | 21 | 141 | 274 | 16 | 214 | 171 | 1,127 | 78 | 57 | 49 |
| August...... | 2,526 3,249 | 452 | 24 | 155 | 241 | 20 | 222 | 193 | 1,219 | 88 | 85 | 55 |
| September... | 3,249 | 579 | 35 | 196 | 275 | 45 | 277 | 250 | 1,592 | 89 | 91 | 65 |
| October..... Noverber... | 2,733 2,462 | 475 466 | 32 34 | 164 148 | 271 224 | 50 29 | 201 129 | 189 172 188 | 1,351 1,261 | 92 93 | 90 92 | 71 79 |
| December ... | 2,656 | 565 | 43 | 161 | 245 | 21 | 69 | 188 | 1,365 | 92 | ${ }_{92}^{92}$ | 79 |
| 1959: ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ..... | $\begin{aligned} & 2,275 \\ & 2,292 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 459 \\ & 446 \\ & 503 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 38 \\ & 54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 149 \\ & 149 \\ & 199 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 222 \\ & 213 \\ & 249 \end{aligned}$ | 211524 | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & 62 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ | 161168219 | !,166 | 9494 | 8784 | 7380 |
| February.... March. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April ....... | 2,580 | $\begin{aligned} & 422 \\ & 440 \\ & 502 \end{aligned}$ | 444451 | $\begin{aligned} & 160 \\ & 164 \\ & 202 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 191 \\ & 194 \\ & 303 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 168 \\ & 304 \\ & 381 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,402 \\ & 1,410 \\ & 1,726 \end{aligned}$ | 97999797 | 78858484 |  |
| may ........ | 2,744 |  |  |  |  | 212020 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 170 \\ & 167 \\ & 202 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 100 \\ 102 \\ 96 \end{gathered}$ |
| June......... | 3,387 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 96 |
| July........ | 2,219 | 318 | 22 | 158 | 234 | 15 | 139 | 155 | 1,177 | 81 | 56 | 57 |
| August...... | 2,168 | 392 | 12 | 169 | 207 | 20 | 42 | 166 | 1,161 | 80 | 74 | 28 |
| September... | 2,763 | 508 | 16 | 204 | 250 | 41 | 44 | 208 | 1,491 | 81 | 80 | 29 |
| Otrober..... November N | 2,332 2,404 | 438 452 | 13 28 | 160 157 | 232 224 | 46 32 | 40 156 | 170 154 | 1,235 | 82 | 82 | 29 |
| November... | 2,861 | 548 | 28 55 | 157 183 | ${ }_{208}^{224}$ | ${ }_{23}^{32}$ | 156 168 | 1754 +71 | 1,202 | 30 101 | 89 89 | 65 100 |
| 1960: 463 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... |  | 461 | 48 | 158 | 196 | 19 | 88 | 147 | 1,271 | 100 | 87 | 101 |
| February.... <br> March.... | $\begin{aligned} & 2,293 \\ & 2,898 \end{aligned}$ | 423 526 | 46 58 | 154 195 | 185 245 | 14 21 | 85 106 | 149 192 | 1,278 1,555 | 95 93 | 80 80 | 96 103 |
|  |  |  | 39 | 160 | 187 | 17 | 199 | 150 | 1,307 | 94 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {mprit }}^{\text {may }}$........ | 2,559 | 430 | 33 | 157 | 175 | 20 | 290 | 146 | 1,308 | 92 | 88 | 89 76 |
| June. ......... | 3,064 | 483 | 34 | 192 | 268 | 19 | 357 | 174 | 1,537 | 86 | 77 | 63 |
| July ........ | 2,297 | 325 | 23 | 144 | 279 | 13 | 262 | 130 | 1,120 | 82 | 61 |  |
| August...... | 2,385 | 420 | 22 | 160 | 234 | 16 | 240 | 140 | 1,154 | 83 | 79 | 51 |
| September... | 2,906 | 517 | 26 | 191 | 259 | 34 | 250 | 170 | 1,459 | 82 | 81 | 48 |
| October..... | 2,557 | $\begin{array}{r}437 \\ 388 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{23}^{25}$ | 154 | 268 | 41 | 184 | 142 |  | 87 | 83 | 56 |
| November ... | 2,203 | 388 | ${ }_{23}$ | 135 | 255 | 26 | 90 | 129 | 1,156 | 84 | 76 | 53 |
| Digitized foPescmperer | 2,401 | 477 | 26 | 152 | 232 | 20 | 59 | 138 | 1,296 | 81 | 75 | 46 |

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS--RAILROAD OPERATIONS


TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS--RAILROAD OPERATIONS, WATERWAY TRAFFIC, AND TRAVEL


TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS－－TRAVEL AND COMMUNICATIONS

| YEAR AND MONTH | trayel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | communications |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Foreign travel |  |  |  |  | National parks， visits | Pullman Company ${ }^{4}$ |  | Telephone carriers ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |
|  | U．S．citizens |  | Allens |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Passports } \\ & \text { issued } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { renewed }{ }^{2} \end{aligned}$ |  | Passenger miles （revenue） | Passenger revenues | Total ${ }^{6}$ | Station revenues | Message tolls |
|  | Arrivals ${ }^{1}$ | Departures ${ }^{1}$ | Arrivals ${ }^{1}$ | Departures ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Number |  |  |  |  | Thousands | Millions | Thousands of dollars |  |  |  |
| Monthly avg： 1939. | 29，537 | 27，783 | 22，903 | 16，784 | 7，488 | ${ }^{7} 571$ | 707 | 4，586 | 101，970 | 66，622 | 26.621 |
| 1940．${ }^{\text {1941．．．．．．．．}}$ | 21,577 14,661 | 18,727 14,080 | 17,841 12,893 | 13,847 7,373 | 2,104 4,146 | ${ }^{7} 613$ | $\begin{aligned} & 684 \\ & 839 \end{aligned}$ | 4，379 | $\begin{aligned} & 108,181 \\ & 119,624 \end{aligned}$ | 70，599 | 28,639 34,042 |
| 1942．．．．．．．．． | 14,681 9,871 | $\begin{array}{r}18,880 \\ 9,435 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12,893 9,423 | －6，213 | 10，832 | 718 318 | 1，589 | 5,065 8,663 | $\begin{array}{r} 8131,556 \\ 147,787 \end{array}$ | 75,917 80,444 | 43,10354,087 |
| 1943．．．．．．．．． | 8，811 | 5，200 | 8，862 | 4，894 | 11，490 | 171 | 2，158 | $\begin{aligned} & 11,857 \\ & 13,159 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 85,388 \\ & 88,713 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1944. | 9，037 | 5，294 | 11，986 | 7，034 | 11，759 | 221 |  |  | 158，953 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 54,087 \\ & 61,136 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1945．．．．．．．． | ${ }^{9} 14,849$ | ${ }^{9} 11,129$ | ${ }^{9} 12,711$ | ${ }^{9} 10,730$ | 12，929 | 378 | 2,2731,723 | 12,74010,489 | 173，195 | 104,223 | 69，469 |
| 1946．．．．．．．．． | 28，656 | 27，725 | 27，910 | 16，908 | 15，745 | 749 |  |  | 187，925 |  | 72,90573,596 |
| 1947．．．．．．．． | 43，830 | 39，179 | 40，161 | 24，947 | 16，869 | 889 | 1，126 | 8，843 | $\begin{aligned} & 200,450 \\ & 229,445 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114,198 \\ & 130,338 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 3948．．．．．．． | 47，827 | 40，924 | 39，979 | 25，722 | 19，203 | ＋941 | $\begin{array}{r}1,014 \\ \hline 879\end{array}$ | 8，086 |  |  | 83，486 |
| 1949．．．．．．．． | 52，538 | 49，901 | 45，668 | 26，867 | 22，405 | 1，081 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 229,445 \\ & 255,499 \end{aligned}$ | 148，532 | 89，098 |
| 1950．．． | 59，623 | 55，658 | 42，389 | 27,820 29,882 | 24，972 | 1，160 | 765 | 8，106 | 288，035 | 169,938 185,597 | 98，285 |
| 1952．．．．．．．．． | 72，953 | 73，797 | 50，506 | 34，050 | 32，945 | 1，429 | 778683 | 9,6988.909 | 318,171 353,1302 | 207，279 | 98,285 10,062 |
| 1953．．．．．．．． | 81，409 | 78，214 | 47， 824 | 34，751 | 34，848 | 1，448 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 353,302 \\ & 386,220 \end{aligned}$ | 228，375 | 119,990 127,766 |
| 1954．．．．．．．．． | 88，488 | 83，366 | 53，262 | 38，642 | 37，671 | 1，497 | 606 | 7，955 | 417，066 | 244，431 | 127,766 138,991 |
| 1955．．．．．．．． | 103，834 | 98，824 | 59，913 | 43，560 | 44，001 | 1，569 | 574552 | 7，514 | 461，683 | 265,604291,134 |  |
| 1956．．．．．．．． | 110，398 | 112，650 | 73，303 | 46，307 | 46，589 | 1，671 |  | 6，834 | 510，435 |  |  |
| 1957．．．．．．．． | 118，753 | 121，741 | 82，133 | 52，153 | 48，833 | 1，741 | 449358 |  | 553，752 | 315，373 | 175,205 189,136 |
| 1958．．．．．．．． | ${ }^{10} 186,839$ | ${ }^{10} 132,639$ | 1085,028 | ${ }^{10} 68,429$ | 56，408 | 1，805 |  | 5，551 | $\begin{aligned} & 594,495 \\ & 649,316 \end{aligned}$ | 341,119367,173 | 198，806 |
| 1959．．．．．．．． | 155，215 | 151，997 | 93，172 | 79，077 | 61，003 | 1，864 | 289 | 4，624 |  |  |  |
| 1960．．．．．．．． | 168，784 | 166，554 | 108，236 | 89， 141 | 71，091 | ${ }^{11} 2,217$ | 280 | 4，488 | 696，482 | 392，625 | $\begin{aligned} & 221,017 \\ & 236,521 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1957： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January．．．． | 86，989 | 95,826 104,618 16,98 | 76,052 63,306 | 35,271 34,484 |  |  | 589524 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 539,458 \\ & 521,534 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 307,964 \\ & 303,985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 184,560 \\ & 170,740 \end{aligned}$ |
| February．．．． | 91,217 109,421 | 104,618 116,920 | 63,306 87,010 | 34,484 45,942 | 49,970 69,146 | 397 <br> 521 <br> 700 |  | 7，711 | 540，501 | 306，920 | $186,533$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprif........ } \\ & \text { May ......... } \\ & \text { Sune. ....... } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103,026 \\ & 105,765 \\ & 125,338 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115,179 \\ & 137,790 \\ & 175,341 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85,423 \\ & 83,263 \\ & 88,791 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53,4,45 \\ & 58,367 \\ & 58 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82,755 \\ & 57,208 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,226 \\ & 3,177 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 459 \\ & 416 \\ & 469 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,012 \\ & 6,342 \\ & 7,124 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 549,371 \\ & 556,985 \\ & 547,799 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 311,829 \\ & 313,223 \\ & 313,287 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 189,446 \\ & 195,602 \\ & 186,030 \end{aligned}$ |
| July． Augusf．．．．．． September．．． | $\begin{aligned} & 149,640 \\ & 186,508 \\ & 157,049 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 175,608 \\ & 144,292 \\ & 115,945 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 85,261 \\ 95,866 \\ 102,092 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60,425 \\ & 61,642 \\ & 64,213 \end{aligned}$ | 51,892 42,320 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,091 \\ & 5,134 \\ & 2,272 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 430 \\ & 428 \\ & 386 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,536 \\ & 6,496 \\ & 5,870 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 557,226 \\ & 563,237 \\ & 548,301 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 312,603 \\ & 313,917 \\ & 316,150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 194,783 \\ & 199,425 \\ & 181,354 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 32，089 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October． $\qquad$ <br> November $\ldots$ December ．．． | $\begin{array}{r} 119,148 \\ 95,909 \\ 93,952 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95,824 \\ 79,431 \\ 100,17 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81,104 \\ & 68,036 \\ & 67,926 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55,740 \\ & 49,478 \\ & 61,308 \end{aligned}$ | 30,387 26,262 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,113 \\ 471 \\ 379 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 399 \\ & 364 \\ & 420 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,062 \\ & 5,522 \\ & 6,382 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 573,828 \\ & 564,715 \\ & 580,416 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 325,560 \\ & 326,152 \\ & 331,794 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 197,173 \\ & 187,199 \\ & 196,258 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 28，419 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1958： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sonuary．．．．． February．．．． | $\begin{array}{r} 95,814 \\ 93,460 \\ 109,116 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107,711 \\ & 100,548 \\ & 113,162 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66,587 \\ & 56,307 \\ & 77,174 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37,206 \\ & 45,516 \\ & 57,642 \end{aligned}$ | 48,238 56,521 | $\begin{aligned} & 406 \\ & 399 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4626 \\ & 374 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,044 \\ & 5.765 \end{aligned}$ | 577,935 559,982 | 333,597 331,157 | 191,793 176,783 |
| March．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  | 75，652 | 444 | 381 | $5,938$ | 579，651 | 334，037 | 192，800 |
| April．．．．．．． | 105，173 | 117，156 | 77，151 | 60，139 | 99，054 | 728 | 359 | 5，585 | 582，577 | 337，233 | 192，390 |
| May ．．．．．．．． | 117,417 141,362 | 134,768 196,429 | 86,398 91,989 | 70,774 86,052 | 88,168 73,251 | 1,391 3,148 | $\begin{array}{r}345 \\ 397 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5,376 6,153 | 589,605 590,595 | 338,654 339,292 | 196,924 197,218 |
| Suly．．．．．．． | ${ }^{10} 189,470$ | ${ }^{10} 205,112$ | ${ }^{10} 105,749$ | ${ }^{10} 86,129$ | 59，062 | 5，181 | 337 | 5，209 | 595，002 | 337，800 | 203，105 |
| August．．．．．． | 242，940 | 173，204 | 111，245 | 91，482 | 46，924 | 5，572 | 346 | 5，347 | 599，589 | 339，333 | 204，719 |
| September．．． | 188，348 | 128，860 | 111，897 | 79，353 | 38，039 | 2，061 | 283 | 4，389 | 601，052 | 343，959 | 201，615 |
| Octobor．．．．． November ．．． | 140,998 109,133 | 105,437 91,280 15 | 87,446 72,553 | 69,529 60,468 | 33,715 27,829 | 1,333 584 | 305 297 | 4,726 4,645 | 619,977 602,677 | 351,685 348,792 | 212,139 197,100 |
| December ．．． | 105，190 | 115，074 | 75，125 | 76，559 | 30，445 | 411 | 415 | 6，440 | 635，298 | 357，897 | 219，084 |
| 1959： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January．．．．． | 114，610 | 117，916 | 73，596 | 59，826 | 47，645 | 428 | 370 | 5，845 | 624，947 | 357，391 | 208，916 |
| February．．．． | 116，907 | 177，525 | 64，870 | 53，505 | 58，011 | 478 | 318 | 5，130 | 610,308 | 354，725 | 197，381 |
| march．．．．．．． | 149，720 | 147，625 | 82，244 | 65，889 | 85，624 | 630 | 311 | 5，063 | 641，572 | 359，859 | 223，411 |
| 隹的．．．．．．．． | 165，005 | 224， 173 | 98，709 | －98，641 | 83，517 | 3，158 | 255 301 | 4，824 | 648,615 652,699 | 364,831 367,559 | 222,680 224,606 |
| suly．．．．．．．． | 198，880 | 225，575 | 104,541 | 98，245 | 65，496 | 5，306 | 302 | 4，829 | 656，852 | 366， 278 | 229，411 |
| August．．．．．． | 252，345 | 185，773 | 120，754 | 88，433 | 50，820 | 5，612 | 300 | 4，786 | 654，544 | 365，905 | 227，008 |
| Seprember．．． | 202，982 | 145，318 | 132，787 | 98，182 | 44，415 | 2，130 | 249 | 3，997 | 654，511 | 369，222 | 222，458 |
| Ociober．．．．． | 150，572 | 121，698 | 102，096 | 82，628 | 36，753 | 1，192 | 258 | 4，135 | 666，866 | 376，797 | 227，111 |
| Navember ．．． | 119，476 | 101，034 | 79，105 | 68，456 | 33，124 | 817 | 241 | 3，818 | 657，634 | 376，366 | 217，219 |
| December ．．． | 109，970 | 120，487 | 81，699 | 90，588 | 38，402 | 528 | 288 | 4，590 | 679，512 | 383，123 | 232，661 |
| 1960： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January．．．． | 127，033 | 135，833 | 81，890 | 62，069 | 55，563 | ${ }^{11} 561$ | 342 | 5，525 | 667，096 | 380，987 | 221，341 |
| February．．．． | 131，229 | 145，875 | 77，663 | 62，025 | 72，345 | 574 | 312 | 5，052 | 665， 186 | 381，811 | 218， 242 |
| March．．．．．． | 144，458 | 145，797 | 90，183 | 72，674 | 100，334 | 608 | 317 | 5， 130 | 692，782 | 387，764 | 239，924 |
| April ．．．．．．． |  |  |  | 78，919 | 118，605 | 1，131 | 284 | 4，58！ | 688，865 | 389，206 | 233，878 |
| May ．．．．．．．．． | $\begin{array}{r} 158,292 \end{array}$ | 177，804 | 110，764 | 90，893 | 114，468 | 1，805 | 251 | 4，011 | 696，605 | 390，818 | 239，333 |
| Sune．．．．．．．． | 177，810 | 259，141 | 110，307 | 111，265 | 98， 187 | 3，748 | 299 | 4，745 | 700，094 | 392，791 | 240，142 |
| गuly．．．．．．． | 221,507 | 256， 125 | 122,720 | 110，422 | 68，548 | 6，434 | 301 | 4，734 | 689， 113 | 388，100 | 232，707 |
| August ．．．． | 283， 026 | 191，568 | 138，791 | 100，079 | 63，985 | 5，996 | 281 | 4，416 | 712，812 | 393，288 | 251，438 |
| Seppember．．． | 219，642 | 146，879 | 14．5，866 | 106，409 | 49，332 | 2，574 | 207 | 3，237 | 703，967 | 396， 324 | 238，485 |
| Otabier．．．．． | 163，309 | 135，93！ | 125，342 | 97，835 | 39，647 | 1，778 | 242 | 3，853 | 710，990 | 402，293 | 239，815 |
| Niovember－．．． | 131，943 | 107， 1911 | 101， 813 | 79，683 | 37， 337 | 886 | 214 | 3，507 | 707，232 | 402，435 | 235，389 |
| for 『pratberer | 113，863 | 125，886 | 94，118 | 97，423 | 34，836 | 508 | 307 | 5，060 | 723，046 | 405，691 | 247，549 |

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS--COMMUNICATIONS--Con.


CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-CHEMICALS


## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS--CHEMICALS--Con.



CHEMICALS AND ALHED PRODUCTS--CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS


CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS--FERTILIZERS AND MISCELLANEOUS


CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS--SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS


ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS--ELECTRIC POWER


EREGRIG POWRR AND GAS


ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS--GAS--Con.


GOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-- ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES


FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO -- ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND DAIRY PRODUCTS


POOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO -- DAIRY PRODUCTS---Con.


FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO -- DAIRY PRODUCTS--Con.


ROOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO -- FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{4}{*}{year and MONTH} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{APPLES} \& \multirow{3}{*}{citrus FRUITS, SHIPCARLOT ${ }^{2}$} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{FROZEN FRUITS, JUICES, and vegetables} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{potatoes, white} <br>
\hline \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{```Production     (crop     estimate     for the     year)}\mp@subsup{}{}{1```} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Shipments, carlot} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Stocks, cold storage, end of month ${ }^{3}$} \& \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Stocks, cold storage, end of month ${ }^{3}$} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{```
Production
(croo
estimate
for the
year)1

```} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Shipments, carlot \({ }^{2}\)} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Price. wholesale, U.S. No. I (New York) \({ }^{4}\)} \\
\hline & & & & & Fruits & Fruit juices purees & Vegetables & & & \\
\hline & Thousands of bushels \({ }^{5}\) & Number of carloads & Thousands of bushels \({ }^{5}\) & Number of carloads & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Thousands of pounds} & Thousands of owt. & Number of carloads & Dollars per 100 pounds \\
\hline Hoathly avg.: 1939... & 139,247 & 4,333 & 16,616 & 15,439 & \({ }^{6} 117,050\) & (6) & 63,053 & 205,423 & 16,479 & 1.628 \\
\hline F940.. & 111,436 & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{3,849
3,997
4,944
3,406
4,116} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{16,809
17,508} & 13,323 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{6} 127.712\)
\({ }^{6} 154.181\)

6} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\((6)\)
\(\left(\begin{array}{l}6 \\ 6 \\ 9\end{array}\right)\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{67,867
74,004} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{226,152
213,418} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{16,865
16.755
18.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.782
1.857
1.87} \\
\hline \({ }_{1942}^{1981 . . . . . .}\) & \begin{tabular}{|r|}
122,217 \\
126,707
\end{tabular} & & & 15.007
15.779 & & & & & & \\
\hline 1942....... & \(\begin{array}{r}126,707 \\ 87,310 \\ \hline 1\end{array}\) & & 17,502 & 15.779
15.401
18. & 6166,072
6168,670
6 & \(\left(\begin{array}{l}\text { (6) } \\ (6)\end{array}\right.\) & 74,004
85,767 & 221,339 & 18,203 & 2.211 \\
\hline 1984........ & 121,266 & & 14,244 & 17,136 & \({ }^{6} 212,921\) & (6) & 149,448 & 230,356 & 22,965 & 3.237 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(1985 . . . . .\).
\(1946 . \ldots\).} & 66,686 & 4,117 & 10,371 & 16.180 & 245,893 & 18,605 & & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3.158
3.182} \\
\hline & 118,901 & 4,091 & 10,556 & 15,295 & 369, 214 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{25,110
25,091} & 233,688 & 251,639
292,389 & 24,556
24,859 & \\
\hline 8947........ & 112,892 & 3,876 & 13,048 & 14.732 & 353,438 & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{296,911
240,961} & 233,391 & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{23,354 \(\quad 73.762\)} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{19489.........} & 88,330
134,002 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,794} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{11,917} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{8,992} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{250, 224} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{50,503} & & 269,937 & 23,354
25,541 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{4.318
3.984} \\
\hline & 134,002 & & & & & & 280,012 & 240,950 & 21,390 & \\
\hline 1950....... & 124,477 & 2,803 & 13,324 & 8,515 & 263,614 & 107,483 & 335,476 & 259,112 & 18,683 & 3.368 \\
\hline & 111.369 & 2,493 & 13,126 & 9,505 & 306, 133 & 188,489 & 394,670 & 195.776 & 17.902 & 3.819 \\
\hline 1952....... & 94,415 & 1,861 & 9,522 & 9,776 & 276,733 & 240,562 & 433,626 & 211,095 & 17,909 & 5.913 \\
\hline 1953....... & 95,368
111,765 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,947} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{10,905} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{8,487} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{274,445
317,350} & 249, 291 & 532,442 & 231,679 & 18,695 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3.551
3.553} \\
\hline 1954....... & & & & & & 371,522 & 575,721 & 219,547 & 17,253 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\(1955 \ldots \ldots .\).
\(1956 \ldots \ldots\)
\(1957 . \ldots \ldots\)
\(1958 . \ldots .\).
\(1959 \ldots \ldots\)} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 107,157 \\
& 10,0623 \\
& 118,548 \\
& 126,610 \\
& 121,787
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,887
1,746} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 12,687 \\
& 2,797
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{8,096
8,118} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 352,753 \\
& 395,872
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 364,577 \\
& 414,279
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 543,507 \\
& 642,591
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 227,046 \\
& 243,716
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 16,523 \\
& 15,756
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3.859
4.660} \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,585
1,783
1,785} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{|l|}
12,732 \\
17,874 \\
1
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
7,159 \\
5,551 \\
\hline, 771
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 438,361 \\
& 446,738
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 435,755 \\
& 369,245
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
794,159 \\
726.518
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 239,539 \\
& 265,729 \\
& 243,281
\end{aligned}
\]} & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{83.567
3.889} \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
13,656
\]} & \\
\hline & & 1,460 & 18,250 & 6,771 & 433,915 & 457,027 & 763,329 & & & 3.889
3.804 \\
\hline 1960........ & 106,380 & 1,143 & 15,055 & 5,534 & 410,478 & 472,553 & 760,493 & 256,677 & 12,401 & 4.536 \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{1957:} \\
\hline Sonuary..... & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{,.................} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{1,615
1,633
2,099} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{19,814
12,765} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 7,541 \\
& 6,685
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 422,805 \\
& 379,474
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 388,388 \\
& 464,337
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{721.613} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{.............} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
15,784 \\
15,888 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 3.533 \\
& 3.620 \\
& 3.480
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline February....
March..... & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Marcho..... & & & 7,128 & 8,052 & 341,520 & 492,287 & 665,354 & ............. & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 17,992 \\
& 8,650 \\
& 20,031
\end{aligned}
\]} & \\
\hline Apsil....... & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,807
1.020
266} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3,246 \\
& 1,045
\end{aligned}
\] & 9,724 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 292.185 \\
& 272,005
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 505,397 \\
& 562,221
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 655,695 \\
& 525,384
\end{aligned}
\] & .......... & & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{3.540
3.930
3.658
(8)
3
3
3.241} \\
\hline June........ & & & \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
384 \\
229 \\
3340 \\
12,215
\end{array}
\]} & 9,724
8,630 & 375,067 & 567,775 & 657,296 & .............. & & \\
\hline July....... & ,o............ & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1444 \\
56 \\
808
\end{array}
\]} & & 7,299 & 498, 120 & 504,187 & 726,872 & .............. & 10,849 & \\
\hline August. . . . . & , .......... & & & 5,797 & 550,700 & 445,713 & 873,685 & ............ & 9,388 & \\
\hline September... & & & & 4,514 & 566,338 & 398,485 & 984,765 & .............. & 10,146 & \\
\hline October.... & & 3,466 & 48,634 & 4,734 & 545.092 & 337, 273 & 993,230 & ............. & 12,738 & 3.708 \\
\hline Novenber ...
December ... & & 2,768
3,212 & 45,621
37,368 & 6,505
8,573 & 522,747
494,275 & 274,368
288,625 & 957,089
881,717 &  & 13,270
13,612 & 3.350
3.288 \\
\hline 1958: & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Junvary .... & .............. & 3, 194 & 25,310 & 7,087 & 443,980 & 373,243 & 780,616 & .............. & 16,743 & 3.800 \\
\hline Febsuary.... & & 3, 101 & 18,229 & 6,079
6,627 & 402,077 & 413,994 & 697,855 & ........... & 16,725 & 3. 808 \\
\hline march...... & & 3,496 & 9,412 & 6,627 & 361,732 & 439,761 & 621,568 & & 20,652 & 5.300 \\
\hline April ....... & & 2.126 & 4.195 & 6,273 & 297,391 & 490,771 & 576,539 & ........... & 15.580 & 5.675 \\
\hline  & & 1,356
449 & 1,188
364 & 7,841
5,899 & 316,493
425,922 & 513,471
464,068 & 535,770
550,078 & & 17,599
17,132 & 4.675
4.783 \\
\hline July....... & & 147 & 140 & 4,793 & 502,334 & 412,398 & 650,924 & & 10,992 & 3.315 \\
\hline August......
Sepiember... & & \(\begin{array}{r}33 \\ 838 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 175
16,401 & 3,880
2,696 & 536,253
539,084 & 356,516
292,215 & 793,100
860,752 & & 6,623
9,085 & 3.213
3.125 \\
\hline Ocrober.... & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline November ... & & 1,790 & 47,409 & 4, 112 & 511,597 & 206,758 & 899,570 & ................ & 10,368
10,100
12, & 2.863
3.225 \\
\hline December ... & & 2,494 & 37,547 & 9.065 & 493, 172 & 222,711 & 846,853 & ............. & 12,271 & 2.888 \\
\hline 8959: & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline January.... & .............. & 2,136 & 27,955 & 7,844 & 458,198 & 297,741 & 761,248 & .............. & 15,349 & 2.925 \\
\hline Feiruary.... & & 1,996
\(\mathbf{2 , 2 1 4}\) & 20,912
14,244 & 7,141
88285 & 404,354
361,374 & 396,238 & 687.121 & ............. & 14,408 & 3.130 \\
\hline march....... & & 2,214 & 14,244 & 8,285 & 361,374. & 418,899 & 647,899 & & 17,305 & 2.783 \\
\hline April....... & & 2,270
1,557 & 7,876 & 8,933 & 305,726 & 487,091 & 637,920 & .............. & 17,230 & 4.219 \\
\hline May . .......
Sune....... & & \(\begin{array}{r}1,557 \\ \hline 894\end{array}\) & 3,893
1,577 & 8,926
7,123 & 286,046
\(3 \hat{2} 2,245\) & 595,481
633,096 & 593,334
623,129 & .............. & 16,592
16,444 & 5.000
5.450 \\
\hline july....... & & 589 & 306 & 6,025 & 498,221 & 573,275 & 730,596 & & & \\
\hline August...... & & 184 & 307 & 5,203 & 533,934 & 517,051 & 871,747 & & 6,942 & 3.635 \\
\hline September... & & 331 & 14,300 & 4,243 & 521,708 & 446,617 & 925,030 & & 9,488 & 3.150 \\
\hline October.... & & 1,518 & 49,791 & 3,491 & 512.461 & 401,760 & 930,662 & & 10,290 & 3.400 \\
\hline November ... & & 1,526 & 44,259 & 4,602 & 498,016 & 356,983 & 906,970 & & 11,258 & 4.063 \\
\hline December... & ...0.0.0.... & 2,300 & 33,586 & 9,431 & 464,698 & 360,091 & 844,288 & .............. & 12,829 & 3.804 \\
\hline 1960: & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Januory ..... & & 1,625 & 24,065 & 7,464 & 428,838 & 478,791 & 754,780 & ............ & 14,763 & 4.215 \\
\hline February.... & & 1,767 & 16,720 & 6,779 & 377,070 & 526,652 & 669,497 & ............ & 13.460 & 4.125 \\
\hline Merch. ...... & & 2,130 & 9,442 & 6,978 & 321,639 & 496,016 & 614,488 & & 20,631 & 4.975 \\
\hline Aprit ....... & & 1,666 & 4,248 & 7,145 & 271,614 & 538.952 & 586.537 & & 14,969 & \\
\hline May ........ & & 1,435 & 1.166 & 7,475 & 251.775 & 648,357 & 544,864 & & 17,723 & 6.750 \\
\hline June........ & & 426 & 316 & 5,569 & 316,926 & 625, 198 & 563,562 & .............. & 18,336 & 4.760 \\
\hline July ........ & & 119 & 167 & 4,689 & 430,862 & 554,600 & 634,794 & ............. & 7,741 & 3.153 \\
\hline Auguss... .. & & 16 & 14.178 & 3,658 & 496,852 & 453,229 & 801,345 & & 5,265 & 3.836 \\
\hline September... & . .............. & 231 & 14, 120 & 3,197 & 522,051 & 413,014 & 942,145 & ............. & 7.385 & 3.790 \\
\hline Ociober..... & & 1,087 & 44,598 & 2,188 & 517,744 & 353.408 & 1,012,996 & ............ & 8,758 & 3.981 \\
\hline November... & & 1,493 & 37,539 & 3,076 & 507,683 & 291.691 & 1,017,386 & & 9,388 & 4.160 \\
\hline for DecemberER & & 1,718 & 28,100 & 8,189 & 482,688 & 290,730 & 983,519 & .............. & 10,388 & 4.050 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO--GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{4}{*}{YEAR AND MONTH} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ALL } \\
& \text { PRIRCPAL } \\
& \text { GRAINS }
\end{aligned}
\] & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{barley} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{CORN} \\
\hline & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Exports (barley, corn, oats, wheat' \({ }^{1}\)} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Production (crop estimate year \()^{2}\)} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Stocks (domestic), end of quarter \({ }^{3}\)} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Exports, includmalts} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis) \({ }^{5}\)} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Production (crop estimate for the year \()^{2}\)} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Grind- } \\
& \text { ings, } \\
& \text { wet } \\
& \text { process }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Stocks (domestic), end of quarter \({ }^{3}\)} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Exports, including meal \(\xrightarrow{\substack{\text { and } \\ f \text { lour }}}\)} \\
\hline & & & Total & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { on } \\
\text { farms }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Off } \\
& \text { farms }
\end{aligned}
\] & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { No. } 2, \\
& \text { malt ing }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ho. } 3, \\
& \text { straight }
\end{aligned}
\] & & & Total & \[
\stackrel{0 \mathrm{n}}{\mathrm{farms}}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Off } \\
\text { farms }
\end{gathered}
\] & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Thousands of bushels \({ }^{7}\)} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Dollars per bushel} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Thousands of bushels (56 pounds)} \\
\hline Monthly avg: 1939. & 11,622 & 278,193 & \({ }^{8} 102,062\) & \({ }^{8} 89,650\) & \({ }^{8} 12,412\) & 479 & 0.55 & 0.48 & 2,580,985 & 6,437 & 1,190,545 & 1,131,439 & 59,106 & 2,722 \\
\hline 1940....... & 7,070
5,638 & \begin{tabular}{l}
311,278 \\
362,568 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 141,703
164,943 & 131,300
157,825 & 10,403
7,118 & 217
261 & . 53 & . 49 & 2,457,146 & 6,809
9,192 & \(1,269,252\)
\(1,308,554\)
1,268 & \(1,122,910\)
\(1,107,185\) & 146,342
201,369 & 3,223
1,640 \\
\hline 1942......... & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3,501
4,634} & 429,450 & 196,267 & 187,963 & 8,304 & 196 & . 87 & . 69 & 3,068,562 & 10,863 & 1,256,963 & 1,168,949 & 88,014 & 849 \\
\hline 1943........ & & 322,913 & 213,798
171512 & 155,750 & 58,048 & 197 & 1.13
1.34 & 1.00 & 2,965,980 & 10,705 & 1,168,282 & \(1,109,127\) & 59,155 & 455
883 \\
\hline 1944......... & 4,634
5,681 & 276,275 & 171,512 & 114,014 & 57,497 & 321 & 1.34 & 1.27 & 3,087,982 & 9,997 & 1,015,395 & 973,541 & 41,854 & 883 \\
\hline 1945....... & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{18,534
29,589} & 266,994 & 170,108 & 108,370 & 61,738 & 629 & 1.29 & 1.22 & 2,868,795 & 9,912 & 1,079,213 & 1,037,023 & 42, 190 & 1,339 \\
\hline 1946........ & & 265,059 & 145,330 & 94,849 & 50,481 & 558 & 1.53 & 1.49 & 3,217,076 & 10,051 & 992,303 & 946,035 & 46,268 & 1,454 \\
\hline 1947........ & \(\begin{array}{r}29,589 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 281,868 & 150,525 & 93,752 & 56,773 & 2,746 & 2.17 & 2.04 & 2,354,739 & 11,606 & 968,316 & 917,814 & 50,502 & 10,863 \\
\hline 1948. & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 47,112 \\
& 51,300
\end{aligned}
\]} & 315,537 & 173,092 & 114,864 & 58,228 & 1,608 & 1.97 & 1.84 & 3,605,078 & 9,156 & 1,004,279 & 960,276 & 44,003 & 2,143 \\
\hline 1949.. & & 237,071 & 175,318 & 105,085 & 70,233 & 2,749 & 1.39 & 1.31 & 3,237,749 & 9,681 & 1,644,023 & 1,490,999 & 153,025 & 11,219 \\
\hline 1950. & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{31,404
52,762} & 303,772 & 191,171 & 106,161 & 85,011 & 1,595 & 1.58 & 1.51 & 3,074,914 & 10,953 & 1,694,306 & 1,289,278 & 405,028 & 8,054 \\
\hline 1951... & & 257, 213 & 182,384 & 106,420 & 75,964 & 3,586 & 1.55 & 1.42 & 2,925,758 & 10,754 & 1,553,559 & 1,085, 167 & 468,392 & 8,544 \\
\hline 1953... & 52,762
47,399 & 228,168
246.723 & 147,698
141,334 & 86,679
85,606 & 61,019
55,728 & 3,417
1,826 & 1.58
1.50 & 1.43
1.39 & \(3,291,994\)
\(3,209,896\) & 10,511
10.862 & \(1,384,395\)
\(1.629,731\)
1,729 & 997,385
\(1,229,703\) & 387,009
400.028 & 8,395
11,007 \\
\hline 1954. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 36,228 \\
& 28,449
\end{aligned}
\] & 379,254 & 209,814 & 126,957 & 82,857 & 2,141 & 1.47 & 1.37 & 3,057,891 & 10,912 & 1,792,421 & 1,235,329 & 557,091 & 6,454 \\
\hline 1955.. & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 40,834 \\
& 59,755 \\
& 62,106 \\
& 61,047 \\
& 67,700
\end{aligned}
\]} & 401,225 & 262,606 & 153,381 & 109,225 & 6,322 & 1.34 & 1.24 & 3,229,743 & 11,493 & 1,966,898 & 1,232,695 & 734,203 & 9,077 \\
\hline 1956.. & & 376,873 & 251,464 & 136,491 & 114,972 & 7,261 & 1.28 & 1.17 & 3,455,283 & 11,781 & 2,158,442 & 1,280,498 & 877,944 & 9,847 \\
\hline 1957. & & 437,170 & 289,146 & 158,820 & 130,326 & 5,075 & 1.23 & 1.16 & 3,422,331 & 11,616 & 2,397,990 & 1,407,832 & 990,159 & 14,899 \\
\hline 1959.. & & 475,196
422,073 & 331,721
327,831 & 188,308
171,395 & 143,412
156,436 & 10,389
9,840 & 1.24
1.19 & 1.18
1.14 & \(3,800,863\)
\(4,281,316\) & 12,006
912,751 & \(2,572,848\)
\(2,781,331\) & \(1,438,444\)
\(1,574,516\) & \(1,134,404\)
\(1,206,815\) & 15,101
18,426 \\
\hline 1960.. & 77,526 & 423,136 & 308,418 & 164,798 & 143,620 & 7,774 & 1.14 & 1.06 & 4,352,668 & 12,789 & 3,096,493 & 1,715,868 & 1,380,625 & 18,468 \\
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{1957:} \\
\hline Jonvary..... & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 66,750 \\
& 66,600 \\
& 72,520
\end{aligned}
\]} & ......... & ......... & ........ & ........ & 3,183 & 1.28 & 1.24 & ......... & 11,731 & .......... & .......... & .......... & 12,761 \\
\hline February.... & & ......... & & & & 3,674 & 1.27 & 1.21 & ......... & 10,874 & & & & 12,514 \\
\hline March. . . . . . & & & 202,690 & 105,813 & 96,877 & 5,709 & 1.27 & 1.22 & & 11,313 & 2,593,433 & 1,620,950 & 972,483 & 15,969 \\
\hline April ....... & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 69,472 \\
& 58,357 \\
& 71,953
\end{aligned}
\]} & …...... & …...... & .......... & . & 3,576
5,817 & 1.26
1.24
1.23 & 1.20
1.19 & ......... & 11,133 & ......... & ......... & .......... & 12,313 \\
\hline May ......... & & & & & , & 5,817 & 1.24 & 1.19 & .......... & 12,023 & & & & 14,108 \\
\hline June........ & & ......... & 127,440 & 42,265 & 85,175 & 3,569 & 1.13 & 1.04 & ......... & 11,473 & 1,967,666 & 1,122,706 & 844,960 & 9,937 \\
\hline July....... & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 49,158 \\
& 60,151 \\
& 50,181
\end{aligned}
\]} & & & & ....... & 4.458 & 1.14 & 1.06 & ......... & 11,661 & .......... & .......... & & 10,647 \\
\hline August...... September... & & & 466,850 & 276,859 & 7...... & 3,305
3,820 & 1.18
1.23 & 1.12
1.16 & & 12,321
11,716 & i,419,655 & 419,622 & 1,000,033 & 18,643
13,867 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
October..... \\
November
\end{tabular} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 55,428 \\
& 60,560 \\
& 64,143
\end{aligned}
\]} & & …….. & & ........ & 6,821 & 1.26 & 1.20 & \(\ldots\) & 12,952 & ......... & \(\ldots\) & .......... & 15,141 \\
\hline November . .
December & & & 359,604 & 210,345 & \(\cdots\) & 6,600
10,366 & 1.25 & 1.17
1.14 & & 11,682
10,511 & 3,611,207 & 2,468,049 & \(1,143,158\) & 20,530
22,360 \\
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{1958:} \\
\hline January ..... & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 64,546 \\
& 52,714 \\
& 11,976
\end{aligned}
\]} & & .......... & . & ........ & 9,011 & 1.23 & 1.17 & .......... & 11,822 & .......... & ......... & .......... & 20,108 \\
\hline February.... & & ......... & & & & 7,193 & 1.25 & 1.18 & ......... & 11,336 & & & & 16,045 \\
\hline March. .. & & & 263,210 & 149,981 & 113,229 & 8,315 & 1.26 & 1.19 & & 11,638 & 2,797,878 & 1,680,943 & 1,116,935 & 8,329 \\
\hline April . & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 64,525 \\
& 55,561 \\
& 64,046
\end{aligned}
\]} & & & & ......... & 11,746 & 1.29 & 1.22 & & 12,064 & ..... & & & 15,427 \\
\hline May ......... & & .......... & & & & 10,382 & 1.31 & 1.22 & \(\ldots\) & 12,139 & & & & 11,185 \\
\hline June........ & & & 168,371 & 62,768 & 105,603 & 9,559 & 1.31 & 1.22 & & 12,053 & 2,096,152 & 1,031,645 & 1,064,507 & 10,753 \\
\hline July. August..... & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 59,113 \\
& 68,438
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
60,417
\]} & …....... & .......... & ........ & …..... & 14,423
13,684
1 & 1.33
1.20 & 1.23
1.15 & ... & 11,732
12,088 & …....... & ........... & ............ & 13,207
13,389 \\
\hline September... & & & 50i,639 & 311,576 & -190,063 & 10,722 & 1.18 & 1.14 & & 12,333 & 1,470,494 & 344, 187 & 1, 126,307 & 17,154 \\
\hline October ..... November . & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 63,597 \\
& 61,601 \\
& 69,032
\end{aligned}
\]} & …....... & ........... & ......... & …...... & 9,622 & 1.18
1.17 & 1.14
1.13 & & 13,802
11,531 & …….... & ........... & .......... & 15,698
20,564 \\
\hline December... & & & 393,663 & 228,909 & 164,754 & 12,871 & 1.19 & 1.16 & & 11,539 & 3,926,866 & 2,696,999 & 1,229,867 & 19,351 \\
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{1959:} \\
\hline January..... & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{72,408
58
64,852
64} & ......... & .......... & . \(\cdot\)....... & ......... & 11,053 & 1.17 & 1.14 & .......... & \({ }^{9} 11,742\) & ......... & . \(\cdot\)....... & & 16,444 \\
\hline February.... & & & & & & 5,994 & 1.21 & 1.18 & ......... & 11,759 & & & & 16,641 \\
\hline March. ...... & 64,084 & & 290,888 & 153,825 & 137,063 & 7,715 & 1.18 & 1.14 & & 12,547 & 2,993,747 & 1,817,907 & 1,175,840 & 13,597 \\
\hline April ........ & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 62,749 \\
& 72,331 \\
& 70.764
\end{aligned}
\]} & ......... & .......... & . . . . . . . & ... & 6,915 & 1.23 & 1.18 & ......... & 12,751 & ......... & ......... & . & 16,539 \\
\hline May ........ & & ......... & …… & & - \(12 . .\). & 4,474 & 1.24 & 1.20 & .......... & 12,724 & & & & 21,620 \\
\hline June......... & & & 194,998 & 65,315 & 129,683 & 12,077 & 1.21 & 1.16 & & 13,545 & 2,207,763 & 1,117,515 & 1,090,248 & 19,737 \\
\hline  & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 83,473 \\
& 69,161
\end{aligned}
\]} & & .......... & & ......... & 14,368 & 1.16 & 1.16 & & 12,685 & & & & 22,536 \\
\hline August.......
September... & & & 463,507 & 267,587 & 195,920 & 15,128
11,821 & 1.17 & 1.12
1.09 & …....... & 13,863
13,575 & i, 030,437 & 331,318 & 1,i99, i19 & 15,849
15,835 \\
\hline October..... & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{59,910
63,468
71,487} & & ......... & & ... & 12,573 & 1.17 & 1.11 & & & & & & \\
\hline November ... & & & & & & 8,337 & 1.17 & 1.11 & ........... & 11,901 & & & & 12,902
23,410 \\
\hline December ... & & \(\cdots\) & 361,931 & 198,852 & 163,079 & 7.627 & 1.16 & 1.08 & & 11,812 & 4,393,376 & 3,031,325 & 1,362,05i & 26,005 \\
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{1960:} \\
\hline January ..... & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{65,732
74,180} & ......... & ......... & ........ & ......... & 8,130 & 1.17 & 1.11 & ......... & 12,492 & ......... & ......... & ....... & 13,689 \\
\hline February.... & & .......... & .......... & & ......... & 9,344 & 1.14 & 1.08 & & 12,521 & & & \(\cdots\) & 16,734 \\
\hline March. . & 76,707 & & 245,681 & 120,806 & 124,875 & 8,689 & 1.16 & 1.08 & & 12,881 & 3,363,014 & 2,044,359 & 1,318,655 & 15,047 \\
\hline April & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 87,461 \\
& 81,439
\end{aligned}
\] & . & …....... & …...... & …..... & 5.949
8,279 & 1.16
1.18 & 1.08
1.11 & ........... & 12,239
13,118
13, & …....... & .......... & …....... & 16,391
18,016 \\
\hline June......... & 72,465 & & 167,695 & 56, 184 & iii, \(51 i\) & 7,956 & 1.16 & 1.08 & ........... & 13,777 & 2,533,393 & 1,305,002 & 1,228,391 & 19,144 \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 66,111 \\
& 68,721 \\
& 83,248
\end{aligned}
\]} & .......... & ......... & ......... & ........ & 6,007 & 1.09 & 1.01 & ........ & 12,370 & .......... & ......... & ........ & 15,960 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
August. . . . \\
September.
\end{tabular} & & . & 468, 24. & 280,094 & ㅈ․…150 & 5,995
\(\mathbf{9 , 6 8 0}\) & 1.12
1.12 & 1.03
1.01 & ......... & 13,712
13,080 & i......... & - 454.7 .37 & i, 335,000 & 20,028
13,659 \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & . & & & & & \\
\hline October..... & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 81,262 \\
& 86,743 \\
& 86,241
\end{aligned}
\]} & ......... & ......... & "........ & ...... & 9,304 & 1.15 & 1.07 & ......... & 13,851 & ......... & & & 16,556 \\
\hline  & & . & & & & 7,370
6,584 & 1.12
1.13 & 1.02 & \(\ldots\) & 12,396
11,034 & & & & 27,784
28,610 \\
\hline & & .... & 352,051 & 202,107 & 149,944 & 6,584 & 1.13 & 1.04 & & 11,034 & 4,700,328 & 3,059,874 & 1,640,454 & 28,610 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO -- GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS --Con.


FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-- GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS -- Con.


FOOD AND RINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-- GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS -- Con.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{4}{*}{YEAR AND
MONTH} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{WHEAT} & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{wheat flour} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Exports \({ }^{1}\)} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Prices, wholesale \({ }^{2}\)} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Production \({ }^{3}\)} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Grindings } \\
\text { of } \\
\text { wheat }{ }^{3}
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Stocks } \\
& \text { held } \\
& \text { ty } \\
& \text { millis, } \\
& \text { end of } \\
& \text { quarter }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Exports \({ }^{1}\)} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Prices, wholesale \({ }^{5}\)} \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Total, } \\
& \text { including } \\
& \text { flour }
\end{aligned}
\] & Wheat only & No. 1 dark northern soring
(Minneapol is) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { No. } 2^{2} \\
& \text { hard } \\
& \text { winter } \\
& \text { (Kansas } \\
& \text { City) }
\end{aligned}
\] & No. 2 red winter (St. Louis) & Weighted average, 6 markets. grades & Flour & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Operations, percent. of capacity} & Offal & & & & Spring, short patents (Minneapol is) & Winter, hard, short patents
(Kansas City) \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Thousands of bushels ( 60 pounds)} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Dollars per bushel ( 60 pounds)} & Thousands of sacks ( 100 nounds) & & Thousands of short tons & Thousands of bushels (60 pounds) & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Thousands of sacks ( 100 pounds)} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Dollars per 100 pounds} \\
\hline Monthify avg.:
\(1939 . . . .\). & 8,302 & 5,268 & 0.84 & 0.76 & 0.80 & 0.79 & \({ }^{6} 18.190\) & 6,758.6 & \({ }^{6} 374\) & 642,474 & 8,198 & 1.265 & 2.395 & 2.203 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1940 \ldots . . . \\
& 1941 . \ldots . .
\end{aligned}
\] & 3,460
3,387
3, & 1,198
1,092 & \(\begin{array}{r}.92 \\ 1.02 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & .87
.99
.99 & \(\begin{array}{r}.94 \\ 1.04 \\ \hline 1.8\end{array}\) & .89
.98
.98 & 17,725
18,067 & 56.7
59.8 & 359
363 & 41,242
42,025 & 8,429
8,070 & 943
957 & 2.439
2.897 & 2.423
2.652 \\
\hline 1942......... & 2,270 & 551 & 1.20 & 1.19 & 1.29 & 1.17 & 18,425 & 61.5 & 370 & 42,942 & 7,538 & 717 & 3.132 & 2.919 \\
\hline 1943....... & 3,634 & 987 & 1.45 & 1.44 & \({ }_{8}^{81} 1.63\) & 1.44 & 19,825 & 65.6 & 393 & 45,925 & 8,950 & 1,104 & \({ }^{9} 3.353\) & \({ }^{9} 3.275\) \\
\hline 1944........ & 4,175 & 336 & 1.63 & 1.60 & \({ }^{8} 1.64\) & 1.61 & 20,283 & 67.8 & 407 & 47,092 & 7,156 & 1,408 & 3.439 & 3.286 \\
\hline 1945....... & 15,489 & 10,720 & 1.71 & 1.55 & 81.74 & 1.67 & 22,867 & 76.5 & 467 & 53,393 & 6,218 & 2,047 & 3.440 & 3.343 \\
\hline 1946........ & 24,935 & 15,595 & 1.99 & \({ }^{8} 1.39\) & \({ }^{8} 2.13\) & 1.94 & 23,242 & 77.0 & 408 & 52,062 & 4,359 & 4,138 & \({ }^{10} 4.730\) & 104.616 \\
\hline 1947........ & 41.003 & 22,172 & 2.78 & 2.58 & 2.67 & 2.66 & 25,458 & 85.6 & 493 & 58,483 & 5,256 & 8,220 & 6.874 & 6.369 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1949.......} & 41,359
34,493 & 27,292
28,374 & 2.57
2.36 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2.16} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2.14} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2.24} & \begin{tabular}{|}
23,261 \\
19,529
\end{tabular} & \(1 \begin{array}{r}77.7 \\ 1178.1\end{array}\) & 445
388 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{45,290} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{4,973} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,685} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{5.644} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{5.232} \\
\hline & 34,493 & 28,374 & 2.36 & & & & 19,529 & \({ }^{11} 78.1\) & 388 & & & & & \\
\hline 1950....... & 21.035 & 17,171 & 2.41 & 2.24 & 2.22 & 2.29 & 18.742 & 78.7 & 378 & 43,618 & 4,897 & 1,658 & 5.948 & 5.429 \\
\hline 1951........ & 39,678 & 35,221 & 2.52 & 2.42 & 2.42 & 2.41 & 19,108 & 80.4 & 386 & 44,603 & 4,687 & 1,913 & 6.099 & 5.752 \\
\hline 1952....... & 34.848 & 30,790 & 2.51 & 2.42 & \({ }_{8}^{8} 2.34\) & 2.45 & 19,012 & 80.4 & 384 & 44,364 & 4,595 & 1,741 & 5.582 & 5.477 \\
\hline \(1953 . \ldots \ldots\) & 23,018
19 & 19,631 & 2.53 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2.38} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2.15} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2.56} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{18,450} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{80.9} & 369 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{42,836} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{4,602} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,407} & \({ }_{6}^{6.063}\) & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{6.133} \\
\hline 1954........ & 19,434 & 16,155 & 2.65 & & & & & & 370 & & & & 6.667 & \\
\hline 1955. & 22,713 & 18,529 & 2.62 & 2.30 & 2.11 & 2.50 & 18,804 & 83.2 & 373 & 43,571 & 4,634 & 1,796 & 6.524 & 5.935 \\
\hline 1956....... & 38.894 & 34, 178 & 2.45 & 2.25 & 2.20 & 2.39 & 19,147 & 84.2 & 368 & 43,930 & 5,200 & 2,024 & 6.133 & 5.676 \\
\hline 1957........ & 39,776 & 34, 664 & 2.40 & 2.23 & 82.21 & 2.35 & 19,907 & 86.6 & 382 & 45,711 & 5,009 & 2,208 & 6.052 & 5.680 \\
\hline 1958......... & 32,716
35,007 & 27,520
29,781 & 2.34
2.26 & 2.06
2.02 & 81.97
1.93 & 2.23
2.20 & \begin{tabular}{|l|}
20,513 \\
20,881
\end{tabular} & 87.6
91.2 & 390
392 & \begin{tabular}{|}
46,873 \\
47,571
\end{tabular} & 4,515
4,664 & 2,259
2.273 & 12.931
12.534 & 5.423
125.061 \\
\hline 1960........ & 47.985 & 41,975 & 2.21 & 2.02 & \({ }^{8} 1.77\) & 2.17 & 21,262 & 92.4 & 402 & 48,560 & 4,443 & 2,613 & \({ }^{13} 5.322\) & 134.992 \\
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{957:} \\
\hline Jonuary.... & 48,456
48.724 & 43,105
42,567 & 2.44
2.40
2. & 2.36
2.34
2.3 & 2.44
2.34 & 2.44
2.42 & \begin{tabular}{|} 
22,292 \\
19,275
\end{tabular} & 93.6
89.1 & 423
361 & 51,942
43,935 & & 2,296
2,643 & 6.020
6.020 & 5.770
5.625 \\
\hline March. ... & 49,334 & 42,468 & 2.39 & 2.34 & 2.30 & 2.41 & 19,679 & 86.2 & 368 & 44,693 & 5,194 & 2,947 & 5.950 & 5.700 \\
\hline Aprit ........ & 51,007 & 46,383 & 2. 39 & 2.30 & 2.21 & 2.40 & 18,937 & 79.1 & 361 & 43,321 & & 1,985 & 5.975 & 5.790 \\
\hline May . .......
june. . & 36,974
56,852 & 32,952
51,403 & \(\begin{array}{r}2.37 \\ 2.42 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 2.23
2.27 & 2.11
2.06 & 2.34
2.36 & \begin{tabular}{|l|}
19,409 \\
18,143
\end{tabular} & 81.2
83.6 & \begin{tabular}{l}
366 \\
347 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 44,312
41,592 & 4,746 & 1,727
2,339 & 5.900
6.025 & 5.600
5.725 \\
\hline July... & 32, 195 & 27,819 & 2.44 & 2.14 & 2.11 & 2.22 & 18,868 & 79.0 & 366 & 43.420 & & 1,903 & 6.210 & 5.800 \\
\hline August. & 34,302 & 23,515 & 2.36 & 2.11 & 2.11 & 2.29 & 20,317 & 85.2 & 395 & 46,794 & & 2,081 & 6.005 & 5. 575 \\
\hline September... & 30,732 & 26,214 & 2.38 & 2.12 & 2.14 & 2.30 & 20,583 & 95.1 & 399 & 47,309 & 5,192 & 1,966 & 6.010 & 5.575 \\
\hline October..... & 30,930 & 25,656 & 2.43 & 2.13 & 2.18 & 2.33 & 22,069 & 88.7 & 431 & 50,804 & & 2,293 & 6.135 & 5.585 \\
\hline November... & 30,000 & 24,395 & 2.44 & 2.20 & (14) & 2.36 & 19,565 & 90.5 & 382 & 45,016 & & 2,437 & 6.215 & 5.635 \\
\hline Decemter ... & 27,805 & 23,490 & 2.39 & 2.18 & 2.28 & 2.30 & 13,751 & 86.9 & 385 & 45,394 & 4,905 & 1,876 & 6. 160 & 5.780 \\
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{1958:} \\
\hline Jonumry..... & 33,231 & 27,602 & 2.38 & 2.21 & & 2.30 & 21,715 & 91.2 & 421 & 49,882 & & 2,448 & 6.100 & 5.675 \\
\hline February... & 27,494 & 22,849 & 2.36 & 2.20 & (14) & 2.28 & 19.254 & 88.9 & 372 & 44, 880 & & 2,020 & 6.090 & 5.750 \\
\hline March. . & 31,773 & 26,500 & 2.38 & 2.27 & (14) & 2.33 & 20,465 & 89.1 & 395 & 46,761 & 4,976 & 2,293 & 5.980 & 5.610 \\
\hline Appil . ...... & 34,728 & 28,467 & 2.42 & 2.25 & 2.28 & 2.35 & 19,394 & 80.5 & 373 & 44,464 & & 2,722 & 5.990 & 5.750 \\
\hline Siscy .... & 29.863
40.776 & 24,841
35,072 & 2.43
2.47 & 2.27
6.90 & \(\left(\begin{array}{l}14 \\ (14)\end{array}\right.\) & 2.38
2.27 & 19,321
19,205 & 84.1
83.4 & 371
370 & 44,278
44,046 & 4,291 & 2,184
2,480 & 5.975
6.270 & 5.550
5.350 \\
\hline suly.... & 25,709 & 20,944 & 2.43 & 1.84 & 1.79 & 1.96 & 20,429 & 84.7 & 392 & 46,862 & & 2,071 & 6.030 & 5.125 \\
\hline August...... & 37,470 & 33,535 & 2.17 & 1.85 & 1.78 & 2.06 & 20,220 & 87.7 & 382 & 45.266 & & 1,711 & 5.695 & 5.050 \\
\hline Sepiember... & 30,713 & 26,611 & 2.22 & 1.95 & 1.82 & 2.17 & 21,504 & 93.2 & 402 & 48,875 & 4,441 & 1,784 & 5.870 & 5.230 \\
\hline October..... & 36,152 & 29,587 & 2.27 & 1.97 & 1.92 & 2.21 & 23,385 & 92.5 & 436 & 53,084 & & 2,854 & 5.830 & 5.465 \\
\hline November ... & 31,092 & 25,927 & 2.25 & 2.00 & 1.93 & 2.22 & 20, 191 & 96.7 & 375 & 45,825 & & 2,245 & 5.760 & 5.400 \\
\hline December ... & 33,598 & 28,304 & 2.24 & 1.98 & 1.95 & 2.21 & 21,072 & 87.0 & 390 & 47,950 & 4,353 & 2,302 & 5.580 & 5.125 \\
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{1959:} \\
\hline January ..... & 46,567 & 35,084 & 2.20 & 2.00 & 2.04 & 2.19 & 21,764 & 97.9 & 404 & 49,368 & & 2,384 & 125.430 & 124.850 \\
\hline February.... & 31,727 & 28,410 & 2.23 & 2.03 & 2.04 & 2.16 & 19,020 & 89.9 & 355 & 43,239 & & 1,442 & 5.450 & 5.025 \\
\hline march. ..... & 40,335 & 36,795 & 2.21 & 2.07 & 2.02 & 2.20 & 20,762 & 88.9 & 385 & 47, 107 & 4,656 & 1,539 & 5.450 & 4.975 \\
\hline April ....... & 37,030 & 31,583 & 2.22 & 2.09 & 1.90 & 2.19 & 19,616 & 84.0 & 363 & 44,496 & & 2,368 & 5.420 & 5.005 \\
\hline May ........
Sure. . & 43,607
34,403 & 36,826
26,757 & 2.28
2.31 & 2.03
1.92 & 1.88
1.77 & 2.21
2.12 & 20,441
20,354 & 91.7
86.7 & \begin{tabular}{l}
378 \\
380 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 46,333
46,441 & 4,425 & 2,948
3.324 & 5.630
5.690 & 5.185
4.975 \\
\hline July.. & 36,805 & 33,922 & 2.30 & 1.94 & 1.80 & 2.09 & 20,114 & 32.0 & 377 & 45,826 & & 1,253 & & \\
\hline August. ..... & 31,236 & 26,952 & 2.24 & 1.99 & 1.87 & 2.25 & 20,684 & 92.5 & 393 & 47,263 & & 1,862 & 5.550 & 5.070 \\
\hline Sepiember... & 33,099 & 27,627 & 2.24 & 2.01 & 1.88 & 2.25 & 21,548 & 96.0 & 413 & 49,305 & 4,796 & 2,379 & 5.500 & 5.100 \\
\hline Ocrober..... & 29,970 & 25,527 & 2.29 & 2.05 & 1.86 & 2.28 & 22,599 & 96.0 & 430 & 51,563 & & 1,932 & 5.540 & 5.165 \\
\hline November ... & 25,737 & 21,294 & 2.30 & 2.06 & 2.05 & 2.28 & 21,851 & 162.2 & 412 & 49,930 & & 1,932 & 5.560 & 5.165 \\
\hline December ... & 35,572 & 26,589 & 2.25 & 2.08 & 2.00 & 2.24 & 21,810 & 92.8 & 417 & 49,945 & 4,887 & 3,906 & 5.460 & 5.150 \\
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{1960:} \\
\hline January.... & 39,953 & 33,502 & 2.24 & 2.07 & \({ }^{(14)} 1.98\) & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2.24
2.25} & 22.061 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{103.1
91.3} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{418
390} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{50,471
47,038} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,805
2,658} & \({ }^{13} 5.228\) & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{134.850
4.817} \\
\hline February.... Harch. & 46,091
51,001 & 39,978
42,806 & 2.24
2.26 & 2.10
2.12 & 1.98
2.11 & & 20,575
22,331 & & & & & & \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
\begin{aligned}
& 5.238 \\
& 5.293
\end{aligned}
\] \\
5.293
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline April ....... & 61,809 & 54,391 & 2.26 & 2.10 & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2.26
2.23} & 19,519 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 86.2 \\
& 84.9
\end{aligned}
\]} & 372 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{44,656
43,850} & ......... & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 3,225 \\
& 2,155 \\
& 1,957
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 5.343 \\
& 5.455 \\
& 5.435
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 4.933 \\
& 5.033 \\
& 5.050
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline May & 52,250 & 47,295 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
2.27 \\
2.28 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2.01
1.95} & 2.09
2.04 & & 19,207 & & 366 & & & & & \\
\hline sune. & 41,304 & 36,802 & & & 1.82 & 2.17 & 20,359 & 85.9 & 387 & 46,526 & 4,197 & & & \\
\hline July....... & 40,950 & 37,388 & 2.29 & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 1.89 \\
& 1.94 \\
& 1.98
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.78
1.82} & 2.02 & 19,420 & 90.1 & 371 & 44,482 & ...... & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,548 \\
& 1,724 \\
& 2,281
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 5.365 \\
& 5.250 \\
& 5.300
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 5.050 \\
& 4.983 \\
& 5.083
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline Angust. . . . & 38.479
53 & 34.513 & 2.12 & & & 2.11 & 22,194 & 89.5 & 422 & 50,810 & & & & \\
\hline September... & 53,776 & 48,529 & 2.15 & & 1.85 & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 2.13 \\
& 2.15 \\
& 2.13 \\
& 2.14 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\]} & 21,804 & 96.1 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4221 \\
& 411
\end{aligned}
\] & 49,801 & 4,367 & & & \\
\hline October..... & 50,831 & 45,317 & 2.16 & 1.99 & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1.95 \\
(14) \\
2.07 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]} & & 23,496 & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
103.6 \\
98.6 \\
95.9 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]} & \[
440
\] & & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
4,709
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2,397 \\
3,227 \\
3,818 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
5.330 \\
5.303 \\
5.328 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 5.090 \\
& 5.003 \\
& 5.050 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline November... & 49,594 & 42,171 & 2.15 & 2.01 & & & 22,374 & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 440 \\
& 417
\end{aligned}
\] & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
50,837 \\
49,585 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]} & & & & \\
\hline or Derember. & 49,785 & 41,004 & 2.14 & 2.02 & & & 21,800 & & \[
406
\] & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO -- LIVESTOCK



FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO -- MEATS AND LARD


FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTY; TOBACCO - POULTRY AND EGGS, MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS


FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO--MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{7}{*}{yEar and MONTH} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{COFFEE (GREEN)} & \multirow{6}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
CONFEC- \\
TIONERY, \\
MANUFAC- \\
TURERS
SALES
\end{tabular}} & \multirow{6}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
FISH, \\
STOCKS \\
(COLD \\
STOR- \\
AGE), \\
END OF \\
MONTH \({ }^{4}\)
\end{tabular}} & & & & & Sugar & & & & \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{Total \({ }^{\text {Impo }}\)} & Imports \({ }^{1}\) & \multirow{5}{*}{Price, wholesale, Santos,
No. 4 (New York) \({ }^{2}\)} & & & \multirow{5}{*}{Cuban stocks, raw, end of month \({ }^{5}\)} & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{United States} \\
\hline & & \multirow{4}{*}{\(\underset{\text { Brazil }}{\text { From }}\)} & & & & & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{Deliveries and supply (raw basis) \({ }^{6}\)} & \multirow{4}{*}{Exports \({ }^{1}\)} \\
\hline & & & & & & & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Production and receipts} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Stocks, raw and refined, end of month} & \\
\hline & & & & & & & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Production} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Entries from off-shore} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Deliveries} & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & Total & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Hawai } i \text { and } \\
\text { Puerto } \\
\text { Rico }
\end{gathered}
\] & Total & For
domestic consumption & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { For } \\
\text { export } \\
\text { and live- } \\
\text { stock } \\
\text { feed? } \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] & & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Thousands of bags (132.276 pounds)} & Dollars per pound & Millions of dollars & Thousands of pounds & Thous ands of Sp . tons & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{Shart tons} \\
\hline Monthly avg.: 1939. & 1,269 & 775 & 0.075 & 25.7 & 63,681 & 1,552 & 193,397 & 422,455 & 174,344 & 583,298 & 572,293 & 11,005 & \({ }^{8} 1,956,225\) & 10,380 \\
\hline 1940........ & 1,295
1,420 & 692
825 & .072
.114 & 28.0
33.6 & 68,111
79,018 & \begin{tabular}{l}
1,635 \\
1,443 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 174,160 & 373,954
470,406 & 144,907
157,975 & 589,078
678,316 & 574, 222
672,455 & 14,855
5,861 & 2,090,743 & 13,993
5,514 \\
\hline 1942........ & 1,080 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
466 \\
630 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} & -134 & 33.6
40.8 & 78,903 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,899
2,071} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 179,233 \\
& 127,612
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{299,222
410,660
40,13} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
132,302 \\
125,640 \\
\hline 12954
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 472,897 \\
& 566,797
\end{aligned}
\]} & -455,517 & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{178,380} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,459,392} & 5,514
12,474 \\
\hline 1943........ & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,385} & & . 134 & 4.8 .8
47.9
54.8 & 70,283 & & & & & & - 527,893 & & & 4, 2 , 354
22,428 \\
\hline 1944......... & & 1,642 91 & . 134 & 54.8 & 95,966 & 1,998 & 125,846 & 461,138 & 128,754 & 621,734 & 595,612 & 26, 122 & \(1,114,189\) & 22,428 \\
\hline 1945....... & 1,712 & 975 & .136
.187 & 51.7 & 87,228 & 1,222 & 138,531 & 406, 167 & \begin{tabular}{|l|}
136,893 \\
124,989
\end{tabular} & 527,600 & 503,381 & 24,220 & 888,319 & 16,068 \\
\hline 1947.......... & 1,571 & \({ }_{834}^{971}\) & . 264 & 957.3 & 120,310 & 1,455 & \begin{tabular}{|l|}
158,392 \\
180,021
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
350,120 \\
502,598 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 124,989
150,899 & 501,995
640,007 & 468,392
620,653 & 33,602
19,355 & 1,012,719 & 30,097
19 \\
\hline 1948........ & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,746
1,838} & 965 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{.264
.268
.318} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{81.8
72.5} & 116,190 & 2,003 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{160,115
176,197} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{414,367
461,903} & 143,959 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{618,356
635,330} & 611,914 & 6,442 & 1,496,638 & 5,
2, \\
\hline 1949........ & & 1,064 & & & 123,391 & 1,806 & & & 154, 947 & & 631,685 & 3,645 & 1,210,092 & 2,316 \\
\hline 1950........ & 1,536 795 & 795 & . 509 & 77.0 & 129,232 & 2,012 & 205,499 & 1500,597 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{|l|}
183,122 \\
158,363
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{694,979
651,567} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{689,944
644,723} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{5,035
6,844} & 1,288,711 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{19,820
8,897
10,546} \\
\hline 1951......... & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
1,693 \\
\hline 1,689 \\
1,752
\end{tabular}} & 917 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{. 543} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{82.2} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{137,554
16,042
15125} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,919
3,075} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 170,167 \\
& 175,483
\end{aligned}
\]} & & & & & & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1,229,811} & \\
\hline 1952........ & & 843 & & & & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{464,263
487,680
501,680} & 162,919 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 677,754 \\
& 709,753
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 679,347 \\
& 707,075
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,407
10
2,678} & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{10,546
6,163} \\
\hline 1953.......
\(1954 . \ldots .\). & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,752 \\
1,423
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 748 \\
& 530
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{. 783} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{81.7} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 154,125 \\
& 161,619
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 3,051 \\
& 3,052
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 197,731 \\
& 217,534
\end{aligned}
\]} & & 183,789 & & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & 501,680
494,734 & 176,811 & 709,753
686,300 & 707,075
683,884 & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} & \\
\hline 1955........ & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1,637 641} & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1188.8} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 161,930 \\
& 163,157
\end{aligned}
\]} & 3,060 & 198,876 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 508,280 \\
& 536,299
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{|l|}
177,631 \\
185,504
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 705,004 \\
& 755,593
\end{aligned}
\]} & 699,923 & 5,081 & 1,497,023 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline 1956........ & 1,771 & 826 & . 583 & & & 2,378 & 209,200 & & & & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{741,990
727,832
752,523} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{13,603
3,066} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,49,811 \\
& 1,498163
\end{aligned}
\]} & \\
\hline 1957........ & 1,739 & 741 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{. 573} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{87.5
92.5} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{166,387
161,377} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,011
2,054
2,} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 213,326 \\
& 234,557
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{517,893
513,447} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{162,445
121,101} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{730,898
760,214} & & & & 9,047
808 \\
\hline 1958........ & 1,682 & 624 & & & & & & & & & & 7,691 & 1,439,473 & 904 \\
\hline 1959........ & 1,932 & 880 & . 376 & 95.8 & 195, 498 & 2,506 & 235,089 & 535,544 & 161,225 & 772,682 & 765,096 & 7,587 & 1,561,470 & 555 \\
\hline 1960.. & 1,839 & 770 & . 369 & 100.3 & 191,348 & 2,640 & 256,136 & 462,954 & 145,049 & 777,528 & 771,683 & 5,845 & 1,749,669 & 401 \\
\hline 1957: & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Jonuary..... & 2,016 & 941 & . 610 & 94.0 & 168,596 & 615 & 115,589 & 519,988 & 50,532 & 590,353 & 585,089 & 5,264 & 1,825,756 & 564 \\
\hline February.... & 2,400
1,828 & 1.155 & . 609 & 87.0
88.0 & \begin{tabular}{l}
146,204 \\
122,414 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 1,615
2,890 & 52,734
31,163 & 4653,611
565,977 & 93,376
157,876 & 538,498
638,888 & 536,683
636,437 & 1,815
2,451 & 1,808,905 & 1,205
664 \\
\hline April ....... & 1,543 & 603 & . 593 & 79.0 & 117,976 & 3,740 & 23,518 & 630,053 & 208,242 & 687,686 & 684,978 & 2,708 & 1,756,61। & 428 \\
\hline May ......... & 1,494 & 592 & . 593 & 65.0 & 128,320 & 3,560 & 28,755 & 624,323 & 233,502 & 772,035 & 770,381 & 1,654 & 1,619,096 & 544 \\
\hline June........ & 1,192 & 467 & . 583 & 60.0 & 145,882 & 3,005 & 50,264 & 6.46,450 & 172,764 & 923,739 & 921,362 & 2,377 & 1,327,538 & 584 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
July......... \\
August
\end{tabular} & 1,576
1,442 & 503
530 & . 565 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 58.0 \\
& 72.0
\end{aligned}
\] & 168,485
190,995 & 2,415
1,945 & 36,976
51,577 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 694,255 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
693,240
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] & 232,497
245,582 & 878,655
833,099 & 874,797
829,565 & 3,858
3,534 & \(1,179,584\)
974,473 & 985
\(\mathbf{2 , 2 3 9}\) \\
\hline September... & 1,248 & 602 & . 533 & 115.0 & 204,922 & 1,670 & 139,261 & 533,398 & 141,310 & 782,327 & 779,501 & 2,826 & 822,518 & -355 \\
\hline Octaber.....
November... & 1,660
2,127 & 755
902 & .540
.553 & 123.0
113.0 & 206,660
205,186 & 1,131
872 & 589,112 & 472,464
\(4.11,510\) & 193,831
147,394 & 711,151
627,447 & 708,582
623,570 & 2,569
3,877 & \(1,213,403\)
\(1,757,353\) & 1,199
403 \\
\hline December... & 2,342 & 979 & . 553 & 96.0 & 191,008 & 679 & 653,914 & 109,251 & 72,428 & 786,899 & 783,043 & 3,856 & 1,879,813 & 523 \\
\hline 1958: & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Jenvary..... & 1,828 & 608 & . 553 & 98.0 & 156,695 & 655 & 226,913 & 4,91,963 & 20,627 & 581,287 & 571,700 & 9,587 & 1,951,532 & 437 \\
\hline February.... & 1,474 & 409 & . 540 & 94.0 & 121,201 & 1,774 & 59,046 & 478,438 & 52,739 & 625,207 & 619,226 & 5,981 & 1,879,783 & 276 \\
\hline March....... & 1,493 & 360 & . 550 & 86.0 & 110,574 & 3,004 & 28,146 & 562, 195 & 62,392 & 693,569 & 685,783 & 7,786 & 1,748,479 & 370 \\
\hline April. & 1,927
2,017 & 619
869 & . 538 & 85.0
72.0 & 101,999
113,827 & 3,849
3,684
3,144 & 41,684
73,111 & 5778,036
489,760 & \begin{tabular}{l}
106,732 \\
103,300 \\
\hline 13,4
\end{tabular} & 711,181
746,725 & 703,039
740,595 & 8,142
6,130 & \(1,629,461\)
\(1,503,469\) & 872
259 \\
\hline June. ......... & 1,307 & 656 & . 485 & 68.0 & 134,576 & 3,134 & 53,205 & (1) 14,860 & 113,400 & 746,725
814,694 & 808,697 & 5,997 & 1,326,155 & 2,031 \\
\hline July........ & 1,446 & 375 & . 470 & 64.0 & 167,720 & 2,504 & 32,630 & 631,860 & 196,965 & 900,621 & 888,147 & 12,474 & 1,100,132 & \\
\hline August...... & 1,247 & 474
585 & . 460 & 73.0 & 187,678 & 1,982 & 15,274 & \{35,632 & 242,597 & 915,902 & 904,092 & 11,810 & 830,319 & 328 \\
\hline September... & 1,478 & 585 & . 450 & 125.0 & 199,656 & 1,506 & 104,386 & 593,578 & 229,523 & 876,519 & 868,860 & 7,659 & 691,232 & 362 \\
\hline Octobeer
Novembe & 2,053
1,886 & 798
853 & .441
.445 & 126.0
115.0 & 210,531
217,556 & 1,130
896 & 664,516
884,730 & 402,904
297,890 & 135,314
120,859 & 786,711 & 778,245 & 8,466
12 & 1,040,095 & 623 \\
\hline December & 2,030 & 877 & . 423 & 104.0 & 214,516 & 531 & 631,048 & 184,445 & 68,761 & 846, 103 & 8837,777 & 8,326 & 1,877,695 & 4,121 \\
\hline 1959: & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline January..... & 1,588 & 514 & . 415 & 106.0 & 187,786 & 465 & 186,671 & 593,251 & 77,556 & 572,154 & 565,056 & 7,098 & 1,916,293 & 519 \\
\hline February.... & 2,279
2,252 & 959
1,119 & . 410 & 101.0
92.0 & 153,778
141,027 & 1,336
2,806 & 73,925 & 438,836 & 141,154
152,535 & 547,786 & 542,834 & 4,952 & 1,912,128 & 492 \\
\hline March. ...... & & 1,119 & . 378 & 92.0 & 141,027 & 2,806 & 42,367 & 596,387 & 152,535 & 717,767 & 712,198 & 5,569 & 1,828,020 & 507 \\
\hline April ........ & 1,781 & 725 & . 378 & 86.0 & 142,584 & 4,025 & 45,312 & 612,751 & 171,633 & 733,510 & 723,503 & 10,007 & 1,755,394 & 981 \\
\hline May . .......
June. . . & 1,840
1,505 & 827
611 & .375
.365 & 71.0
70.0 & 161,252
176,594 & 4,266
3,859 & 44,259
47,436 & 637,787
736,911 & 136,094
240,470 & 785,454
781,190 & 968,782
774,670 & 6,672
6,520 & \(1,479,328\)
\(1,469,068\) & 371
548 \\
\hline July........ & 1,255 & 472 & . 378 & 65.0 & 200,907 & 3,334 & 27,788 & 714,619 & 197,555 & 897,874 & 886,772 & 11,102 & 1,282,232 & 620 \\
\hline August...... & 2,163 & 1,275 & . 365 & 73.0 & 230,052 & 2,753 & 79,589 & 618,316 & 181,940 & 919,941 & 909,235 & 10,706 & 1,077,697 & 399 \\
\hline September... & 3,044 & 1,615 & . 360 & 131.0 & 240,248 & 2,342 & 132,639 & 807,704 & 243,097 & 1,006, 135 & 992,427 & 13,708 & -953,779 & 336 \\
\hline October.....
Noverber & 1,472 & 738 & . 352 & 126.0 & 237,586 & 2,027 & 627,591 & 275,623 & 159,200 & 658,754 & 652,252 & 6,502 & 1,247,082 & 684 \\
\hline November ... & 1,623
2,375 & 604
1,105 & . 372 & 121.0 & 242,153 & 1,667 & 849,769 & 251,474 & 455,091 & 617,143 & 612,329 & 4,814 & 1,811,329 & 490 \\
\hline Decembar ... & 2,375 & 1,105 & . 361 & 108.0 & 232,009 & 1,186 & 663,718 & 142,873 & 78,373 & 844,479 & 841,088 & 3,391 & 2,005,292 & 713 \\
\hline 1960: & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline January..... & 1,232 & 392 & . 366 & 102.0 & 209,489 & 1,330 & 273,431 & 605,046 & 30,808 & 548,507 & 545.400 & 3,107 & 2,082,360 & 498 \\
\hline February.... & 2,148 & 795 & . 370 & 107.0 & 180,452 & 2,284 & 84,706 & 506,582 & 81,730 & 617,094 & 612,325 & 4,769 & 2,075,835 & 1,053 \\
\hline March....... & 2,022 & 783 & . 370 & 107.0 & 142,880 & 3,702 & 53,963 & 573,532 & 149,826 & 779,790 & 772,817 & 6,973 & 1,951,481 & +485 \\
\hline May \(\ldots . . . . .\).
June. . . & 1,816 & 748 & . 373 & 74.0 & 146,579 & 3,996 & 47,042 & 883,079 & 166,150 & 785,680 & 780,032 & 5,648 & 2,022,794 & 331 \\
\hline June........ & 1,850 & 985 & . 375 & 77.0 & 165,822 & 3,204 & 45,267 & 726,002 & 227,288 & 976,291 & 968,753 & 7,538 & 1,715,802 & 297 \\
\hline July........
August..... & 1,625 & 803 & . 369 & 62.0 & 193,461 & 2,910 & 29,414 & 393,966 & 226,355 & 1,071,969 & 1,061,206 & 10,763 & 1,396, 157 & 414 \\
\hline August......
September & 2,031 & 1,057 & . 364 & 84.0 & 210,519 & 2,564 & 61,750 & 296,251 & 250,283 & 892,4177 & 882,429 & 10,018 & 1,174,803 & 425 \\
\hline September... & 1,963 & 863 & . 369 & 135.0 & 222,396 & 2,305 & 127,933 & 202,533 & 141,012 & 842,516 & 837,525 & 4,991 & -984,438 & 308 \\
\hline October..... & 2,078 & 784 & . 368 & 129.0 & 223,188 & 2,086 & 650,761 & 145,498 & 134, 105 & 704,375 & 699,680 & 4,695 & 1,364,521 & 291 \\
\hline Digitized f(Decembers \({ }_{\text {Norember }}\) & 1,826 & 546 & . 365 & 128.0 & 237, 163 & 1,661 & 867,524 & 111,737 & 59,432 & 685,437 & 683,009 & 2,428 & 1,946,350 & 193 \\
\hline Digitized faveeembers.ER & 1,828 & 730 & . 366 & 110.0 & 230,463 & 1,335 & 768,200 & 81,684 & 40,838 & 720,836 & 717,104 & 3,732 & 2,327,362 & 276 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS - COn.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{5}{*}{YEAR AND HONTH} & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{sugar, united states} & \multirow{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { TEA, } \\
& \text { TMPORTS }{ }^{1}
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { BAKIAG OR } \\
& \text { FRYIAG FATS }
\end{aligned}
\]}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { SALAD OR } \\
& \text { COOKING OILS }
\end{aligned}
\]}} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{\multirow{2}{*}{MARGARINE}} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Imports \({ }^{\text { }}\)} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Prices (New York)} & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Raw sugar} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Refined sugar} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Raw, wholesale \({ }^{2}\)} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Refined} & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & Total & From &  & Total & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { From } \\
& \text { Cuba }
\end{aligned}
\] & & Retail \({ }^{3}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Whole- } \\
& \text { sale }
\end{aligned}
\] & & Production \({ }^{4}\) & ducers \({ }^{\text { }}\) and warehouse), end of month \({ }^{4}\) & \(\underset{\operatorname{tion}^{4}}{\text { Produc- }}\) & ducers' and warehouse), end of month \({ }^{4}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Produc- } \\
& \text { tion }^{4}
\end{aligned}
\] & ducers' and warehouse), end of mont \(h^{4}\) & (colored, delivered eastern
U. S.
s U.S.) \\
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Short tons} & Dollars per lb. & \[
\begin{array}{|l}
\text { Dollars } \\
\text { per } 5 \mathrm{lb}
\end{array}
\] & Dollars
\[
\text { per } \mathrm{lb} \text {. }
\] & Thous. of 16 . & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Millions of pounds} & Dollars per 1 lb . \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Honthliy avg: }: ~ \\
& 9939 . \ldots .
\end{aligned}
\] & 208,218 & 128,178 & 73,929 & 33,725 & 27,851 & 0.030 & 0.260 & 0.046 & 8,149 & \(\ldots\) & ........" & . \({ }^{\circ}\) &  & & \multirow{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{.........} \\
\hline 1940....... & 208,656
277,896 & 129,252
195,810 & 75,031
64,651
1 & 34,222
33,573 & 29,565
28,177 & . 028 & . 250 & . 044 & 8,247
8,923 &  & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{..........} & ......... & .......... & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 26.7 \\
& 30.6
\end{aligned}
\]} & & \\
\hline 1942. & 138,197 & 130,151 & 1,823 & 29,077 & 28,767 & . 037 & . 330 & . 049 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{4,
4,431
7,424} & .......... & & & & & ........ & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{…........} \\
\hline 1943..... & 248,743 & 241.018 & & 29,755 & 29,636 & . 027 & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{6.325} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{. 055} & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{…......} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{........} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{……..} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{..........} & 51.2 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{.........} & \\
\hline 1944..... & 291,655 & 282,557 & 0 & 30,360 & 30,297 & . 037 & & & 7,520 & & & & & 49.0 & & …........ \\
\hline 1945.. & 240,235 & 232,984 & 0 & 33,680 & 32,921 & . 038 & \({ }^{6} .325\) & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
.054
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l} 
6,985 \\
7 \\
\hline 859
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\cdots
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{........} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{……} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{..........} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{51.2
47.7} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\ldots\)} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{.........} \\
\hline 1946.. & 193,174 & 189,245 & 0 & 28,222 & 28,188 & . 046 & \({ }^{7} .389\) & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 1947.
1948. & 316,909
238,432 & 313,158
212,578 & - \(\begin{array}{r}0 \\ 20,066\end{array}\) & 30,176
28,335 & 30,146
27,733 & . 062 & . 480 & . 081 & 5,640 &  &  & …… & … & 62.2
75.7 & ......... & \\
\hline 1949. & 282,395 & 233,943 & 43,995 & 28,326 & 27,581 & . 058 & . 465 & . 078 & 7,914 & ......... & .......... & ……. & ......... & 71.8 & ......... & . \(\cdot\)....... \\
\hline 1950. & 275,287 & 234,955 & 36,900 & 31,433 & 27,755 & . 059 & . 468 & . 078 & 9,547 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{...} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{........} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{.....} & .... & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{78.1 86.7} & ........ & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{.........} \\
\hline 1951. & 275,610 & 216,954 & 57,074 & 27,832 & 27,727 & . 061 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{.487
.490} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
.082 \\
.084 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{7,234} & & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{….....} & \\
\hline 1952....... & 290,783 & 216,004 & 71,342 & 29,802
31,628 & 27,498
28.469 & . 0633 & & & & . . & ........... & …...... & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 00.1 \\
& 107.2 \\
& 107.7
\end{aligned}
\] & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
80.283 \\
.278
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline \({ }_{1954 .}^{1953 . . . . .}\) & 285,175
280,122 & 203,298
193,629 & 75,294
80,299 & 31,628
32,548 & 28,469
28,610 & . 0631 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
.497 \\
.500
\end{array}
\] & . 086 & 9,010
9,558 & …........ &  & ……. & ........... & 113.7 & …..... & \\
\hline 1955. & 294,679 & 207,604 & 81,026 & 31,727 & 27,971 & . 060 & . 497 & . 084 & 8,766 & ......... &  & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{- ......} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& .273 \\
& .280 \\
& .280 \\
& .269 \\
& .250
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline 1956. & 312,318 & 226,322 & 79,270 & 32,986 & 28,301 & . 061 & - 503 & . 086 & 8,377 & ......... & & & & 114.2 & & \\
\hline 1957........ & 310,404 & 225,497 & 71,144 & 34,604 & 28,028 & . 063 & . 531 & \({ }^{9} .084\) & 8.536 & & & & & 121.9 & & \\
\hline 1958. ....... & -358,307 & 262,599 & 78,495 & 38, 779 & 30,202
31,452 & . 063 & . 545 & . 086 & 8,631
9,140 & & & & & 131.1
134.3 & & \\
\hline 1959........ & 337,871 & 236,558 & 78,869 & 40,562 & 31,452 & . 062 & . 551 & . 086 & 9,140 & 187.7 & 120.3 & 146.3 & 50.2 & 134.3 & 35.2 & \\
\hline 1960........ & 355,050 & 160,372 & 88,038 & 35,638 & 24,378 & . 063 & . 555 & . 087 & 9,598 & 192.7 & 115.2 & 147.4 & 51.4 & 141.3 & 35.4 & \(\ldots\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{} \\
\hline January..... & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 350,622 \\
& 310,708 \\
& 351,330
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 231,559 \\
& 233,625
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
221,692
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
119,041 \\
77,083
\end{gathered}
\]} & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 36,724 \\
& 31,080
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
.065
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{.522
.526
.525} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
{ }^{9} .084
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 8,197 \\
& 7,417
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{.........} & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\ldots\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
.292 \\
.292 \\
\hline 292
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline February.... & & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 36,012 \\
& 64,532
\end{aligned}
\] & & & & & & & & & & 121.8
120.6 & & \\
\hline April....... & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 330,570 \\
& 349,997 \\
& 336,089
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 227,221 \\
& 235,482 \\
& 250,587
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
103,349 \\
105,275 \\
00,717
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 50,560 \\
& 40,631 \\
& 33,127
\end{aligned}
\]} & 45,033 & . 061 & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{.526
.527
.527} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& .084 \\
& .084 \\
& .084
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
9,981 \\
10,653 \\
8,525
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\(\ldots .\).} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{...} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{.........} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
123.1 \\
116.4
\end{tabular}} & & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{.282
.275
.275} \\
\hline May ........ & & & & & 37,072 & . 064 & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline June.... & & & & & 25,051 & . 066 & & & & & & & & 98.3 & & \\
\hline July. & 382,958 & 285, 931 & 76,293 & 48,604 & 43,918 & . 066 & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& .532 \\
& .534 \\
& .536
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& .085 \\
& .085 \\
& .084
\end{aligned}
\]} & & & & & & 110.1 & ........ & . 275 \\
\hline Augusf...... & 315,157 & 219,754 & 66,836 & 49,376 & 41,029 & . 062 & & & \[
8,202
\] & & & & & 117.0 & & . 275 \\
\hline September... & 314,463 & 266,466 & 40,117 & 20,508 & 8,270 & . 062 & & & \[
7,396
\] & & & ........ & & 120.9 & ........ & . 275 \\
\hline Ocrober. & 302,281 & 246,465 & 33,394 & 15,632 & 4,185 & . 062 & . 536 & . 084 & 7,936 & & & & & 138.0 & ........ & . 275 \\
\hline November ...
December.. & 205,247
175,430 & 183,433
103,748 & & 5,871
5,320 & 1,262
2,830 & .061
.061 & . 5337 & . 084 & 6,443
8,689 & & & & & 129.0
134.9 & & . 275 \\
\hline 1958: & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Januagy ..... & 365,676 & 301, 479 & 40,422 & 45,482 & 37,556 & . 062 & . 539 & . 084 & 8,490 & & & ... & & 150.9 & & . 275 \\
\hline February.... & 349,316 & 279,172 & 50,400 & 57,621 & 44,942 & . 062 & . 538 & . 084 & 6,909 & & & ........ & ........ & 135.2 & ....... & . 275 \\
\hline March....... & 456,834 & 308,068 & 137,872 & 45,200 & 38,870 & . 059 & . 539 & . 084 & 9,881 & & & ........ & , & 124.4 & ........ & . 275 \\
\hline Apil ... & 412,238 & 288,253 & 116,057 & 50,508 & 40,214 & . 062 & . 539 & . 084 & 9,687 & & & & & 131.5 & & . 275 \\
\hline fuly..... & & 312,146 & 123,796 & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline August... & 326,335 & 220,034 & 104,160 & 44,836 & 39,796 & .062 & . 552 & . 086 & 8.784 & & & & & 118.0 & & . 265 \\
\hline September... & 349,935 & 270,048 & 53,200 & 38,805 & 29,135 & . 068 & . 552 & . 086 & 7,278 & ..... & ...... & - & ..... & 136.6 & & . 265 \\
\hline Ociober ..... & 260,611
258,853 & 191,899 & 59,025 & 26,284 & 18,884 & . 065 & . 553 & . 086 & 8.546 & . \(\cdot\). & & & ......... & 143.6 & ........ & . 262 \\
\hline November .... & 258,853
291,391 & 194,854
222,777 & 37,039
2,965 & 15,143
3,047 & 3,936
1,050 & .063
.065 & . 555 & . 086 & 8,555
11,124 & 173.1 & 127.2 & 153.5 & 55.6 & 129.0
148.9 & 38.3 & . 262 \\
\hline 1959: & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline fonvary . . . . & 292,962 & 186,624 & 54,467 & 30,963 & 22,649 & . 062 & . 553 & . 086 & 8,498 & 187.5 & 114.5 & 141.2 & 58.4 & 149.4 & 34.0 & . 262 \\
\hline February.... & 297, 8 859 & 169,797 & 70,835 & 45, 886 & 37,552 & . 060 & . 539 & . 085 & 8,635 & 198.2 & 120.0 & 138.1 & 63.1 & 149.0 & 38.4 & . 262 \\
\hline March. ...... & 387,484 & 250,080 & 111,170 & 50,361 & 42,586 & . 058 & - 552 & . 085 & 9,057 & 197.2 & 122.1 & 157.7 & 63.5 & 132.1 & 41.5 & . 250 \\
\hline April ....... & 383, 165 & 313,744 & 69,399 & 55,477 & 44,502 & . 057 & . 551 & . 083 & 10,949 & 189.6 & 135.6 & 159.1 & 63.9 & 123.6 & 43.2 & . 250 \\
\hline May ........ & 416,193
404,287 & 327,645
307,760 & 88,495
96,525 & 61,197
77,860 & 51,487
68,113 & .063
.063 & .549
.553 & . 083 & 10,071
8,983 & 186.1
183.8 & 139.8
141.7 & 164.6
186.4 & 54.0
48.0 & 115.7
122.7 & 36.3
33.5 & . 243 \\
\hline Suly........ & 425,156 & 308,306 & 115,329 & 99,534 & 88,733 & . 063 & . 554 & . 086 & 9,696 & 147.4 & 116.0 & 155.7 & 46.1 & 115.7 & 33.9 & . 253 \\
\hline August. ..... & 414, 243 & 278,112 & 125,158 & 23,212 & 5,099 & . 063 & . 550 & . 086 & 8,228 & 187.0 & 113.9 & 148.1 & 37.6 & 118.9 & 34.3 & . 253 \\
\hline Sepiember... & 444,641 & 284,275 & 134,710 & 16,203 & 4,839 & . 065 & . 556 & . 086 & 7,264 & 187.1 & 105.4 & 128.9 & 36.6 & 130.9 & 30.2 & . 253 \\
\hline October.... & 194,373 & 119,022 & 67,463 & 13,830 & 9,085 & . 066 & . 557 & . 088 & 9,130 & 200.3 & 110.0 & 120.7 & 38.1 & 146.1 & 32.6 & . 253 \\
\hline November ... & 157,050 & 115,442 & 3,360 & 7,921 & 1,240 & . 064 & . 549 & . 088 & 8,131 & 202.1 & 109.6 & 124.6 & 43.3 & 143.5 & 30.4 & . 238 \\
\hline December ... & 237,036 & 177,891 & 9,520 & 4,499 & 1,530 & . 062 & . 549 & . 088 & 11,042 & 186.6 & 115.0 & 130.7 & 49.5 & 163.8 & 34.0 & . 238 \\
\hline 1960: & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Jansary . . . . & 279,761 & 169,869 & 79,063 & 35,018 & 25,900 & . 059 & . 545 & . 086 & 9,644 & 190.2 & 110.5 & 129.4 & 60.0 & 158.5 & 36.7 & . 238 \\
\hline February.... & 354,404 & 215,408 & 95,973 & 43,880 & 37,879 & . 060 & . 543 & . 086 & 11.416 & 196.8 & 114.9 & 147.8 & 57.7 & 143.5 & 38.1 & . 238 \\
\hline march. ..... & 427,432 & 331,385 & 96,047 & 49,404 & 40,910 & . 061 & . 542 & . 085 & 11,593 & 194.0 & 123.0 & 154.3 & 56.5 & 150.4 & 38.7 & . 238 \\
\hline April....... & 416,946 & 317, 287 & 91, 112 & 45,457 & 42,595 & . 062 & . 540 & . 085 & 9,536 & 185.7 & 118.7 & 136.4 & 54.3 & 139.6 & 39.1 & . 238 \\
\hline 4ay ........ & 480,656 & 393, 195 & 73,584 & 60,451 & 47,415 & . 061 & . 541 & . 085 & 10,588 & 193.8 & 115.9 & 156.8 & 56.2 & 123.7 & 32.8 & . 238 \\
\hline Jwne......... & 411,892 & 282,570 & 120,082 & 48,632 & 43,959 & . 061 & . 541 & . 085 & 9,940 & 206.8 & 126.2 & 164.1 & 49.7 & 132.6 & 39.9 & . 238 \\
\hline July........ & 393,494 & 211,464 & 160,409 & 56,170 & 42,434 & . 066 & . 541 & . 087 & 8.586 & 151.8 & 109.1 & 145.7 & 50.6 & 120.1 & 35.2 & . 238 \\
\hline August... .. & 327,623 & 3,280 & 192.515 & 26,792 & 3,750 & . 064 & . 565 & . 090 & 9,132 & 218.1 & 108.3 & 184.9 & 48.6 & 135.2 & 33.5 & . 238 \\
\hline Seprember... & 343,856 & - & 25,227 & 23,635 & 6,375 & . 066 & . 568 & . 090 & 9,132 & 189.4 & 111.8 & 133.6 & 41.2 & 134.6 & 33.7 & 10.235 \\
\hline Ocrober..... & \begin{tabular}{l}
196,617 \\
\hline 3518 \\
\hline 845
\end{tabular} & 0 & 41,832 & 23,424 & 960 & . 064 & . 571 & . 090 & 8,050 & 205.1 & 117.9 & 138.9 & 42.6 & 150.3 & 32.9 & \({ }^{10} .235\) \\
\hline Nouember ER & 351,845 & 0 & 45,698 & 8,789 & 180 & . 065 & . 571 & . 090 & 7,845 & 193.5 & 105.2 & 140.7 & 42.8 & 148.4 & 31.4 & \({ }^{10} .235\) \\
\hline De:ember:? stlouisfed & 276,073 & 0 & 34,919 & 6,005 & 180 & . 064 & . 589 & . 088 & 9,710 & 186.9 & 120.3 & 156.1 & 57.1 & 158.3 & 32.6 & \({ }^{10} .245\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO --FATS, OILS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS


FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO-FATS, OILS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS-.CON.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{5}{*}{YEAR AND MONTH} & \multicolumn{11}{|c|}{vegetable oils and related products} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Coconut oil} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Corn oit \({ }^{3}\)} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Cottonseed \({ }^{4}\)} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Production \({ }^{1}\)} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Consumption in end products} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of month \({ }^{1}\)} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Imports \({ }^{2}\)} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Production} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Consumption in end products} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Stocks, crude and refined (factory and warehouse), end of month} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Consumption (crushings)} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Stocks \\
(at oil \\
mills), \\
end of \\
month
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & Crude & Refined & & & & Crude & Refined & & & & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{Militions of pounds} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Thousands of short tons} \\
\hline Monthly avg: 9939. & 22.8 & 24.1 & ............. & \({ }^{5} 214.1\) & 28.1 & 12.5 & 11.2 & ............. & \({ }^{5} 27.3\) & 365.5 & 659.0 \\
\hline 1990....... & 28.8 & 24.6 & - & 5227.2 & 30.9 & 13.2 & 12.6 & ............. & \({ }_{5}^{5} 24.0\) & 327.8 & 492.2 \\
\hline 1941........ & 26.5
9.3 & 30.2
8.1 & .......... & \(\begin{array}{r}5203.8 \\ 5141.0 \\ \hline 10 .\end{array}\) & 33.8
3.6 & 16.9
20.6 & 13.8
19.5
19.5 & . & 534.1
541.0
5 & 363.7
370.6
3 & 707.5
713.6 \\
\hline 1943......... & 11.9 & 5.5 & , \(\ldots\)............. & 160.2 & 3.6 & 16.6
19.9 & +8.4 & …........... & 528.9 & 370.6
351.7 & 713.6
713.8 \\
\hline 1946........ & 10.6 & 6.3 & & 112.6 & 4.3 & 17.6 & 16.3 & …........... & 520.2 & 302.3 & 729.7 \\
\hline 1945....... & 12.6 & 4.3 & & 125.5 & 2.8 & 17.1 & 15.5 & .............. & 518.1 & 338.0 & 681.7 \\
\hline 1946....... & 29.1 & 12.6 & & 109.7 & . 2 & 16.5 & 15.1 & ............. & 18.6 & 258.0 & 469.2 \\
\hline 1947....... & 65.2 & 33.3 & & 115.0 & 2.0 & 20.6 & 19.3 & ............. & 16.8 & 299.3 & 629.0 \\
\hline 1948....... & 649.0
645.2 & 26.8
25.2 & -............. & 85.1
94.7 & 9.1 & 16.9
18.7 & 15.7
18.0 & , & 13.2
13.0 & 384.8
460.8 & 871.3
984.9 \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 1950....... & 46.9 & 27.3 & & \(\begin{array}{r}73.2 \\ \\ 99.1 \\ \hline 9.1\end{array}\) & 11.5
9.4 & 20.7
19.3 & \begin{tabular}{l}
19.7 \\
18.7 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & & 15.7
17.3
1 & 415.8
371.9 & 779.7 \\
\hline 1952........ & 43.0
36.2 & 32.3 & & 69.6 & 10.0 & 19.3 & 17.8 & - & 15.1 & 443.5 & \(1,069.8\) \\
\hline 1953........ & 35.2 & 28.4 & & 54.0 & 11.5 & 21.6 & 20.5 & .............. & 18.2 & 473.0 & 1,228.8 \\
\hline 1954........ & 36.0 & 29.8 & & 64.9 & 11.7 & 21.2 & 19.9 & ............ & 18.2 & 501.9 & 1,333.3 \\
\hline 1955....... & 35.9 & 30.3 & & 87.2 & 12.4 & 22.3 & 21.3 & & 19.8 & 448.5 & 1,161.6 \\
\hline 1956....... & 35.2
35.4 & 31.9 & & 77.4 & 16.4 & 22.7
624.0 & 22.1 & . & 22.8 & 6450.1 & 1, 100.2 \\
\hline 1957....... & 35.4 & 34.2 & & 62.0 & 15.4 & \({ }_{6}^{624.0}\) & 22.0 & ......... & 19.1 & 381.0 & 773.6 \\
\hline 1958........ & 34.3
37.2 & 36.2
32.1 & 850.0 & 58.3
949.9 & 18.1
16.4 & 624.6
26.8 & 22.3
25.6 & 820.6

25.4 & 21.5
929.1 & 354.6
412.1 & 883.2
1030.5 \\
\hline 1960....... & 41.3 & 33.3 & 49.8 & \({ }^{10} 321.9\) & 13.0 & 27.5 & 25.7 & 26.3 & 35.2 & 4445.8 & 1,079.3 \\
\hline 1957; & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline danuory..... & 39.0
31.1 & 30.7
29.9 & -.............. & 89.1
73.2 & \(\begin{array}{r}22.2 \\ 5.9 \\ \hline .9\end{array}\) & 22.9
21.4 & 23.2
20.6 & ............... & 18.5
20.3 & 612.9
491.6
4 & \(1,629.0\)
\(1,181.0\) \\
\hline Harch....... & 34.0 & 42.3 & & 77.0 & 19.7 & 23.0 & 21.5 & ............... & 20.7 & 399.7 & '805.9 \\
\hline April .......
May ....... & \begin{tabular}{l}
34.5 \\
35.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 36.2
35.0 & & 70.9
62.3 & 15.2
10.1 & \begin{tabular}{l}
21.7 \\
23.8 \\
\hline 2.8
\end{tabular} & 18.7
21.9 & ................ & 21.2
21.0 & 279.7
226.3 & 536.4
321.2 \\
\hline sunc. ........ & 28.5 & 34.4 & & 49.9 & 11.0 & 23.1 & 22.9 & ................. & 21.5 & 148.1 & 183.1 \\
\hline July....... & \begin{tabular}{l}
33.8 \\
32.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 33.1
35.4 & ............. & 49.9 & 12.4 & 22.7 & 23.7 & ............. & 20.7 & 119.7 & 163.9 \\
\hline Seppember... & 32.3
32.6 & 35.4
18.2 & & 47.0
56.7 & 17.8
16.3 & 24.5
22.7 & 24.6
23.9 & ............. & 18.5
15.6 & 142.0
347.6 & 260.0
420.0 \\
\hline Ociober..... & 41.6 & 51.7 & …....a..... & 48.3 & 15.3 & 25.1 & 23.1 & .............. & 15.8 & 648.0 & 916.7 \\
\hline November ... & 41.1 & 34.7 & & 50.7 & 15.3 & 21.5 & 19.1 & , & 18.4 & 612.5 & 1,240.6 \\
\hline December ... & 41.6 & 29.2 & & 69.1 & 23.1 & 20.7 & 20.5 & & 17.1 & 543.8 & 1,626.0 \\
\hline 1958: & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline January.... & 40.2 & 36.4 & ............... & 68.4 & 19.8 & 22.4 & 23.3 & .............. & 13.3 & 523.2 & 1,377.2 \\
\hline February.... & 25.1
28.5 & 36.4
37.8
38. & & 57.8
53.9 & 10.6
20.7 & 21.1
23.7 & 19.5
20.4 & & 15.5
20.6 & 408.8
327.1 & 1,049.8 \\
\hline April....... & 35.2 & 38.7 & ….-.-...... & 57.4 & 11.0 & 22.8 & 23.4 & ............ & 21.1 & 254.7 & 515.5 \\
\hline May \(\ldots . . . .\).
June. \(\ldots\). & 40.2
36.7 & 36.6
38.5 & -............... & 52.1
50.6 & 19.1
9.5 & 24.0
24.1 & 24.6
25.6 & :.................... & 19.0
16.2 & 179.7
127.1 & 340.8
225.3 \\
\hline suly........ & 33.9 & 34.5 & -............. & 60.0 & 33.0 & 22.9 & 24.1 & -............ & 16.3 & 132.1 & 174.5 \\
\hline August...... & 38.9
35.1 & 41.3
34.9 & & 64.9
60.1 & 19.4
21.5 & 23.8
23.4 & 20.4 & ............. & 19.8 & 147.6 & 331.4 \\
\hline Sepiember... & & & & & 21.5 & 23.4 & 20.0 & & 24.7 & 306.8 & 506.8 \\
\hline Ocrober..... & 37.4
30.5 & 40.7
28.3 & & 51.8
59.6 & 20.8
15.5
15 & 25.8 & 23.4 & ............ & 26.8 & 711.2 & 1,437.5 \\
\hline November... & 37.4
30.4 & 28.3
30.5 & 839.3 & 59.6
62.8 & 15.5
15.6 & 22.3
22.9 & 21.9
20.8 & \({ }_{8} 17.8\) & 30.0
34.6 & 590.2
546.8 & 1,951.1 \\
\hline 1959: & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline January..... & 35.1 & 31.2 & 50.2 & 958.8 & 14.5 & 23.5 & 22.2 & 19.5 & \({ }^{9} 30.8\) & 547.1 & 1,507.4 \\
\hline February . . .
March. \(\ldots .\). & 28.9
28.9 & 28.3
26.4 & 46.4
45.9 & 46.9
46.8
4.8 & 8.9
17.4 & 24.5
27.3 & 21.8
25.1 & 21.7
26.0 & 29.4
28.0 & 440.1
432.6 & 1.126 .2
722.8 \\
\hline Aprii ....... & 38.4 & 36.4 & 52.6 & 47.5 & 22.9 & 26.7 & 26.2 & 27.8 & 31.3 & 323.5 & \\
\hline May . .......
June. . & 36.5
41.4 & 37.1
36.7 & 54.8
54.2 & 44.4
39.7 & 21.3
15.1 & 27.2
28.6 & 28.0
25.3 & 24.8
26.4 & 30.7
30.8 & 179.2
116.6 & 233.1
130.0 \\
\hline July....... & 34.0 & 30.9 & 43.3 & & 17.8 & 26.2 & 27.1 & 26.4 & 29.6 & 97.4 & 100.3 \\
\hline Avgust...... & 42.4 & 35.0 & 55.6 & 44.3 & 14.1 & 28.4 & 27.8 & 29.2 & 27.0 & 149.3 & 265.5 \\
\hline Sepiember... & 38.1 & 32.1 & 49.5 & 43.4 & 17.1 & 27.6 & 28.1 & 29.2 & 23.6 & 501.6 & 887.5 \\
\hline Octaber..... & 43.9 & 31.8 & 50.7 & 50.8 & 17.7 & 29.0 & 23.6 & 20.3 & 31.1 & 778.0 & 1,937.5 \\
\hline November ... & 44.3 & 30.8 & 47.5 & 66.7 & 20.6 & 25.6 & 27.2 & 25.1 & 29.9 & 723.3 & 2,609.0 \\
\hline December ... & 34.7 & 28.6 & 48.9 & 61.1 & 9.7 & 26.7 & 25.3 & 28.9 & 27.0 & 656.1 & 2,441.2 \\
\hline 9960: & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline January..... & 33.6 & 27.1 & 46.9 & 62.1 & 10.6 & & 24.6 & 25.9 & 27.3 & 632.7 & 1,945.4 \\
\hline February....
March. \({ }^{\text {a }}\). & 30.3
39.6 & 37.3
33.6 & 47.4
53.6 & 51.2
55.4 & 6.2
14.3 & 27.8
28.6 & 25.0
30.5 & 27.8
27.7 & 28.6 & 576.6 & 1,443.7 \\
\hline & & & & & & & 30.5 & 27.7 & 31.9 & 528.3 & 953.4 \\
\hline Appil \(\ldots . . . .\).
May...... & 43.6
43.7 & 35.1
38.8 & 52.8
57.9 & 10315.0
315.4
3 & 13.2 & 25.0 & 22.9 & 21.6 & 32.7 & 373.7 & 596.0 \\
\hline June.......... & 43.7
39.0 & 38.8
35.9 & 57.8
55.9 & 315.4
306.2 & 12.3
18.3
7.8 & 29.0
28.5 & 21.1
25.0 & 22.4
26.2 & 39.1
38.7 & 252.4
176.6 & 357.3
196.1 \\
\hline July........ & 44.7 & 27.5 & 35.7 & 322.4 & 7.8 & 27.7 & 24.3 & 24.4 & 42.6 & 142.7 & 104.8 \\
\hline August... .. & 47.9
35.9 & 36.8 & 54.7
4.7 & 327.0 & 8.9
165 & 29.6 & 32.0 & 29.5 & 37.7 & 139.8 & 205.0 \\
\hline September... & 35.9 & 32.6 & 49.5 & 322.6 & 16.5 & 27.4 & 25.5 & 26.5 & 38.7 & 412.9 & 701.9 \\
\hline October..... & 45.8 & 36.3 & 53.1 & 321.2 & 15.6 & 28.0 & 27.6 & 29.3 & 37.9 & & \\
\hline November: \(S\) & 44.8
46.2 & 35.4
30.0 & 48.0
4.6 & 328.5 & 16.1 & 26.8 & 25.1 & 29.2 & 33.4 & 742.1 & 2,406.0 \\
\hline fobecembers: R sef.stloutisfed & 46.2 & 30.0 & 42.6 & 338.6 & 16.3 & 24.2 & 24.3 & 25.3 & 33.2 & 612.9 & 2,404.6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO --FATS, OILS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS --Con.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{5}{*}{year and MONTH} & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{vegetable oils and related products} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Cottonseed cake and meal \({ }^{1}\)} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Cottonseed oil} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Flaxseed} \\
\hline & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Production} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Stocks \\
(at oil \\
mills), \\
end of \\
month
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Production \({ }^{2}\)} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Consumption in end products \({ }^{2}\)} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Stocks (crude and refined), factory and warehouse, end of month \({ }^{2}\)} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Price, wholesale, (N.Y. \(^{\text {drums }}{ }^{3}\) (N.Y.)} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Consumption (crushings) \({ }^{4}\)} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Stocks (at oil mills), end of month \({ }^{4}\)} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minneapolis) \({ }^{5}\)} \\
\hline & & & Crude & Refined & & & & & & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Thousands of short tons} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Millions of pounds} & Dollars per pound & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Thousands of short tons} & Dollars per bushel \\
\hline Monthly ovg.: 1939. & 165.5 & 182.8 & 115.8 & 109.5 & ............... & 702.9 & 0.066 & 67.4 & \({ }^{6} 110.1\) & 1.84 \\
\hline 1940........ & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{148.0
160.2}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & ............. & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{639.3
472.2} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& .062 \\
& .104
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{73.6
104.7} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{61144.3

6
628.2} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
1.79 \\
1.88 \\
\hline 8
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & & & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{.................} & & & & & \\
\hline 1942....... & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{163.1 228.2} & 115.5 & 107.5
103.4 & & 417.7 & . 134 & 116.3
111.8 & \({ }^{6} 241.3\) & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2.47
3.05} \\
\hline 1944........ & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{159.8
139.9} & 109.4
94.4 & 88.5 & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{364.0
364.3} & . 142 & 114.0 & 243.4 & \\
\hline 1945........ & 152.6 & 72.1 & 106.1 & 99.5 & ............... & 396.0 & & 62.0 & 95.6 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3.11
4.21} \\
\hline 1946........ & 113.5 & 57.0 & 80.5 & 74.7 & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{, \(\quad 227.5\)}} & \begin{tabular}{l}
7.143 \\
\hline .183
\end{tabular} & 67.4 & \({ }_{87.6}\) & \\
\hline 1947........ & 135.9 & 91.6 & 93.1 & 85.8 & & & .274
.269 & 54.6 & 89.2 & 4.21
86.79 \\
\hline 1948........ & 176.5
205.8 & 83.8
98.1 & 122.0
148.6 & 108.7
131.9 & ...... & 205.1
309.0 & 9 269
.181 & 89.4 & 220.1 & 6.17
10
3.95 \\
\hline 1950........ & 185.7 & 177.9 & 133.8 & 122.2 & ............... & 287.6 & . 223 & 88.2 & 118.0 & 3.80 \\
\hline 1951......... & 170.8 & 98.2 & 118.1 & 99.6 & ................... & 275.3 & . 264 & 88.5 & 164.2 & 3.80
4.23 \\
\hline 1952........ & 210.4 & 76.2 & 143.1 & 127.6 & ..... & \({ }^{11} 524.2\) & . 195 & 62.9 & 130.3 & 4.12 \\
\hline 1953........ & \({ }_{2}^{225.8}\) & 11148.0 & 156.4 & 145.6 & . & \({ }_{11}^{11} 1,011.2\) & . 214 & 58.8 & 85.4 & 3.82 \\
\hline 1954........ & 239.7 & \({ }^{11} 197.1\) & 166.7 & 146.2 & , & \({ }^{11} 1,077.7\) & .210 & 77.7 & 80.8 & 3.69 \\
\hline 1955........ & 215.6 & 215.6 & 150.9 & 125.2 & ............... & \({ }_{11}^{11} 512.4\) & . 201 & 72.8 & 107.6 & 3.24 \\
\hline 1956....... & \({ }^{12} 213.5\) & 196.0 & \({ }^{12} 152.3\) & 124.3 & & \({ }^{11} 421.7\) & . 205 & 72.4 & 92.3 & 3.46 \\
\hline 1957........ & \begin{tabular}{|}
181.1 \\
163.6
\end{tabular} & 248.5
146.9 & 130.8
119.6 & 100.4
100.8 & . & 294.1
244.0 & \(\begin{array}{r}.198 \\ .194 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 66.0
54.0 & 85.7 & 3.27 \\
\hline 1959.......... & \({ }_{12}^{12} 190.4\) & 120.8 & 140.6 & \({ }^{13} 106.2\) &  & \({ }^{13} 3398.6\) & . 194 & 54.0
56.8 & 99.7
66.4 & 3.07
3.32 \\
\hline 1960........ & 207.8 & 172.4 & 151.4 & 121.4 & 102.1 & 384.4 & 15.151 & 42.9 & 59.2 & 3.14 \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{1957:} \\
\hline February ... & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l|l}
293.3 \\
238.9 \\
192.4 & 195.1 \\
1028.6 \\
264.4
\end{tabular}}} & 207.7
170.4 & 163.9
132.8 &  & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{456.5} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& .223 \\
& .223
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{62.7
72.4} & & \\
\hline March....... & & & 139.4 & 106.5 & & & & & 57.9 & 3.34
3.23 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { April . . . . . . . } \\
& \text { May. } \\
& \text { June. . . . . . . . . }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 136.4 \\
& 113.0
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
73.1
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 280.1 \\
& 293.8 \\
& 288.4
\end{aligned}
\]} & \[
\begin{gathered}
100.2 \\
82.1
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 90.3 \\
& 74.5
\end{aligned}
\] & ............... & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 394.6 \\
& 352.9
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
.195 \\
.180
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 42.0 \\
& 43.7
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 48.9 \\
& 39.8
\end{aligned}
\] & 3.17
3.16 \\
\hline & & & 54.1 & 65.4 & & 275.5 & . 180 & 42.2 & 65.8 & 3.07 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{July. Au,........ August. September...} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
58.5 \\
71.0 \\
167.3
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{252.4
20.1
209.7} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
42.6 \\
48.4 \\
115.2
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{54.9
43.8
75.5} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{…..................} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 135.7 \\
& 145.6
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{.190
.885
.880} & 85.5
94.4 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 77.7 \\
& 73.2
\end{aligned}
\] & 3.07
3.25 \\
\hline & & & & & & & & 88.5 & 103.8 & 3.40 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
October. .... \\
November... \\
December...
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{28.8
247.3
247.5} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 249.9 \\
& 29
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
247.2
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 223.7 \\
& 204.4 \\
& 181.2
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 131.0 \\
& 133.8 \\
& 131.7
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 202.8 \\
& 241.8 \\
& 256.7
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
.195 \\
.195 \\
.205
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 10.4 \\
& 66.4 \\
& 57.9
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 106.2 \\
& 130.5 \\
& 123.6
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3.40
3.35
3.42} \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{1958:} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
January..... \\
February. \\
March.
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{238.8
187.5
149.7
17} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{241.9
224.7
198.0} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 175.0 \\
& 140.8 \\
& 111.7
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{138.3
108.7
109.4
10.4} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{. \(\ldots\)...............} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 281.3 \\
& 297.7
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& .205 \\
& .205
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 51.9 \\
& 54.4
\end{aligned}
\] & 132.1
116.3 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3.34
3.21
3.10} \\
\hline & & & & & & 313.8 & . 205 & 64.7 & 79.7 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 81.4 \\
& 55.7
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 189.8 \\
& 182.7 \\
& 162.2
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 87.2 \\
& 61.7 \\
& 43.2
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
108.4 \\
74.5 \\
66.4
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{.....................} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 279.8 \\
& 251.5 \\
& 214.7
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& .205 \\
& .205 \\
& .205
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{47.2
4.4} & 59.6
46.0 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2.99
2.96
3.00} \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & 43.3 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{July. August. September...} & 59.5
69.4 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
112.5 \\
78.4 \\
71.2
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 45.1 \\
& 48.1 \\
& 96.3
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 49.4 \\
& 47.0 \\
& 70.4
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{.....................} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 167.7 \\
& 127.6 \\
& 121.3
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& .201 \\
& .201 \\
& .180
\end{aligned}
\]} & 28.0
52.4
78.7 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
57.8 \\
83.1 \\
164.3
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3.23
3.10
3.00} \\
\hline & 135.1 & & & & & & & 71.7 & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
October. . . . . \\
November... \\
December . . .
\end{tabular}} & 328.6
280.4 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 116.1 \\
& 106.7 \\
& 78.5
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 238.7 \\
& 202.3 \\
& 184.5
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 144.0 \\
& 142.4 \\
& 150.2
\end{aligned}
\]} & & 225.9
293.9 & .173
.174 & 72.0
62.9 & 158.1
147.5 & 2.99
2.97 \\
\hline & 260.3 & & & & 14102.9 & 352.5 & .174 & 60.6 & 108.6 & 3.00 \\
\hline 1959: & & & & 115.6 & & & & & & \\
\hline February.... March. & 201.8
195.2 & 103.8
139.8 & 182.6
148.9 & 1117.9
117.2 & 99.6 & 481.0
481.0 & . 160 & 52.8
52.8 & 60.6
28.1 & 2.97
2.99 \\
\hline April ........ & 151.5 & 166.4 & 116.5 & 107.8 & 96.0 & 414.2 & . 160 & 31.6 & 13.7 & 3.01 \\
\hline May ......... & 85.9 & 170.5 & 65.4 & 70.1 & 92.7 & 346.5 & .179 & 46.8 & 58.6 & 3.03 \\
\hline June.,...... & 55.1 & 153.7 & 41.5 & 60.8 & 89.3 & 272.9 & . 179 & 37.9 & 48.7 & 3.01 \\
\hline July........
August..... & 45.5
70.1 & 116.3
87.8 & 35.0
50.3 & 40.6
51.2 & 72.8
75.2 & 212.1
152.5 & \(\begin{array}{r}15.769 \\ \hline .768\end{array}\) & 54.8
81.7 & 70.0
67.7 & 2.97
3.28 \\
\hline September... & 226.9 & 97.0 & 163.6 & 105.2 & 87.3 & 190.5 & . 156 & 83.0 & 93.4 & 3.42 \\
\hline October..... & 361.8 & 110.8 & 261.7 & 143.9 & 97.0 & 299.4 & . 148 & 84.7 & 98.4 & 3.68 \\
\hline November... & 341.1 & 113.1 & 243.1 & 154.2 & 99.9 & 380.0 & . 143 & 48.5 & 82.3 & 3. 85 \\
\hline December... & 311.9 & 110.4 & 220.5 & 161.1 & 97.2 & 453.1 & .140 & 49.9 & 95.8 & 3.58 \\
\hline 1960: & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline January ..... & 289.9 & 131.6 & 212.2 & 151.1 & 96.8 & 473.9 & . 146 & 51.8 & 77.1 & 3.50 \\
\hline February.... March. & 267.5
246.7 & 149.5
140.8 & 196.9
181.4 & 150.9
159.6 & 100.6
102.6 & 477.0
520.3 & . 1445 & 46.3
45.6 & 64.2
54.4 & 3.35
3.28 \\
\hline April ....... & 175.8 & 188.9 & 130.9 & 136.2 & 96.8 & 495.7 & . 151 & 40.5 & 27.8 & 3.36 \\
\hline May ......... & 116.9 & 204.5 & 86.7 & 106.6 & 103.7 & 446.9 & . 156 & 30.4 & 20.0 & 3.43 \\
\hline June......... & 83.0 & 202.8 & 62.6 & 81.3 & 103.8 & 357.6 & . 155 & 32.9 & 21.7 & 3. 19 \\
\hline July........ & 70.0 & 189.9 & 51.3 & 46.9 & 86.9 & 286.2 & . 151 & 21.9 & 33.0 & 3.01 \\
\hline August. ..... & 68.6 & 157.7 & 48.8 & 55.9 & 107.6 & 200.0 & . 153 & 31.9 & 30.7 & 3.11 \\
\hline September... & 189.3 & 137.1 & 133.3 & 71.5 & 91.8 & 216.8 & . 145 & 60.5 & 70.0 & 2.98 \\
\hline October..... & 352.2 & 167.9 & 257.5 & 160.7 & 109.0 & 322.6 & . 148 & 63.2 & 108.0 & 2.88 \\
\hline November \(\mathrm{F} R\) & 345.7 & 199.7 & 249.0 & 176.7 & 112.2 & 389.6 & . 156 & 53.6 & 99.7 & 2.76 \\
\hline Oreember.R & 287.5 & 197.8 & 205.8 & 159.4 & 113.7 & 425.8 & . 159 & 36.3 & 103.8 & 2.82 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

FOOD AND KINDRED RRODUCTS; TORACCO-FATS, OILS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS -. CON.


\section*{FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS; TOBACCO -- TOBACCO}


思ATHER AND PRODUCTS-HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER


LEATHER AND PRODUCTS--LEATHER MANUFACTURES




LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES--SOFTWOODS


LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES--SOFTWOODS-COR.


LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES--HARDWOOD FLOORING AND PLYWOOD


METMLS AND MANUFACTURES--IRON AND STEEL


METALS AND MANUFACTURES--IRON AND STEEL--Con.


METALS AND MANUFACTURES-IRON AND STEEL--CON.


METALS AND MANUFACTURES--IRON AND STEEL--Con.




METALS AND MANUFACTURES--IRON AND STEEL AND NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS


METALS AND MANUFACTURES -- NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS--Con.


METALS AND MANUFACTURES_NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS--Con.


METALS AND MANUFACTURES -- NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS-COR.


METALS AND MANUFACTURES_-NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS--Con.


METALS AND MANUFACTURES--HEATING EQUIPMENT (EXGEPY ELHCTRIC)


METALS AND MANUFACTURES -- MACHINERY AND APPARATUS


METALS AND MANUFACTURES -- MACHINERY AND APPARATUS -. Con.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{7}{*}{year and MONTH} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{MACHIAE TOOLS (METAL FORMIHG) \({ }^{\text {P }}\)} & \multicolumn{11}{|c|}{OTHER machinery and equipment} \\
\hline & \multirow{5}{*}{} & \multirow{5}{*}{Shipments, Total} & \multirow{5}{*}{Estimated back.. \(\log\)} & \multirow{4}{*}{Total \({ }^{3}\)} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Construction machinery, selected types (quarterly averages or quarterly totals) \({ }^{2}\)} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Tractors } \\
\text { (except garden) }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Farm machines and equipment (selected types) \({ }^{5}\) \\
ly. total
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[b]{4}{*}{Pumps (steam, power, centrifugal, and rotary), \({ }^{\text {new }}{ }^{6}\) orders \({ }^{6}\)} \\
\hline & & & & & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Tractors (used in construction industry)} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Wheel type (excl. contractors' off-highway wheel type after 1952)}} & & \\
\hline & & & & & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Tracklaying}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Wheel } \\
\text { (contractors' } \\
\text { off-highway) }
\end{gathered}
\]}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Tractor shovel loaders (integral units), wheel and tracklaying}} & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Qrtly. average or qrtly. total} & & \\
\hline & & & & \multicolumn{11}{|c|}{Shipments} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Millions of dollars} & Months & Mil. of dollars & Units & Thous. of dollars & Units & Thous. of dollars & Units & Thous. of doliars & units & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Thousands of dollars} \\
\hline Whathly 1939. & & :0.0..... & & & 5,276 & 11,451 & …0..... & .......... & -......... & ...0...... & 46,330 & 27,795 & .... & 1,352 \\
\hline & ....... & …․ & .......... & ....0."... & 6,278
7,436 & 15,071 & ......... & - ......... & .......... & ........... & 62,480 & 34,295 & ......... & 2, 204 \\
\hline 1992.... & - & :030.0.: & \(\ldots\) & :0.0.0... & 7,161 & 25,093 & …....... & -.......... & \(\cdots\) & -........... & 46,419 & 27,905 & , ......... & 3,606
6,155 \\
\hline 1963. \({ }^{\text {994. }}\). & . & ....e.... & & \(\cdots\) & 7,663 & 35,54.9 & .......... & .......... & ........... & …........ & 25,967 & 15,804 & ....... & 6,214 \\
\hline 1944. & & . & .o........ & & 11,297 & 65,146 & ......... & . ......... & .......... & .......... & 62,499 & 42,528 & ......... & 3,436 \\
\hline 1995....... & 000.e. & -.ane.e. & nopeo.e. & & 11,000 & 53,002 & W...... & .......... & -........." & \(\cdots\) & 60,923 & 42,224 & - ......... & 2,869 \\
\hline \(19467 . . .\). & 为 & -n........ & .o.e.e.... & 8 & 6,566 & 20,734 & ....... & .......... & ........... & ......... & 63,835 & 48,068 & ......... & 3,105 \\
\hline 1947........ & & & .......... & 837.4
843.4
8 & 9,384
9,893 & 33,583
40,502 & & & & .......... & 107,166 & 87,333 & ......... & 3,332 \\
\hline 1949........ & & 10.0.0.000 & & \({ }^{8} 35.5\) & 9,893
10,962 & 40,852 & …...... & ....... & ....... & - & 132,423
136,342 & 124,325
143,107 & ........ & 3,932
3,032 \\
\hline 8950........ & . & \(\ldots\) & & \(8,951.3\) & 11,150 & 55,872 & & & .......... & ......... & 124,979 & 143,574 & ......... & 4,452 \\
\hline 1951....... & & & & \(8,966.4\) & 12,286 & 64,990 & & .......... & ......... & ......... & 139,993 & 189,500 & .......... & 6,684 \\
\hline 9952...... & -a...... & - & .......... & 8.970 .6
8.959 .9 & 12,039
12,649 & \begin{tabular}{|l|}
70,210 \\
82,174
\end{tabular} & -1.36 & 10, 9.0 & …....... & ........... & 104,294 & \({ }_{10}^{153,919}\) & .......... & 5,969 \\
\hline 1954......... & & & & \(8,957.2\) & 10,094 & 82,174
66,980 & 775
755 & 11,700 & ............ & .a....... & 196,856
63,418 & \begin{tabular}{r}
10 \\
\hline 96,660 \\
99,117
\end{tabular} & \(\cdots\) & 5,687
4,938 \\
\hline 1995........ & & & & \(8,965.2\) & 12,223 & 89,861 & 1,036 & 16,043 & .......... & \(\cdots\) & 81,609 & 129,683 & 186,110 & 6,318 \\
\hline \(1956 . . . .\). & 19.00 & 25.70 & & 8,980.9 & 13,854 & 117,846 & 1, 1,335 & 23,647 & .......... & & 55,645 & 97,460 & 11148,731 & 8,394 \\
\hline  & 10.25
7.70 & 20.35
9.00 & 3.4
2.6 & \(8,12114.0\)
15233.3 & 138,216
147113 & 13
146,532
14643 & \({ }^{3,14} 1,354\) & 13,14 26,028 & ........... & \({ }^{13} 38,959\) & \(\begin{array}{r}4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 14 104,912 & 170,008 & 7,152 \\
\hline 9959......... & 12.50 & 9.00
10.40 & 2.6
4.2 & 35.788 .5 & 148,528 & \(\begin{array}{r}14 \\ 1460,738 \\ \hline 8.643 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 1,016 & 22,986 & ............. & 37,888
54,784 &  & +14 136,612 & 203,300
221,869 & 5,528
6,016 \\
\hline 1960........ & 12.50 & 12.00 & 4.2 & 15944.2 & 146,115 & \({ }^{14} 67,458\) & 772 & 16,279 & 5,084 & 55,918 & \({ }^{4} 39,010\) & \({ }^{14} 89,390\) & 183,952 & .......... \\
\hline 1957: & & & & \multirow[b]{6}{*}{\(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\{\ldots \ldots \ldots . \\ \left\{\begin{array}{l}\ldots \ldots . .\end{array}\right. \\ \{\ldots \ldots \ldots\end{array}\right.\)} & \multirow{6}{*}{-.........} & \multirow{6}{*}{-0.0.0....} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{1,513} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{28,600} & \multirow{4}{*}{...........} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{.........} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{72,643} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{130,208} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{180,868} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\(\left\{\begin{array}{l}9,601 \\ 7,551 \\ 7,654\end{array}\right.\)} \\
\hline danuary..... & 12.25
13.70
1 & 23.35
25.65
25. & 5.0
4.8 & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline March....... & 13.85 & 26.50 & 4.4 & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { April ........ } \\
& \text { Mav....... } \\
& \text { Mune. ....... }
\end{aligned}
\] & 13.85
12.00
12.25
9.70 & 22.85
25.80
24.00 & 4.1
3.8
3.6 & & & & 1,753 & 34,877 & & ........... & 64,638 & 121,049 & 208,515 & 7,801
7,786
8,228 \\
\hline Iuly. August. September. & 7.15
8.40
7.95
7.90 & 22.75
15.10
17.30
15.15 & 3.1
2.9
2.7 & & & & 1,346 & 27,528 & ........... & ........... & 47,220 & 87,796 & 169,512 & \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}7,143 \\ 6,982 \\ 6,177\end{array}\right.\) \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Ocrober..... \\
November ... \\
December . . .
\end{tabular} & 11.90
6.80
6.20 & 15.15
12.15
13.95
13.9 & 2.5
2.2
2.1 & & & & 521 & 10,562 & ........... & .......... & 49,701 & 99,863 & 121,331 & \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}6,158 \\ 5,838 \\ 4,906\end{array}\right.\) \\
\hline 1958. & & & & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\} \quad 16: 83.8
\]} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{6,432} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{56,852} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{726} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{14,666} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\({ }^{16} 3,182\)} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{1634,678} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{68,010} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{138,080} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{221, 160} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
January..... \\
Bebruary....
\end{tabular} & 7.55
5.50 & 10.05
9.55
8 & 2.1
2.2 & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline March....... & 6.70 & 8.30 & 2.3 & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Appril....... & 5.40
6.15 & 10.70
12.50
18. & 2.4
2.1 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\}^{16} 289.2\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{8,968} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{91,405} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,358} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{28,424} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{16} 4,328\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{16 48,607} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{61,169} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{134,940} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{200,203} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\left\{\begin{array}{l}5,313 \\ 6,728 \\ 5,467\end{array}\right.\)} \\
\hline dumat........ & 9.05
9.05 & 12.50
10.05 & 2.3 & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
suly. \\
August...... \\
September...
\end{tabular} & 5.65
9.05
8.00 & 6.50
6.65
7.70 & 2.4
2.7
2.9
2.9 & \} 16255.2 & 7,763 & 79,490 & 1,258 & 26,682 & \({ }^{16} 3,527\) & 1640,797 & 52,171 & 108, 525 & 195,065 & \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}5,088 \\ 5,663 \\ 5,864\end{array}\right.\) \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Defober.... \\
November... \\
December...
\end{tabular} & 8.55
8.45
12.85 & 8.65
8.20
10.05 & 2.9
3.0
3.3 & \(\}^{16} 177.8\) & 5,338 & 46,008 & 746 & 15,708 & \({ }^{16} 3,665\) & \({ }^{16} 37,386\) & 52,782 & 116,5:3 & 136,771 & \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}5,411 \\ 4,414 \\ 5,200\end{array}\right.\) \\
\hline 1959: & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Junvary....
February... & \(\begin{array}{r}11.95 \\ 9.45 \\ \hline 1\end{array}\) & 7.90
8.95 & 3.6
3.9 & \} 2488.0 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{7,553} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{71,836} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{867} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{20,292} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{45, S69}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{66,546} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{148,786} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{241,709} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\left\{\begin{array}{l}4,972 \\ 5,460 \\ 5,572\end{array}\right.\)} \\
\hline March....... & 11.30 & 7.90 & 4.3 & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Aprif ......... } \\
& \text { May........ } \\
& \text { June........ }
\end{aligned}
\] & 12.80
11.20
11.50
11.50 & 11.75
10.65
12.90 & 4.1
4.0
3.6 & \} 371.7 & 10,906 & 107,400 & 1,48! & 34,655 & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{64,259} & 8!,198 & 182,599 & 288,845 & \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}6,702 \\ 7,049 \\ 7,258\end{array}\right.\) \\
\hline suly......... Abugust. September. & 12.65
9.95
11.15 & 9.40
9.25
9.90 & 3.9
4.0
4.1 & 290.6 & 11,402 & 90, 125 & 1,028 & 22,642 & .......... & 59,64.1 & 53,830 & 117,095 & 209,091 & \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}5,654 \\ 6,175 \\ 5,476\end{array}\right.\) \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Ociober..... \\
November... \\
December ...
\end{tabular} & 12.15
23.05
12.30
12.65 & 11.30
12.40
12.80 & 4.9
4.8
4.6 & \} 212.1 & 7,314 & 62,009 & 689 & [4,355 & & 48,288 & 53,507 & 118,739 & 147,830 & \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}5,480 \\ 6,551\end{array}\right.\) \\
\hline 1960: & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Jonuary..... & 13.00
12.90 & 9.65
11.95 & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\} 17270.1\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{7,630} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{86,917} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{793} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{16,260} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{5,520} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{54,365} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{54,935} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{117,490} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{227, 277} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\left\{\begin{array}{l}6,982 \\ 7,616 \\ 7,325\end{array}\right.\)} \\
\hline Eabruary....
fanch..... & \begin{tabular}{l}
12.90 \\
13.50 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 11.95
13.45
11.15 & 4.4 & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { April ........ } \\
& \text { hay ....... } \\
& \text { June......... }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 15.15 \\
& 12.00 \\
& 12.50
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 18.15 \\
& 12.05 \\
& 14.70
\end{aligned}
\] & 4.5
4.4
4.1 & ) 308.0 & 6,493 & 79,913 & 1,143 & 23,935 & 5,848 & 66,152 & 36,820 & 74,278 & 234,351 & \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}6,812 \\ 6,731 \\ 8,292\end{array}\right.\) \\
\hline July. August. September. & \(\begin{array}{r}9.45 \\ 9.05 \\ 10.15 \\ \hline 10.60\end{array}\) & 11.85
11.40
12.95
118.70 & 3.9
3.8
3.8 & \} 223.2 & 4,927 & 59,716 & 706 & 15,574 & 5,038 & 58,795 & 21,438 & 51,986 & 167,081 &  \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Detober..... \\
November .. \\
Recember: \(R\)
\end{tabular} & 20.60
10.20
11.55 & 10.70
11.65
12.75 & 4.5
4.4
4.3 & \} 175.4 & 4,86! & 48,149 & 444 & 9,348 & 3,929 & 44, 359 & 37,422 & 97,338 & 107,010 & \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { …... } \\ \cdots \cdots .\end{array}\right.\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

METALS AND MANUFACTURES--ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{YEAR AND MONTH} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{BATTERIES (AUTOMOTIVE REPLACEMENT ONLY), SHIPMENTS \({ }^{1}\)} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{HOUSEHOLD ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { RADIO } \\
\text { SETS, } \\
\text { PRODUCTION } 6
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { TELE- } \\
\text { VISION } \\
\text { SETS } \\
\text { (INGL. } \\
\text { COMBINA- } \\
\text { TION) } \\
\text { PRODUCTION } 6
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ELECTRON } \\
& \text { TUBES } \\
& \text { AND } \\
& \text { SEMI- } \\
& \text { CONDUCTORS, } \\
& \text { FACTORY, } \\
& \text { SALES }{ }^{\text {ST }}
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{IIISULATING MATERIALS, SALES BILLED,
index} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{MOTORS AND GEnERATORS} \\
\hline & & Ranges (incl.
builtins), sales
(domestic \(\underset{\underset{\text { export }}{ })^{2}}{\text { and }}\) & Refrigerators and home freezers, output \({ }^{3}\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
Vacuum \\
cleaners \\
(standard \\
type), \\
sales
billed \({ }^{4}\)
\end{tabular} & Washers, sales billed \(\underset{\text { and }}{\text { (domestic }}\) export) \({ }^{5}\) & & & & & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { New } \\
\text { orders } \\
\text { index } \\
\text { (quarterly } \\
\text { average } \\
\text { or } \\
\text { total) }
\end{gathered}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Polyphase induction motors, 1-200 horsepower \({ }^{9}\) \\
New order
\end{tabular} & Direct
current
motors and
generators,
\(1-200\)
horse-
power
(gross) \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Thous ands} & \(1957=100\) & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Thousands} & Thousands of dollars & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{\(1947-49=100\)} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Thousands of dollars} \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { lonthly avg.: } \\
& \text { 1939. }
\end{aligned}
\] & 1,118 & 27.9 & & 90.4 & 119.4 & 896.9 & \(\ldots\) & 2,332 & 27.8 & 31.7 & 2,494 & 800 \\
\hline 1940........ & 1,195 & 37.5 & \(\ldots\) & 111.7 & 129.4 & 985.9 & ............ & 2,301 & 35.5 & 48.7 & 3,635 & 1,381 \\
\hline 1941......... & 1,327 & 60.7 & & 139.2 & 163.3 & 1,136.9 & & 3,958 & 68.6 & 101.6 & 6,530 & 3,227 \\
\hline 1942......... & 1,266 & & & 48.3 & \({ }^{11} 80.2\) & \(121,076.7\) & .............. & 3,600 & 93.8 & 170.1 & 9,554 & 7,891 \\
\hline 1943......... & 1,417 & ......... & & & & .......... & ............ & \(\begin{array}{r}4,250 \\ \mathbf{5} \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 121.2 & 140.7 & 7,072 & 6,958 \\
\hline 1944......... & 1,593 & & & & & ....... & & 5,178 & 111.1 & 103.5 & 5,713 & 6,215 \\
\hline 1945........ & 1,463 & & & & & & & 5,700 & 89.1 & 89.5 & 7,302 & 3,099 \\
\hline 1946......... & 1,460 & 48.1 & & 190.8 & \({ }^{13} 168.7\) & 1,329.6 & -1.7. & 84,400 & 77.3 & 134.2 & 11,872 & 1,745 \\
\hline 1947........ & 2,152 & 100.8 & 86.1 & 316.7 & 315.7 & 1,666.7 & 14.9 & \({ }^{149,563}\) & 106.2 & 125.0 & 10,170 & 1,698 \\
\hline 1948. .......
\(1949 . . .\). & 2,090 & 133.3
88.0 & 117.5
103.8 & 280.1
240.8 & 343.4
248.2 & 1, 375.0 & 81.3
250.0 & 12,122
18,095 & 107.4
86.4 & 97.9
77.1 & 7,965
6,339 & 1,856 \\
\hline 1950........ & 2,037 & 152.5 & 157.7 & 294.1 & 359.3 & 1,215.8 & 622.0 & 38,393 & 131.6 & 152.8 & 12,942 & 2,406 \\
\hline 1951......... & 1,852 & 116.7 & 130.1 & 227.4 & 277.3 & 1,052.3 & 448.7 & 31,935 & 162.7 & 213.4 & 17,488 & 3,610 \\
\hline 1952........ & 1,871 & 88.3 & 105.6 & 236.8 & 264.5 & 15911.2 & \({ }^{15} 508.0\) & 35,814 & 146.7 & 160.0 & 12,733 & 3,374 \\
\hline \(1953 . . . . . .\). & 1,968 & \({ }_{16} 1104.2\) & 120.0
96.7 & 231.5
221.5 & 288.4 & 1, 114.0 & 601.3 & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 44, } \\ 144278 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 162.6 & 164.6 & 13,823 & 2,678 \\
\hline 1954. ....... & 1,981 & \({ }^{16} 112.5\) & 96.7 & 221.5 & 290.9 & 866.7 & 612.2 & 1442,266 & 120.8 & 147.8 & 11,662 & 2,698 \\
\hline 1955....... & 2,152 & 133.3 & 116.2 & 272.5 & 353.0 & 1,210.7 & 646.4 & 50,781 & 149.2 & 187.6 & 15,027 & 3,351 \\
\hline 1956........ & 2,085 & 132.1 & 112.8 & 310.2 & 17370.6 & & \({ }_{15}^{615.6}\) & 54,813 & 152.0 & 227.0 & 18,503 & 3,959 \\
\hline 1957........ & 2,162 & 113.7 & 100.0 & 265.8 & \({ }^{17} 307.1\) & \({ }^{15} 1,285.6\) & \({ }^{15} 533.3\) & 61,677 & 138.0 & 181.0 & 15,206 & 3,194 \\
\hline 1959.......... & 2,291 & 140.6 & 123.5 & 285.6
28.1 & 306.0
39.4 & 1,301.9 & 469.1 & 60,912
75,641 & 12.0
149.0 & 144.0
172.0 & 12,074
14,168 & 1,709
2,533 \\
\hline 1960........ & 2,194 & 127.1 & 111.8 & 276.1 & \({ }^{18} 272.9\) & 1,427.2 & 475.7 & 82,563 & 137.0 & 162.1 & 13,597 & 2,291 \\
\hline 1957: & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Jonuary.....
February... & 2,638
1,961 & 144.5
127.7 & 98.6
126.0 & 276.7
300.9 & 17
340.9
331.8 & \(1,085.5\)
\(1,264.8\) & 450.2 & \(\}^{14,19} 184,331\) & 154.0
146.0 & 209.0 & 14,469
16,648 & 3,375
4,554 \\
\hline March........ & 1,254 & 139.4 & 140.0 & 312.7 & 294.9 & 1,609.1 & 559.8 & & 153.0 & & 18, 350 & 7,019 \\
\hline April ........ & 1,178 & 107.2 & 117.6 & 281.6 & 238.4 & 1,115.8 & 361.2 & 50,943 & 145.0 & & 16,501 & 2,627 \\
\hline May . ........
June. . & 1,605 & 93.6
102.3 & 107.6
108.6 & 231.2
207.3 & 262.4
289.2 & 1,023.8 & 342.4
543.8 & 58,726
66,997 & 148.0
140.0 & 189.0 & 15,672
17,015 & 2,578
3,112 \\
\hline July........ & 2,469 & 88.7 & 84.3 & 218.3 & 340.9 & 612.6 & 360.7 & 48,833 & 127.0 & & 15,085 & 4,253 \\
\hline Angust...... & 2,856 & 85.8
124.8 & 67.4 & 241.2 & 334.3 & 965.7
1.61 .7 & 673.7 & \({ }^{67,582}\) & 134.0 & 174.0 & 14, 150 & 2,466 \\
\hline September... & 2,688 & 124.8 & 99.3 & 302.9 & 392.7 & 1,610.7 & 832.6 & 73,365 & 135.0 & & 15,405 & 1,906 \\
\hline October......
November ... & 3,042
2,359 & 120.4
116.8 & 91.4
83.3 & 328.7
251.1 & 377.6
267.8 & \(1,569.2\)
\(1,688.9\) & 662.0
574.6 & 74,176
63,159 & 133.0
123.0 & 150.0 & 12,945
12,339 & 1,613
2,328 \\
\hline December... & 2,015 & 113.8 & 76.0 & 237.5 & 213.5 & \({ }^{20} 1,793.3\) & \({ }^{20} 573.5\) & 52,013 & 112.0 & & 13,894 & 2,500 \\
\hline 1958: & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline January..... & 2,004 & 109.0 & 79.8 & 265.5 & 244.8 & 1,026.5 & 434.0 & 49,567 & 116.0 & & 10,443 & 1,325 \\
\hline February March. & 1,803 & 108.7 & 100.0
104.3 & 225.6
291.4 & 268.1
287.9 & 876.9
931.3 & 370.4
416.9 & 51,110
54,002 & 106.0
108.0 & 135.0 & 10,373
12,371 & 1,307
1,463 \\
\hline April \(\ldots . . .\). & 1,242 & 95.6 & 81.7 & 247.3 & 224.9 & 697.3 & 302.6 & 56,020 & 107.0 & & 12,828 & 2,611 \\
\hline May ........ & 1,454 & 96.0 & 86.2 & 218.8 & 263.0 & 654.8 & 267.0 & 58,443 & 104.0 & 140.0 & 11,629 & 1,362 \\
\hline June......... & 1,773 & 116.8 & 111.2 & 253.1 & 288.8 & 774.4 & 377.1 & 63,550 & 107.0 & & 12,620 & 1,447 \\
\hline July........ & 2,101 & 98.5 & 89.3 & 263.8 & 277.3 & 621.5 & 275.0 & 53,017 & 90.0 & & 12,016 & 1,910 \\
\hline August...... & 2,333
2,704 & 81.4
122.3 & 75.0
111.7 & 280.2
299.6 & 326.8
423.1 & \(1,028.9\)
\(1,572.0\) & 507.5
621.7 & 58,644
72,313 & 106.0
124.0 & 144.0 & 11,749
13,223 & 1,828 \\
\hline October..... & 2,976 & 135.1 & 105.0 & 339.1 & 404.1 & 1,322.2 & 495.6 & 78,633 & 135.0 & & 11,906 & 2,404 \\
\hline November... & 2,262 & 129.1 & 119.9 & 293.6 & 333.0 & 1,545.6 & 437.8 & 69,594 & 121.0 & 155.0 & 10,733 & 1,362 \\
\hline December ... & 3,041 & 144.0 & 109.8 & 317.0 & 330.5 & 1,525.7 & 414.9 & 66,049 & 124.0 & & 14,998 & 1,891 \\
\hline 1959: & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Jonuary..... & 2,672 & 120.8 & 106.2 & 242.5 & 288.5 & 1,124.7 & 437.0 & 63,248 & 130.0 & & 13,784 & 2,204 \\
\hline Februory..... & 1,791
1,376 & 134.6
172.6
139.1 & 140.5
148.3 & 271.4
346.6 & 297.8
329.7 & \(1,125.4\)
\(1,347.6\) & 459.5
494.0 & 66,784 & 138.0
152.0 & 164.3 & - \(\begin{aligned} & 12,959 \\ & 14,346\end{aligned}\) & 2,564
3,502 \\
\hline April ....... & 1,437 & 136.1 & 135.7 & 317.4 & 274.4 & 1,040.2 & 389.3 & 68,004 & 166.0 & & & \\
\hline May . .......
June. . & 1,593
2,118 & 133.4
151.4 & 1340.5
138.8
1.8 & 257.3
276.0 & 277.9
341.9 & 1,039.6 & 431.9
571.0 & 69,374
77,544 & 153.0
153.0 & 185.9 & \({ }^{19} 47,367\) & 197,781 \\
\hline July........ & 2,556 & 129.2 & 116.4 & 221.2 & 318.1 & 829.0 & 350.4 & 69,984 & 131.0 & & 13,554 & 2,903 \\
\hline August. ..... & 2,728 & 116.6 & 104.5 & 268.5 & 359.8 & 1,009.4 & 547.4 & 74,047 & 145.0 & 169.0 & 12,660 & 1,959 \\
\hline September... & 2,889 & 157.2 & 132.0 & 305.1 & 394.1 & 1,981.2 & 808.3 & 86,966 & 160.0 & & 13,413 & 2,360 \\
\hline October..... & 3,069 & 143.4 & 112.6 & 330.9 & 374.1 & 1,795.7 & 706.6 & 88,538 & 164.0 & & 14,470 & 2,315 \\
\hline November ... & 2,799 & 144.0 & 93.5 & 290.1 & 312.8 & 1,346. 1 & 550.8 & 82,330 & 141.0 & 168.6 & 12,843 & 1,961 \\
\hline December... & 2,467 & 147.5 & 113.0 & 293.8 & 264.2 & 1,553.3 & 593.2 & 83,963 & 154.0 & & 14,625 & 2,848 \\
\hline 1960: & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline January..... & 1,865 & 116.0 & 117.0 & 258.3 & 254.6 & 1,355.8 & 526.5 & 80,604 & 146.0 & & & 2,560 \\
\hline February.... March. . \(\qquad\) & 1,641 & 144.5
157.7 & 143.3
148.6 & 294.5
339.9 & 283.6
305.6 & 1,442.4 & 503.5
549.5 & 81,466
91,752 & 149.0
168.0 & 179.5 & 1943,151 & 2,053
3,498 \\
\hline April ....... & 1,545 & 127.9 & 145.7 & 278.4 & 235.8 & 1,230.3 & 422.6 & 77,393 & 140.0 & & 15,098 & 2,650 \\
\hline May ......... & 1,650 & 118.5 & 127.5 & 265.6 & 243.9 & 1,277.0 & 442.2 & 78,047 & 134.0 & 176.5 & 13,902 & 1,732 \\
\hline June........ & 2,072 & 127.2 & 122.3 & 245.8 & 277.0 & 1,551.5 & 518.9 & 87,969 & 152.0 & & 15,982 & 2,385 \\
\hline July........ & 2,131 & 102.9 & 96.8 & 223.0 & 217.7 & 890.4 & 288.9 & 72,866 & 101.0 & & 13,674 & 1,841 \\
\hline August...... & 2,550 & 123.4 & 64.8 & 280.6 & 296.5 & 1,048.4 & 462.3 & 87,624 & 131.0 & 158.4 & 11,677 & 1,965 \\
\hline September... & 2,708 & 144.0 & 89.5 & 301.9 & 352.7 & 1,945.1 & 678.9 & 90, 95 ! & 142.0 & & 14,607 & 2,842 \\
\hline October..... & 2,834 & 129.1 & 91.5 & 290.1 & 305.8 & 1,727.6 & 500.0 & 85,004 & 124.0 & & 12,321 & 1,836 \\
\hline November ... & 2,634 & 119.4 & 87.9 & 280.6 & 275.3 & 1,468.8 & 429.8 & 79,924 & 123.0 & 134.1 & 10,823 & 2,233 \\
\hline for DeeerefterE. & 2,822 & 114.4 & 106.5 & 254.6 & 223.5 & 1,521.7 & 405.5 & 77, 162 & 130.0 & & 11,926 & 1,897 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS-.COAL
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{5}{*}{YEAR AND MONTH} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{anthracite} & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{bituminous} \\
\hline & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Pro- } \\
& \text { duc- } \\
& \text { tion }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Stocks in pros ducers \({ }^{\text {B }}\) storage yards, end of month \({ }^{2}\)} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\underset{\text { ports }{ }^{\text {Ex- }}}{ }
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Prices} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Pro- } \\
& \text { duc- } \\
& \text { tion }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Industrial consumption and retail deliveries?} \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & Manufactur ind & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { and mining } \\
& \text { ies }
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline & & & & Retail, stove, composite & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Whole- } \\
& \text { sale, } \\
& \text { chestnut, } \\
& \text { foob. car } \\
& \text { at mine }
\end{aligned}
\] & & Tota \({ }^{18}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Electric } \\
& \text { power } \\
& \text { utili- } \\
& \text { ties }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Rail- } \\
& \text { roads } \\
& \text { (class } \\
& \text { I) }
\end{aligned}
\] & Tota \({ }^{9}\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
Coke \\
plants loven and beehive)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Retail \\
deliveries to other consumers
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Thousands of short tons} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Dollars per short ton} & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{Thousands of short tons} \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { tonthif avg.: } \\
& \text { 1939...... }
\end{aligned}
\] & 4,29! & 308 & 216 & 10.84 & 9.143 & 32,905 & 31,342 & 3,525 & 6,589 & 15,266 & 5,293 & 5,731 \\
\hline 1940........ & 4,290 & 703 & 222 & 11.35 & 9.554 & 38,398 & 35,909 & 4,094 & 7,094 & 17,415 & 6,782 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{7,057
7,867} \\
\hline 1941......... & 4,697 & 614 & 282 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{11.97
12.47} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{10.006
10.312} & 42,846 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{41,010
45,004} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{4,991
5,289} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{8,115
9,618} & 19,761 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{7,762
8,404
8,58} & \\
\hline 1942....... & 5,027 & 530 & 370 & & & 48,558 & & & & 21,317 & & 8,867 \\
\hline 1943........ & 5,308 & 296
375 & 345 & & \[
10.889
\] & \[
49,181
\] & 49,483
49,133 & 6,170
6,388 & 11,004 & 21,309 & 8,775 & 10,176 \\
\hline 1945. & 4,578 & 213 & 308 & 14.43 & 11.887 & 48,135 & 46.631 & 5,967 & 10,427 & 20,030 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{7,946
6,941} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{9,941
8,224} \\
\hline 1946......... & 5,042 & 156 & 540 & 15.97 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{13.056
1010.328} & 44,494 & 41,699 & 5,729 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,741 \\
& 9,101 \\
& 9,108
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 18,347 \\
& 20,904
\end{aligned}
\]} & & \\
\hline 9947......... & 4,766 & 433 & 710 & 17.11 & & 52,552 & 45,491 & & & & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{8,733 8,055} \\
\hline \(1948 . . . . . . .\). & 4,762
3,559 & 386
733 & 556
412 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{19.10
20.13} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 11.571 \\
& 12.036
\end{aligned}
\]} & 49,960
36,489 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 43,326 \\
& 37,128
\end{aligned}
\]} & 7,968 & 7,903
\(\mathbf{5 , 6 7 7}\) & \[
20,009
\] & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{8,942
7,603} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{7,233} \\
\hline 1949........ & 3,559 & 733 & 412 & & & 36,489 & & 6,718 & 5,677 & 17,197 & & \\
\hline 1950....... & 3,673 & 749 & 324 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{21.07
1122.79
23.06} & 12.583 & 43,026 & 37,850 & 7,355 & 5,081 & 18,209 & 8,654 & 7,035 \\
\hline 1951....... & 3,556 & \begin{tabular}{|c}
927 \\
\hline 257
\end{tabular} & 496
383 & & 14.190
14.300 & 44,472 & 39,075 & 8,492 & 4,500 & 19,700 & 9,454 & 6, 6,98 \\
\hline 1952....... & 3,382
2,579 & 1,257
1,733 & 383
227 & 23.06
1226.36 & 14.300
15.451 & 38,903
38,108 & 34,896
35,567 & 8,609
9,357 & 3,164
2,311 & 17,399
18,747 & 8,135
9,406 & 5,572
4,998 \\
\hline 1954......... & 2,424 & 1,388 & 238 & 25.26 & 14.006 & 32,642 & 30,255 & 9,603 & 1,448 & 14,784 & 7,116 & 4,317 \\
\hline 1995....... & 2,184 & 1,031 & 263 & 25.08 & 12.984 & 38,719 & 35,284 & 11.713 & 1,289 & 17,739 & 8,948 & 4,418 \\
\hline 1956........ & 2,408 & 414 & 437 & 26.76 & 13.532 & 41,740 & 36,072 & 12,915 & 1,026 & 17,953 & 8,826 & 4,056 \\
\hline 1957........ & 2,112 & 389 & 361 & \({ }^{12} 28.62\) & 14.670 & 41,059 & 34,472 & 13,117 & 700 & 17,566 & 9,002 & 2,976 \\
\hline \({ }_{1959} 1958 . . . .\). & 1,764
1,721 & 403
389 & 190
149 & 28.20 & 14.239
14.177 & 34,204
34,336 & 30,559 & 12,744 & 310 & 14,456
13,980 & 6,382 & 2,968 \\
\hline 1959........ & 1,721 & 389 & 149 & 27.89 & 14.177 & 34,336 & 30,521 & 13,816 & 217 & 13,980 & 6,598 & 2,428 \\
\hline 8960........ & 1,507 & 315 & 119 & 27.67 & 13.948 & 34,417 & \({ }^{13} 31,697\) & 14,484 & \({ }^{13} 176\) & 14,423 & 6,750 & 2,534 \\
\hline \multicolumn{13}{|l|}{1957:} \\
\hline February.... & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 2,625 \\
& 2,072 \\
& 1,798
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 264 \\
& 288 \\
& 365
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 469 \\
& 305 \\
& 363
\end{aligned}
\]} & 29.41
29.41 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 15.575 \\
& 15.575 \\
& 15.575
\end{aligned}
\]} & 44,668
39,884 & 42,823
35,995 & \(\begin{array}{r}15,669 \\ 12,937 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 978
802 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 20,392 \\
& 18,016 \\
& 19,249
\end{aligned}
\]} & 9,803
8,884 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{5,778
4,233
3,598} \\
\hline March....... & & & & 29.43 & & 43,030 & 37, 294 & 13,565 & 865 & & 9,839 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
April \\
Muy \\
........ \\
Sunte.
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,294
2,294
2,51} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{323
381} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{310
466} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{27.58
27.58
27.58} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 13.671 \\
& 13.671 \\
& 13.671
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{42,245
43,161
39.551} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{33,374
32,194
30,768} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 12,237 \\
& 12,322 \\
& 12,210
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 729 \\
& 685 \\
& 614
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 17,715 \\
& 17,422 \\
& 16,336
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l|l}
9,169 & 2,573 \\
9,424 & 1,580
\end{tabular}}} \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & 1,417 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
July........
August. . . \\
August...... \\
september.
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,478 \\
& 2,294 \\
& 2,173
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 308 \\
& 394 \\
& 516
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{289
449
477} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 27.98 \\
& 28.92 \\
& 28.020
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 14.035 \\
& 14.105 \\
& 14.532
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
34,484 \\
43,300 \\
40,981
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 30,817 \\
& 32,896
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 12,443 \\
& 13,034 \\
& 12,469
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{621
671} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 16,140 \\
& 16,964
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 9,269 \\
& 9,300 \\
& 8081
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,430 \\
& 2,042 \\
& 2,469
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Ocrober..... \\
November .. . \\
December...
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 2,262 \\
& 1,928 \\
& 1,826
\end{aligned}
\]} & & 329 & 28.56 & 15.022 & 45,729 & 35,702 & 13,521 & 626 & 17,880 & 8,928 & 3,510 \\
\hline & & \[
510
\] & 240 & 28.90 & 15.092 & 38,508 & 34,334 & 13,345 & 607 & 17,110 & 8,018 & 3,159 \\
\hline & & & 270 & \({ }^{12} 28.90\) & 15.512 & 37,163 & 35,163 & 13,646 & 584 & 16,988 & 7,368 & 3,923 \\
\hline 1958: & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Janary.... & 2,161 & 420 & 225 & 29.14 & 15.512 & 38,658 & 36,780 & 14,563 & 521 & 16,690 & 6,777 & 5,006 \\
\hline February.... march. & 1,753 & 291
275 & 211
130 & 29.14
29.14 & 15.512
15.512 & 32,237
32,886 & 33,651
32,314 & 13,352
13,165
1 & 452
400 & 14,813
15,119 & 5,819
6,197 & 5,031
3,627 \\
\hline April ....... & 1.545 & 283 & 117 & 28.21 & 13.279 & 30,432 & 27, 120 & 11,290 & 320 & 13,271 & 5,503 & 2,198 \\
\hline May ........ & 1,612 & 341 & 190 & 27.66 & 13.279 & 31,103 & 25,989 & 11,012 & 276 & 13,028 & 5,619 & 1,567 \\
\hline June. ....... & 1,963 & 366 & 232 & 27.63 & 13.279 & 34,647 & 25,647 & 11,183 & 227 & 12,662 & 5,652 & 1,451 \\
\hline Suty....... & 1,377 & 395 & 139 & 27.76 & 13.685 & 24,301 & 26, 272 & 11,821 & 191 & 12,685 & & \\
\hline August .....
Sepjember ... & 1,750
2,050 & 446
501 & \begin{tabular}{l}
158 \\
235 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 27.76
27.80 & 13.685
13.951
1 & 34,420
36,956 & 28,199
29,468 & 12,381 & 197 & 13,417 & 6,181 & 2,063 \\
\hline Sepiember ... & 2,050 & 501 & 235 & 27.80 & 13.951 & 36,956 & 29,468 & 12,087 & 215 & 14,203 & 6,439 & 2,826 \\
\hline Ocrober.....
November... & 1,966
1,559 & 527
580 & 252
198 & 27.95
28.13 & 14.343
14.413 & 40,205
34,802 & 32,454
32,325 & 13,094 & 281 & 15,514 & 7,310 & 3,428 \\
\hline Dezernber ... & 1,959 & 406 & 192 & 28.14 & 14.413 & 34,802
39,799 & 32,325
36,484 & 13,265
15,715 & 282
363 & 15,549
16,475 & 7,509
7,885 & 3,068
3,900 \\
\hline 9959: & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Panuary.... & & 329 & 181 & 28.26 & 14.413 & 36,485 & 36,685 & 15,907 & 339 & 16,394 & 8,004 & 4,044 \\
\hline Fetayory.... & 1,645
1,593 & 298
281 & 166
108 & 28.81
28.80 & 14.966
14.763 & 34,273
35,396 & 33,253
34757 & 14,002 & 304 & 15,393 & 7,874 & 3,551 \\
\hline & 1.588 & 329 & 79 & & & & & 14,400 & 286 & 17,265 & 9,095 & 2,802 \\
\hline hapril .......... & \({ }^{1}\),, 466 & 372 & 158 & 28.75
27.44 & 13.391
13.391
18.31 & 35,096 & 30,937
30,254 & 12,632 & 241 & 16,364 & 8,878 & 1,634 \\
\hline June........ & 1,777 & 395 & 105 & 27.34 & 13.391 & 36,775 & 29,923 & 13 ,249 & 152 & 16,175
15,305 & 9,053
8,563 & 1,018
1,059 \\
\hline July........ & 1,206 & 411 & 119 & 27.48 & 13.811 & 24,377 & 26,131 & 13,391 & 133 & 11,233 & 5,050 & \\
\hline Atryast...... & 1,600 & 4462 & 108
217 & 27.49
27.40 & 13.811 & 30,088 & 24,591 & 13,806 & 131 & 8,927 & 2,618 & 1,622 \\
\hline & & & & & 14.231 & 32,571 & 24,374 & 12,987 & 137 & 8,880 & 2,525 & 2,281 \\
\hline Qciober..... & 1,805 & 470 & 180 & 27.40 & 14.651 & 34,921 & 26,244 & 13,389 & 186 & 9,680 & 2,602 & 2,881 \\
\hline Desember... & 1,965 & 429 & 213
153 & 27.74
27.82 & 14.651
14.651 & 35,997
40,554 & 32,133
36,974 & 14,084
15,223 & \({ }_{266}^{236}\) & 14,426 & 6,212 & 3,267 \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline dearary.... & 1,634 & 378 & 101 & 28.18 & 14.651 & & & & & & & \\
\hline Pemberary.... & :,579 & 366 & 105 & 28.18 & 14.651 & 35,002 & 36,518 & 15,016 & 248 & & & \\
\hline March. ...... & 1,630 & 294 & 90 & 28.18 & 14.651 & 39,102 & 39,156 & 16,099 & 25! & 17,266
18,532 & 8,598
9,107 & 3,986
4,269 \\
\hline Apmel \(\ldots\)..... & \({ }_{1,231}^{1,262}\) & 283
333 & 110
60 & 28.18 & & 34,969 & 30,853 & 13, 105 & 185 & 15,747 & 8,181 & 1,729 \\
\hline Nurac.o. & 1,262
\(\mathbf{1}, 437\) & 317 & 160
154 & 27.16
27.16 & 13.188
13.188
1.8 & 36,254
33,605 & 29,707
27,983 & 13,155 & 145 & 14,941 & 7,603 & 1,323 \\
\hline & & 290 & & 27.16 & 13.188 & 33,605 & 27,983 & 13,211 & 111 & 13,424 & 6,529 & 1,098 \\
\hline Aagest..... & 8,637 & 336 & 137 & 27.28
27.33 & 13.608
13.608
11.08 & 25,275 & 26,587 & 13,373 & 99 & 11,878 & 5,720 & 1,119 \\
\hline Sepiembes... & 1,518 & 339 & 143 & 27.34 & 13.608
14.098 & 36,449
34,454 & 28,824
27,453 & 14,698
13,658 & 107 & 12,282 & 5,672 & 1,6i6 \\
\hline Ccluber..... & 8.612 & 319 & 154 & 27.55 & & & & & 112 & 11,590 & 5,169 & 1,978 \\
\hline November & 1,626 & 327 & 176 & 27.64 & 14.098 & 35,257 & 30,159
30,537 & 14,304
14,654 & 192 & 12,929 & 5,576 & 2,609 \\
\hline r Pramiter & 1,724 & 199 & 110 & 27.88 & 14.098 & & & 14,654
16,673 & 175
213 & 12,905
13,623 & \begin{tabular}{l}
5,035 \\
4,917 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
2,729 \\
3,885 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS--COAL--Con.


PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS-COKE AND PETROLEUN


PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS-- PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{5}{*}{YEAR AND MONTH} & \multicolumn{12}{|c|}{all oils, Supply and demand \({ }^{\text {l }}\)} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{New supply} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Demand} \\
\hline & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Production} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Imports} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Change } \\
\text { in } \\
\text { stocks, } \\
\text { all } \\
\text { oils } \\
\text { (de- } \\
\text { crease,--) }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Exports} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Domestic demand} \\
\hline & & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Crude } \\
\text { cetro- } \\
\text { leum }
\end{gathered}
\] & ```
    Natural
        gas
    liquids,
    benzol
    (blended),
    etc.
``` & Crude petroleum & Refined products & & & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Crude } \\
\text { petro- } \\
\text { leum }
\end{gathered}
\] & Refined products & Total \({ }^{3}\) & Gasol ine \({ }^{4}\) & Kerosene \({ }^{4}\) \\
\hline & \multicolumn{12}{|c|}{Thousands of barrels \({ }^{5}\)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{13}{|l|}{} \\
\hline 1940....... & 124,653 & 112,768 & 4,906 & 3,555 & 3,424 & 3,265 & 121,424 & 4,291 & 6,58i & 110,552 & 49,124 & 5,731 \\
\hline 1941......... & 131,972 & 116,852 & 7,024 & 4,217 & 3,878 & -912 & 132, 884 & 2,770 & 6,299 & 123,815 & 55,625 & 5,789 \\
\hline 1942........ & 125,694 & 115,554 & 7,143 & 1,025 & 1,972 & \(-4,874\) & 130,568 & 2,820 & 6,923 & 120,826 & 49,093 & 5,814 \\
\hline 1943......... & 138,262 & 125,468 & 7,510 & 1,153 & 4,132 & -1,020 & 139,282 & 3,445 & 9,05! & 126,786 & 47,353 & 5,717 \\
\hline 1944......... & 156,055 & 139,825 & 8,537 & 3,734 & 3,959 & -518 & 156,573 & 2,853 & 14,448 & 139,272 & 52,707 & 5,984 \\
\hline 1945........ & 161,847 & 142,805 & 9,574 & 6,195 & 3,274 & - 1,126 & 162,972 & 2,750 & 12,499 & 147,724 & 58,028 & 6,298 \\
\hline 1946......... & 165,785 & 144,495 & 9,817 & 7,172 & 4,301 & 3,626 & 162,159 & 3,536 & 9,224 & 149,399 & 61,285 & 7,424 \\
\hline 1947......... & 179,103 & 154,749 & 11,072 & 8,128 & 5,155 & -420 & 179,523 & 3,863 & 9,844 & 165,817 & 66,251 & 8,543 \\
\hline \(1948 . . . . .\). & 196,284 & 168,349 & 12,257 & 10,758 & 4,921 & 8,921
-238 & 187,363 & 3,311
2,756 & 7,912 & 176,140 & 72,606 & 9,352 \\
\hline 1949........ & 186,231 & 153,495 & 13,106 & 12,807 & 6,823 & -238 & 186,469 & 2,756 & 7,192 & 176,521 & 76,143 & 8,556 \\
\hline 1950........ & 205,496 & 164,465 & 15,177 & 14,810 & 11,046 & - 1,701 & 207,197 & 2,902 & 6,374 & 197,921 & 82,858 & 9,820 \\
\hline 1951........ & 230,073 & 187,309 & 17,080 & 14,923 & 10,760 & 3,083 & 226,990 & 2,384 & 10,454 & \({ }^{6} 214,152\) & \({ }^{6} 90,797\) & \({ }^{6} 10,270\) \\
\hline 1953.. & 247,805 & 196,424 & 19,924 & 19,705 & 11,754 & 4,313 & 243,493 & 1,661 & 10,555 & 231,277 & 7100,481 & 10,394
79,539 \\
\hline 1954........ & 245,965 & 192,916 & 21,053 & 19,957 & 12,040 & -881 & 246, 846 & 1,133 & 9,678 & 236,035 & 102,550 & 9,859 \\
\hline 1955....... & 268,491 & 207,036 & 23,491 & 23,785 & 14,179 & -6 & 268,497 & 964 & 10,218 & 257,315 & 111,184 & 9,734 \\
\hline 1956........ & 286,342 & 218,107 & 24,436 & 28,486 & 15,313 & 5,461 & 280,881 & 2,385 & 10,730 & 267,766 & 114,423 & 9,777 \\
\hline 1957........ & 290,561 & 218,075 & 24,604 & 31, 105 & 16,778 & 5,077 & 285,484 & 4,187 & 13,079 & 268,218 & 116,079 & 8,975 \\
\hline 1958.\%. & 280,395 & 204,082 & 24,597 & 29,001 & 22,715 & -4,259 & 284,654 & 362 & 8,024 & 276,268 & 119,658 & 9, 440 \\
\hline 1959 \(\ldots . .\). & \({ }^{9} 295,438\) & 214,549 & \({ }^{9} 26,757\) & 29,362 & \({ }^{9} 24,770\) & 1,544 & \({ }^{9}\) 293,894 & 210 & \({ }^{9} 6,212\) & \({ }^{9} 287,471\) & \({ }^{9} 123,773\) & \({ }^{9} 9,160\) \\
\hline 1960........ & 298,784 & 214,578 & 28,734 & 30,965 & 24,508 & -2,520 & 301,304 & 258 & 5;900 & 295, 146 & 126,451 & \({ }^{10} 11,043\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{13}{|l|}{1957:} \\
\hline Jonuary..... & 302,208
279,027 & 231,631
214,967 & 25,734
23,745 & 25,255
22,119 & \(\begin{array}{r}19,588 \\ 18,196 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \(-51,834\)
\(-12,528\) & 354,042
291,555 & 7,566 & 19,060
19,010 & 327,416
264,636 & \begin{tabular}{|c}
109,199 \\
96,772
\end{tabular} & 17,916
12,169 \\
\hline March........ & 310,298 & 238,490 & 25,628 & 26,320 & 19,860 & -484 & 310,782 & 14, 100 & 19,009 & 277,673 & 112,959 & 10,272 \\
\hline April ........ & 297,697 & 226,392 & 24,685 & 27,716 & 18,904 & 14,699 & 282,998 & 9,232 & 15,148 & 258,618 & 115,882 & 6,780 \\
\hline May........ & 305,285
285,471 & 230,466
213,302 & 25,177
23,360 & 33,159
35,045 & \begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
16,483 \\
13 & 764 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 39,402
32 & 265,883
252,733 & 3,698 & 12,870 & 249,315
239 & \begin{tabular}{l}
124,174 \\
12,475 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 4,295
3,857 \\
\hline June. ....... & 285,471 & 213,302 & 23,360 & 35,045 & 13,764 & 32,738 & 252,733 & 1,745 & 11,695 & 239,293 & 121,475 & 3,857 \\
\hline July........ & 286,364 & 212,781 & 22,882 & 37,736 & 12,965 & 16,862 & 269,502
2717 & 1,197 & 10,825 & 257,480 & 130,344 & 4,962 \\
\hline August....... & 288,487
275,558 & 210,150
206,777 & 24,478
23,926 & 40,275
32,161 & 13,584
12,694 & 16,697
23,051 & 271,790
252,507 & 1,036 & \(\begin{array}{r}11,687 \\ 9,282 \\ \hline,\end{array}\) & 259,067
242,486 & \begin{tabular}{|l|}
138,746 \\
113,539
\end{tabular} & 4,813
6,471 \\
\hline October..... & 285,899 & 212,055 & 25,031 & 32,718 & 16,095 & 4,411 & 281,488 & 1,007 & 9,972 & 270,509 & 119,408 & 10,122 \\
\hline November ... & 276, 111 & 205,249 & 25,063 & 28,225 & 17,574 & -5,501 & 281,612 & 926 & 10,060 & 270,626 & 107,701 & 11,451 \\
\hline December... & 294,327 & 214,641 & 25,533 & 32,526 & 21,627 & -16,587 & 310,914 & 1,088 & 8,326 & 301,500 & 112,754 & 14,593 \\
\hline \multicolumn{13}{|l|}{1958:} \\
\hline Janucry..... & 295,548 & 213,280 & 25,630 & 31,747 & 24,891 & - 25,019 & 320,567 & 4.25 & 7,215 & 312,927 & 109,077 & 17,433 \\
\hline February.... & 2780,653 & 190,947 & 23,068 & 23,232 & 21,406 & - 37,066 & 295,719 & 213 & 7,396 & 288, 110 & 97,211 & 16,539 \\
\hline March....... & 270,094 & 194,580 & 25,052 & 31,366 & 19,096 & - 11,748 & 281,842 & 838 & 7,681 & 273,323 & 110,366 & 11,015 \\
\hline April ....... & 261,434 & 189,014 & \(\begin{array}{r}23,440 \\ 23 \\ \hline 17\end{array}\) & 25,835 & 23,145 & -5,341 & 266,775 & 643 & 7,301 & 258,831 & 120,466 & 6,087 \\
\hline May ......... & 263,741
261,973 & 193,205
190,172 & 23,517
22,659 & 28,972 & 18,047
20,340 & 5,679
7,058 & 258,062
254,915 & 503
216 & 8,219
7,285 & 249,340
247,414 & 126,661
127,11 & 4,374
4,276 \\
\hline July........ & 277,968 & 203,701 & 24,253 & 26,916 & 23,098 & 2,510 & 275,458 & 308 & 9,513 & 265,637 & 132,378 & 5,534 \\
\hline August...... & 288,489 & 215,030 & 24,931 & 29,865 & 18,663 & 18,554 & 269,935 & 334 & 9,041 & 260,560 & 131,290 & 5,267 \\
\hline September... & 286,949 & 212,642 & 24,360 & 29,927 & 20,020 & 22,135 & 264,814 & 170 & 8,591 & 256,053 & 121,530 & 6,027 \\
\hline October..... & 295,970 & 215,887 & 25,450 & 28,885 & 25,748 & 6,173 & 289,797 & 330 & 8,439 & 281,028 & 126,256 & 9,005 \\
\hline November.... & 287,958
315,964 & 209, 252 & 25,630 & 29,026 & 24,050 & 8,464 & 279,494 & 292 & 8,827 & 270,375 & 112,086 & 10,109 \\
\hline December... & 315,964 & 221,277 & 27,175 & 33,434 & 34,078 & -42,509 & 358,473 & 74 & 6,784 & 351,615 & 121,465 & 17,613 \\
\hline \multicolumn{13}{|l|}{1959: \({ }^{8}\)} \\
\hline January..... & 315,524 & 223,926 & 26,697 & 28,664 & 36,237 & - 35,015 & 350,539 & 352 & 7,204 & 342,983 & 114,902 & 18,008 \\
\hline Februory..... & 292,471
318,918 & 201,435
222,839 & 25,091 & 29,467
28,113 & 36,478
40,638 & \(-2,758\)
7,317 & 295,229
311,601 & 97
178 & 5,675
6,599 & 289,457
304,824 & 100,115
119,212 & 13,120
10,700 \\
\hline April ....... & 286, 201 & 217,685 & 26,162 & 22,270 & 20,084 & 6,928 & 279,273 & 230 & 6,902 & 272,141 & 125,275 & 5,984 \\
\hline May ......... & 296,418 & 223,806 & 26,638 & 29,089 & 16,885 & 33,303 & 263,115 & 267 & 6,209 & 256,639 & 127,420 & 4,013 \\
\hline June......... & 295,505 & 212,489 & 25,950 & 36,147 & 20,919 & 17,171 & 278,334 & 192 & 6,745 & 271,397 & 134,145 & 4,553 \\
\hline July........ & 280,418 & 210,311 & 26,190 & 27,510 & 16,407 & 2,608 & 277,810 & 174 & 6,578 & 271,058 & 137,490 & 6,075 \\
\hline August. ..... & 282,365 & \({ }^{209,733}\) & 26,539 & 29,943 & 16,150 & 13,361 & 269,004 & 237 & 5,549 & 263,218 & 133,325 & 4,379 \\
\hline September... & 282,880 & 205,700 & 26,033 & 29,486 & 21,661 & 169 & 282,711 & 151 & 5,843 & 276,717 & 130,552 & 7,878 \\
\hline October..... & 289,343 & 214,248 & 27,456 & 30,355 & 17,284 & 13,398 & 275,945 & 258 & 6,343 & 269,344 & 121, 198 & 8,059 \\
\hline November ... & 291,946 & 209, 449 & 27,618 & 29,421 & 25,458 & -9,409 & 301,355 & 132 & 4,419 & 296,804 & 116,382 & 11,725 \\
\hline December... & 312,616 & 222,969 & 29,143 & 31,879 & 28,625 & -28,542 & 34,1,158 & 258 & 6,409 & 334,491 & 123,930 & 15,549 \\
\hline \multicolumn{13}{|l|}{1960:} \\
\hline January..... & 312,721 & 224, 140 & 29,258 & 28,610 & 30,713 & \(-18,105\) & 330,826 & 264 & 5,734 & 324, 828 & 111,311 & 1014,753 \\
\hline Februcry.... & 296,669 & 209,986 & 27,576 & 29,730 & 29,377 & - 10,591 & 307,260 & 299 & 5,505 & 301,456 & 108,871 & 13,915 \\
\hline Harch....... & 310,214 & 220,977 & 29,979 & 29,292 & 29,966 & - 34,532 & 344,746 & 260 & 6,302 & 338, 184 & 120,497 & 15,958 \\
\hline April....... & 297,789 & 211,132 & 28,166 & 33,877 & 24,614 & 14,611 & 283, 178 & 270 & 6,477 & 276,431 & 129,094 & \\
\hline May . . . . . . & 291,377 & 212,296 & 27,799 & 30,571 & 20,711 & 16,307 & 275,070 & 127 & 6,421 & 268,522 & 129,952 & 6,176 \\
\hline June......... & 291,045 & 208,161 & 26,671 & 32,730 & 23,483 & 2,854 & 288,19t & 436 & 7,155 & 280,600 & 138,909 & 6,665 \\
\hline July........ & 291,271 & 212,645 & 27,884 & 31, 191 & 19,551 & 14,219 & 277,052 & 248 & 5,742 & 271,062 & 135,838 & \\
\hline August...... & \({ }^{296,027}\) & 215,145 & 28,621 & 32,768 & 19,493 & 8,543 & 287,484 & 89 & 5,938 & 281,457 & 138,371 & 8,433 \\
\hline September... & 290,536 & 209, 119 & 28,092 & 32,691 & 20,634 & 14,347 & 276,189 & 234 & 5,393 & 270,562 & 128,530 & 8,864 \\
\hline October..... & 297,866 & 215,687 & 29,732 & 31,458 & 20,989 & 14,810 & 283,056 & 352 & & 277,063 & & \\
\hline November... & 300, 155 & 213,992 & 29,519 & 29,980 & 26,664 & -4,678 & 304, 833 & 0 & 5,164 & 299,669 & 124,855 & 12,776 \\
\hline Digitized for DeFemberir & 309,742 & 221,653 & 31,509 & 28,677 & 27,903 & - 48,020 & 357,762 & 512 & 5,326 & 351,924 & \(\mid 24,937\) & 18,769 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS--PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS--CON.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{4}{*}{YEAR AND MONTH} & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{ALL OILS, SUPPLY AnO DEmand} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Domestic demand \({ }^{1}\)} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Stocks, end of month \({ }^{1}\)} \\
\hline & \[
\underset{\substack{\text { Distillate } \\ \text { fuel } \\ \text { oil }}}{2}
\] & Residual fue! \(01{ }^{3}\) & Domestic & Lubricants \({ }^{3}\) & Asphalt & Liquefied gases & Total & Crude pe \(\mathrm{Fro-}\) leum \({ }^{3}\) & Natural gas liquids \({ }^{3}\) & Refined products \\
\hline & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Thousands of barrels \({ }^{4}\)} \\
\hline Monthly avg.: 1939.. & 11,248 & 26,957 & ...a.......... & 1,976 & 2,258 & ............... & .............. & .............. & 5,525 & ................. \\
\hline \(1940 . \ldots . .\).
\(1941 \ldots . .\). & 13,404 & 28,347
31,952 & nor.e.e...... & 2,058
2,521 & 2,349
2,957 & ............ & 560,119
552,274 & 边 \(\begin{aligned} & 271,927 \\ & 267,122\end{aligned}\) & 6,246
5,436 & 281,946
279,716 \\
\hline 1942........ & 15,472 & 33,808 & & 2,421 & 2,978 & ............ & 523,263 & 259,417 & \({ }^{5} 5,738\) & 258,108 \\
\hline 1943........ & 17,343
17,443 & 38,917 & -.............. & 2,622 & 3,034 & ............. & 489,164 & 250,066 & 4,972 & 234,126 \\
\hline 1944........ & 17,443 & 42,668 & & 2,697 & 3,177 & ............ & 478,806 & 236,093 & 4,286 & 238,427 \\
\hline 7945....... & 18,840 & 43,619 & & 2,945 & 3,196 & & 458,814 & 225,269 & 64,398 & 229,146 \\
\hline 1946......... & 20,241
24,859 & 40,002 & & 2,908 & 3,604 & 3,306 & 488,942 & 228,610 & \(\begin{array}{r}4,415 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 253,917 \\
\hline 1947......... & 24,856
28,381 & 43,209
41712 &  & 3,040
3,999 & 3,919 & 4,397 & 498,689 & 234,787 & 4,935 & 258,967 \\
\hline 1948......... & 28,381
27,440 & 41,712
41,335 & & 2,999
2,758 & 4,164
4,114 & 5,459
5,687 & 538,787
621,075 & 236,976
262,864 & 5,599
7,159 & 296,212
351,052 \\
\hline 1950....... & , 32,907 & , 46,149 & & 3,238 & 4,890 & 7,125 & 573,296 & 243,562 & 8,052 & \\
\hline 1951......... & ? 37,273 & \({ }^{7} 47.033\) & & 3,524 & 5,515 & 8,438 & 618,149 & 249,260 & 8,847 & \({ }^{8} 360,043\) \\
\hline \({ }_{1953}^{1952 . . . . . .}\) & 9 39.946 & 46,264 & 2, 87 & 3,180 & 5,917 & 9,025 & 646,282 & 269,257 & 9,057 & 367,968 \\
\hline 1953....... & 9
40,673
43,862 & 46,706
43,526 & 2,874
3,821 & 3,375
3,241 & 6,017
6,381 & 9,889
10,705 & 703,871
728,916 & 1779,650
772,264 & 10,462
13,753 & 413,759
442,899 \\
\hline 1995........ & 48,427 & 46,421 & 4,691 & 3,540 & 7,024 & 12,298 & 721,578 & 264,088 & 15,330 & 442,159 \\
\hline 1956........ & 51,321 & 46,901 & 6,013 & 3,661 & 7,612 & 13,461 & 748,967 & 273,350 & 18,460 & 457,157 \\
\hline \({ }_{9958}^{1957 . . . . . .}\) & 51,341 & 45,733 & 6,080 & 3,435 & 7,414 & 13,785 & 794,935 & 2:74,481 & 24,081 & 496,373 \\
\hline 1958....... & 54,452
12
54,999 & 44,256
1246,955 & \%
12888
8,686 & 12 \(\begin{array}{r}3,289 \\ 3,573\end{array}\) & 7,017
128,017
8,532 & 13,888
12
17,712 & 10790,793
802,746 &  & 10
21,499
26,400 & 406, 176
518,298 \\
\hline 7960....... & 57,165 & 46,694 & 8,589 & 3,556 & 8,723 & 18,804 & 790,247 & 248,006 & 28,374 & 513,867 \\
\hline 1957: & & & 6,861 & 3,752 & 3,188 & 18,468 & & 3:56,244 & & \\
\hline Jesuary..... & 65,364 & 50,377 & 6,861
6,893 & 3,382 & 2,944 & 13,885 & 716,029 & 256,344 & 17,661 & 442,024 \\
\hline Merch.......0. & 60,553 & 50,437 & 8,244 & 3,363 & 3,998 & 12,971 & 715,545 & 254,911 & 19,063 & 441,571 \\
\hline April....... & & 47,497
42,708 & 6,609
6,383 & 3,651
3,869
3,69 & 5,224
8,079 & 12,243
10,596 & 730,244
769,646 & 265,796
\(\mathbf{8} 75,963\) & 20,742
24,818 & 443,706
468,865 \\
\hline \$9\%y ........ & 32,862
31,926 & 42,708
38,430 & 6,383
4,333 & 3,869
3,039 & 8,249
10,121 & 10,005 & 802,384 & 284,312 & 27,259 & 490,813 \\
\hline July,...... & 31,064
33 & 39,069
40,242 & 7,122
5,832 & 3,897
3,713 & & 11,329
11,887 & 819,246
835,943 & \(2,88,241\)
283,388 & 28,448
29,092 & 502,557
523,463 \\
\hline August...... & 33,767
38,378 & 40,242
36,079 & 5,832
4,264 & 3,713
3,177 & 12,357
11,216 & 11,887
13,116 & 835,943
88,994 & 283,388
880,469 & 29,271 & 52,563
549,254 \\
\hline Oceober.....
Wovember.. & 48,689
60,037 & 43,102
45,974 & 5,775
5,932 & 3,621
2,880 & 9,423
5,611 & 15,251
16,556 & 863,405
857,904 & 284,517
281,769 & \(\begin{array}{r}27,838 \\ \hline 25,575\end{array}\) & 551,050
550,560 \\
\hline Tesember... & 74,739 & 53,766 & 4,713 & 2,871 & 3,794 & 19,113 & 841,317 & 8:81,813 & 21,567 & 537,937 \\
\hline 1958: & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline January.... & 83,746
81,969 & 56,446
50,447 & 6,484
6,852 & 2,951 & 3,118
2,276 & 20,123
18,100 & 10814,887
777,821 & 284,539
285,048 & 10
16,996
13,829
13, & 513,352
478,944 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Februcry.... \\
March.
\end{tabular} & 81,969
62,570 & 50,427
46,206 & 7,598 & 3,179 & 3,594 & 15,435 & 766,073 & 278,534 & 13,967 & 473,572 \\
\hline Apris ....... & 46,315
37,384 & 41,549
35,870 & 8,835
6,778 & 3,007
3,230 & 5,989
\(\mathbf{9 , 1 6 3}\)
1,18 & 12,905
11,004 & 760,732
766.411 & 273,959
263,105 & 15,582
19,341 & 471,191
483,965 \\
\hline June. ........ & 32,184 & 35,897
33,997 & \({ }_{8}^{6,062}\) & 3,708 & 12, 113 & 10,621 & 773,469 & 253,550 & 22,445 & 497,474 \\
\hline 3ndy....... & 36,922 & 38,095 & 8,275 & 3,298 & 12,677 & 12,559 & 775,979 & 246,556 & 24,210 & 505,213 \\
\hline August...... & 31,973 & 39,114 & 7,127 & 3,525 & 13,205 & 12,414 & 794,533 & 244,810 & 26,182 & 523,541 \\
\hline Seprember... & 38.185 & 36,831 & 9,276 & 3,362 & 12,603 & 12,697 & 816,668 & 251,701 & 27,437 & 537,530 \\
\hline October.....
November & 47,444
57,115 & 45,915
44,591 & 9,675
7,099 & 3,524
3,497
3,49 & \begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
11,211 \\
8,355
\end{tabular} & 14,158
15,552 & 822,841
831,305 & 255,345 & 27,894 & 539,602 \\
\hline 3ecember ... & 97,618 & 62,906 & 88116 & 3,439 & \(1,2,36\)
3,896 & - 22,128 & 888,796 & 262,730 & 27,349
22,752 & 503,314 \\
\hline 1959: \({ }^{11}\) & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Jonvary..... Prebruary. & 95,241
74,154 & 63,397
57,907 & 8,086
7,203 & 3,510
2,754
3,64 & 3,645
3.160 & & & & 18,008
17,651 & 479,308
474,975 \\
\hline Fiabruary.... & 74,54
67,228 & 57,997
59,689 & 7,203
7,580 & 2,754
3,505 & 3,160
5,812 & 17,864
16,617 & 752,668
799,983 & 264,940 & 17,651 & 474,975
485,519 \\
\hline Apris....... & 47,717
37,523 & 45,616
38,290 & 8,591 & 3,580 & 6,977 & 14,787 & 766,911 & 257,564 & 22,589 & 486,758 \\
\hline May ........ & 37,523
36,482 & 38,290
40,913 & 7.603
7.919 & 3,845
3,913 & 9,378
12,564 & 13,632
14,839 & 800,214
817,385 & 264,525
272,505 & 27,210
29,976 & 508,479
514,904 \\
\hline july....... & 34, 242 & 36,200 & 9,983 & 3.679 & 13,455 & 15, 165 & 819,993 & 264,994 & 31,296 & 523,703 \\
\hline Augusii. .... & 31,533 & 35,215 & 9,255 & 3,577 & 13,721 & 16,563 & 833,354 & 253,091 & 31,820 & 548,443 \\
\hline Septembar... & 42,719 & 38,344 & 11,006 & 3,748 & 12,736 & 15,994 & 833,523 & 250,996 & 32,759 & 549,768 \\
\hline Qeaber..... & 46,134 & 38,727
50 & 8,398 & 3,806 & 10,272 & 18,541 & 846,921 & 257,487 & 31,942 & 557,492 \\
\hline Wioveraber... & 68,014 & 50, 698 & 3,820 & 3,266 & 6,244 & 21, 106 & 837,512 & 255,953 & 29,135 & 552,424 \\
\hline Becember ... & 30,991 & 58,618 & 10,095 & 3,33\% & 4,450 & 23,796 & 808,970 & 257,129 & 24,887 & 526,954 \\
\hline 7906: & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Jonuary & 86,200
73 & 81,581 & 8,973 & 3,284 & 3,066 & 23,072 & 790.865 & 252,206 & 22,406 & 516,253 \\
\hline Pebrucry.... & 73,050 & 55, 804 & 8,584 & 3,352 & 3.218 & 21,532 & 780,274 & 2157,028 & 20,793 & 502,453 \\
\hline march...... & 87,137 & 60,701 & 8,903 & 3,646 & 3,769 & 23,364 & 745,742 & 210, 923 & 18,916 & 465, 903 \\
\hline Ampeip ....... & 45, 385 & 45,840 & 7.887 & 3,504 & 6,673 & 15,899 & 760,353 & 2166.178 & 22,215 & 471,960 \\
\hline May ........ & 40,450 & 40,246 & 3,752 & 3,898 & 9,478 & 14,601 & 776,660 & 261,312 & 26,400 & 488,948 \\
\hline Juree........ & 39,755 & 39,332 & 3,255 & 3,699 & 13,411 & 14,687 & 779,514 & 257,301 & 29,380 & 492,833 \\
\hline fuly....... & 34,919
37,137 & 36,334
36,240 & 8 8,732 & 3,791 & 13,848 & 14,899 & & 24, 2,745 & 32,467 & 518,521 \\
\hline hugusi.... . & 37, 137 & 36,240 & 9,254 & 3,692 & 15,581 & 17,946 & 802,276 & 234,091 & 33,224 & 534, 961 \\
\hline Sopromber... & 30,633 & 37,343 & 3,723 & 3,483 & 13,727 & 15,275 & 816,623 & 231,966 & 35,639 & 549,018 \\
\hline Ocrober..... & 45, 160 & 40,849 & 8,269 & 3,479 & 11,099 & 17,992 & 831,433 & 232,990 & & \\
\hline or mitamber & 61,558
95,544 & 48,509 & \%, 972 & 3,474 & 6,827 & 20,846 & 826,755 & 239,528 & 33,993 & 553,234 \\
\hline or bacanien & 95,544 & 57,05! & 8,265 & 3,285 & 3,931 & 25,540 & 778,735 & 339,800 & 28, 331 & 510,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS--PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS--Con.


PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS \(m P T R O L E U M ~ A N D ~ P R O D U C T S .-C o n . ~\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{4}{*}{YEAR AND HONTH} & \multicolumn{14}{|c|}{refined petroleum products \({ }^{1}\)} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Distillate fuel oil} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Residual fuel oil} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Jet fuel \({ }^{5}\)} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Lubricants} \\
\hline & Exports & Stocks end of month \({ }^{2}\) & Price, wholesale (N. Y. Harbor, No. \({ }^{2}\)
fuel \()^{3}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Pro- } \\
& \text { duction }
\end{aligned}
\] & Imports & Exports & Stocks, end of month \({ }^{2}\) & Price, wholesale Okla., No. \({ }^{6}\)
fuel \()^{3}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Pro- } \\
& \text { duction }
\end{aligned}
\] & Stocks, end of month & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Pro- } \\
\text { duction }
\end{gathered}
\] & Exports & Stocks, end of month \({ }^{6}\) & Price, wholesale, bright stock (midcontinent, f.o.b. Tulsa) \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Thousands of barrels?} & Dollars per gal. & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Thousands of barrels \({ }^{\text {² }}\)} & Dollars per bbl.? & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Thousands of barrels \({ }^{7}\)} & Dollars per gal. \\
\hline Homthly avg.: 1939. & 2,668 & 32,991 & 0.041 & 25,4.95 & 1,307 & 1,457 & 97,495 & 0.394 & .......... & \(\ldots\) & 2,920 & 990 & 7,332 & 0.165 \\
\hline 1940....... & 1,595 & 36,081
88492 & . 047 & 26,352 & 2,447 & 1,342 & 8 91,424 & . 531 & .......... & ........... & 3,064 & 872 & 8,238 & .174
.184 \\
\hline 1941........ & 1,410
1,798
1 & \(8,42,492\)
838,009 & . 048 & 28,531
29,908 & 3,114
1,536 & 1,176
1,008 & 882,216
868.949 & .757
.821 & & & 3,295 & 827
689 & 7,907
8,905 & . 184 \\
\hline \(\xrightarrow{1942 . . . . . .}\) & 1,798
2,080 & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 36, } \\ 36,798 \\ \hline 18\end{array}\) & . 052 & 29,908
34,776 & 1,536
\(\mathbf{2 , 2 6 8}\) & 1,008
1,241 & 88,949
56,432 & \((9)^{.821}\) & & & \begin{tabular}{l}
3,219 \\
3,223 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 689
739 & 8,905
8,682 & . 230 \\
\hline 1944.... & 3,662 & 37,688 & . 052 & 38,4.45 & 3,040 & 1,045 & 49,802 & (9) & ...... & .......... & 3,426 & 726 & 7,681 & . 230 \\
\hline 1945....... & 2,791 & 35,428
45,613 & . 052 & 39,124 & 2,637 & 972 & 38,988
43, & . 900 & ....... & & 3,489 & 548 & 7,185 & .230
.239 \\
\hline 1946....... & 2,457
2,490 & 45,613
48,444 & \begin{tabular}{l}
.059 \\
.068 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 35,947
37,316 & 3,721
4,520 & 766
885 & 43,355
45,080
4 & 1.105
1.805 & ......... & -........... & 3,804
4,314 & 921
1,189 & 7,543
8,174 & .239
.290 \\
\hline 1948.. & 1,774 & 56,515 & . 094 & 38,860 & 4,439 & 1,084 & -57,599 & 2.179 & & & 14,285 & 10 1,116 & \({ }^{11} 88,577\) & . 321 \\
\hline 1949. & 1,025 & 1268,650 & . 081 & \({ }^{13} 35,409\) & 6,098 & 1,053 & \({ }^{12} 63,506\) & . 888 & ......... & -......... & 3,782 & 1,076 & 9,780 & . 189 \\
\hline 1950....... & 1,054 & \({ }^{12} 61,661\) & . 083 & 35,435 & 10,003 & 1,352 & 43,416 & 1.550 & .......... & .......... & 4,311 & 1,188 & 8,007 & . 210 \\
\hline 1951........ & 1,880 & \({ }^{12} 76,677\) & . 091 & 39,115 & 9,931 & 2,417 & \({ }^{12} 43,620\) & 1.728 & .......... & ........... & 15,124 & 1,452 & 8,674 & . 290 \\
\hline 1952... & 2,793 & 81,997 & . 094 & 37,825 & 10,707 & 2,308 & 46,349 & 1.167 & 1,744 & 1,334 & 4,633 & 1,336 & 10,010 & . 272 \\
\hline 1953. & 2,694 & 14 96,086 & . 095 & 37,498 & 10,961 & 2,166 & 46,400 & 1.042 & 2,979 & 2,432 & 4,379 & 1,083 & 10,400 & . 207 \\
\hline 1954........ & 2,019 & 96,728 & . 095 & 34,730 & 10,760 & 2,229 & 50,947 & 1.225 & 3,879 & 2,955 & 42,437 & 1,256 & 9,707 & . 183 \\
\hline 1955. & 2,050 & 106,192 & .101 & 35,028 & 12,670 & 2,817 & 45,060 & 1.654 & 4,721 & 3,444 & 17,653 & 1,192 & 9,116 & . 185 \\
\hline 1956... & 2,878 & 108,338 & .107 & 35,558
34 & 13,572 & 2,323 & 40,894 & 2.017 & 5,537 & 154,450 & 4,934 & 1,155 & 9,652 & \({ }_{17}^{16.216}\) \\
\hline 1957. & 3,979 & 126,620 & -111 & 34,638 & 14,442 & 3,214 & 48,051 & 2.150 & 5,277 & 5,209 & 4,644 & 1,152 & 10,408 & \({ }^{17} .254\) \\
\hline \(1958.199^{19}\). & \({ }_{19}^{19,579} 1.061\) & 118,500
129,720 & .098
.100 & 30,280
28,992 & 19
19,170
18,548 & 2,145
1,735 & 62,096
56,461 & 1.333
1.650 & 6,140
7,744 & 5,400
7,848 & 17,275
14,676 & ¢ \(\begin{array}{r}1,084 \\ 1,164\end{array}\) & 10,526
8,845 & .235
.235 \\
\hline \(1959{ }^{1}\). & 191,061 & 129,720 & - 100 & 28,992 & \({ }^{19} 18,548\) & 1,735 & 56,461 & 1.650 & 7,744 & 7,848 & 4,676 & \({ }^{19} 1,164\) & 8,845 & . 235 \\
\hline 1960....... & 818 & 127,923 & . 095 & 27,679 & 19,512 & 1,545 & 43,428 & 1.691 & 20\%,354 & \({ }^{20} 6,631\) & 4;949 & 1,318 & 9,365 & . 257 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
1957: \\
January..... February.... Horch. \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 7,316
7,988 & 100,572
85,105 & . 109 & 40,990
35,546 & 17,593
16,059 & 4,385
4,158 & 38,403
36,201 & 2.450
2,450 & 6,207
5,830 & 5,185 & 4,334 & 1,056 & 10,412
10,308 & . 255 \\
\hline & 7,076 & 76,245 & -119 & 37,351 & 17,486 & 4,227 & 37,371 & 2,450 & 6,800 & 4, 868 & 4,858 & 1,375 & 10,428 & . 255 \\
\hline appril ....... & 5,054
3,971 & & 1119
.114
.8 & 33,964
34,196 & 16,690
14,474 & & 37,429
41,036 & 2.350
2.350 & 6,203
5,813 & 5,322
5,656 & 5,124
6,131 & 1,314
1,139 & & . 255 \\
\hline day ........ & 3,971
2,560 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
98,060 \\
117,364
\end{array}
\] & -11484 & 34,196
33,933 & \begin{tabular}{l}
14,474 \\
12,045 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 3,442
3,193 & 41,036
45,572 & 2.350
2.350 & 5,813
4,412 & \begin{tabular}{l}
5,656 \\
6,321 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 16,131
4,246
4 & 1,139
\(\mathbf{1}, 326\) & 10,760
10,591 & . 2255 \\
\hline August...... & 2,793
1,630 & 159,124
173,269 & .105
.105
.105 & 33,754
32,987 & 11,011
10,083 & 2,997
1,979 & 52,645
58,727 & 2.050
1,950 & 5,260
3,702 & 5,248
5,042
5 & 14,704
4,378
4,476 & 1,88
1,18
1,115 & 10,124
10,210 & . 255 \\
\hline October..... & 2,243
2,365 & 176,388
166,763 & 105
.105
.105 & 32,602
32,059 & 13,318
14,103
1,103 & 2,505
2,129 & 60,025
59,622 & 1.750
1.750
1.750 & 4,723
4,245
4,63 & 4,681
4,645 & 4,476
4,423 & 1,112
1,100 & 9,953
10,396 & .255
.255 \\
\hline November ... & 1,950 & 149,449 & . 105 & 35,398 & 19,340 & 2,182 & 59,959 & 1.750 & 4,613 & 4,749 & 14,432 & 1,093 & 10,864 & . 255 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
1958: \\
Jonumy. Febresery .... March.
\end{tabular}} & & & .105 & 33,803 & 20,555 & 1.695 & 57,562 & 1.750 & 4,542 & 4,801 & 4, 221 & 850 & 11,284 & . 255 \\
\hline & 1,835 & 122,375
87,906 & .101 & 31,054 & 17,555
17,516 & 1,573 & 55,095 & 1.250 & 4,625 & 4,451 & 3,843 & 1,013 & 11,360 & . 255 \\
\hline & 1,889 & 75,315 & . 099 & 31,468 & 15,097 & 1,989 & 54, 929 & 1.100 & 5,697 & 4,488 & 3,973 & \({ }_{936}\) & 11,218 & . 245 \\
\hline April ....... & 1,165 & 76,239 & . 093 & 28,412 & 16,693 & 1,564 & 57,975 & 1.200 & \({ }^{6,556}\) & 4,981 & 4,065 & 1,186 & 11,090 & . 230 \\
\hline Aay ........ & 1,557 & 89,160 & -093 & 28,537 & 12,619 & 2,557 & 61,589 & 1.200 & 6,506 & 5.494 & 4.325 & 1,174 & 11,011 & . 230 \\
\hline June.... & 1,309 & 105,311 & .093 & 27,346 & 10,581 & 2,356 & 63,864 & 1.200 & 6;480 & 5,752 & 4,224 & 870 & 10,659 & . 230 \\
\hline Infly....... & 2,078 & 119,437 & .093 & 30,407 & 12,367 & 2.657 & 66,457 & 1.200 & 6,314 & 6.004 & 7,397 & 1,184 & 10,574 & . 230 \\
\hline August. ..... & 1,906
1,563 & 139,802
155,412 & .096
.099 & 29,789
29,197 & 11,119
9,900 & 2,271
2,782 & 67,230
67,670 & 1.300
1.300 & 6,551
7,061 & 6,253
6,145 & \(1 / 564\)
4,162 & 1,398 \({ }^{\mathbf{9 7 8}}\) & 10,215
10,037 & .230
.230 \\
\hline October. & 1,073 & 10ิ4,686 & . 099 & 29,738 & 16,530 & 2,488 & 67,045 & 1.400 & 6,558 & 5,373 & 4,519 & 1,267 & 9,765 & . 230 \\
\hline November.. & 2,027 & 161,192 & . 099 & 23,361 & 15,394 & 1,997 & 56,223 & 1.500 & 5,804 & 5,184 & 4,313 & 1,169 & 9,412 & . 230 \\
\hline December . . . & 985 & 125,10! & . 104 & 34, 246 & 23, 165 & 1,814 & 59,508 & 1.600 & 6,982 & 5,871 & 4,692 & 978 & 9,687 & . 230 \\
\hline 1959: \({ }^{18}\) & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Sanuary . .... & 1,233 & 96,974
84,179 & . 107 & 34,622
31,493 & 26,153
26,354 & 2,873
1,862 & 55,481
54,457 & 1.700
1.900 & 6,112
6,218 & 6,266
6,508 & \begin{tabular}{l}
4,360 \\
3,94 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} & 1,045
953
1,58 & 9,494
9,728 & .230
.230 \\
\hline Fobruary.... & 1,420 & 80,767 & .112 & 32,569 & 31,409 & 2,288 & 57,496 & 1.900 & 7,958 & 7,889 & 4,652 & 1,168 & 9,407 & . 230 \\
\hline April ....... & 900 & 86,343 & . 107 & 28,104 & 14,984 & 2,005 & 53,694 & 1.800 & 7,154 & 7,851 & 4,751 & 1,408 & 9,170 & . 230 \\
\hline May ........ & 1,093
1,121 & 102,964
121,070 & .102
.006 & 27,874
27.448 & 13,861
14,671 & 1,525
2,133 & 56,099
55,652 & 1.800
1.600 & 7,060
7,331 & 7,969
8,004 & 4.7554 & \(\cdots\) & 88,912 & . 230 \\
\hline 3uly........ & 821 & 140,480 & . 096 & 25,514 & 11,272 & 1,871 & 54,734 & 1.600 & 7,974 & 8,006 & 4, 958 & 1,273 & 8,402 & \\
\hline Augusi....... & 1,595 & 164,228 & . 093 & 27,393 & 11,764 & 1,008 & 58,115 & 1.600 & 9,044 & 8,444 & 4,593 & 1,144 & 8,274 & . 240 \\
\hline September... & 941 & 174,255 & . 093 & 25,58। & 15,312 & 1,417 & 59,689 & 1.400 & 8,199 & 7,950 & 4,867 & 1,015 & 8,378 & . 240 \\
\hline Ocsobers.... & 808 & 186,963 & . 093 & 26,949 & 13,487 & 2,033 & 59,779 & 1.400 & 8,788 & 8,071 & 4,934 & 1,269 & 8,237 & . 240 \\
\hline Tiovember... & 715 & 171,252 & . 093 & 29,147 & 21,050 & 842 & 58,830 & 1.500 & 8,186 & 8,455 & 4,718 & 897 & 8,792 & . 240 \\
\hline December ... & 1,175 & 151,164 & . 098 & 31,206 & 22,479 & 958 & 53,501 & 1.600 & 8,909 & 8,758 & 14,968 & 1,478 & 8,950 & . 250 \\
\hline 1960: & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Janucyy .... & 789 & 125,324 & .103 & 32,452 & 26,366 & 1,728 & 49,306 & 1.600 & \({ }^{20} 7.250\) & \({ }^{20} 8,846\) & 14,895 & 1,196 & 9,365 & . 250 \\
\hline February.... & 981 & 105,015 & . 103 & 28,938 & 24,649 & 1,685 & 45,775 & 1.600 & 7,314 & 7,041 & 4,614 & 1,040 & 9,583 & . 250 \\
\hline march... & 998 & 73,948 & . 095 & 31,065 & 25,790 & 1,767 & 40,503 & 1.500 & 7,272 & 6,386 & 6,027 & 1,333 & 9,637 & . 250 \\
\hline April . ...... & 779 & 81,755 & . 095 & 26,410 & 19.567 & 1,688 & 39,285 & 1.500 & 7,437 & \({ }_{6,556}\) & 15,052 & 1.422 & 9,665 & . 250 \\
\hline May ........ & 1,176
1,163 & 95,461
109,174 & . 0995 & 26,072
25,297 & 15,590
17,098 & 1,484
1,967 & 39,628
41,074 & 1.500
1.800 & 7,338
7,894 & 6,810
6,753 & 4,953 & 1,318
1,559 & 9,404 & . 260 \\
\hline fuly & 916 & 131,04.4 & . 092 & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline suly,....... & 75 & 15, \(15{ }^{\circ}\) & - 0 & 20,205 & 13,955 & 875 & 43,848 & 1.800 & 7,528 & 6,892 & 5,232 & 1,478 & 9,032 & . 260 \\
\hline Avegust... . & 484 & & .092 & 26,125
25,779 & 14,965
15,523 & 1,888 & 47,177 & 1.800 & 7,796 & 7,343 & ! 4,689 & 1,088 & 8,942 & . 260 \\
\hline Seppember... & & & . 092 & 25,779 & 15,523 & 1,357 & 50, 136 & 1.800 & 6,961 & 6,431 & 4,944 & 1,258 & 9,149 & . 260 \\
\hline October..... Novemben. & 580
550 & 180,071
173,913 & . 095 & 25,755
27,116 & 15,976
21,885 & 1,283
1,304
1,56 & 50,003
49,525 & 1.800
1.800
1.800 & 6,898
7,291 & 6,034
6,020 & 4,907
5,094 & 1,386
1,353
1,383 & 9,194
9,463 & .260
.260 \\
\hline or treatient.R. & 64.1 & 138,455 & . 091 & & & & & & 7,269 & 6,456 & ¢,064 & 1,389 & 3,874 & . 260 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS--PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS--Con.


PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING - PULPWOOD, WASTE PAPER, AND WOOD PULP


PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING--WOOD PULP-.Con.


PULP, PAPER, AND RRHTNGGMAPER AND PAPER PRODUGE


PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING--PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS--Con.


PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING-wPAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Con.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{4}{*}{YEAR AND MONTH} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{paper (except building paper, NEWSPRINT, AND PAPERBOARD)} & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{NEWSPRIMT} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Coarse paper \({ }^{1}\)} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Canada (including Newfoundland) \({ }^{2}\)} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{United States} \\
\hline & Production & Shipments & Stocks, end of month & Production & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Shipments } \\
& \text { from } \\
& \text { mills }
\end{aligned}
\] & Stocks at mills, end of month & Production \({ }^{2}\) & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Shipments } \\
\text { from } \\
\text { mil1ts }
\end{gathered}
\] & Stocks at mills, end of month \({ }^{2}\) & Consumption by publishers \({ }^{3}\) & ```
    Stocks at
    and in
transit to
publishers,
    end of
    month }\mp@subsup{}{}{3
``` \\
\hline & \multicolumn{11}{|c|}{Thousands of short tions} \\
\hline \multicolumn{12}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{|c|r|r|r|r|r|r|r|r|r|}
\hline Hoathly avg. \\
1939......
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline 9940... & 208.4 & 206.3 & 110.2 & 314.2 & 317.0 & 261.3 & 84.5 & 84.4 & 16.9 & 238.0 & 341.0 \\
\hline 1941......... & 5217.1 & 5219.1 & \({ }^{5} 90.5\) & 314.2 & 316.8 & 246.7 & 84.6 & 85.1 & 13.3 & 245.6 & 348.3 \\
\hline 1942,...... & 4.210 .5 & 206.2 & 101.6 & 287.9 & 290.7 & 221.2 & 79.4 & 79.2 & 13.4 & 236.2 & 457.8 \\
\hline  & \begin{tabular}{|r}
4 \\
489.5 \\
\\
\hline 92.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 193.0
192.9 & 89.3
59.7 & 268.3
272.0 & 272.8
272.6 & 133.8
126.2 & 67.1
60.0 & 67.0
60.3 & 12.5
7.9 & 226.7
195.9 & 417.6
353.6 \\
\hline & & & & & 272.6 & 126.2 & 60.0 & 60.3 & 7.9 & 195.9 & 353.6 \\
\hline 1945....... & 200.3 & 199.4 & 61.9 & 299.3 & 296.1 & 139.8 & 60.4 & 60.5 & 7.1 & 204.6 & 300.4 \\
\hline 19946........ & 224.2 & 224.6 & 60.5 & 375.5 & 374.7 & 181.5 & 64.2 & 63.5 & 9.6 & 261.4 & 281.9 \\
\hline 1947........ & 242.0
4252.2 & 241.1
251.5 & 657.5
59.3 & 401.7
415.2 & 406.1
413.9 & 161.2
137.5 & 68.8
72.3 & 69.4
72.2 & 11.3
7.7 & 297.1
334.2 & 333.2
406.9 \\
\hline 19489........ & \begin{tabular}{|l|}
4 \\
4 \\
4250.0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 251.5
228.8 & 59.3
68.7 & 415.2
431.4 & 413.9
430.4 & \begin{tabular}{l}
137.5 \\
159.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 72.3
75.0 & 72.2
74.8 & 7.7
11.9 & 334.2
354.8 & 406.9
480.3 \\
\hline 7950....... & 274.8 & 275.1 & 62.9 & 439.9 & 442.6 & 146.4 & 84.6 & 84.8 & 8.5 & 378.5 & 423.6 \\
\hline 1951........ & \({ }^{4} 301.9\) & 300.6 & 60.9 & 459.7 & 458.6 & 138.0 & 93.7 & 93.8 & 8.5 & 375.9 & 482.5 \\
\hline 1952........ & 269.5 & 267.7 & 78.0 & 473.9 & 472.2 & 146.1 & 95.6 & 95.2 & 8.9 & 379.3 & 589.2 \\
\hline 1953....... & \begin{tabular}{l}
4 \\
4 \\
4828.0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 282.7
283.3 & 75.3
93.0 & 476.8
498.7 & 477.7 & 157.5
159.3 & 90.3
100.3 & 90.6 & 8.5 & 389.1 & 597.6 \\
\hline 1954........ & \({ }^{4} 288.5\) & 283.3 & 93.0 & 498.7 & 497.5 & 159.3 & 100.9 & 101.1 & 8.5 & 390.3 & 549.3 \\
\hline 1955. ...... & \({ }_{4}^{4} 307.2\) & 308.4 & 90.9 & 515.9 & 519.6 & 137.7 & 129.4 & 129.2 & 8.4 & 420.4 & 458.7 \\
\hline 1956....... & \({ }^{4} 329.0\) & 325.9 & 93.7 & 539.1 & 537.4 & 124.8 & 143.1 & 142.9 & 8.1 & 434.1 & 540.5 \\
\hline \(1957 . . . . .\). & \begin{tabular}{l}
4304.5 \\
4 \\
4 \\
4 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} & 304.7 & \({ }^{7} 110.0\) & 533.0 & 530.3 & 181.1 & 152.2 & 151.4 & 13.4 & 429.1 & 718.5 \\
\hline \(1958 . . . . . . . ~\)
\(1959 . \ldots\). & 4301.1
4332.8 & 298.4
833.0 & 105.6
106.4 & 508.0
532.8 & 503.6
535.4 & 211.3
226.9 & 146.5
163.7 & 146.7 & 19.3 & 412.5 & 685.4 \\
\hline 1959........ & \({ }^{4} 332.8\) & \({ }^{5} 333.0\) & 106.4 & 532.8 & 535.4 & 226.9 & 163.7 & 163.5 & 22.3 & 444.0 & 621.3 \\
\hline 1960........ & \({ }^{4} 326.9\) & 325.0 & 123.2 & 561.6 & 562.7 & 209.5 & 169.9 & 169.3 & 34.2 & 461.0 & 634.2 \\
\hline \multicolumn{12}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Saneary.... & 344.1
308.0 & 330.4
308.4 & 123.1
107.8 & 558.6
518.9 & 513.6
510.9
5 & 145.0
153.1 & 157.7 & 158.9
151.6 & 8.9
8.0 & 407.6
387.2 & 664.2
711.3 \\
\hline Hhorch. ...... & 318.5 & 322.4 & \({ }^{7} 107.4\) & 574.2 & 526.5 & 200.8 & 164.4 & 161.2 & 11.2 & 483.2 & 688.0 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Aprid ....... \\
Mcy...... \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 311.1
308.4 & 309.0
304.5 & 108.7
103.9 & 554.8
573.0 & 538.4
574.3 & 217.3
216.0 & 162.4
171.2 & 162.6
172.5 & 11.0
9.6 & 442.3
466.0 & 693.6
686.2 \\
\hline May . . . . .
Juno. & 308.4
288.9 & 304.5
284.4 & \(\begin{array}{r}108.9 \\ 716.8 \\ \hline 120\end{array}\) & 532.0 & \begin{tabular}{l}
548.5 \\
\hline 58
\end{tabular} & 199.6
19.6 & 159.1 & 156.8 & 11.9 & 433.9 & 687.4 \\
\hline Jwiy....... & 251.8 & 257.4 & 120.6 & 549.2 & 578.8 & 169.9 & 144.4 & 143.1 & 13.2 & 373.5 & 754.8 \\
\hline August...... & 314.4 & 318.3
3037 & 105.5
710.3 & 560.3 & 524.0 & 206.2 & 156.5 & 153.7 & 15.9 & 3886.4 & 885.6 \\
\hline Sepiember... & 290.9 & 303.7 & \({ }^{7} 100.3\) & 486.6 & 512.9 & 179.9 & 133.8 & 132.7 & 17.0 & 434.3 & 781.1 \\
\hline October..... & 335.3
308.7 & 331.6
304.3
3 & 105.0
113.0 & 548.7
504.9 & 544.4
520.5 & 184.1
168.6 & 146.8
140.4 & 145.3
143.1 & 18.5
15.7 & 465.4
453.0 & 752.5
722.9 \\
\hline Nocember... & 282.7 & 282.1 & \({ }^{7} 115.5\) & 435.3 & 471.4 & 132.5 & 138.7 & 135.1 & 19.3 & 436.3 & 675.0 \\
\hline \multicolumn{12}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Jonuory..... & 304.6 & 306. 6 & 111.6 & 498.3 & 474.8 & 155.9 & 157.0 & 158.8 & 17.6 & 385.9 & 710.1 \\
\hline February.... sarch. & 280.1
300.3 & 275.5
296.1 & 109.7
113.4 & \begin{tabular}{l}
473.8 \\
521.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 435.2
471.1 & 194.6
245.2 & 140.4
148.4 & 138.7
151.0 & 19.3
16.7 & 364.7
434.4
4 & 719.7
689.8 \\
\hline Apsil ....... & 297.4 & 288.3 & 115.3 & 522.6 & 532.7 & 235.1 & 148.6 & 149.2 & 16.0 & 423.3 & 694.9 \\
\hline May ........ & 279.7 & 288.8 & 103.3 & 548.0 & 561.4 & 221.8 & 149.0 & 146.7 & 18.3 & 438.0 & 683.2 \\
\hline Sune........ & 281.5 & 281.2 & 107.1 & 482.5 & 480.6 & 223.6 & 141.8 & 138.6 & 21.5 & 409.2 & 667.8 \\
\hline July ........ & 269.5 & 263.2
315 & 101.3 & 508.4 & 523.2 & 208.8 & 134.9 & 137.8 & 18.6 & 364.5 & 698.1 \\
\hline Augast...... & 314.3
309.2 & 315.6
307.2 & 103.5
96.7 & 511.0
490.8 & 491.9
495.3 & 227.9
223.3 & 148.5
137.2 & 142.0
139.7 & 25.1
22.6 & 387.6
413.0 & 724.4
697.2 \\
\hline Ociober..... & 350.5 & 354.8 & 105.3 & 544.1 & 555.1 & 212.3 & 154.8 & 158.7 & 18.6 & 470.0 & 655.3 \\
\hline Novamber ...
December . & 326.5
298.0 & \begin{tabular}{|l|}
309.0 \\
294.9
\end{tabular} & 103.5
96.6 & 518.1
476.2 & 527.7
494.3 & 202.7
184.7 & 152.6
144.7 & 150.6
148.8 & 20.6
16.5 & 465.2
394.3 & 632.8
651.7 \\
\hline \multicolumn{12}{|l|}{8959:} \\
\hline January .... & 320.6
311.7 & 319.8 & 101.1 & 491.1 & 465.9 & 209.9 & 165.7 & 155.1 & 27.1 & 394.9 & 651.8 \\
\hline February.... & 311.7
327.9 & 316.2
324.9 & 103.2
97.7 & 466.0
511.9 & 416.2
453.2 & \begin{tabular}{l}
259.6 \\
318.3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 149.6
161.8 & 155.0
159.2 & 21.7
24.3 & 384.5
457.7 & 636.3
578.5 \\
\hline April...... & 352.2 & 353.8 & 105.7 & 534.6 & 577.5 & 275.4 & 161.3 & 168.6 & 16.9 & 466.5 & 567.9 \\
\hline Stay . ....... & 346.5 & 343.2 & 104.6 & 551.3 & 589.1 & 237.5 & 172.4 & 166.8 & 22.5 & 484.2 & 562.4 \\
\hline Jume........ & 339.4 . & 335.9 & 105.9 & 534.2 & 535.6 & 236.1 & 167.9 & 161.4 & 29.0 & 428.9 & 579.8 \\
\hline fwiy ....... & 315.4 & 313.1 & 108.9 & 535.8 & 547.0 & 224.9 & 149.2 & 156.5 & 21.7 & 400.1 & 625.8 \\
\hline August..... & 334.5
322.6 & 328.6 & 111.1 & 541.5 & 531.1 & 235.2 & 173.8 & 167.7 & 27.8 & 423.0 & 642.8 \\
\hline Seprember... & 322.6 & 326.4 & 109.8 & 532.8 & 560.6 & 207.5 & 149.2 & 155.6 & 21.3 & 449.0 & 660.4 \\
\hline Decrober.... & 363.8 & 385.5 & 113.3 & 593.2 & 802.6 & 198.2 & 177.3 & 179.5 & 19.2 & 492.4 & 646.2 \\
\hline Wiovember ... & 314.3 & 330.4 & 106.1 & 563.3 & 594.5 & 166.9 & 169.0 & 169.9 & 18.3 & 487.5 & 644.7 \\
\hline December ... & 294.0 & 287.7 & 108.8 & 538.5 & 551.8 & 153.6 & 167.2 & 167.3 & 18.1 & 459.1 & 658.8 \\
\hline \multicolumn{12}{|l|}{3960:} \\
\hline January .... & 334.5 & 330.5 & 113.0 & 527.4 & 493.8 & 187.3 & 179.4 & 167.0 & 30.5 & 431.6 & 651.8 \\
\hline February.... & 337.1 & 329.8 & 119.4 & 533.6 & 494.8 & 226.0 & 157.1 & 155.6 & 32.0 & 416.4 & 670.1 \\
\hline Misrsh....... & 358.6 & 359.9 & 122.0 & 575.0 & 517.9 & 283.2 & 172.3 & 166.0 & 38.4 & 469.9 & 646.1 \\
\hline April...... & 348.3 & 347.9 & 119.8 & 547.1 & 589.0 & 241.3 & 168.7 & 173.5 & 33.6 & 476.9 & 651.1 \\
\hline may , ....... & 363.5 & 369.6
345 & 115.0 & 563.1 & 569.5 & 234.9 & 173.3 & 171.5 & 35.4 & 510.4 & 593.2 \\
\hline June........ & 339.1 & 345.9 & 119.3 & 566.3 & 593.2 & 208.0 & 171.2 & 174.3 & 32.3 & 461.9 & 605.3 \\
\hline suly....... & 284.5 & 282.2 & 119.4 & 555.9 & 561.5 & 202.4 & 157.2 & 155.9 & 33.6 & 419.7 & 623.7 \\
\hline August... .. & 329.1 & 325.9 & 120.2 & 570.2 & 551.8 & 220.8 & 179.9 & 171.5 & 42.0 & 420.4 & 646.0 \\
\hline September... & 308.5 & 307.7 & 126.3 & 570.6 & 589.9 & 201.4 & 161.6 & 167.9 & 35.7 & 454.4 & 654.4 \\
\hline Octabes.... & \({ }^{336.0}\) & \({ }^{334} .7\) & 125.7 & 591.4 & 588.2 & 204.6 & 184.5 & 183.3 & 36.9 & & 615.1 \\
\hline November ... & 301.8 & 287.6 & 139.2 & 604.2 & 644.8 & 153.9 & 174.3 & 177.0 & 34.2 & 496.7 & 626.0 \\
\hline Digitized for Decemberer & 278.2 & 278.0 & 138. 6 & 533.9 & 558.1 & 139.8 & 158.8 & 167.4 & 25.5 & 457.3 & 628.1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING--PAPER PRODUCTS AND PRINTING


RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS-RUBBER-COR.


RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS---TIRES AND TUBES


STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS--CEMENT AND CLAY CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS


STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS--GLASS AND GLASS PRODUCTS


STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS--GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS

textile products--Apparel and cotton


TEXTLLE PRODUCTS-COTTON-CON.


TEXTILE PRODUCTS--COTTON MANUFACTURES


TEXTILE PRODUCTS -- MANMADE FIBERS AND MANUFACTURES


TEXTILE PRODUCTS -- MANMADE FIBER FABRICS, SILK, AND WOOL
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { YEAR AND } \\
& \text { MONTH }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{MANMADE FIBER FABrICS (broadwoven)} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{SILK} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{wool} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Production (quarterly) \({ }^{1}\)} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Exports, piece goods \({ }^{3}\)} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Imports, } \\
\text { raw }^{4},
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Price, raw, AA, denier \({ }^{5}\)} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Production,
broad-
woven
fabric
(quarterly) \(^{1}\)} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Consumption, mill } \\
& \text { (clean basis) }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Imports } \\
\text { (clean content)? }
\end{gathered}
\]} \\
\hline & Total \({ }^{2}\) & Rayon
and
acetate
(exct.
tire
fabric) & \begin{tabular}{l}
NyI on
and \\
chiefly \\
nylon
\end{tabular} & & & & & Apparel class & \(\underset{\text { Claspet }}{ }\) & Tota & Apparel class \\
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Thousands of linear yards} & Thousands of square yards & Thousands of pounds & Dollars per pound & Thousands of linear yards & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Thousands of pounds} \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Monthly avg: }{ }^{8} \\
\text { 1939....... }
\end{gathered}
\] & ............. & 335,326 & & 2,133 & 4,606 & 2.723 & 17, 199 & 24,424 & 8,611 & 13,734 & 5,173 \\
\hline 1940........ & ............. & & & 2,829 & 3,967 & 2.786 & & 25,835 & 8,154 & 18,057 & 9,695 \\
\hline 1941......... & & & & 5,041 & 2,130 & \({ }_{9}^{9} 2.822\) & & 42,420 & 11,577 & 39,954 & 27,740 \\
\hline 1942....... &  & 10403816 & 10 16,698 & 3,725 & 17 & \({ }^{9} 3.080\) & 10,11870 & 47,621 & 3,662 & 51,865 & 48, 134 \\
\hline 1943........ & \(10,11423,123\)
11
421,226 & 10
403,816
400,658 & 1016,698
1216,100 & 2,761
3,527 & 1 & & 10,11870
114
413 & 49,318
48,084 & 2,694
3,813 & 47,484
34,186 & 45,609
29,802 \\
\hline 1945........ & \({ }^{11} 404,396\) & 388,026 & 10,846 & 3,760 & 149 & & 11473 & 49,103 & 4,656 & 43,128 & 35,516 \\
\hline 1946......... & \({ }^{11} 441,415\) & 428,341 & 5,385 & 7,828 & 1,299 & 13.6 .837 & \({ }^{11} 2,383\) & 1450,799 & 14 10,660 & 54,178 & 39,948 \\
\hline 1947........ & 488,286 & 475,827 & 5,140 & 19,432 & 265 & 154.880 & 2,235 & 42,998 & 14,090 & 33,480 & 21,806 \\
\hline 1948........ & 561,995 & 546, 659 & 8,165 & 15,029 & 613 & 2.750 & 4,714 & 40,435 & 17,325 & 40, 168 & 20,764 \\
\hline 1949........ & 521,617 & 489, 276 & 23,249 & 18,148 & 332 & 2.910 & 3,975 & 28,246 & 13,451 & 23,014 & 13,209 \\
\hline 1950....... & 644,545 & 601,551 & 27,558 & 12,622 & 879 & 163.494 & 7,335 & 36,411 & 16,490 & 39,789 & 21,707 \\
\hline 1951......... & \({ }^{17} 587,338\) & \({ }^{17} 520,959\) & 41,890 & 14,794 & 602 & 4.804 & 6,630 & 31,845 & 8,501 & 30,694 & 22,534 \\
\hline 1952....... & 563,077 & 462,918 & 69,792 & 16,264 & 1,049 & 5.156 & 10,500 & 28,899 & 9,964 & 31,305 & 21,393 \\
\hline 1953......... & \({ }^{18} 5991,797\) & \({ }^{18} 475,808\) & 18,1983,436 & \({ }^{20} 16,612\) & 645 & 5.295 & \({ }^{18} 9,516\) & 29, 272 & 11,115 & \({ }^{21} 25,046\) & 14,319 \\
\hline 1954........ & 575,114 & 432,726 & 95,822 & 16,737 & 687 & 4.919 & 10,602 & 22,191 & 9,542 & 17,793 & 9,281 \\
\hline 1955........ & 646, 131 & 482,041 & 98,818 & 16,573 & 913 & 4.594 & 10,677 & 23,430 & 11,050 & 21,471 & 10, 151 \\
\hline 1956........ & 562,143 & 406,512 & 71,472 & 16,062 & 1,062 & 4.486 & 10,270 & 24,725 & 12,005 & 21,371 & 9,442 \\
\hline 1957........ & \({ }_{18} 565,345\) & \({ }_{18}{ }^{365,974}\) & \(18{ }^{89,991}\) & 14,286 & 694 & 4.493 & 6,981 & 20,071 & 10,659 & 17,258 & 7,146 \\
\hline 1958........ & \({ }^{18} 590,511\) & \({ }^{18} 413,530\) & \({ }^{18} 76,326\) & 13,064 & 441 & 4.093 & \({ }^{18} 5,361\) & 17,333 & 9,737 & 16,682 & 6,543 \\
\hline 1959........ & .617,580 & 404,601 & 81,052 & 13,834 & 670 & 4.096 & 7,162 & 21,770 & 14,000 & 25,116 & 10,201 \\
\hline 1960........ & 595,736 & 357,011 & 83,369 & 12,871 & 573 & 4.598 & 7,112 & 20,314 & 13,367 & 19,597 & 8,202 \\
\hline 1957: Jonvary ..... February. March. \(\qquad\) & 566, 248 & 370,383 & 86,014 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3,820 \\
& 11,859 \\
& 19,149
\end{aligned}
\] & 1,123
774
781 & 4.533
4.567
4.550 & 10,064 & 26,452
22,24
21,489 & 14,939
13,32
12,603 & 24,285
21,67
22,602 & 10,506
9,746
9,170 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { April . ....... } \\
& \text { May ........ } \\
& \text { June. ....... }
\end{aligned}
\] & 558,513 & 359,368 & 88,713 & 15,250
15,307
14,515 & 524
513
553 & 4.640
4.603
4.517 & 6,686 & 25,120
21,221
21,455 & 14,297
9,477
8,194 & 18,788
15,042
14,480
15 & 8,366
7,524
6,788 \\
\hline July. August...... September. . & \} 555,875 & 357, 197 & 91,895 & 10,671
14,396
12,815 & \(\begin{array}{r}557 \\ 755 \\ 815 \\ \hline 8\end{array}\) & 4.483
4.493
4.460 & 5,753 & 21,052
19,170
18,783 & 8,413
9,698
9,473 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 15,411 \\
& 18,051 \\
& 9,10,10
\end{aligned}
\] & 6,245
6,604
6,953 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
October. \\
November . . . \\
December.
\end{tabular} & 580,743 & 376,946 & 93,343 & \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}15,778 \\ 14,284 \\ 13,585\end{array}\right.\) & 808
549
570 & 4.400
4.343
4.330 & 5,422 & 18,122
13,510
12,833 & 11,838
8,099
7,558 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 14,722 \\
& 11,402 \\
& 11,591
\end{aligned}
\] & 5,235
4,362
4,253 \\
\hline 1958:
\(\qquad\) February.... March. & 573,858 & 388,260 & 83,825 & 12,540
13,006
17,686 & \begin{tabular}{l}
678 \\
231 \\
242 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 4.323
4.313
4.243 & \} 5,238 & 16,611
14,84
15,056
18 & 11,144
9,626
8,381 & \begin{tabular}{l}
17,731 \\
12,556 \\
18,274 \\
\hline 172
\end{tabular} & 6,659
5,390
7,548 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { April . ....... } \\
& \text { May ......... } \\
& \text { June. ...... }
\end{aligned}
\] & 5 578,763 & 417,391 & 70,906 & 14,288
14,061
12,146 & \begin{tabular}{l}
193 \\
373 \\
228 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 4.273
4.270
3.933 & 4,348 & 18,222
16,590
18,119 & 7,597
5,856
6,386 & 17,115
12,979
11,262
13, & 8,029
6,508
6,091 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
July. \\
August...... \\
September.
\end{tabular} & 584,724 & 416,904 & 73,149 & 9,379
11,898
11,870 & \begin{tabular}{l}
304 \\
422 \\
259 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} & 4.267
4.273
4.200 & \} 5,060 & \begin{tabular}{l}
19,817 \\
18,17 \\
17,687 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 7,371
9,981
11,637
14,29 & \begin{tabular}{l}
13,106 \\
11,667 \\
14,834 \\
\hline 18
\end{tabular} & 5,556
4,119
5,032 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
October..... \\
November ... \\
December ...
\end{tabular} & \(\}^{22} 624,698\) & \({ }^{22} 431,565\) & \({ }^{22} 77,422\) & \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}11,870 \\ 15,914 \\ 12,238 \\ 11,742\end{array}\right.\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
522 \\
884 \\
\hline 984 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 3.717
3.683
3.623 & \} \({ }^{22} 6,797\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 20,510 \\
& 16,864 \\
& 19,526
\end{aligned}
\] & 14,236
12,458
14,465 & 23,833
21,221
25,626 & 5,206
7,811
10,568 \\
\hline 1959: January February.... March. \(\qquad\) & 623,293 & 419,874 & 78,379 & \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}12,794 \\ 10,941 \\ 13,677\end{array}\right.\) & 569
574
502 & 3.610
3.883
4.033 & \} 5,355 & \begin{tabular}{l}
19,420 \\
19,750 \\
24,955 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 14,929
14,953
17,342 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 31,076 \\
& 25,317 \\
& 35,173
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 11,873 \\
& 12,056 \\
& 14,984
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { April ........ } \\
& \text { May ........ }
\end{aligned}
\] & 6 619,607 & 412,725 & 82,486 & \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}13,924 \\ 14,210 \\ 14,135\end{array}\right.\) & 248
954
627 & 4.1107
4.113
4.127 & \} 6,602 & 22,379
22,219
26,569 & 14,380
13,331
14,731 & 31,218
29,316
26,079 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
12,347 \\
13,125 \\
9,750
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
July. \\
August. ..... \\
September...
\end{tabular} & 604,881 & 391,940 & 81,880 & \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}14,135 \\ \begin{array}{l}11,665 \\ 13,775 \\ 16,023\end{array}\end{array}\right.\) & \(\begin{array}{r}317 \\ 736 \\ 1,097 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 4.127
4.093
4.123
4.090 & \} 7,683 & 20,325
21,303
25,272 & 9,700
13,676
15,613 & 20,569
18,837
25,212 & 7,181
7,367
7,646 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
October..... \\
November ... \\
December...
\end{tabular} & 6 622,539 & 393,864 & 81,461 & 15,764
14,263
14,835 & 663
937
814 & 4.140
4.317
4.510 & \} 9,009 & \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}20,497 \\ 18,068 \\ 20,486\end{array}\right.\) & 12,301
11,241
15,808 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 23,295 \\
& 14,730 \\
& 20,565
\end{aligned}
\] & 9,046
6,570
10,466 \\
\hline 1960: January..... February... March. & 6 629,397 & 386,652 & 86,755 & \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}13,719 \\ 13,642 \\ \\ 13,283\end{array}\right.\) & 624
438
526 & 4.557
4.427
4.270 & \} 7,775 & \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}20,552 \\ 20,390 \\ 23,164\end{array}\right.\) & 16,457
15,043
16,205 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 21,463 \\
& 22,392 \\
& 28,013
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
9,758 \\
9,835 \\
11,151
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { April ........ } \\
& \text { May } \\
& \text { June............ }
\end{aligned}
\] & 608,629 & 367,260 & 90,395 & 13,975
12,604
12,592 & 560
415
608 & 4.343
4.373
4.517 & 6,819 & 20,017
21,153
26,264 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 13,647 \\
& 11,702 \\
& 11,477
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 19,453 \\
& 15,868 \\
& 24,125
\end{aligned}
\] & 8,557
6,057
9,885 \\
\hline July \(\qquad\) August. ..... September... & \} 563,969 & 334,925 & 81,096 & 11,151
11,301
11,409 & 594
938
661 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4.593 \\
& 4.787 \\
& 4.9817
\end{aligned}
\] & \} 6,739 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 18,639 \\
& 20,395 \\
& 22,287
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
9,008 \\
14,095 \\
15,147
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 18,954 \\
& 19,205 \\
& 17,921
\end{aligned}
\] & 7,597
7,800
7,239 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
October. .... \\
November . . \\
for December: \(R\)
\end{tabular} & 580,951 & 339,207 & 75,230 & \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}114,682 \\ 13,628 \\ 12,464\end{array}\right.\) & 54.
544
423 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4.860 \\
& 4.750 \\
& 4.780
\end{aligned}
\] & 7,117 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 17,605 \\
& 15,882 \\
& 17,424
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 12,118 \\
& 11,633 \\
& 13,874
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 17,632 \\
& 15,182 \\
& 14,953
\end{aligned}
\] & 6,715
6,225
7,606 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-WOOL AND MANUFACTURES


TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT--AIRCRAFT AND MOTOR VEHICLES


TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT--MOTOR VEHICLES AND RAILROAD EQUIPMENT.


TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT--RAILROAD EQUIPMENT ..-Con.


\title{
Explanatory Notes to the Statistical Series
}

DATA REFERENCE NOTE.-The 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS (the Statistical Supplement to the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS) contains annual averages back to 1929, if available. For the available monthly (or quarterly) figures prior to 1957, as mentioned in the main note for individual series, consult BUSINESS STATISTICS editions as follows: 1955-56 figures, the 1959 edition; 195354 , the 1957 edition; 1951-52, the 1955 edition; 1949-50, the 1953 edition; 1947-48, the 1951 edition; 1945-46, the 1949 edition; 1941-44, the 1947 edition; 1938-40, the 1942 edition; 1936-37, the 1940 edition; 1934-35, the 1938 edition; 1932-33, the 1936 edition; 1931 and prior years, the 1932 edition.

The use of italic vs, roman type in printing the statistics for certain series indicates a break in comparability. However, if more than one change in type occurs, this does not necessarily mean that the various groups of figures in sirnilar type are comparable with each other (see pertinent notes).

Errata occuring in back editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS are corrected in the present volume; for corrections, see notes pertaining to the affected series.

\section*{MEANING OF SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT}

Many of the series of data contained in this volume are labeled as "seasonally adjusted," or simply "adjusted." This means that adjustments have been made to eliminate the effects of seasonal variations. Seasonal variations are those which follow the calendar and tend to occur in about the same way at about the same time year after year largely because of weather or custom. Some grow out of the round of the seasons-such as the harvesting of many crops in late summer or the slackening of construction activity in the winter in northern latitudes-while others are largely due to social conventions such as the observance of certain holidays or the closing of schools for summer vacations, and still others are based on legislation such as variations reflecting the incidence of tax-payment dates.

The amplitudes of seasonal departures from "normal" vary widely from industry to industry. Automobile produc.tion, for example, may range from one-half below "normal" in the model change-over pericd to one-fifth above it in the succeeding period of building up dealers \({ }^{8}\) stocks of the new models, while output of other transportation equipment (in contrast, little affected by seasonal influences) holds within a narrow range about 2 percent above and below the level determined by the trend of general business conditions.

The purpose of the seasonal adjustment is to remove, as far as possible, the effects of these regularly recurring movements of the sort indicated above, so that the under-lying trend of developments can be observed without inter ference. Thus by adjusting December retail sales for the customaxy Christmas buying rush, one is better able to determine whether December sales registered more or less than the usual gain from November; similarly, by adjuscing October cash income from farm marketings for the usual heavy movement of crops to market in that month, one car tell better what the trend of cash sarm income would have been if farm products were marketed evenly throughout the year.

Because the usual way of deriving a seasonal partern is to base it upon data of a broad group of firms representing ans entire industry, it will not, of course, necessarily apply to any individual firm. Data are adjusted for seasonal effects by dividing the unadjusted datum for a given month by a percentage factor whose deviation from 100 registers the extent to which that period of the year is typically above or below some measure of "normal" because of seasonal influences.

Adjusted data are betrer indicators than are unadjusted data of the underlying trends of business activity in cases where strong seasonal movements tend to obscure the cyclical movements.

\section*{PAGE 1}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. "National income" is the aggregate earnings of labor and property which arise from the current production of goods and services by the Nation's economy. The Nation's economy refers to the labor and property supplied by residents of the Nation. Earnings are recorded in the forms in which they accrue to residents of the Nation, inclusive of taxes on those earnings. They consist of compensation of employees, the profits of corporate and unincorporated enterprises, net interest, and the rental income of persons. Beginning 1960, the estimates include data for Alaska and Hawaii.
"Compensation of employees" is the income accruing to persons in an employee status as remuneration for their work. It is the sum of wages and salaries and supplements to wages and salaries.
"Wages and salaries" consist of the monetary remuneration of employees commonly regarded as wages and salaries, inclusive of executives' compensation, commissions, tips, and bonuses, and of payments in kind which represent income to the recipients.
"Supplements to wages and salaries" represent the compensation of persons in an employee status not commonly regarded as wages and salaries. They consist of employer contributions for social insurance, employer contributions to private pension and welfare funds, compensation for injuries, directors' fees, pay of the military reserve, and other minor items of labor income.
"Proprietors' income" (shown separately for business and professional enterprises and farm enterprises) measures the monetary earnings and income in kind of sole proprietorships, partnerships, and producers' cooperatives from their current business operations-other than supplementary income of individuals derived from renting property. As with corporate profits, capital gains and losses are excluded and no deduction is made for depletion.
"Inventory valuation adjustment" measures the excess of the value of the change in the volume of nonfarm business inventories, valued at average prices during the period, over the change in the book value of nonfarm inventories. This adjustment is required since, as is customary in business accounting, corporate profits and income of unincorporated enterprises are taken inclusive of inventory profit or loss, whereas only the value of the real change in inventories is counted as current output in the national product. Inventory valuation adjustment is shown separately only for corporations; this adjusitment is included, however, in the data shown for unincorporated enterprises, as indicated in note 3.

\footnotetext{
"Rental income of persons" consists of the monetary earnings of persons from the rental of real property (except those of persons primarily engaged in the real estate business), the imputed net rental returns to owner-occupants of nonfarm dwellings, and the royalties received by persons from patents, copyrights, and rights to natural resources.
"Corporate profits before tax" are the earnings of corporations organized for profit which accrue :o residents of the Nation,
}
measured before Federal and State profit taxes, without deduction of depletion charges and exclusive of capital gains and losses.
"Corporate profits tax liability" comprises Federal and State taxes levied on corporate earnings. Disbursements of tax refunds are deducted from tax liability in the year in which the tax liability was incurred.
"Net interest" measures the monetary interest and imputed interest accruing to the Nation's residents from private business and from abroad, minus government interest disbursements to business. Imputed interest consists of the value of financial services received by persons without explicit payment and property income withheld by life insurance companies and mutual financial intermediaries on the account of persons. As government interest paid to business appears as part of business incomes, it is deducted in computing net interest to prevent its inclusion in the national income.

The quarterly data for national income represent interpolations of annual totals (the methods employed in calculating the annual estimates are beyond the scope of this descriptive note, but are described in the two SUPPLEMENTS to the SURVEY OF CUR RENT BUSINESS referred to below). For the most part, the interpolating data used are components of the personal income series (described in some detail in note 1 for p. 5) supplemented by special studies on corporate profits, which utilize publicly reported quarterly corporate-earnings data. In the computations of seasonally adjusted corporate profits, separate indexes were constructed for individual industries by a variety of methods: Ratio to moving averages, interpolation by seasonally adjusted receipts data, and by graphic techniques.

Quarterly data for 1939-45, as well as more detailed annual data back to 1929, are shown in the NATIONAL INCOME SUPPLEMENT to the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, 1954 edition. Quarterly data for 1946-50 appear in U. S. INCOME AND OUTPUT, SUPPLEMENT to the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, 1958 edition (see also the National Income number of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, July 1961). The aforementioned publications include annual data by industrial origin for total national income and for the various components (other than rental income of persons) and a breakdown of total national income by legal form of organization. The annual series on salaries and wages are supplemented by data on employment and average annual earnings of employees, by industries.

2 Includes the pay of employees of government enterprises and of permanent United States residents employed in the United States by foreign governments and international organizations.
\({ }^{3}\) Data for business and professional income include inventory valuation adjustment. Farm income is measured exclusive of inventory profits; therefore no valuation adjustment is required.

\section*{PAGE 2}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. "Gross national product or' expenditure" is the market value of the output of goods and services produced by the Na tion's economy, before deduction of depreciation charges and other allowances for business and institutional consumption of durable capital goods. Other business products used up by business in the accounting period are excluded. The Nation's economy in this context refers to labor and property supplied by residents of the Nation. Gross national product comprises the purchase of goods and services by consumers and government, gross private domestic investment, and net foreign investment. Beginning 1960, the estimates include data for Alaska and Hawaii.
"Personal consumption expenditures" consist of the market value of purchases, of goods and services by individuals and nomprofit institutions, and the value of food, clothing, housing, and financial services received by them as income in kind. They include the rental value of owner-occupied homes, but do not include the purchase of new dwellings. Note 2 below describes the statistical sources and methods used in deriving the series.
"Gross private domestic investment" consists of acquisitions of newly produced capital goods by private business and nonprofit institutions, and the value of the change in the volume of inventories held by them. It covers all private new dwellings, including those acquired by owner-occupants.
"New construction" consists of total private new construction as given for the "old series" on p. 42, plus estimated construction expenditures for crude-petroleum and natural-gas drilling. (Note that the "revised series" of construction estimates issued by Census are used for GNP purposes only as a basis for extrapolation beginning with data for the 2 d quarter of 1960.) An explanation of private new construction will be found in note 1 for \(p\). 42. The petroleum and natural-gas drilling series has 3 benchmark years (1939, 1954, and 1958) for which data collected in the Census of Mineral Industries were utilized. The annual estimates that are tied to these benchmarks are developed from figures on the total footage of new wells as reported in trade sources, and average cost per foot as estimated by adjusting the Census-based averages by cost indexes based on data from trade publications and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Monthly seasonal factors for private new construction are computed, by components, and applied to yield seasonally adjusted monthly totals, from which quarterly summations are then obtained. Quarterly seasonal factors are applied to the unadjusted quarterly estimates for petroleum and gas drilling to produce an adjusted series.
"Producers' durable equipment" for 1939 and prior census years was generally estimated from commodity production data in the biennial "Census of Manufactures" combined into various groups and raised from the manufacturers' value of production to a value representing final prices paid by ultimate users by allowing for transportation charges from the factory, government purchases, wholesale and retail markups, wholesale and retail inventory changes, and net exports. Chief sources of data for these adjustments included Interstate Commerce Commission freight commodity statistics; Temporary National Economic Committee, "Study of Government Purchasing'; Departments of the Navy and Air Force tabulations of Federal purchases; Census of Business, "Distribution of Manufacturers' Sales," "Wholesale Trade," and "Retail Trade"; Bureau of the Census, "Wholesalers' Sales, Inventories, and Credits"; Dun and Bradstreet, "Survey of Sales and Inventories, 1935-1939"; U. S. Department of Commerce, "Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States." For intercensal years, manufacturers' values of production or sales were interpolated by groups by series derived chiefly from the Internal Revenue Service, "Statistics of Income," and from Se curities and Exchange Commission, "Survey of American Listed Corporations." The interpolated series were raised to the value representing final prices paid by ultimate users by the adjustments indicated above.

A similar procedure was followed for 1947. Shipments data were derived from the Census of Manufactures for that year, and reliance was placed largely on the 1948 Census of Business and Internal Revenue Service data for compuration of wholesale and retail markup rates. In the main, the Federal Government purchase estimates were made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from data of the various departments concerned; and Census, Office of Education, and Bureau of Public Roads reports were the primary basis of the estimates of State and local government expenditures.

For 1942 through the first half of 1946 , the estimates were based on manufacturers' commodity shipments data reported by the Bureau of the Census in "Fabricated-Metal-Products Plant Operations," and combined by groups comparable to those based on the "Census of Manufactures." Estimates of the portion of total shipments of each commodity destined for private domestic use were based largely on priorities data reported in the same source, on Departments of the Army and Navy procurement data, and on defense plant data as reported in Census-Civilian Production Administration releases and by the War Assets Administration. In addition, Interstate Commerce Commission data on railroad purchases of equipment, Office of Defense Transportation figures on motor-vehicle sales, and other data were used.

For 1940 and 1941, individual groups were interpolated by series derived chiefly from "Statistics of Income" and Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, "Industry Survey" and "Survey of Current Business."

For the second half of 1946 and the period 1948-49, group benchmarks of manufacturers' commodity shipments were interpolated chiefly by industry sales reported in the "Industry Survey" and Census data on wholesalers' sales, with deductions for exports based on data obtained from export worksheets from
the Foreign Trade Division of the Bureau of the Census. For 1950-57, shipments were derived from Census sample surveys of manufactures and the 1954 Cemsus of Manufactures. Government purchases were estimated from unpublished data of the National Production Administration, the Department of Defense, and other Federal departments, and from Census reports. The producer share of exports and imports was computed for 1950-57 and new wholesale and retail markets and inventory change estimates were derived from 1954 Census and other data. Preliminary annual estimates for 1950, 1952, and 1954-56 based on the foregoing methods were adjusted to take into account the movement of a series consisting of the equipment component of the Plant and Equipment Survey plus estimates of equipment not covered by the Survey. The latter series was used :or the annual estimates for 1958 -60 and all quarterly estimates shown here. Additional data used include manufacturers' reports on truck sales; automobile and truck registrations; Bureau of Customs reports of additions to the merchant marine; Maritime Administration records of new vessel construction; current Census data relating to aircraft, farm machinery, and tractors; and information from private trade associations.
"Change in business inventories" measures the change in the physical volume of inventories valued at average prices of the period. To ascertain the net physical change in the stocks of nonfarm inventories, year-end book values are expressed in terms of constant prices by means of selected Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price indexes appropriate to each industry. The increments in the constant dollar inventory series are converted to current prices by multiplying them by index ratios of current prices to base-period prices, Quarterly data are obtained by adjusting the results of similar quarterly calculations made in less detail to the annual estimates. The change in farm inventories is estimated by the Statistical Reporting Service of the Department of Agriculture (formerly Agricultural Marketing Service) from physical-quantity data.

The book values of year -end inventories held by corporations are obtained from the "Statistics of Income, Part 2." Noncorporate inventories are mainly derived from benchmark data obtained from the "Censuses of Manufactures, Wholesale Trade, and Retail Trade," and from Internal Revenue Service special tabulations of the tax returns of sole proprietorships and partnerships.

The interpolations of the noncorporate data for years before 1939 are based on estimates of noncorporate sales derived in es timating noncorporate business income, on inventory-sales ratios developed from census and tax return data, and on corresponding corporate inventory-sales ratios. The interpolations and extrapolations of the noncorporate data for years after 1939 are based on the movement of the noncorporate components implicit in the inventory estimates published monthly in the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. These estimates are based on industry surveys compiled by the Office of Business Economics and the Bureau of the Census.

The year-end estimates of the book value of inventories for years after 1957 and the quarterly estimates of the book value of inventories, starting in 1939, are also based, for the most part, on inventory data obtained from these samples.
"Exports" and "imports" under "net exports of goods and services" differ from the corresponding items in the balance of payments (see note 1 for p .10 ) in minor respects. A full reconciliation annually for the period \(1946-57\) is provided in U. S. INCOME AND OUTPUT, 1958 edition (see also the National Income number of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, July 1961). The net exports component of gross national product differs from the net foreign investment component heretofore shown by the exclusion of Government net cash transfers to abroad. Prior to 1946, however, such transfers were negligible, and therefore net exports of goods and services have been equated with the previously published net foreign investment.
"Government purchases of goods and services" measure purchases of goods and services by government bodies, exclusive of acquisitions of land and used depreciable assets and of current outlays of government enterprises. They consist of general government expenditures for compensation of employees, purchases from business (net of sales by government of consumption goods and materials), gross investment of government enterprises, net government purchases from abroad, and international grants in kind. (The present treatment of international grants differs from Digitized for FRASER
also included in the total (II, 7; VI, 2; IX, 1,4); nondurable goods-clothing and shoes (II, 1, 3, 4); food and alcoholic beverages (I, 1-4); gasoline and oil (VIII, 1d); also included in the total (1,5; III, 1; V, 5-7, 8d; VI, 1; IX, 2, 3, 7; XII, 2); services--household operation (V, 8a-c, 9-11); housing (IV); transportation (VIII, 1c, e, \(\mathrm{f}, 2,3\) ); also included in the total (II, 2, 5, 6, 8; III, 2; VI, 3-8; VII; IX, 6, 8-12; X; XI; XII, 1, 3, 4).

In distributing the annual estimates on a quarterly basis, monthly and quarterly data prepared by governmental and nongovernmental agencies are employed. Among the sources used for estimating the movement of expenditures for goods are the retail sales series of the Department of Commerce, departmentstore sales, by departments (Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System), motor fuel taxed (Bureau of Public Roads), consumer prices (Bureau of Labor Statistics), and farm marketings data (Statistical Reporting Service, Department of Agriculture, formerly Agricultural Marketing Service). For services, the principal sources used are as follows: Selected price series, such as rents and domestic service (Bureau of Labor Statistics); local transit revenues (American Transit Association); sales of electric power for residential use (Edison Electric Institute); sales of gas for residential use (American Gas Association); and telephone station revenues (Federal Communications Commission).

In general, the movement of a series, where considered representative of the movement of expenditures in a given group, is applied directly to the base. Where a single series is not considered wholly representative of a specific segment, weighted combinations of several related series are employed to obtain the desired result.

Annual data for 1929-38 and quarterly data for 1939-45 (table 51) are shown in the NATIONAL INCOME SUPPLEMENT to the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, 1954 edition (referred to above). Quarterly data for 1946-50 appear in U. S. INCOME AND OUTPUT, 1958 edition (see also the National Income number of the SURVEY, July 1961).
\({ }^{3}\) Includes data for items not shown separately.

\section*{PAGE 3}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p. 2.
\({ }^{2}\) Includes data for items not shown separately.
\({ }^{3}\) National defense purchases series for the 1939-46 period conforms in general to the Daily Treasury Statement classification of expenditures between war and nonwar activities; for 1947-60 the series conforms, in general, to the "major national security" classification in "The Budget of the United States Government for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1960," p. 941.

\section*{PAGE 4}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. "Gross national product in constant dollars" is derived principally by dividing components of the seasonally adjusted current-dollar gross national product by appropriate price indexes, in as fine a breakdown as practicable. About 100 product groups are deflated separately, and several times as many price indexes drawn from the sources indicated below are combined to deflate the current-dollar series. Seasonal variations are eliminated from the price series used. The quarterly results obtained are adjusted to the annual constant-dollar figures, which are prepared in an even finer breakdown as described in the NATIONAL INCOME SUPPLEMENT, 1954 edition. Beginning 1960, the estimates include data for Alaska and Hawaii.
"Personal consumption expenditures" are deflated mainly by price series which are components of the Consumer Price Index compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and by the series on Prices Paid by Farmers prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These two sets of data are combined to give representation to prices paid by both urban and rural purchasers.
"New construction" is deflated by the Business and Defense Services Administration of the Department of Commerce largely on the basis of construction cost indexes compiled by private and Government agencies. An adjustment for changing profit margins is introduced in order to match these cost indexes to the selling

Employment Security, reports by carriers to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and payroll estimates of the Maritime Administration and Statistical Reporting Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture (formerly Agricultural Marketing Service). In only a few instances were indirect methods of estimate employed. Since there is a considerable lag in the publication of Employment Security data, current estimates are less detailed, and resort is more frequently made to indirect methods of estimate. Nevertheless, the total payroll of groups for which no current information is available amounts to only about 5 percent of total wages and salaries.

Seasonal indexes for the wage and salary data were constructed separately for individual industries. For those industries in which the seasonal fluctuations are relatively minor, and for others where no adequate current information is available, no seasonal correction is applied.

Transfer payments, for the most part, are reported directly by various governmental agencies such as the Social Security Administration, Veterans Administration, Bureau of Employment Security, and U.S. Civil Service Commission. For some of the components of transfer payments (such as State and local government employees \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) retirement pensions and business transfer payments), no monthly information is available. The procedure used in constructing monthiy estimates is to plot the annual averages at the midpoint of each year and to draw a smooth curve through these annual averages. It is necessary to use this procedure for about 15 percent of total transier payments currently.

Dividend payments are currently estimated from a sample of publicly reported dividends which is maintained by the Depart* ment of Commerce and embraces over 5,500 corporations. It has not been found feasible to adjust dividends for seasonal variation except on a quarterly basis, as this is the shortest time period for which any regularity can be established. Ratios to moving averages yield seasonal factors which are applied to quarterly totals. The seasonally adjusted quarterly totals are assumed to be representative of the midpoint of the quarter, and straightline interpolation between the midpoints of the quarters provides seasonally adjusted estimates for the other months.

Although the monthly estimates of proprietors' income and rental income are prepared in considerable detail, they are based on less adequate data than are wages and salaries. Farm proprietors' income is based mainly on cash income from farm marketings data provided by the Statistical Reporting Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture (formerly Agricultural Marketing Service). Business and professional proprietors' income estimates are based, for the most part, on annual regressions of receipts to proprietors' income. Since the monthly receipts data which are employed have already been corrected for seasonal variation, no further seasonal correction is necessary.

The rent estimates are based largely on information on residential rents collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for its Consumer Price Index.

Interest estimates are in part based on current information, as in the case of the large Federal Government component, and on assumptions as to monthly pattern for the remainder of the category. Since a good deal of the interest consists of imputed interest, which represents the value of financial services received without explicit payment, it is assumed that these services flow regularly throughout the year and consequently this portion of interest is smoothed. The seasonally adjusted interest series represents a smoothing of the annual data. The resulting monthly data reflect, therefore, only trend and cyclical fluctuations.

Other labor income represents a series obtained by plotting annual averages and drawing a smooth curve through these averages.

Monthly estimates of employee contributions for old age and survivors insurance, railroad retirement insurance, and Federal civilian employee retirement systems are based on relevant wage and salary data, taking account of changes in contribution rates. Contributions to Federal Government life insurance funds and State cash sickness compensation funds are based on receipts reported by the various funds. Monthly contributions to State and local retirement systems represent a smooth curve drawn through annual totals. Estimates of annual contributions of self-employed persons to the old age and survivors insurance fund, which are payable in the first quarter of the year, are obtained from the Bureau of Employment Security and smoothed Digitized ferroughthe year to approximate sea sonal adjustment.
institutions, the net investment of unincorporated enterprises, and the acquisition of real property net of depreciation.

Quarterly data for 1939-45, as well as more detailed annual data back to 1929, are shown in the NATIONAL INCOME SUPPLEMENT to the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, 1954 edition. Quarterly data for 1946-54 appear in U. S. INCOME AND OUTPUT, 1958 edition; those for 1955-56 are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS (see also the National Income number of the SURVEY, July 1961).

3 "Commodity-producing industries" consist of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, mining, contract construction, and manufacturing. "Distributive industries" consist of wholesale and retail trade, transportation, communications, and other public utilities. "Service industries" comprise finance, insurance and real estate, and services. "Government" comprises Federal, State, and local government and government enterprises and pay of permanent United States residents employed in the United States by foreign governments and international organizations. See note 1 above for sources and methods used in compiling the estimates.

\section*{PAGE 6}

\section*{1 See note 1 for p. 5.}
\({ }^{2}\) Includes compensation for injuries, employer contributions to private pension and welfare funds, pay of military reservists (except pay of reservists on full-time active duty which is included in Government wages and salaries), and the following miscellaneous items: Directors' fees, jury and witness fees, compensation of prison inmates, Government payments to enemy prisoners of war, marriage fees to justices of the peace, and merchant marine war-risk life and injury claims.
\({ }^{3}\) Consists largely of monetary income receipts of individuals for which no services are rendered currently, as follows: Benefits under the unemployment compensation and old age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act and the Railroad Retirement Act; Federal civilian pensions; Government life insurance benefits; Federal military pensions and disability and retirement payments; adjusted compensation benefits; mustering-out payments to discharged servicemen; readjustment, self-employment, and subsistence allowances to veterans; Federal, State, and local government direct relief; and State and local government pensions, cash sickness compensation, and veterans' aid and bonuses. The item includes also government payments and corporate gifts to nonprofit institutions, individuals' bad debts to business, and other business transfers to individuals. See note 1 for p. 5 for description of sources and methods used in compiling the estimates.
\({ }^{4}\) Includes contributions of employees and of self-employed persons (beginning in 1952) to old age and survivors insurance and employee contributions to State unemployment insurance, railroad retirement insurance, Federal civilian and State and local employee retirement funds, and cash sickness compensation funds, and premium payments to Government life insurance fund and national service life insur ance fund. See note 1 for p. 5 for description of sources and methods used in compiling the es timates.
\({ }^{5}\) Equals personal income exclusive of net income of unincorporated farm enterprises, farm wages, agricultural net interest, and net dividends paid by agricultural corporations.

\section*{PAGE 7}
\({ }^{1}\) Sources: Securities and Exchange Commission, U. S. Department of Commerce (Office of Business Economics), and Interstate Commerce Commission. Data are available on an annual basis for the years 1939 and beginning 1945, and quarterly beginning 1947. The estimates relate to the whole of American private industry, exclusive of agriculture, professionals, institutions, real estate firms, and insurance companies. Annual estimates are based on reports from all corporations registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, reporting to the Commission, a sample of transportation firms under Interstate Commerce Commission jurisdiction, reporting to that Commission, and a large sample of unregistered companies, unincor-

A description of the sources and methods and definitions of terms used in preparing the estimates may be found in the January 1954 SURVEY. That issue of the SURVEY also provides the annual average number of firms in operation (1929-50) by industry divisions and semiannual data (December 1944-December 1950) by industry divisions and major groups for manufacturing, retail trade, and service industries; also the number of new and discontinued businesses (1940-50) by industry divisions and (for 1945-50) by industry divisions and major groups for manufacturing, retail trade, and service industries. Revised quarterly data by industry division are available upon request as follows: Number of firms in operation, 1939-50; number of new and discontinued businesses, 1944-50. Separate figures (195056), for the series shown here, for retail trade by type of establishment are shown in the May 1959 SURVEY.

Special articles in the SURVEY have also presented business population estimates by age of firm (December 1955 issue), by legal form of organization (April 1955 issue), by size of firm (May 1954 and September 1959 issues), and by State and region (November 1954 issue).
\({ }^{2}\) Figures shown for operating businesses for 1939 are averages of end-of-quarter estimates centered at June 30 (those for 1929-38 appear in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS; for 1940-60, data represent the number of firms (expressed in thousands) in operation as of January 1st. Estimates for January 1, 1961 are based on incomplete data.

Figures for new businesses for 1940-60 are annual totals; the totals for 1960 are based on incomplete data.
\({ }^{3}\) Data represent firms in operation at end-of-quarter and are adjusted for seasonal variacion. For note on meaning of seasonal variation, see p. 197.

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\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p .8 .
\({ }^{2}\) Estimates for 1960 are based on incomplete data.

\section*{PAGE 10}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. Exports and imports of goods are based chiefly on the official foreign trade statistics of the United States as compiled and published by the Bureau of the Census with certain adjustments for valuation, coverage, and timing. Military transfers (not separately available prior to 1946) cover supplies and services transferred under grants; they include loans of military equipment and returns of such equipment (returns are deducted from exports). Military expenditures cover expenditures for both merchandise and services. Such expenditures include those by military personnel in the foreign economies, as well as expenditures by the Armed Forces, both for their own use abroad and for transfers to our allies.

Income on investments includes all international payments of interest, dividends, and profits. Estimates of receipts are based largely on information furnished by American companies with foreign branches and subsidiaries, by fiscal agents for foreign dollar bonds, and by recipient Government agencies. Payments to foreigners on private obligations are derived largely from information supplied by foreign-owned companies and income tax returns. Other services consist principally of international payments for shipping and travel, insurance, royalties, fees, and miscellaneous Government expenditures. The shipping estimates are derived from questionnaires sent to domestic and foreign shipping companies and from statistics of international tonnage movements obtained from records of the Maritime Administration. The international movement of persons is recorded by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, U. S. Department of Justice. The number of travelers is multiplied by average expenditures secured from a questionnaire distributed to a sample of the travel population. Data for other miscellaneous service transactions (such as Government expenditures, motion picture royalties, insurance, communications, etc.) are obtained mainly from the agencies or companies participating in such transactions.
as income during the month the loan is made and, if the product is later redeemed, the cost of redemption is subtracted from receipts at the time of redemption. Government payments, which are added to cash receipts from marketings to obtain total cash receipts from farming, comprise all payments made directly to farmers under the various programs--that is, rental and benefit, cotton option, conservation, Sugar Act, price adjustment, parity, dairy production, other production, Wool Act, and soil bank payments. Government aid that is reflected in prices received by farmers for their products is not included in this item since it is covered in the estimates of receipts from marketings.

Current estimates of marketing (1960) are based on estimated production, the normal disposition of the product, and the usual seasonal movement to market, supplemented by available current data on market receipts, marketing, processing of farm products, and government price support operation. These estimates will be subsequently revised as more complete data on production, crop-year sales, and monthly marketings become available.

Indexes of cash receipts from farm marketings and CCC loans are computed by dividing the estimates of the relevant total of cash receipts for each month by the monthly average of the corresponding total in the base period 1947-49. The indexes shown here are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

For a more detailed description of the current series, see Farm Income Situation, No. 183, issued July 1961 by the Economic Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Annual totals for 1910-28 for dollar figures for farm marketings appear on p. 19 of the March 1957 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS; monthly averages for 1929-38 appeax in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Monthly data for 1946-54 are available upon request to the Economic Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture; those for 1955-56 appear in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service (formerly part of Agricultural Marketing Service). The index measures changes in the physical volume of marketings of all the commodities included in cash receipts from farm marketings, with the exception of those for which neither quantity nor price data are available. The monthly estimates of sales of individual farm commodities used in computing the estimates of cash farm income provide the basic material for calculating the index.

The index is based on marketings of about 150 agricultural products which, based on 1950 prices, quantities, and values, accounted for 97 percent of total cash receipts from all farm marketings. It is calculated by the weighted aggregate method, i.e., quantities for each year are multiplied by fixed prices as weights; then price-quantity aggregates for individual periods are expressed as percentages of the appropriate average price-quantity aggregates in the base period (1947-49). Average prices for the period 1935-39 are used as weights for the period 1910-39, while 1947-49 average prices serve as weights for subsequent years. The 1910-39 price-quantity aggregates based on the older weights were adjusted or "spliced" to the levels indicated by the newer weights on the basis of overlapped calculations for the single year 1940.

Data on monthly marketings of some items included in the index are not available currently, and it is necessary to estimate monthly marketings from estimated production, the normal percentages sold, and the usual seasonal movement to market. The estimates are subject to revision as more complete data on marketings become available.

The index of physical quantity of farm products sold and the index of prices received by farmers shown on p. 33 provide measures of the causes of fluctuations in cash receipts from marketings but do not measure exactly the movement in cash receipts, and in some months changes in the indexes may seem somewhat inconsistent. Such inconsistencies as may exist can be explained in part by the fact that although the marketings index and the prices received index are comparable in their commodity coverage, they are not comparable in their weighting systems. As previously stated, the marketings index uses 193539 average prices as weights through the year 1939, and 1947-49 prices thereafter. The prices received index is based on average quantity weights for three periods as follows: 1924-29 for for the period 1910-34; 1937-41 for the period 1935 to September 1952;
and 1953-57 for the period from September 1952 to date. Prices used in the price index do not reflect loan rates of commodities placed under CCC loan. In addition, they represent U. S. prices in which State prices are weighted by production rather than marketings, and hence do not reflect seasonal variations among States, which do affect the monthly index of marketings. Another source of possible discrepancy is the inclusion in cash receipts of such items as forest, nursery, and greenhouse products which, for lack of data, are included neither in the volume index nor in the price index.

For a more complete description of the index see Agricultural Handbook No. 109, 'New Index Numbers of Farm Marketings and Home Consumption," issued in July 1956 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture (annual indexes back to 1910 are shown therein). Monthly indexes for 1946-54 are available from the Economic Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture; those for 1955-56 appear in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS.
\({ }^{3}\) Includes data for items not shown separately.

\section*{PAGE 13}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Division of Research and Statistics. The index measures changes in the physical volume or quantity of output of manufactures, minerals, and of electric and gas utilities. It reflects output changes at all stages within manufacturing and mining industries (including intermediate as well as final products). The index does not cover production on farms, in the construction industry, in transportation, or in various trade and service industries. Currently, about 35 percent of the nation's total production is accounted for by the output of factories, mines, and electric and gas utilities. This is the portion of the national economy which is directly represented by the industrial production index. Another 25 percent or more of the total economic activity is involved in distribution of industrial products and their use in the construction industry. Altogether, industrial production developments are directly and indirectly related to about three-fifths of the nation's economy.

The index includes production at Government arsenals and shipyards (both Navy and private). Atomic energy manufacturing activity is represented beginning with 1947. A number of groups and subgroups include data for individual series not published separately, e.g., the machinery and related products group contains the ordnance and accessories group in addition to the groups shown. Production of certain types of combat materiel is included in major group totals but not in individual indexes such as those for autos and some other products.

Since the index of industrial production was first introduced by the Board in the 1920 's, it has been revised from time to time to take account of the growing complexity of the economy, the availability of more data, improvement in statistical processing techniques, and refinements in methods of analysis.

The figures published in the present volume (and in the monthly SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS beginning with the January 1960 issue) reflect the latest revision of the industrial production index, introduced by the Board in the latter part of 1959.

In the latest revision of the index, the coverage was broadened to include utility output of electricity and gas, and other new series were added. The revised index also provides new groupings of production series into market categories, including a division of the series between final products and materials and a subdivision of final products between output of consumer goods and output of equipment (including ordnance) for business and government use.
In addition to the new market groupings and expanded coverage, the latest revised index reflects the following major statistical revisions: (1) Adjustment of series to levels shown by the comprehensive 1954 Census of Manufactures, annual Census surveys through 1957, and other benchmark data; (2) development of a number of new monthly series (index presently based on 207 monthly series); (3) refinement of interpolation procedures for estimating monthly changes in industries represented by manhour series; (4t) revision of seasonal adjustment factors and development of new seasonally adjusted components, mainly for the market grouping of series; (5) adoption of the latest (1957) ver-
sion of the Standard Industrial Classification for the industry grouping of series; (6) selection of the year 1957 as a more recent and more appropriate base for weighting purposes for the period beginning with January 1953 (individual series in the revised index have been combined with weights based on valueadded price relationships in 1957); for the period January 1947December 1952, the 1947 price relationships have been used, as they were in the 1953 revision of the index (for 1939 through 1946 for major divisions only, average valuations for 1939 and 1947 ; for 1930 through 1938,1937 weights; for 1923 through 1929, 1923 weights; and average 1919 and 1923 valuations from 1919 through 1922); and (7) selection of the year 1957 as one of two reference base periods (publication of index on the 1947-49 reference base period is being concinued by the Board for the revised total index and its major groupings to permit ready comparison with other general purpose indexes using that base).

Combining individual production series into group indexes and the total index for any month since January 1953 involves three operations: (1) Multiplying the relative for each series on a 1957 base for the given month by its 1957 weight (i.e., proportion in 1957 prices) to get points in total for each series; (2) adding the points to obtain aggregates for any group and the total; and
(3) dividing the aggregates for the month by their proportions in 1957 to obtain an index for any group and the total.

In combining the indexes for the period before January 1953, a more complex procedure is required. In step 1 a relative with \(1947-49=100\) is multiplied by the \(1947-49\) proportion using 1947 prices; in step 2 the points are added as above; in step 3 the aggregate points are divided by the aggregate proportion in 1947 prices; in an extra step an index with 1947 weights obtained in step 3 is multiplied by a ratio for January 1953 of the 1957 to the 1947 weighted index.

Components of the index are adjusted for two kinds of shorttime recurring thuctuations, i.e., for differences in the number of working days from month to month and for seasonal variations. Beginning with indexes for January 1947, alowances for holiday observances have been made in seasonal factors rather than in working-day adjustments. Except for Easter, each of the principal holidays is in the same month each year-January, May, July, Seprember: November, and December. Reported product data are converted to a daily average basis by adjusting for the number of working days in the reporting period. In these calculations Sanurdays and/or Sundays, or half days, are regarded as nonworking days. No allowances for holiday shutdowns are made in the working-day adjustment-consequently the effects of holiday observances on monthly ourput are reflected in the indexes unadjusted for seasonal variation. No adjustment is required for monthly series based on manhour data because they relate to a payroll period in the middle of the month and are little affected by calendar variations.

The seasonal adjustment factors in the revised index have been developed essentially by the ratio-to-moving-average method, as formerly (basic merhod described in Federal Reserve Bulletin for June 1941). However, the work has been facilitated by the availability of the Census Method II program for seasonal adjustment by electronic computer. This program is a mechanical version of the ratio-to-moving-average method referred to above.

In this method the final seasonal adjusment factors are developed on the basis of monthly ratios of the original data to a moving average. The moving average, which is essentially a preliminary seasonally adjusted series, is designed to incorporate the trend and cyclical components of a time series and thus isolate the irregular and seasonal movements. In Census Method II the average is a weighted, centered 15 month moving average of a seasonally adjusted series based on racios of the original data to a centered \(12-\) month moving average. This 15 -month weighted moving average was generally used as the preliminary seasonally adjusted series for further professional processing as described in "Adjustment for Seasonal Variation" in June 1941 Federal Rem serve Bulletin.

Detailed revisions of the index have been confined for the present to the period beginning January 1947. Changes in the total index as shown here reflect only the addition of data for electric and gas utilities and the adoption of the year 1957 as the reference base period.

A complete description of the revised industrial production indey with seasonal factors and weights for the series used in the
index and the number of working days for each industry are available in the comprehensive publication entitled, 'Industrial Production, 1959 Revision" (price, \$1.00). The December 1959 issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin contains a summary description of the revised index. "Industrial Production, 1959 Re vision" also contains monthly data for all published indexes, beginning January 1947, and monthly data beginning January 1919 for total industrial production (including utilities) and, on the base period 1947-49=100, monthly data back to 1919 for manufacturing and mining production. Monthly data for 1955-56 for the total and major summary groups, seasonally adjusted, appear on p. 6 of the January 1960 SURVEY. Annual averages for 1929-38 for the total and major summary groups (industry) are shown in the table below.

\section*{Index of Industrial Production \\ Annual averages, 1929-38}
(1957-=100)

\begin{tabular}{lllllll}
\(1929 \ldots\) & 38 & 39 & 37 & 40 & 52 & 14 \\
\(1930 \ldots\). & 32 & 32 & 27 & 36 & 45 & 14 \\
\(1931 \ldots\). & 26 & 26 & 19 & 34 & 39 & 13 \\
\(1932 \ldots\) & 21 & 20 & 12 & 30 & 32 & 12 \\
\(1933 \ldots\) & 24 & 24 & 15 & 34 & 37 & 12 \\
\(1934 \ldots\). & 26 & 26 & 18 & 35 & 39 & 13 \\
\(1935 \ldots\) & 31 & 31 & 23 & 39 & 42 & 14 \\
\(1936 \ldots\). & 36 & 36 & 30 & 43 & 48 & 16 \\
\(1937 \ldots\) & 40 & 40 & 34 & 46 & 54 & 18 \\
\(1938 \ldots\). & 31 & 31 & 22 & 41 & 47 & 18
\end{tabular}

2 Indexes prior to 1947 have not been revised, except to reflect the addition of electric and gas utilities and use of the 1957 reference base. Preliminary review of data for World War II \((1942-45)\) indicates that the total index for that period is overstated relative to both 1939 and 1947 and that in 1943 the overstatement is about 6 percent.

\section*{PAGE 14}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p. 13.
\({ }^{2}\) Includes data for items not shown separately.
\({ }^{3}\) See note 2 for \(p .13\).
PAGE 15
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p. 13.
\({ }^{2}\) See note 2 for p. 13 .
PAGE: 16
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p. 13 .
\({ }^{2}\) See note 2 for p. 13 .

\section*{PAGE 17}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p. 13 .
\({ }^{2}\) Includes data for items not shown separately.
\({ }^{3}\) See note 2 for p. 13 .

\section*{PAGE; 18}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p. 13.
\({ }^{2}\) Includes data for items not shown separately.
\({ }^{3}\) Commercial equipment covers office, computing, and accounting machines; service industry machines (except room air conditioners), including commercial refrigeration, laundry, dry-cleaning, and service station equipment and vending machines; electrical measuring equipment; telephone, radio, and television apparatus; X-ray equipment; and office, store, and public building furniture and fixtures.
\({ }^{4}\) Freight and passenger equipment covers output of trucks; truck trailers and motor coaches; commercial aircraft; locomotives and railroad cars; and activity in private shipyards.

\section*{PAGE 19}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p. 13.
\({ }^{2}\) Includes data for items not shown separately.

\section*{PAGE 20}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. Sales are estimated aggregate dollar values and inventories are estimated book values at the end of the year or month. Business sales and inventories are here defined as the sum of data for manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade. These figures are smaller than the nonfarm business statistics used in gross national product computations by the amount of sales (or revenues) and inventories for construction, utilities, and other nonindustrial sectors.

The term "sales" as here used signifies essentially sales or shipments for retail and wholesale trade and billings or shipments for manufacturing. In wholesale trade, however, some respondents probably report orders (bookings) as sales.

Trade inventories are valued at cost of merchandise on hand, while manufacturers' inventories are, in general, valued at the lower of cost or market price. About one-fifth of manufacturers' inventories are valued on a last-in-first-out (LIFO) basis; the use of LIFO is much less prevalent in trade generally (though it is used extensively by department stores).

Changes in the book value of business inventories reflect movements of replacement costs as well as changes in physical volume. In measuring inventory investment as part of the gross national product, the data are adjusted to remove the effect of changes in replacement costs. (See explanation of "inventory valuation adjustment" in note 1 for \(p\). 1.)

Monthly data prior to 1957 for the manufacturers' sales and inventories segments of this series are available as follows: For 1955-56, the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS; for 1953-54, the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS (total manufacturers' inventories for January 1953 should read \(\$ 43.9\) billion and manufacturers' inventories, nondurable goods industries, for July 1953 should read \(\$ 19.5\) billion); for 1951-52 in the 1955 edition; prior to 1951 , upon request.

Monthly data prior to 1957 for wholesale sales and inventories are available as follows: For 1955-56, the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS; for 1951-54, p. 32 of the August 1957 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS; 1939-50, upon request.

Monthly data prior to 1957 for retail sales and inventories are available as follows: For 1955-56 sales and inventories, the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATTSTICS (total retail trade sales for July 1956 should read \(\$ 15.9\) billion); for 1953-54 sales, the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS; 1951-52 sales (new series), p. 28 of the June 1957 SURVEY; 1951-54 inventories, the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS; (earlier data, upon request).

2 See note 4 for \(p .21\) for description of the manufacturing series.
\({ }^{3}\) See note 3 for \(p .60\) for description of the wholesale trade series for the period shown in this volume.
\({ }^{4}\) See note 1 for p. 51 for description of the retail trade series.
\({ }^{5}\) Monthly averages for business sales are based on annual totals for the unadjusted series; data for inventories are end-ofyear figures, not averages of end -of-month data.
\({ }^{6}\) Data for wholesale trade sales and inventories for 1948 and later years are not strictly comparable with earlier data. The estimates were revised in 1957 to conform to the 1954 Census of Wholesale Trade, with 1948 data adjusted to the scope of the 1954 Census. The major change is the exclusion of establishments with no paid employment. For comparative purposes, the 1948 monthly averages for wholesale sales and the December 1948 wholesale inventories on the old basis are as follows (billions of dollars): Sales-total manufacturing and trade, 36.4; total wholesale trade, 7.9; durable goods establishments, 2.3; nondurable goods establishments, 5.6; inventories-total manufacturing and
trade, 55.6; total wholesale trade, 8.1; dur able goods establishments, 3.7; nondurable goods establishments, 4.4.
\({ }^{7}\) Data incorporate the new series beginning January 1951 for retail sales, and beginning December 1950 for retail inventories; they are not comparable with earlier figures. For comparative purposes, the 1951 monthly averages for retail sales and the December 1950 retail inventories on the old basis are as follows (billions of dollars): Sales-total manufacturing and trade, 44.4; total retail trade, 12.7; dur able goods stores, 4.4; nondurable goods stores, 8.3 ; inventories-total manufacturing and trade, 62.8 ; total retail trade, 19.3 ; durable goods stores, 8.5 ; nondur able goods stores, 10.8. Information on the new retail sales and inventory series is provided in note 1 for \(p .51\) and note 1 for \(p\). 55 , respectively.

8 Beginning January 1960, figures for retail trade sales include data for Alaska and Hawaii. (See 2d and 7th paragrap hs of note 1 for p. 51 for other qualifications.)

\section*{PAGE 21}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p .20
2 See note 3 for p. 60 .
\({ }^{3}\) See note 1 for p. 55 .
4 Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. The manufacturing data on this page and on pp. 20 and 22-.28 are estimates based on a sample of reporting companies which currently account for about 55 percent of total manufacturing sales.

The estimates shown here are based on annual corporate data through 1954 published by the Internal Revenue Service in Statistics of Income, Part 2, and on Internal Revenue Service noncorporate data for alternate years 1945 through 1953 and for 1954. For a detailed description of the procedures used in compiling the series, see the following issues of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS: August 1957, p. 31; June 1955, p. 21; May 1955, p. 20; January 1954, p. 17; December 1953, p. 21; October 1952, p. 14; October 1951, p. 15; October 1950, p. 16; October 1949, pp. 12-14; May 1948, p. 8.
Sales are net, i.e., less discounts, returns, and allowances, and are adjusted for renegotiation of war contracts in the relevant years. The figures represent sales and receipts involved in any activity of a manufacturing company, including those activities that do not pertain strictly to manufacturing. They include sales from one manufacturer to another and, therefore, do not measure changes in the net flow of goods from the manufacturing industry as a whole. Sales for export as well as those for domestic use are included. However, data are not included for foreign subsidiaries of the manufacturing companies.

Inventory data are book values of stocks on hand at the end of the period and comprise purchased materials, goods-in-process, and finished goods. All inventories owned by a company are covered, including not only those located in factories but also goods in transit, in warehouses, in manufacturers' sales branches, etc. For further explanations regarding methods of valuing inventories, see the 3 d and 4th paragraphs of note 1 for \(p .20\).

The "unadjusted" data shown herein are not adjusted for working day differences.

Monthly data for 1953-56 appear in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS (correction for unadjusted inventories for motor vehicles and parts: October 1956, \$3,299 million); those for 1951-52, in the 1955 edition; monthly data for 1948-50 for sales and inventories are on pp. 21-24 of the May 1955 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. (Note following exceptions to the foregoing references.) Monthly data for inventories by stages of fabrication are available as follows: For 1953-54, p. 20 of the September 1957 SURVEY; 1951-52 (unadjusted) and 1939-52 (seasonally adjusted), pp. 22-24 of the June 1955 SURVEY. Monthly data for 1939-47 are available upon request.
\({ }^{5}\) Data for inventories are end-of-year figures, not averages of end-of-month data.
\({ }^{6}\) See note 6 for p. 20.
7 See note 7 for \(p .20\).

PAGE 22
\({ }^{1}\) See note 4 for p. 21.
\({ }^{2}\) Includes professional and scientific instruments; ordnance; and miscellaneous industries.

PAGE 23
\({ }^{1}\) See note 4 for p. 21.
\({ }^{2}\) Includes apparel; leather; and printing and publishing.

\section*{PAGR 24}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 4 for p. 21.
\({ }^{2}\) See note 2 for p. 22 .
\({ }^{3}\) See note 2 for \(p .23\).

\section*{PAGE 25}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 4 for p. 21.
\({ }^{2}\) See note 2 for p. 22 .
PAGE 26
\({ }^{1}\) See note 4 for \(p .21\).
\({ }^{2}\) As designated by the individual manufacturer; the finished product of one company may be the purchased material of another.
\({ }^{3}\) See note 2 for \(p .23\).
PAGE 27
\({ }^{1}\) See note 4 for p. 21.
\({ }^{2}\) See note 2 for p. 22 .

\section*{PAGE 28}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 4 for p. 21.
\({ }^{2}\) See note 2 for \(p .26\).
\({ }^{3}\) See note 2 for p. 23.

\section*{PAGE 29}

1 Source: U, S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. Data for new and unfilled orders are dollar aggregates directly comparable with the sales and inventory series. Unfilled orders were obtained by estimating the aggregate value as of December 1947, and then computing the movements forward and back from that point. To derive the level, the reporting sample was stratified by industry and size in the same way as for estimating sales, and in each stratum, the sample ratio of unfilled orders on December 1947 to sales for 1948 was applied to total sales for 1948.

Thr sample of companies reporting orders data is smaller than that i porting sales, because of the number of companies for which new orders were equal to sales and also because of those which have backlogs but do not report. However, the current sample accounts for nearly two-thirds of unfilled orders for all manufacturing.

The month-to-month percentage changes in unfilled orders shown by the sample were used to obtain the monthly movements of total backlogs in each stratum. Net new orders were then computed from the estimated monthly sales; added to the change in unfilled orders.

Monthly data for 1953-56 appear in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS; those for 1951-52, in the 1955 edition (correction for seasonally adjusted new orclers for machinery, including electrical: February 1951, \(\$ 4,018\) million). Monthly unadjusted data for 1950 are shown on \(p .23\) of the December 1953 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS; for 1949 and 1948, on p. 17 of the November 1952 SURVEY. Monthly seasonally adjusted data for new orders for 1948-50 are shown on p. 25 of the December 1953 SURVEY. Monthly data for 1939-47 for unadjusted new and unfilled orders are available upon requesr.
\({ }^{2}\) Includes professional and scientific instruments; lumber; furniture; stone, clay, and glass; and miscellaneous.

\section*{PAGE 30}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p .29.
\({ }^{2}\) See note 2 for p. 29.

\section*{PAGE 31}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p. 29.
2 See note 2 for p. 29.
\({ }^{3}\) Includes textile; leather; paper; and printing and publishing industries.

\section*{PAGE 32}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc. Figures for new business incorporations represent the total number of stock corporations issued charters under the general business corporation laws of the various States. The statistics include completely new businesses which are incorporated, as well as changes in existing businesses from the noncorporate to the corporate form of organization, existing corporations which have been given certificates of authority to operate also in another State, and the transfer of an existing corporation to a new State.

Monthly averages for 1947-60 and monthly data for 1957-60 shown in this volume are for 49 States (excluding the District of Columbia); averages for 1945-46 exclude data for Hawaii. Monthly data for 1947-56 including Hawaii are available upon request. Data for Alaska, not included in the totals shown in the table, are available beginning October 1960 as follows (number): 1960-October, 23; November, 25; December, 15.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: Dun \& Bradstreet, Iric. A failure is defined as "a concern that is involved in a court proceeding or a voluntary action that is likely to end in loss to creditors." All industrial and commercial enterprises which are petitioned into the Federal Bankruptcy Courts are included in the failure records. Also included (but incompletely prior to 1939) are: Concerns which are forced out of business through such actions in the State courts as foreclosure, execution, and attachments with insufficient assets to cover all claims; concerns involved in court actions such as receivership, reorganization, or arrangement; voluntary discontinuances with known loss to creditors; and voluntary compromises with creditors out of court, where obtainable.

The series shown for liabilities represent approximately current liabilities (i.e., all accounts and notes payable, and all obligations, whether in secured form or not, known to be held by banks, officers, affiliated companies, supplying companies, or the Government). They do not include long-term publicly held obligations. Offsetting assets are not taken into account. A relatively small amount of mortgages held by individuals is included prior to 1934.

The failure data shown in the table are for 48 States and the District of Columbia; they do not at present include figures for Alaska and Hawaii. Data for all years shown herein and in earlier volumes exclude railroad failures.

During the period for which data have been published, there were two major revisions of the failure statistics resulting in material changes in the coverage between 1932 and 1933 and between 1938 and 1939, and also revisions in the industry classifications, so that no data are ava:lable prior to 1939 comparable with the present series. Data prlor to 1939 (published in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS) are qualified as follows: Through 1932, the data include real estate and financial companies; beginning 1933, the records are confined strictly to industrial and commercial enterprises; they exclude, in addition to railroads, such activities as banks, financial companies, holding companies, real estate and insurance brokers, amusement enterprises, shipping agents, tourist companies, transportation terminals, etc. The revisions incorporated in the 1933 data reduced the number of failures in that year from 20,307 to 19,859 ; the liabilities from \(\$ 502,830,000\) to \(\$ 457,520,000\); and the failure index from 102.6 to 100.3 .

The comparability of the data is affected between 1938 and 1939 by more complete coverage (beginning the latter year) of voluntary discontinuances with loss to creditors and of small concerns forced out of business by such actions as attachment, execution, or foreclosure, with insufficient assets to cover all claims. In-
clusion of the additional cases in 1939 increased the total number of failures for that year by 29 percent and the current liabilities by 9 percent. (Monthly averages for 1939 comparable with earlier years, published in earlier volumes, are as follows: Total number of failures, 951; liabilities, \(\$ 14,017,000\); failure index, 53.7.) Practically all of the additions were small concerns with liabilities under \(\$ 25,000\), and a majority of these had debts of less than \(\$ 5,000\).

The classification of the failure records by industries was revised, beginning January 1940, to conform to the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual," in order to facilitate direct comparison between failures and any other series of data based on the same official code. This revision resulted in the shifting of bakeries with retail outlets from manufacturing to retail trade. The monthly average number of bakery failures transferred from the manufacturing to the retail group for 1940 was 14 and monthly average amount of liabilities, \(\$ 65,500\). Similar revisions have not been made in the 1939 figures for manufacturing and retail trade which are shown in italics.

The failure index relates the number of failures in each month to the number of industrial and commercial enterprises listed in the Dun \& Bradstreet Reference Book. It shows the annual rate at which business concerns would fail if the number of failures and concerns listed in that month prevailed for an entire year. The index is expressed as the annual number of failures per 10,000 listed industrial and commercial enterprises.

The "unadjusted" figures have been slightly adjusted to equalize, insofar as possible, the number of working days in each month. Seasonal fluctuations have been removed in the adjusted index by the method of deviations from a 12 -month moving average.

Monthly data for 1939-56 (except those for the failure indexes prior to 1955, which are available upon request) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Revisions for 1945 are as follows: Number of failures for December-grand total, 41; commercial service, 4; amount of liabilities for December and monthly average, respectively-grand total, \(\$ 1,654,000, \$ 2,519,000\); commercial service, \(\$ 202,000, \$ 423,000\). Revisions for 1946 are as follows: Number of failures for November-grand total, 103; commercial service, 12; amount of liabilities for November and monthly average, respectively -grand total, \(\$ 9,511,000, \$ 5,612,000\); commercial service, \(\$ 202,000\), \(\$ 531,000\).

Comparable data prior to 1939 for the industry groups are not available because of revisions in the series in 1939 and 1940 referred to above. Monthly figures for 1936-39 on the old basis are available in the 1940 SUPPLEMENT and earlier monthly figures on the same basis appear on pp. 17 and 18 of the December 1938 SURVEY.
\({ }^{3}\) Not entirely comparable with data for later years; see 6 th paragraph of note 2 above.
\({ }^{4}\) Average for 6 months (July-December).
\({ }^{5}\) Data are for 48 States, excluding Hawaii.

\section*{PAGE 33}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Statistical Reporting Service (formerly Agricultural Marketing Service). Indexes are based on prices (about the 15 th of the month) received by farmers for their products sold at local markets or at the point to which farmers deliver their products in their own conveyances or in local conveyances they hire for the purpose.

The reported prices received by farmers are tabulated and averaged by crop-reporting districts. These district averages are weighted by district sales or production estimates to obtain weighted State averages. The State averages are weighted by State marketing or production estimates to arrive at national averages.

In computing the subgroup indexes, the weights applied to the U. S.: average prices to obtain aggregates for individual commodity groups for 1910 through 1934 were average quantities sold by farmers for the 6-year period, 1924-29; from 1935 to September 1952, weights are 5-year averages of sales by farmers during 1937-41; and from September 1952 forward, average annual marketings for the period 1953-57. For livestock and Digitized for FRASER

\section*{PAGE 34}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Statistical Reporting Service (formerly Agricultural Marketing Service). The index of prices paid by farmers is a measure of the changes that occur in the level of prices paid by farmers and their families for commodities and services used in living and farm production. In addition to commodities, the combined index (Parity Index) includes data for interest per acre on indebtedness secured by farm real estate, taxes per acre on farm reel estate, and cash wage rates paid hired farm labor.

Prices paid by farmers are compiled primarily from data reported (1960) by about 37,000 independent retail merchants and chain stores. For most groups of items, the data were collected quarterly from 1923 to 1936 , annually before 1923 , and monthly from 1937 to date. Most independent store surveys are made quarterly, some semiannually, and others seasonally. Feed prices, prices paid for chicks and poults, and chain-store reports on nearly all family living items are collected each month of the year. Prices paid for individual commodities are estimated by individual States, and then weighted by estimates of purchases of the commodity by farmers in each State to obtain an average for the country as a whole.

For the period 1910-March 1935, indexes for the several commodity groups were constructed by weighting prices of individual commodities by the average quantities estimated to have been purchased per farm during 1924-29; for the period March 1935-September 1952, during 1937-41; and for the period September 1952 forward, during 1955. The commodity-group indexes have been combined into an index representing commodities used in both living and production, together with interest, taxes, and wage rates paid hired farm labor, by weighting the several group indexes in proportion to the percentage of total expenditures represented by the commodities and services in the corresponding groups in the respective periods.

Percentage weights used in deriving the combined index are shown in the table below:

Group Weights: Index of Prices Paid by Farmers, Including Interesr, Taxes, and Wage Rates
(Percent)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Weight base period} \\
\hline & 1924-291 & 1937-412 & 19553 \\
\hline Family living items ..................... & 41.2 & 44.0 & 39.50 \\
\hline Production items & 36.4 & 41.2 & 50.90 \\
\hline Taxes.. & 5.7 & 3.8 & 2.04 \\
\hline Interest & 6.5 & 3.0 & . 96 \\
\hline Cash wage rates ......................... & 10.2 & 8.0 & 6.60 \\
\hline Commodities, interest. taxes, and cash wage rates. & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
1910 to March 1935.
\({ }^{2}\) warch 1935 to September 1952.
\({ }^{3}\) september 1952 forward.
}

The Parity Ratio is obtained by dividing the Index of Prices Received by Farmers by the Index of Prices Paid, including Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates (Parity Index). It measures whether the prices farmers receive for farm products are on the average higher or lower in relation to the prices they pay for goods and services than they were in the base period, 1910-14.

Annual indexes back to 1910 , and monthly and quarterly indexes back to 1923, appear in "Supplement No. 1, Agricultural Prices, October \(1960 .{ }^{\text {" }}\) A more detailed description of the last revision of the indexes appears in "Supplement No. 1, Agricultural Prices, January 1959" and in the April-july 1959 issue of "Agricultural Economics Research." The method of computing Parity prices is described in "Supplement No. 1 , Agricultural Prices, July 1960." A complete description of the major revision of the indexes in January 1950 appears in the U. S. Department of Agriculture Handbook, No. 118, Volume I, entitled "Agricultural Prices and Parity." All of these publications are available from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Statistical Reporting Service.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statis tics. The Consumer Price Index measures the effect of price change in the living costs of city wage-earner and clerical-workDigitized change in ti
from home" were estimated to move like prices for "food at home," but since that date have been measured by prices for restaurant meals. In May 1960, prices for 8 new food items were introduced into the food component of the Consumer Price Index; the price change from April to May was reflected in all 46 cities by linking in April. (See the May 1960 full Consumer Price Index report for details of this change.)

The housing index measures changes in items of expense connected with the acquisition and operation of a home. (Detailed information on the housing component of the Consumer Price Index is available in the February and April 1956 issues of the Monthly Labor Review: Reprint No. 2188.) Mortgage interest rates, a segment of homeowner costs, are discussed in detail in the October 1957 Monthly Labor Review: Reprint No. 2261.

The medical care index includes prices for three physician's services (office and house visits, and obstetrical cases), several dental services, hospital room (private and semiprivate ward), eye examination and eyeglasses, several drugs and prescriptions, surgeons and specialists, and group hospitalization. (Detailed information may be found in the September 1957 Monthly Labor Review: Reprint No. 2251.) Surgical insurance premiums were introduced in December 1958. In April 1960, prices for 13 new prescriptions, reflecting current practices, were introduced into the medical care component of the Consumer Price Index. All cities were priced, to give effect to replacement of the 3 former prescriptions for relatively simple compounds. (See the June 1960 full Consumer Price Index report.)

The private transpörtation index includes prices paid by urban consumers for new and used automobiles, gasoline, motor oil, tires, repairs, insurance, and registration fees. City bus, streetcar, and subway fares, as well as railroad coach fares, comprise the public transportation index. Parking fees, taxi fares, intercity bus fares, and airline fares are not priced. All of the items in the private and public transportation subindexes, except used car prices (which were introduced into the revised index in January 1953), have been priced for the index since 1935. Additional information may be found in the August 1956 Monthly Labor Review (Reprint No. 2202). Beginning with the November 1960 index, price movements of 4 compact cars were added to the item sample to represent passenger cars in the Consumer Price Index. Introduction was made by linking, i.e., the level of the index was not affected by the difference in price level between the 3 standard size cars formerly priced and the compact cars being introduced (see November 1960 full Consumer Price Index report).

Foods, fuels (including gas and electricity), rents, and a few other items are priced monthly in all cities. Prices of most other goods and services are obtained on a regular rotating pricing cycle-monthly in the 5 largest cities and every 3 months in the other cities. From 1953 to 1956, prices were collected every 4 months in the 16 smallest cities.

As previously stated, the quantity weights currently used represent the average purchases of urban wage-earner and clericalworker families in the year 1952. The basic information for this weight calculation was obtained from the 1950 Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 91 cities, and from surveys made for other cities in earlier postwar years. The survey data were adjusted to 1952 spending patterns by taking account of changes in prices and income between 1950 and 1952.

Samples for the surveys included over 8,000 wage-earner and clerical-worker families. The average family size was about 3.3 persons and the 1952 family income after taxes averaged about \(\$ 4,160\). Many of the families have two or more wage or salary workers; thus average family incomes are higher than average individual earnings. On the other hand, single workers living alone, and families whose 1950 total family income after taxes exceeded \(\$ 10,000\), were excluded. In 1952 the "index" families represented about 64 percent of all people living in urban places and about 40 percent of the total U . S. population.

Price changes for all items in each city are combined in accordance with their importance in the "market basket" for that city. Price changes for the 46 cities are combined for the United States with the use of 1950 population data. Each city is given an importance or weight proportionate to the wage-earner and cleri-cal-worker population it represents in the index. The 12 largest cities, each weighted by its own population, when combined have about two-fifths of the total weight in the national index. Each of the 3 other city-size groups has about one-fifth of the total weight;
i.e., the 9 other large cities, the 9 medium-sized cities, and the 16 small cities.

Comparisons of city indexes show how much prices have changed in one city compared with another since the base period 1947-49. The city indexes cannot be used to measure differences in price levels or in living costs between cities.

In December 1960, the relative importance of the major groups of goods and services priced for the Consumer Price Index was as follows: Food, 28.5 percent; housing, 32.7; apparel, 8.8; transportation, 11.5; medical care, 5.7; personal care, 2.3; reading and recreation, 5.4 ; and other goods and services, 5.1 percent.

For a description of the interim adjustment of the index for the 1950-52 period, see the 1953 issue of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Monthly data for 1949-56 (with the exception of the special group indexes) appear in the \(1959,1957,1955\), and 1953 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Historical data tables providing monthly or quarterly indexes back to 1935 for the special group indexes are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

Monthly releases of the U. S. Department of Labor contain (in addition to the national average) indexes for the major groups for the following 20 cities: Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Ore., St. Louis, San Francisco, Scranton, Seattle, and Washington, D. C. Releases on "Retail Food Prices by Cities" cover food prices in the same 20 cities.

Additional information on the uses and limitations of the index may be found in the following publications of the U.S. Department of Labor:
"The Consumer Price Index, A Short Description of the Index as Revised, 1953"-a multilith statement issued by BLS in January 1953.
"The Revised Consumer Price Index," an article in the February 1953 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Bulletin No. 1256, "Consumer Prices in the United States, 195358."

Bulletin No. 1168, ''Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series" (reprints of chapter 9 dealing with the Consumer Price Index are available).
Bulletin No. 1165, "Consumer Prices in the United States, 194952."

Bulletin No. 1140, "The Consumer Price Index: A Layman's Guide."
Bulletin No. 1039, "Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index."
Bulletin No. 966, 'Consumers' Prices in the United States, 1942-48."

Bulletin No. 699, "Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States."

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\({ }^{1}\) See note 2 for p .34.
\({ }^{2}\) Includes also cereals and bakery products, other foods at home, and restaurant meals.
\({ }^{3}\) Includes also solid fuels and fuel oil, household operation, home purchase, and other home-owner costs.

4 Includes tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and miscellaneous services (such as legal services, banking fees, burial services, etc.).

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1 Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The index is designed to show the general rate and direction of the composite of price movements in primary markets and the specific rates and directions of price movements for individual commodities or groups of commodities. It is designed to measure "real" price changes between two periods of time, i.e., to measure price changes not influenced by changes in quality, quantity, terms of sale, etc. The term "wholesale" refers to sales in large lots, not to prices received by wholesalers, jobbers, or distributors. The prices used in constructing the index represent the first important commercial transaction for each commodity.

Later transactions for the same item at other stages in the distribution cycle are not included; however, as raw materials are transformed into semifinished and finished goods, these goods are represented according to their importance in primary markets. Most of the quotations are the selling prices of representative manufacturers or other producers, or prices quoted on organized exchanges or markets. The index does not measure the price movements of retail transactions, transactions for services (except gas and electricity to nonresidential users), construction, real estate, transportation, and securities. Beginning January 1958, values for the commodity segment of the printing and publishing industry are included in the weight universe.
A general revision of the wholesale price index was completed in early 1952. The principal changes from the old series are as follows: (1) Increase in the commodity coverage from about 900 to about 1,900 items; (2) change in the basis for weights from average sales for 1929-31 to 1947 sales (through 1951, the index weights for the old series were based on average sales in the years 1929, 1930, and 1931 for farm products, and on average sales in 1929 and 1931 for all other commodities); (3) change in the base period from 1926 to 1947-49; and (4:) a modification of the classification system.

The revised series was worked back to January 1947 and was linked to the old series as of that date to provide a continuous index. The "linked" series does not supersede the former index as the "official" Federal Government series for the period prior to 1952. The only official series are the former series (1926= 100) through the end of 1951 and the revised series from 1952 forward.

The prices used in the index through 1951 are the simple arithmetic averages of the 4 or 5 weekly prices for each month; each weekly price is that which prevailed on a specific day of the week. Beginning 1952, the prices used are those which prevail on a particular day of the month - in most cases, Tuesday of the week containing the 15 th. Usually the prices selected are foo.b. production or central marketing points. Delivered prices are included only when it is the customary practice of the industry to quote prices on this basis.

The weights used in the index represent the total net selling value of commodities in the United States (including the value of sales for export) for the producing and processing sector of the economy. The weight universe also includes the value of imports for consumption in the United States.

The individual price series are combined into the index by multiplying the value weight assigned each item by its current price relative, and summing to obtain the current aggregate. The current aggregates are totaled by product classes, subgroups, groups, and all commodities. The current index for each of these is obtained by dividing the current aggregate by the appropriate value weight in the base period.

Each commodity price series in the index, as representative of prices for a group of commodities, is assigned its own direct weight (the value of shipments for sale of that individual commodity), plus the weight of other commodities it was selected to represent in the index. Weights for commodities not priced for the index are assigned to commodities which are priced on the basis of similarity of price movements if data are available for making such determinations.

Effective with data for January 1958, weights are based on net selling value of commodities in the year 1954 as reported in the 1954 Censuses of Manufactures and Minerals Industries and data furnished by the Bureau of Mines, Department of Agriculture, and other sources. These values are f.o.b. production point and exclusive of excise taxes. Concurrently with the 1958 weight revision, about 90 new items were added to the index, mostly in the machinery and metals groups, and 58 items were dropped because of declining importance in terms of value of shipments; only minor changes in classifications of commodities were made. The 1958 weight revision leaves the concept of the wholesale price index basically unchanged; special attention was given to development of data on interplant transfers which are excluded, as are military products and goods sold at retail directly from producing establishments.
From 1955 through 1957, weights are based on an average of the dollar value of primary market transactions in 1952 and 1953; and from 1947 through 1954, primarily on dollar value of transactions reported in the 1947 industrial Censuses.

In addition to the new weighting structure introduced into the index in January 1958, there has been a major revision of the gas and electricity components of the fuel, power, and lighting materials group. Those series have been renamed "gas fuels" and "electric power" to point up the break in comparability between the former series and the current series, now published on the new base, January \(1958=100\). The gas fuels index differs from the former gas index in several respects: (1) The new index is a composite of two product class indexes, utility gas (natural) and a new series on liquefied petroleum gas (the formerly published gas price index consisted of only one item, natural gas); and (2) an improvement in pricing method-the price of gas was formerly represented by end-sale to industrial users, whereas in the new series gas is priced at point of purchase by pipelines, usually at the wellhead, and liquefied petroleum gas is priced at point of purchase at the processor's plant. Substantial changes were made in the electric power series. The former series on electricity was based on average realized prices of electricity for sale to all users and included a heavy proportion of residential sales. The new series is based on commercial and industrial sales only and pricing is in terms of specified amounts of power consumption by commercial and industrial users. The new electric power series is based on bills for two fixed kilo-watt-hour quantities to industrial and commercial users; it will respond to change in rates only and will not be affected by variables other than price, such as monthly variations in type of consumers or differential rates for large volume consumption. For a more detailed description of the new weighting structure and the revised gas fuels and electric power series, see the BLS monthly report, Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes, March 1958 preliminary report.

It should be noted that a new weight diagram, incorporating data on net selling volume of comrnodities in the year 1958, as reported in the latest Census of Manufactures, Census of Mineral Industries, and other sources, will be introduced in the index in 1961. All commercial shipments originating in Alaska and Hawaii will also be included in the weights. This addition will have little effect, because these values and prices of important commodities were previously included as imports.

The wholesale price indexes by stage of processing (formerly titled economic sector) show changes in commodity prices at various levels of production and in various sectors of the economy. These indexes permit more effective analysis of the underlying and divergent movements of commodity prices during periods of economic readjustment. The stage-of-processing classification comprises all commodities included in the BLS detailed wholesale price index series; this classification supplements, but does not replace, the regular classification of the wholesale price index by product industry groupings. The price series used in the stage-of-processing index are the same as those used for the wholesale price index. Whereas the wholesale price index measures price movements for individual commodities and groups of commodities, the stage-of-processing index combines wholesale prices in accordance with selected economic criteria to facilitate analysis of price behavior and the interpretation of widely used indicators of the Nation's output, income, and spending.

The assignment of commodities to the various sectors is based primarily on the amount of processing, manufacturing, or assembly to which the commodities are subjected at various stages before they reach the ultimate consumer. Commodities in the index are divided among three major categories: (1) Raw or crude materials for further processing (approximately the same as the formerly published "raw materials" series); (2) intermediate materials, components, and supplies (roughly comparable to the former grouping of "semimanufactured articles"); and (3) finished goods (generally comparable to the former series, "manufactured products," the principal difference arising from the inclusion in finished goods of many commodities not formerly priced).

Crude materials for further processing (such as raw cotton) include materials which are entering the economy for the first time, having undergone no processing other than that required to obtain them in their original form and prepare them for marketing. Intermediate materials, supplies, and components are those commodities which flow between manufacturing industries before finally reaching the ultimate consumer after further changes in form; included here are the subgroups, (1) supplies,
which are those commodities consumed in the normal course of production or distribution of other goods but not physically incorporated in those other goods, and (2) components, which include products that are completely finished except for installation or assembly and not usually delivered to the final consumer without such installation or assembly. Finished goods are commodities in their final state ready for use by the consumer; this general category includes producer goods (frequently called capital equipment), i.e., those commodities used in industry or commerce to produce or transport other commodities.

The basic weights used for the stage-of-processing indexes are the same as those used generally in the wholesale price index. In the classification by sectors many commodities must be considered as falling into more than one category; this has been taken into account in the relative importance imputed to each commodity in each sector index. Wherever required, the base weight for the commodity as used in the wholesale price index was distributed among the sectors on the basis of the percentage distribution by end use derived from BLS interindustry studies for the year 1947. In December 1957, the relative importance of the major groups for the sector index was as follows: Crude materials for further processing, 11.52; intermediate materials, supplies, and components, 43.45; and finished goods, 45.02.

For a more detailed description of the stage-of-processing indexes, and monthly data for 1947-52, see BLS "Wholesale Price Index Series-Economic sector indexes, January 1947 -July 1955," issued October 1955 (available upon request from the U. S. Department of Labor). Additional information may be found in the U. S. Department of Labor Monthly Labor Review, December 1955.

In addition to indexes of wholesale prices by stage of processing, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has developed indexes by durability of product, representing a new set of price index series within the wholesale price program. Two of these indexes, nondurable goods and durable goods, are reproduced here. The durability of product indexes supplement the economic sector indexes by stage of processing, and embrace all of the series in the total wholesale price index. The assignment of manufactured commodities generally follows the industry classifications used by the Federal Reserve Board in its index of industrial production. For a description of the series and monthly data beginning with 1947, see "Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes, 1957," BLS Bulletin No. 1235 (July 1958) and "Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes, 1958," BLS Bulletin No. 1257 (July 1959).

The Department of Labor also issues a weekly index based on actual prices for a small sample (about 200) of the commodities included in the monthly index, and on estimates of the prices for all other commodities. The current weekly indexes for all commodities, farm products, processed foods, and "all other" are published regularly in the Weekly Supplement to the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. The weekly index is computed as an estimated percentage change from the latest published monthly index and represents the best estimate of what the monthly index would be if it were computed each week. The weekly index, however, is not the official index and is not maintained as a continuous historical series. As soon as a monthly index is published, all weekly indexes falling in that month are superseded.

For a more detailed description of the revised wholesale price index and methods of calculation, see the February 1952 Monthly Labor Review (reprint Serial No. R2067) and BLS Bulletin No. 1168, Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series (chapter 10 of that Bulletin has been reprinted). Both of these reprints are available upon request from the U.S. Department of Labor.

Monthly data for 1949-56 appear in the 1959, 1957, 1955, and 1953 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS (August 1951 index for fruits and vegetables, canned and frozen, should read 103.4; revisions for construction machinery and equipment indexes for September 1955 through December 1956, respectively, are as follows (1947-49=100): \(140.3 ; 141.9 ; 142.2 ; 142.9 ; 143.1 ; 143.3 ; 143.3\); 144.7 ; 146.4; 146.6; 147.7; 149.3; 151.3; 154.6; 155.4; 155.8). Monthly data for 1926-46 for "all commodities" and "all commodities other than farm products and foods" appear on p. 24 of the June 1952 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS; those for 1947-48 for all groups (except "miscellaneous") and subgroups (except "prepared paint") included in the present volume appear on pp. 22-24 of the March 1952 SURVEY (1948 indexes for concrete products should read 99.7 for June and 100.5 for July).
\({ }^{2}\) Goods to users, including raw foods and fuels.
\({ }^{3}\) Includes data for items not shown separately.
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\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p. 36.
\({ }^{2}\) Includes data for items not shown separately.
\({ }^{3}\) Prior to January 1947, frozen fruits and vegetables were not included in the index.
\({ }^{4}\) Effective with the January 1955 index, cosmetics and related products were transferred from drugs, etc., to the "other chemicals" subgroup.

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\section*{\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p. 36.}
\({ }^{2}\) Includes data for items not shown separately.
\({ }^{3}\) Effective with data for January 1958, the series for "gas" and "electricity" have been revised and renamed "gas fuels" and "electric power." These series are now published on a new base, January 1958=100, and are not comparable with earlier data through December 1957. See paragraph 10 of footnote 1 for p. 36 for a description of the new series.

\section*{PAGES 39 and 40}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for \(p .36\).
\({ }^{2}\) Includes data for items not shown separately.

\section*{PAGE 41}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p. 36.
\({ }^{2}\) Includes data for items not shown separately.
\({ }^{3}\) Includes small arms and ammunition.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics; computed from indexes compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The series are obtained by computing the reciprocals of the Department of Labor wholesale price index and consumer price index (formerly called "cost of living index"). These reciprocals are expressed as percentages with the average of the base period 1947-49 inclusive equal to 100 . The original indexes from which these series are computed are shown on pp. 34 and 36.
Since the purchasing-power indexes are based on the reciprocals of the corresponding price indexes, percentage changes in the former are not numexically equivalent to percentage changes in the latter. For example, if prices rise one-third during a period, at the end of it they are \(4 / 3\) of prices at the beginning; since the reciprocal of \(4 / 3\) is \(3 / 4\), it is obvious that a one-third price rise results in a one-fourth decline in purchasing power; or if prices at the end of a period are \(2 / 3\) those at the beginning, then purchasing power at the end of the period is \(3 / 2\) that at the beginning. Hence if it is desired to adjust a given dollar value for changes in purchasing power between two dates, the simplest adjustment factor is identical with the percentage change in the corresponding price index over the period; the same adjustment is obtained by expressing the change in the purchasing-power index over the period as a percentage of the purchasing power at the end of the period.
Monthly data for 1949-56 appear in the 1959, 1957, 1955, and 1953 issues of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Monthly data for 1926-48 for purchasing-power indexes based on wholesale prices and for 1913-48 for those based on consumer prices are available upon request.

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\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (Construction Statistics Division). Effective July 1959, responsibility for compilation of construction statistics was transferred from the Business and Defense Services Administration
of the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Labor Statis tics of the Department of Labor. Except for the revisions indicated in note 4 for this page, the Bureau of the Census is continuing the existing series pending further revisions of concepts and methods. The methodology described below applies to the cur rent estimation procedures.

The new construction "value put in place" estimates include estimates for additions and alterations. However, for private nonfarm residential buildings, expenditure estimates for new units and for additions and alterations are shown separately. New construction covers the complete original erection of buildings or structures other than buildings, including the essential service facilities and utilities. Additions and alterations cover all structural changes or modifications as well as the installation of new or improved service facilities and utilities in existing buildings or structures other than buildinge.

Estimates of the value of construction activity include the cost of architectural and engineering fees, materials and buildingservice equipment installed, labor, overhead, and profit on construction operations. The estimates do not include speculative profits, the cost of land, or the value of production, processing, or other special purpose equipment which is not an integral part of the building or structure itself.

These estimates are intended to represent the value of work installed or erected on the site on all buildings and other struccures under construction during a given period, regardless of when work on each individual project was started. This value represents a summation of the cost of materials actually used or consumed during the period, regardless of when the materials were purchased or delivered to the site; the cost of labor performed during the period; and proportionate allowances for overhead costs, profit on construction operations, and the cost of architectural and engineering services.

The distinction between private and public (Federal, State, and locai) construction is made on the basis of ownership, not source of funds.

New private nonfarm residential construction estimates are based on estimates of the number and the average cost of new housing units started each month. Estimates of the number of units started in approximately 10,000 places requiring building permits for construction, and in the rest of the United States, are obtained separately from sample surveys conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census. Average cost estimates for starts in areas which require building permits are based on the average value of permits issued each month, adjusted for understatement in permit valuation and for the cost of architectural and engineering work. The average cost estimates for starts in places not requiring permits are derived from monthly sample surveys conducted by the Bureau of the Census in these areas. The monthly values of new inits started are converted into value put in place estimates in accordance wich long-established progress patterns.

Additions and alterations to private residential buildings are estimated on the basis of quarterly suryeys of owners and renters of residential properties. The quarteriy expenditure estimates are converted to monthly estimates as indicated by a trend line chrough the quarterly averages.

Private nonresidential construction expenditure estimates are based on the value of contracts reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation in the 37 Eastern States plus the District of Columbia, adjusted to include estimates for the 13 Western States. This adjustment is based on the relative value of building permits issued annually in those two areas for each major type of construction. The national contract award estimates thus derived are further adjusted for the cost of architectural and engineering work, force account work, and orher omissions in the basic contract award data. The final adjusted nationai contract award estimates are converted into value put in place estimates, beginning the month following the award, in accordance with long established progress petterns.

Farm residential construction expenditures are based on "'yalue of work started" data (adopted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture) which reflect information derived from monthly suryeys by the Bureau of the Census of new bousing units started. These estimates are adjusted to include additions and alterations on the basis of data provided by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The total walue of starts is converted into "value of work put in place" estimates by insing a long-established progress
and Hawaii (the effect of this last revision on the national totals is of the order of one-half of 1 percent)

\section*{PAGE 43}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p. 42.
2 Includes data not shown separately.
\({ }^{3}\) Revised annual total; the revision is not allocated to the monthly figures (shown at annual rate).
\({ }^{4}\) See note 4 for p. 42.

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1 Source: F. W. Dodge Corporation. Data cover new construction, additions, and major alteration projects; maintenance work is excluded. Only a negligible volume of farm building is included, and force-account work is included only when executed with materials earmarked for specific projects at the time of purchase.

Effective with data for January 1956, the compilers expanded the coverage of data from the 37 eastern States and the District of Columbia to 48 States and the District. (For comparative purposes, 1956 figures are shown here for both the 37 States and the 48 -States series.) In addition to increased coverage, various changes were made in compiling techniques and the series is now titled "construction contracts" instead of "construction contracts awarded," since not all commitments to build are covered by the awarding of an overall contract.

The changes in techniques affected primarily the data for total construction, public and private construction, and residential construction. Figures beginning 1947 for the affected classifications (except public and private) in the 37 -States series, as shown here, reflect the revised techniques and are comparable with the current series except, of course, in coverage; earlier figures have not been revised and therefore are not comparable. In revising the residential statistics from 1947 forward, information on building permits (issued by the U. S. Department of Labor) was utilized.
The Dodge figures for the 37 eastern States omit data for small contracts and cover rural areas less fully than urban.
Monthly data for 1956 (for 48 States) are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: Engineering News-Record; from reports published in Construction Daily. Data cover heavy engineering construction contracts awarded for public (Federal, State, and municipal) and private projects in the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii beginning with 1959). The published figures, however, do not represent the value of all contracts let, but those above a certain amount. According to the compilers, they probably account for 60 percent of the total new construction market other than. small residential. Larger housing projects (both public and private), apartments, and hotels are included. Maintenance and operation expenditures are not included. There have been several changes in the minimum-cost limit of projects included, as construction costs have declined or increased. The minimum cost of construction projects included for the years 1939 forward is as follows: For waterworks, excavation, drainage and irrigation-1939 through April 1946, \$15,000; May 1946-November 1947, \(\$ 22,500\); December 1947-November 1950, \$28,000; December 1950-Decem ber 1954, \(\$ 34,000\); January 1955-December 1958, \(\$ 44,000\); beginning January 1959, \(\$ 53,000\); other public works (not specified above) -1939 through April 1946, \(\$ 25,000\); May 1946 -November 1947, \$40,000; December 1947-November 1950, \$50,000; December 1950-December 1954, \$60,000; January 1955-December 1958, \(\$ 73,000\); beginning January 1959, \(\$ 88,000\); industrial buildings 1939 through April 1946, \$40,000; May 1946-November 1947, \$55,000; December 1947-November 1950, \$68,000; December 1950-December 1954, \$82,000; January 1955-December 1958, \(\$ 93,000\); beginning January 1959, \(\$ 110,000\); other buildings -1939 through April 1946, \$150,000; May 1946-November 1947, \$205,000; December 1947-November 1950, \(\$ 250,000\); December 1950December 1954, \$300,000; January 1955-December 1958, \$344,000 ; beginning January \(1959, \$ 400,000\). The reports of the Engineering News-Record show, in addition to total awards, a breakdown by classes of construction and each class by States and geographic divisions. Weekly data are also available.

The data shown here as monthly totals are combinations of 4Digitized fand \(\$\) FWeek periods. The reporting week ends on Tuesday, but in http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
computing the 4 - and 5 -week totals, the compilers have combined the weekly figures on the basis of the weeks ended on Thursday within the month. This procedure results in some slight distortion in the figures for certain months.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. (Revisions for 1931July, \(\$ 223,248,000\); November, \(\$ 138,758,000\); December, \(\$ 125,-\) \(131,000\).
\({ }^{3}\) Source: Portland Cement Association (Chicago). Data represent the yardage of concrete pavement awards for roads, streets and alleys, and airports in the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii beginning January 1959 and November 1960, respectively). The monthly data shown in this volume and also in earlier editions cover 4 - and 5 -week periods, except that December figures include awards through December 31 and January figures begin January 1. Beginning 1947, the monthly figures include weeks ended on Friday nearest the end of the month. The 1939-46 monthly figures include weeks ended on Saturdays within the month unless a week ended on the 1 st or 2 d of the month when it was included in figures for the preceding month (exceptions were made in the case of weeks ended April 3, 1943, and February 3 and March 3, 1945, which were included in the preceding month and August 1946 which ended on Friday).

In analyzing month-to-month changes indicated by the data, account should be taken of the irregular reporting of various areas, as detailed in the following paragraph. Also it should be noted that the monthly data beginning with 1959 reflect more regular reporting of all States, with the exception of southern part of Idaho, South Dakota, and Alaska.

For monthly data through 1960, reports were, in general, received only from the States in which the Association has district offices. However, for South Dakota (with no Association office) reports were received prior to 1949 and in 1958-60, and, whenever available, the reported yardage was included in the total for the month. During the period for which monthly data have been published in BUSINESS STATISTICS, the States (or parts of States) in which the Association has no offices (other than South Dakota) and for which data are included irregularly are as follows: Southern Idaho; Montana prior to November 1952; part of Nevada; New Mexico prior to 1950; Utah prior to 1949; New Jersey prior to February 1943; and Colorado and Wyoming prior to May 1946; Northern California from latter part of 1940 through 1949 and in 1954-58; Oregon prior to 1949 and in 1958; and Alaska (beginning 1959). Data for these areas are obtained once or twice a year and are not allocable by months. While the data are included somewhat irregularly, they are for the most part included in the December figures; this accounts for the relatively high awards in that month.

In some instances the initial yardage of an award is increased or decreased or an award is rescinded some time after the award of the original contract. Such changes reported to the Association throughout the year are accounted for by increasing or decreasing the figures for the month in which the reports are received. Additional adjustments for changes in yardage not reported currently and other corrections which are not allocated by months may be made in the annual figures when the district offices adjust their final totals to yardage actually awarded. The monthly averages shown here are based on these final annual totals which differ in some cases from the sum of the monthly figures. Since 1941, adjustments included in the annual totals have been relatively small. For 1941 approximately 901,000 yards were added to total awards and 731,000 of this amount to roads.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and reported monthly data for 1938-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. The 1939 monthly data for airports are too incomplete to be of value and are shown merely to indicate the amounts included in the totals. Monthly data back to 1929 for roads and the total and beginning 1934 for streets and alleys are shown in the 1940, 1938, 1936, and 1932 SUPPLEMENTS (there have been some slight revisions in the figures published in the latter volume).
\({ }^{4}\) The figures for 1947 through 1956 (for 37 States) reflect use of revised techniques for residential building and are not comparable with data through 1946 . The breakdown by type of ownership was not adjusted accordingly and, therefore, does not add to the total for these years.
\({ }^{5}\) Beginning 1956, data are for 48 States and the District of Collumbia; prior thereto, for 37 States and the District.
\({ }^{6}\) Includes revisions not distributed by months.
\({ }^{7}\) Beginning 1959, data for Alaska and Hawaii are included; earlier figures exclude these 2 States. (The 1959 monthly average excluding Alaska and Hawaii is \(\$ 1,690\) million.)

8 December data include some contracts awarded in prior months but not reported; see 2 d and 3 d paragraphs of note 3 for this page.
\({ }^{9}\) Negative figure due to termination of contract reported in earlier data.

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\({ }^{1}\) Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (Construction Statistics Division), for data beginning January 1959; prior thereto, data are as compiled by U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Responsibility for estimates of housing starts was transferred to Census in July 1959 and in early 1960 that agency issued a revised series for January 1960 forward, together with approximately comparable monthly data for 1959.

The figures through 1958 published in this volume are for the old series (compiled by BLS). For monthly data through 1959 for the old series, see the March 1960 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. A descriptive note for the old series will be found in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS.

The following explanations pertain mainly to the revised series.
For purposes of the revised series, a housing start consists of the start of construction on a new housing unit, when located within a new building which is intended primarily as a housekeeping residential building and which is designed for nontransient occupancy. Start of construction is defined as the beginning of excavation for the foundation of the building. A housing unit is defined as a single room or group of rooms intended for occupancy as separate living quarters by a family, by a group of unrelated persons living together, or by a person living alone. Housing start, as here defined, excludes the start of construction on group quarters (such as dormitories, fraternity houses, nurses' homes, rooming houses, etc.) and on transient accommodations (such as transient hotels, motels, tourist cabins and courts, etc.). Also excluded is the production of mobile homes (or house trailers), which is not classified as construction.
Because of additional information and new methods developed, the number of housing starts reported in the revised series is at a significantly higher level than in the old and more directly and accurately measures month-to-month changes. Housing starts on farms and in Alaska and Hawaii, not represented in the old series, are now included. The distribution of housing starts between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas is based on the revised definitions of these areas as published in 1959 by the Bureau of the Budget in "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas."

Whereas the inclusion of housing starts on farms and in Alaska and Hawaii raised the level of the revised series as compared with the old, the major change in level results from more intensive coverage of new construction in areas formerly classified as nonpermit and from including more completely the construction which takes place without a building permit in the areas where building permits are required.

As indicated above, the month-to-month changes in the revised series are more accurate than in the old series, since current monthly measurements of the time lag between permit and start are now made. For the most part, the old series represented the units that would have been started in a particular month if the time lag between permits and the actual start of work found in some past "survey period" had prevailed in the particular month in question. It is to be noted, however, that the current monthly measurement of the time lag between permit and start was begun only in January 1960, so that for 1959 the new series, like the old, represents largely a moving average of building permits.

Pending further study and additional information, the seasonal adjustment for the revised series is based on seasonal indexes calculated from the prior series for housing starts. The seasonally adjusted annual rate for private starts (both total and nonfarm) has been derived by making a separate seasonal adjustment of permit starts in each of four regions and of total nonpermit Digitized for FRASER
buildings and cities to obtain the city and national average. The latter covers 30 cities. The original reports give indexes for each of 22 typical cities, 4 of which are presented here. Since these index figures are based on 1913 as 100 for each individual location, they thus indicate the trend in each city and not the trend among the various locations. Actual costs vary widely among different buildings and different regions, and the indexes therefore are not applicable to specific buildings.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1939-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume.
\({ }^{4}\) Figures beginning 1959 are for the revised series and are not comparable with those through 1958, shown in italics; see note 1 for this page. Monthly averages for 1959 on the old basis for nonfarm units started are as follows (thousands): Total nonfarm, 114.9; in metropolitan areas, 78.8; privately owned, 111.9. For the January-December 1959 monthly figures (old basis), see the March 1960 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

\section*{PAGE 46}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. Data cover building construction only and are computed by combining indexes of wages and materials in the proportion of 40 percent for the former and 60 percent for the latter, which, according to data collected in the Census of the Construction Industry for 1929, 1935, and 1939, is approximately correct. According to these censuses, combined labor and material costs accounted for a round 75 percent of the total of all expenditures for building construction. Wages used in computing this index are for hodcarriers and common laborers combined, and the material prices are those for sand, gravel, crushed stone, portland cement, common brick, lumber (all weighted equally), hollow tile ( \(1 / 2\) ), and structural and reinforcing steel (both together weighted \(1 / 2\) ). Wages and prices are reported as of the 15 th of each month by the 12 district offices of the association located in Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The value of the material items included in the index represented about 45 percent of the total cost of all building materials used in 1929 , according to the Census of the Construction Industry for that year.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: E. H. Boeckh and Associates, consulting valuation engineers, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Washington, D. C. Indexes are simple averages of indexes for 20 major pricing areas as follows: Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Seattle.

The reference base period selected assumes that 1926-29 average costs throughout the United States (not for individual areas), for eachtype of building, are equal to 100 . Thus the individual area indexes compiled by Boeckh reflect both changes in costs and differences among the areas in the level of costs. (As stated above, only the simple averages of indexes for 20 major areas are shown in the present volume.)

Basic cost data on materials are obtained from local buildingmaterial dealers, in connection with the company's cost-pricing service. Materials priced include common brick, common lumber, portland cement, structural steel, heating and plumbing equipment, paint, glass; and hardware. Prevailing rates of wages are obtained primarily from contractors and building-trade associations. Actual wage rates are used, rather than nominal rates, and rates of both common and skilled labor are included. An arbitrary laborefficiency correction is used, based on the organization's study of labor conditions in each area. Weights are based on studies of actual building costs by the organization and vary with the different types of structure.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1945-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly data for the 1934-44 period appear in the September 1949 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. (Revised index for October 1945 for frame commercial and factory buildings is 152.4. )
\({ }^{3}\) Source: Engineering News-Record. (The indexes shown here have been shifted to the 1947-49 base by the U. S. Depart ment of Commerce.)

The construction cost index and the building cost index each has four components, three material items and labor. The material items for both indexes are: (1) The base price of structural steel shapes, which from 1913 (the ENR base period) through July 1938 is at Pittsburgh only and since then is a 3 -mill average for Pittsburgh, Gary, and Birmingham; (2) consumers' net price of cement exclusive of bags, f.o.b. Chicago, from 1913 through June 1948 and since then is a 20-city average of f.o.b. bulk prices; (3) lumber, which in 1913 and through 1935 was \(3^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}\) to \(12^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}\) long leaf yellow pine, wholesale, at New York, and beginning 1936 is \(2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}\) S4S pine and fir in carload lots (ENR 20 -city average). The labor component of the construction cost index, which is designed to show the movement of construction cost in general, is the common labor rate, ENR 20-city average, while the labor component of the building cost index is the ENR 20 -city average for skilled labor. The labor rates are shown herein on p. 78.

The component series are weighted according to their relative importance as determined by the compilers. As a step in arriving at proper weights, the average production of steel and cement in the years 1913, 1916, and 1919, average production of lumber for 1913 and 1916, and the number of common industrial laborers, according to the 1910 Census, were placed on a dollar-value basis using 1913 average prïces as compiled by ENR wherever possible. These data are shown in the following table:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & Value & Percent \\
\hline \(33,000,000\) short tons steel at \$30 & \$990,000,000 & 24 \\
\hline \(90,000,000\) barrels cement at \(\$ 1.19\) & - 107,100,000 & 3 \\
\hline 42,000,000 M board feet lumber at \(\$ 28.50\) & 1,197,000,000 & 29 \\
\hline 1,200,000,000 man-days at \$ 1.52 (8 hours) & )1,822,000,000 & 44 \\
\hline Total ......................................... & \$4,116,100,000 & 100 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

It should be noted that these data represent total production in the United States and not amounts used in the construction industry. According to the Engineering News-Record, they were used as a guide, but the proportions of the items were adjusted to their importance in the construction industry with the aid of experienced construction men. An expenditure of approximately \(\$ 100\) on the four items in these proportions was assumed for 1913 (the ENR base period) and the quantities of the three materials and the man -hours of labor that could be purchased for these amounts were computed. Purchases of similar quantities of these four items were assumed to be made at each successive period.

The expenditure of \(\$ 100\), at 1913 prices, for the proper quantities of each item in the construction cost index is given below, and it may be noted that the "adjustment" mentioned above is an important factor.
2,500 pounds of structural steel at \(\$ 0.015\) (Pittsburgh base) (see next paragraph below).
6 barrels of cement at \(\$ 1.19\) (net barrel, f.o.b. Chicago)
(see 2 d paragraph below)
600 board feet, Southern pine, \(3^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}\) to \(12^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}\) at \(\$ 28.50\) per M ft . (New York base) (see 3d paragraph below) 17.10

Total. \(\$ 99.74\)

The adoption of the 3 -mill average for structural steel shapes in August 1938 did not necessitate any change in the weighting of this component.

In July 1948, when cement went off basing point pricing, the 20city average cement price was substituted; no adjustment in the weight factor was necessary.

For the Southern pine lumber series prior to 1936 the weight was 600 board feet. In linking this series with the series for \(2^{\prime \prime}\) x \(4^{\prime \prime}\) pine and fir, the 1936 average value of lumber of the old type as included in the index was first determined (quantity weight, 600 board feet times the average price for the year). The equivalent 1936 average value of the new type was represented by 1,088 board feet of lumber, which quantity is now used as the weighting factor.

The building cost index is computed in the same manner as the construction cost index, except that the skilled labor trend is substituted for common labor. Since the skilled rate is considerably higher than the common rate, a weight of 68.38 man-hours was substituted for the common labor weight of 200 man-hours used in the construction cost index, as shown in the table above, in order to have the same labor component in the base period when the rate was multiplied by the weight. The computation for labor in 1913 for the building cost index is \(68.38 \mathrm{x} \$ 0.555\), which gives approximately \(\$ 38.00\). The trends of the two indexes reflect the divergent movements of wage rates for common and skilled labor; since 1932 , rates for the former have increased more rapidly than those for the latter.

The indexes are computed as of the first of the month and are shown here and in the SURVEY for the preceding month. Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for \(1949-56\) will be found in earlier editions of BUSUNESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. (Revisions for building cost for AugustNovember 1950-116.2, 117.5, 115.4, 115.8, and December 1956, 148. A; for construction cost for August-December 1950-117.2, \(118.4,117.0,117.2,117.5\), respectively.) Monthly indexes prior to 1949 are available upon request.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: U. S. Deparment of Commerce, Bureau of Public Roads. The index of highway construction costs (covering Feder-al-aid construction) is based on average contract unit bid prices for common excavation, concrete pavement, reinforcing steel for structures, structural steel, and structural concrete, weighted by average quantities during 1925-29 for each type of work or material involved per average mile of construction. Thus the index, in more exact terms, is a price index, measuring price changes for fixed quantities of the items represented.

Figures subsequently to 1940 are corrected for increased design requirements. Prior thereto, increased design requirements had a negligible effect on the index.

Average quantities used in weighting are as follows: 17,491 cubic yards of excavation; 3,726 square yards of paving; 16,000 pounds of reinforcing steel; 4,325 pounds of structural steel; and 68 cubic yards of sexuctural concrete.

The annual figures are averages of the quarterly indexes. Averages prior to 1939 and separate quarterly indexes for 194956 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume. Quarterly indexes for 1931-48 are available upon request.

5 The 1939-60 annual figures are averages of quarterly indexes.

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1 Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration (Construction Industry Division). The composite index of output of construction materials measures changes in the combined output of 10 groups of construction materials (data for 8 groups are compiled monthly and for 2 groups quarterly). The groups represented in the composite, in addition to the groups shown here (i.e., iron and steel products, lumber and wood products, and portland cement), are as follows: Millwork; paint, varnish, and lacquer; asphalt products; heating and plumbing equipment; clay construction products; gypsum products; and plumbing fixtures (data for lateer 2 groups compiled quarterly). The items used in deriving the composite index accounted in 1947 for approximately 50 percent of the estimated value of shipments of all construction materials.

The index for each group of construction materials represents the production, sales, or shipments of one or more specific materials. The source data consist of monthly or quarterly production, shipments, or sales for each item. The monthly or quarterly physical output of each material is multiplied by its 1947 price to provide the value of such a quantity of materials had it been produced or shipped in 1947. The resulting values of all materials constituting each group are added together to yield aggregates for the group. The aggregates are converted to index numbers by equating the 1947-49 monthly or quarterly average so 100 .

The seasonally adjusted composite index results from the weighted aggregation of the seasonally adjusted group indexes. It is calculated by the following procedure: (1) A monthly seasonally adjusted composite series is derived from the 8 groups Digitized for FRASER

The amendments of August 2, 1954, provided for mortgage insurance under Section 220 to assist in financing the rehabilitation of existing housing and the construction of new housing in slum clearance and urban renewal areas where Federal aid to slum clearances or urban renewal is being extended under the provisions of Title I of the Housing Act of 1949, or where the community has an approved workable program for the prevention and elimination of slums and blight. The 1954 amendments also authorized the FHA to insure under Section 221 mortgages on lowcost housing for families displaced by reason of governmental action in a community that has a workable program for the elimination and prevention of slums and urban blight, or where a federally aided slum clearance and urban redevelopment project is being carried out.

Section 222, also added to Title II of the Act of 1954, establishes a system of mortgage insurance to aid in the provision of housing for servicemen in the Armed Forces and the Coast Guard, subject to certification by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury) to the effect that the serviceman requires housing, that he is serving on active duty, and has been on such duty for more than 2 years. The first mortgage insurance under Section 222 was reported in November 1954.
Section 225, added by the same amendments, authorized the insurance under other operating programs of "open end" mortgages containing a provision allowing the outstanding balance on the mortgage to be increased to the original face amount to pay for repairs or improvements, or to an amount exceeding the original face amount by the cost of any additional living space.

Section 809 was added by legislation approved June 13, 1956, to assist in financing the production of civilian owner-occupied housing for employees of a research or development installation of one of the military departments of the United States, upon certification by the Secretary of Defense.

Section 810, added by the Housing Act of 1959, provided for mortgage insurance on not more than 5,000 units of off-base housing for military and essential civilian personnel of the Armed Services. There has been no insuring activity to date under this section.

The series includes only those mortgages on properties on which inspection of the completed home has been made and the mortgage endorsed for insurance by the Federal Housing Administration. The data represent the aggregate face amount of the insured mortgages.

In addition to monthly and comulative totals for the home mortgage series shown here, the monthly releases of the Federal Housing Administration provide data on the insurance of project mortgages on rental-housing projects under Sections 207, 220, 221, and 231, cooperative-housing mortgages under Section 213, and nursing homes under Section 232 of Title II; on the insurance of rental-housing mortgages, manufactured-housing loans, public-housing-disposition mortgages, and site-fabricated-housing mortgages under Sections 608, 609, 608-610, and 611, respectively, of Title VI; on military-housing and Armed Services-housing and rental-housing mortgages insured under Sections 803 and 810, respectively, of Title VIII; and on defense-housing-project mortgages insured under Section 908 of Title IX. The FHA releases also show data on property-improvement loans insured under Section 2 of Title I of the National Housing Act.
Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1949-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: Veterans Administration. Data represent the principal amount of home loans guaranteed or insured under the authority of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended (now Chapter 37, Title 38, U. S. Code). The act was approved June 22, 1944, but loan-guaranty operations did not get under way until November 1944. Monthly figures are on calendar-month basis beginning October 1957; earlier data cover month ending the 25th day (September 1957 includes extra week of August 26-30).

Section 1810, Title 38, U. S. Code provides for the guaranty of loans to veterans, the proceeds of which are to be used for purchasing residential property or constructing a dwelling to be occupied as the veteran's home or for the purpose of making repairs, alterations, or improvements in property owned by him and occupied as his home. Originally, only veterans of World War It were eligible. An amendment to the Act in July 1952 exDigitized for FRASER
tended eligibility to veterans with service since June 27, 1950, the start of the Korean conflict.
Originally, first mortgage home loans carried a guaranty of 50 percent of the loan, up to a maximum of \(\$ 2,000\); the maximum guaranty was increased to \(\$ 4,000\) in December 1945. An amendment to the act in 1950 provided, under certain conditions, that the amount guaranteed may be 60 percent of the loan and not over \(\$ 7,500\). Private lending institutions make the loans, with the Government guaranteeing 50 or 60 percent of the loan, but in no case to exceed the above amounts. Under certain conditions the Veterans Administration is authorized to lend up to \(\$ 13,500\) directly to the veteran when private sources are not available.

Further details regarding veterans' loans are contained in the pamphlet GI Loans: The First 10 Years (Veterans Administration Pamphlet 4A-11).

Monthly data for 1947-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volume. Monthly data for 1946 are available upon request. Prior monthly figures are not available. The total amount of home loans guaranteed from November 1944 through December 1945 was \(\$ 192,240\),000.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Data represent the amount of Federal Home Loan Bank advances to member institutions. Member institutions comprise savings associations (i.e., building and loan associations, cooperative banks, homestead associations, and similar institutions), mutual savings banks, and (through April 1960) insurance companies.
End-of-year data prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1939-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume. Comparatively small revisions have been made in monthly data for 1933-March 1938; revised figures are available upon request.
\({ }^{5}\) Estimated by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board from data reported monthly by insured savings and loan associations. The combined assets of these associations currently (1960) represent over 94 percent of the total assets of all savings and loan associations in the United States.
Statistics presented are estimates of the amount of mortgage loans closed during the periods specified by all institutions of the savings-and-loan type (including building and loan associations, cooperative banks, homestead associations, and similar institutions). In general, these estimated totals are derived by expanding mortgage loans made by insured associations on the basis of the relationship between assets of insured institutions and total assets of all such associations.
Only loans on homes ( 1 - to 4 -family residential properties) are included in the construction and purchase loan-purpose categories. Loans on homes for any other purpose (e.g., refinancing, repairs and reconditioning, taxes and insurance), loans on residential structures with 5-or more-family units, and all nonhome loans are grouped in the miscellaneous category.

All federally chartered associations are required to be members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, while membership is optional for State chartered associations.

Monthly averages back to 1936 and monthly data for 1936-54 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume. Monthly data for 195556 are available upon request.
\({ }^{6}\) Source: Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Data are estimates of the total amount of nonfarm mortgages of \(\$ 20,000\) or less recorded in the United States (excluding Alaska and Hawaii) during the periods indicated. Estimates beginning 1946 are based on reports covering approximately 450 areas containing over one-half of the nation's 1 - to 4 -family dwelling units; the reporting sample was somewhat larger in earlier years. Data are limited to nonfarm mortgages of \(\$ 20,000\) or less in order to relate the series as closely as possible to financing activity in the homemortgage field. It should be noted, however, that all nonfarm mortgages within the size limitation are included.

Monthly data for 1941-43 and 1947-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly data for 1939-40 appear on p. S-5 of the November 1942 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS; and for 1944-46, on p. 21 of the May 1950 issue.

7 Source: Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Data represent the estimated total number of nonfarm real estate foreclosures in the United States (excluding Alaska and Hawaii) and currently (1960) are based on reports from approximately 1,700 counties, cities, townships, and other governmental divisions; they indicate the number of properties acquired by mortgage lenders through foreclosure proceedings. Approximately three-fifths of all nonfarm 1 - co 4 -family dwelling units are inclucled in the sample used.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthily data for 1951-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly data for 1934-50 are available upon request.

8 Source: The National Board of Fire Underwriters. Data represent estimated direct incurred fire and lightning losses for buildings and contents reported to the agency to which is added an allowance for unreported and uninsured losses.

The monthly figures are estimares based on reports by agents at the time fires occur. Monthly averages through 1953, however, are computed from data on aggregate property losses (including final adjustments) as indicated by annual surveys which, in some years, vary substantially from totals of the monthly figures. The 1954-60 monthly averages are computed from the sum of the reported monthly figures.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56, on the basis mentioned above, will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. (Revised figure for October 1941, \(\$ 30,833,000\).)

\section*{\({ }^{9}\) As of December 31 .}
\({ }^{10}\) Data include minor revisions not distributed by months.
11 Data are for August 26 -September 30; earlier figures cover month ending the 25th day, whereas the later figures are on calendar-month basis.

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i Source: Data are compiled by McCann-Erickson, Inc., Central Research Department, and published monthly in Printers' Ink. All series are based on national advertising and cover expenditures for media, talent, and production. The indexes, therefore, are sensitive to both rate and volume changes.

The annual indexes given for years 1939-60'are not based on a simple 12 -month average of the monthly indexes, since the accuracy of these monthly estimates is limited. The 1960 annual index is derived from preliminary dollar figures for the year; monthly data for 1958-60 are also preliminary.

The base for all indexes, except the television index, is the average monthly expenditure for the particular medium under consideration during the years 1947-49. Television is based on the average for the years 1950-52. Each monthly index is seasonally corrected, the seasonal factors being determined by the method of \(12-\) month moving averages. Since the seasonal patterns are subject to change, they are recomputed annually on the basis of monthly records of the particular medium during the latest 3 years.

The business paper index is computed by converting page-volume figures to a dollar basis by means of a page-rate index computed from a representative sample of business papers in all classifications. (January 1948 is taken as the base month for this page-rate index.)

The index of magazine advertising is based on the reports provided by the Publishers' Information Bureau, Inc.; it includes advertising in national farm magazines, but excludes advertising in Sunday Supplements. An adjustment is made each month to take into account the variation in number of issues of weekly magazines in a month.

The index for newspaper advertising is based on monthly linage reports for 52 cities obtained from Media Records, Inc. These data are converted to 110 -city estimates by means of a linear relationship between the two groups of cities, and then converted to dollar figures by means of a rate index computed from a representative sample of newspapers throughout the country. The average month in 1946 is taken as the base month for this rate index.
quarter, \(\$ 176,105,000\); annual total, \(\$ 653,344,000\). Figure for the 1st quarter 1960 on the "new basis" is \(\$ 166,790,000\).

Quarterly data (old basis) for 1956 and data for 4th quarter of 1955 (earliest available) appear in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS.

2 Source: Publishers' Information Bureau, Inc. (data compiled and published for P.I.B. by Leading National Advertisers, Inc.). Amounts represent advertising revenue of general magazines and national farm magazines; advertising in Sunday magazine sections is not included. Space cost is based on the one-time rate; special rates are used where applicable. Retail advertising and direct-mail advertising are not distributed according to individual classes, but are included in "all other" advertising. Figures for certain publications, not shown separately by industry classes for 1948, are also accounted for in "all other."

Basic data for industry class totals are reported on a cumulative basis only; therefore, monthly data are derived by subtraction. Figures from year to year may not be strictly comparable, as minor publications are added or deleted. Comparability of both the annual and monthly data may also be affected by shifts in the classifications of products. Comparable data prior to 1948 are not available.

Data for 1960 are preliminary. For monthly data for 1951-56, see the 1959, 1957, and 1955 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS.

\section*{\({ }^{3}\) Data are 4 th quarter 1955 totals.}
\({ }^{4}\) Data for spot television advertising for 1956-60 are quarterly (not monthly) averages.
\({ }^{5}\) Quarterly average based on reported annual total which includes revisions not distributed by quarters.
\({ }^{6}\) Not comparable with earlier data; see 3d paragraph of footnote 1 above.

7 Average based on reported total which includes differences not reflected in monthly data.

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\({ }^{1}\) See note 2 for p. 49.
2 Source: Printers' Ink Publishing Company, Inc. Data represent magazine advertising linage for the United States. The data have been estimated to include from 80 to 85 percent of all magazine linage and are regarded by the compilers and leading advertisers as a satisfactory measure of the trend of total advertising effort. The series does not cover identical magazines. It includes all linage currently reported to the compilers, including new magazines as reports become available, and thereby gives recognition to changes in advertising preference. For the monthly magazines represented, the data for each month are based on linage included in magazines dated the following month.

Monthly averages for 1913-38 and monthly data for 1932-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly data and averages for 1912-31 are shown on p. 20 of the October 1933 issue of the SURVEY.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: Media Records, Inc. Data represent newspaper linage in all newspapers, daily and Sunday, in the following 52 cities: Akron, Albany, Albuquerque, Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Dayton, Denver, Detroit, El Paso, Fort Worth, Hartford, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Knoxville, Los Angeles, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Nashville, New Orleans, Oakland, Oklahoma City, Omaha, Pittsburgh, Portland (Oreg.), Reading, Richmond, Rochester, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, South Bend, Spokane, St. Louis, Syracuse, Tacoma, Toledo, Tulsa, Washington, Worcester, and Youngstown. The list of cities is unchanged throughout the period covered by the data. General advertising is the advertising of specific products on general sale, as distinguished from the advertising of retail stores, and automotive or financial advertising. A series on department store advertising, shown as a separate component of retail store data, is also available from the original source.

Monthly averages for 1928-38 and monthly data for 1928-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as in-
one from each of 230 primary strata. The sample within these areas consists of (a) all stores located anywhere in the Census sample areas which meet certain annual sales criteria (these stores report each month in the survey, (b) all stores located in a sample of land segments (a subsample of the Census sample areas called area segments) selected at random (with known probability of selection) within Census sample areas -in general, these stores report only once a year since a different set of segments is enumerated each month, and (c) "special" segment stores located in all 12 sets of land segments which have annual sales over a specified amount (these report each month). All new stores, regardless of sales volume, coming into existence susbsequently to the establishment of the sample, are enumerated when encountered in the segments. Prior to April 1957 the sample was as described above with two exceptions: (1) All organizations which in 1948 (instead of 1954) operated 11 or more retail stores were included, and (2) the \(\$ 5\) million annual sales criterion was based on reported 1948 sales and was applied to department stores only, whereas beginning with April 1957 all stores with 1954 sales above \(\$ 5\) million were included, regardless of kind of business. The remaining portion of the sample was approximately the same prior to April 1957. (For a detailed description of the April 1957 sample revision, see Notice of Sample Revision in the Bureau of the Census Monthly Retail Trade Report for April-May 1957; for a detailed explanation of the revision made in January 1961, see Notice of Sample Revision in the Bureau of the Census Monthly Retail Trade Report for January 1961.)

The estimates from the sample of reporting firms are derived essentially by weighting the reported sales of each member of the sample by a value dependent upon its probability of selection. A more detailed description of the sample entitled 'Description of the Sample for the Monthly Retail Trade Report, Revised" may be obtained from the Bureau of the Census.

The monthly estimates so derived are further adjusted for seasonal factors and trading day variations by the Office of Business Economics.

Monthly data (old series) for 1949-50 appear in the 1953 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS; chose for 1951 appear on p .17 of the September 1952 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. Revisions of data in the 1953 volume are as follows: Total retail sales for December 1949 on p. 44 should read \(\$ 13\).154 million; March 1949 figure for grocery stores on p. 45 should read \(\$ 2,056\) million; and March 1949 figure for total automotive group on p. 46 should read \(\$ 1,930\) million. Monthly data for the old series prior to 1949 are available upon request. Monthly data for the new series for 1951-56 (for all components with the exception of data for 1951-52 for unadjusted and seasonally adjusted total retail stores sales, total sales of nondurable goods stores, and sales of the food group), comparable with monthly averages for corresponding years shown herein, appear in the 1959,1957, and 1955 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS (revisions for total general merchandise group on p. 48 of the 1955 volume for August and October 1951, respectively: \(\$ 1,519\) million and \(\$ 1,516\) million). Total retail sales, total sales of nondurable goods stores, and sales of the food group, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted, for 1951-52 (new series) appear in the June 1957 issue of the SURVEY.
\({ }^{2}\) Includes data for kinds of business not shown separately.
\({ }^{3}\) Comprises lumber yards, building materials dealers, and paint, plumbing, and electrical stores.
\({ }^{4}\) Beginning with 1951, the monthly data presented are on the new basis. For comparative purposes, the 1951 average monthly sales on the old basis (italicized figures) are given above the averages for the new series.
\({ }^{5}\) Effective with January 1960, the statistics include retail sales in Alaska and Hawaii. Also, the data beginning January 1960 are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years; monthly data for 1960 on a basis comparable with the 1959 figures (except that the 1960 figures include, and the 1959 exclude, Alaska and Hawaii) appear on \(\mathrm{pp} . S-9\) and \(S-10\) of the March 1961 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. See 7th paragraph of folote Astapye.
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p .51.
\({ }^{2}\) See note 2 for p. 51 .
\({ }^{3}\) See note 4 for p .51 .
\({ }^{4}\) Data beginning January 1958 reflect reclassification of certain stores to department stores and are not comparable with earlier department store data (comparable data for 1957 are not available).
\({ }^{5}\) See note 5 for p. 51.

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\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p .51.
\({ }^{2}\) See note 2 for \(p .51\).
\({ }^{3}\) See note 3 for p. 51.
\({ }^{4}\) See note 5 for p. 51.

\section*{PAGE 54}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p. 51.
\({ }^{2}\) See note 2 for p .51 .
\({ }^{3}\) See note 4 for p. 52 ,
\({ }^{4}\) See note 5 for p. 51 .

\section*{PAGE 55}
\({ }^{1}\) Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics and Bureau of the Censuis. These data represent estimated book values of nationwide retailers' inventories. For an explanation of methods of valuing inventories, see the 3 d and 4th paragraphs of note 1 for p. 20. Data for Alaska and Hawaii are not included in the retail inventories series.

The data shown are estimates of inventories held at the various kinds of stores and are not on a commodity basis. The breakdown into durable and nondurable inventories is based on the durability of the commodities accounting for the major portion of the retailers' sales. Thus nondurable items carried by retailers dealing primarily in durable goods would be reported in durable goods inventories.

A "new" Department of Commerce series on retail store inventories supersedes the series previously compiled. The new estimates are comparable in concept and coverage to the series on retail store sales through December 1959. (For changes in the retail sales series beginning 1960 , see description of that series in note 1 for \(p\). 5l.) The new inventory series begins with December 1950. The old estimates for 1938 through 1950 are based on the Census of Business for 1939 and 1948 and are not comparable with the series described below.

Retail inventory estimates beginning with the year-end 1950 utilize as benchmarks the data in the 1952 Annual Retail Trade Report of the Bureau of the Census. The sample of establishments from whose inventory reports the new values for the year-end 1951 and 1952 were derived consisted of over 100,000 establishments, each of which was chosen with a known probability of selection. The estimates were derived from this sample of reporting firms by weighting the reported inventories of each sample observation by a value dependent upon its probability of selection.

Major sources for the annual estirnates prior to 1950 are as follows: Census of Business for 1939 and 1948 (providing yearend inventories for 1938, 1939,1947, and 1948); annual surveys of the Bureau of the Census (for inventories of independent stores); the Internal Revenue Service's Statistics of Income, Part 2 (annually 1938-50) for corporate year-end data; the Internal Revenue's compilations of noncorporate year-end data for 1938, 1939, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947; and Federal Reserve data on department store stocks.

Monthly estimates are based on sample data reported to the Bureau of the Census and the Federal. Reserve Board monthly data on stocks at department stores.

For a more detailed description of the new series which begins in December 1950, see pp. 14-16 of the November 1952 SURVEY and p. 18 of the January 1954 SURVEY. The latter issue also
provides estimates of inventories for December 1950, 1951, and 1952 on the new basis and for December 1949 and 1950 on the old basis. For descriptions of the series published before the basic change in methodology adopted by the Bureau of the Census, see pp. 16 and 17 of the October 1951 SURVEY and 'Revised Estimates of Retail Inventories" in the June 1948 SURVEY.

Monthly data for 1951-54 (new series) appear in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS; those for 1955-56, in the 1959 edition.

2 Includes data for kinds of business not shown separately.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. This series begins with April 1957 and is based on reports to the Bureau of the Census by firms and establishments of organizations operating 4 or more retail stores. This series is not comparable with the old series representing 4 or more mul-tiple-unit organizations. Current estimates are published for the total sales and for several kinds of business in the Monthly Retail Trade Report (Bureau of the Census). For this series, no adjustment has been made for seasonal changes.
\({ }^{4}\) Figures beginning December 1950 represent the new series of retail inventories. For comparative purposes, data for the old series for December 1950 are also shown (see figures in italics).
\({ }^{5}\) Monthly average.
\({ }^{6}\) Beginning January 1960, data for Alaska and Hawaii are included.

\section*{PAGE 56}
\({ }^{1}\) Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics and Bureau of the Census. The definition of sales of retail stores and the classification of stores by kinds of business are in accordance with the Censuses of Business for 1948, 1954, and 1958.

After the 1939 Census of Business the term "chain stores" has not been used as a Census designation. Organizations of two or more retail stores engaged in the same general kind of business and centrally controlled and operated are now designated as "multiunits." The sales of these multiunits are further broken down into various groups of store units.

Effective with January 1960, the statistics include retail sales in Alaska and Hawaii which, in 1958, according to results of the Retail Census, accounted for approximately 0.1 and 0.3 percent, respectively, of the United States total for all retail sales.

In 1951 a basic change in the method of estimating retail sales was introduced by the Bureau of the Census. As a result, the series beginning with January 1951 is not comparable with the sales figures for the earlier period which are shown in italics.

The series designated by the Department of Commerce as "Retail Sales of Chain Stores and Mail-Order Houses" is available for the period 1929-51 and represents sales of firms with 4 or more stores. The Census of Business data for the years \(1929,1933,1935,1939\), and 1948 were used as benchmarks. The values for the intercensus years after 1935 were based on changes in sales of sample groups of organizations with 4 or more stores. Sample coverage of the individual lines of trade ranged from 30 to 90 percent of total sales of such stores in the year 1939. A detailed description of the sample and procedures is contained in the article "Retail Sales of Chain Stores and Mail-Order Firms" in the February 1944 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

After 1951, the series representing sales of firms with 4 or more stores was discontinued and superseded by a new series beginning with January 1951. Because of sampling problems that could not be resolved at that time, the new estimates of sales of multiunit organizations, when first released by the \(\mathrm{Bu}-\) reau of the Census, related only to those organizations with 11 or more stores. The figures are not linked to the 1948 Census of Business. The sample design for the 1951-55 estimates includes all firms which in 1948 had 11 or more units; see note 6 below regarding sample design for data beginning January 1956. A detailed description of the procedures may be obtained upon request from the Bureau of the Census. (Note that a new series on sales of firms with 4 or more stores became available beginning
ratios are compuced from data reported to the Federal Reserve banks by the larger department stores located in all sections of the country and, in recent years, accounting for approximately two-thirds of total department store business in the United States. Indexes of accounts receivable (charge and installment accounts) include data for Hawaii beginning fugust 1959. The sample currently includes about 700 stores reporting sales, about 500 reporting charge accounts, and 400 reporting installment accounts. Collection ratios represent the ratio of total collections daring the month to total amount of accounts outstanding at the beginning of the month. Collection ratios (installment accounts) beginning January 1940 exclude downpayment and trade-in data; the figures for January 1940 and later months are not strictly comparable with earlier data.

Monthly data for \(1940-52\) for accounts receivable and collection ratios (installment accounts) are available upon request. Monthly data for collection ratios for 1933-39 (installment accounts) and 1933-56 (charge accounts), and for 1941-56 for sales will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATIS TICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The index measures changes in daily average sales and, for both the unadjusted and adjusted series, is computed by combining indexes of department store sales for the 12 Federal Reserve districts described in note 3 following. The component indexes are weighted according to the relationship of total department store sales in the district to the cotal for the country as a whole in the base period 1947-49.

The district indexes are based on sample reports which in 1960 included, for all districts combined, approximately 1,900 stores which were estimated to account for about 87 percent of total department store sales in the United States. Department store sales in recent years have accounted for approximately 6 percent of sales of all retail stores.

The indexes were revised since publication in the 1957 issue of BUSINESS STATISTICS. The revision (made in December 1957) covered data beginning January 1949 for most series, although in a few instances revisions were also made in data for earlier years. Principal features of the 1957 revision were: (1) Adjustment of the indexes to 1954 Census of Business benchmarks; and (2) updating of the seasonal and Easter correction factors. Minor changes include modification in the procedure for compiling the trading-day allowances and a recalculation of the weights used in combining the district indexes to obtain national sales indexes. Sea sonally adjusted data were further revised in June 1960 to reflect up-dating of seasonal factors.

Annual averages of monthly indexes for 1919-38 and monthly data for 1919-48 (with the exception of scattered revisions beginning 1925) appear on p. 32 of the February 1952 SURVEY. Nionthly data for 1949-56 for unadjusted indexes (and scattered revisions beginning 1925) appear on p. 19 of the July 1958 issue of the SURVEY (revision for United States-November 1956, 169); monthly data for 1949-56 for seasonally adjusted United States indexes appear on p. 20 of the January 1961 SURVEY.

A weekly index of department store sales, available back to the beginning of 1937 , is also compiled by the Board of Governors, and is published regularly in the Weekly Supplement to the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. This index, computed on the basis of the 1947-49 average as 100 , is based on a smaller number of stores but shows changes closely similar to those indicated by the monthly index. The weekly index is not adjusted for seasonal variation, or for the number of trading days. A more complete description of the weekly series is published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin for April 1958.

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{3}\) Source: Computed by the Federal Reserve Banks for the specified districts, following a general method worked out by Federal Reserve System representatives. The indexes are based on monthly reports of cooperating stores, including independent and chain department stores and retail outlets (but not catalog sales) of two large mail-order houses. The reporting samples in 1960 were estimated to account for about 90 percent of total deparment store sales in the Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Minneapolis, New York, and San Francisco districts, and from 80 to 90 percent in the six other districts. The samples include stores in virtually every department store trading area of importance.
}

The majority of the district indexes are computed directly from the daily average sales of the reporting sample, believed to be representative of total department store sales in the district. For five of the districts, the district index is obtained by combining separate indexes for various parts of the district. For the Atlanta and San Francisco districts, individual city and area indexes are combined; for Richmond, the combined index is obtained from separate State indexes; and, for Philadelphia and Minneapolis, from a major city and an "all other district" index. In each case the component indexes are combined with weights. In computing the district indexes, or the component parts of a district index, the monthly sales of the stores included in the index sample are summed, and these monthly totals are then divided by the number of trading days in the month to obtain daily average sales. The daily average sales are converted to index nurnbers by dividing each by the daily average sales during the base period 1947-49. Where necessary, this base is adjusted for changes in the number of reporting stores. The indexes have been adjusted to 1939,1948 , and 1954 Census levels where necessary. For a more detailed description of the indexes, see the Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957.

Seasonal adjustment factors are computed by the method described in the Federal Reserve Bulletin for June 1941. A special adjustment is made in the March and April seasonal factors to allow for changes in the date of Easter. In most cases where the total district indexes are obtained by combining separate indexes for various cities or areas within the district, each of the component series is adjusted for seasonal variation before being consolidated into a district index.

In computing the number of trading days, Sundays, New Year's Day, Memorial Day (except in the Atlanta and Dallas districts), Independence Day, Labor Day (except in the Dallas district), Thanksgiving, and Christmas are considered nontrading days. Allowance is made also for February 22 in the Boston, New York, and San Francisco districts.

For data through December 1954, special allowances were made in the relative importance of particular days in the trading week in the Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, Richmond, St. Louis, and San Francisco districts. Beginning with January 1955, the sales indexes in the aforementioned districts have been recalculated to exclude this trading-day adjustment.
Annual averages of monthly indexes prior to 1929 and monthly data prior to 1949 are available upon request; annual averages for 1929-38 appear in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Monthly data for 1949-56 (and scattered revisions beginning 1925) for unadjusted indexes for individual districts appear on \(p\). 19 of the July 1958 issue of the SURVEY (revisions of data shown therein are as follows: Kansas City-December 1955, 241; St. Louis-October 1956, 142; San Francisco-November 1956, 165). Seasonally adjusted monthly data for 1949-56 appear in the December 1957 Federal Reserve Bulletin, or are available upon request to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

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\({ }^{1}\) See note 3 for p .58 for all items except sea sonally adjusted sales for total United States.
\({ }^{2}\) See note 2 for \(p .58\).

\section*{PAGE 60}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 3 for p. 58 .
\({ }^{2}\) Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The index is computed by combining district indexes, compiled by the respective Federal Reserve banks in cooperation with the Board of Governors, on the basis of the relative importance of the retail value of stocks in each district in the base period (1947\(49=100\) ). 'The indexes are computed from end-of-month figures on retail value of stocks held in the stores or warehouses, as reported by a sample group of stores. Most of the stock indexes are based on somewhat smaller samples than the corresponding sales indexes described in note 2 for \(p\). 58 . In 1960, reports were received from around 1,500 stores, including a representative number of retail outlets of mail-order companies, which accounted for about 80 percent of estimated total department store srocks. The stock indexes have been tied to sales indexes which
are adjusted to levels indicated by 1939, 1948, and 1954 Census data.

Whenever necessary, because of a change in sample, the base of the index is adjusted for changes in the number of reporting stores by a procedure similar to that used in the computation of the index of department store sales. For a more detailed description of the indexes, see the Federal Reserve Bulletins for December 1951 and December 1957. The indexes are adjusted for customary seasonal movements by the method described in the Federal Reserve Bulletin for June 1951. It was found that no special adjustment for the changing date of Easter was necessary as in the case of department store sales.

Annual averages of monthly indexes for 1919-38 and monthly data for 1919-56 appear on p. 27 of the May 1959 issue of the SURVEY (revisions of data shown therein are as follows: Un-adjusted-May 1944, 58; seasonally adjusted-August 1950, 109; November and December 1950, 123; May 1951, 137; August 1951, 134; June 1952, 119; December 1952, 125; July 1953, 133; June 1955, 137; October 1955, 138; December 1955, 142; February 1956, 147; July 1956,148 ). Seasonally adjusted monthly data for 1947-56 appear also on p. 20 of the January 1961 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.
\({ }^{3}\) Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics and Bureau of the Census. The series represent estimated sales and inventories of all wholesalers in the United States (exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii) and are based on the definitions and classifications of the Censuses of Business (except as noted in the following paragraph). The series for the years 1939 to 1948 inclusive are based on the 1948 Census classifications and the 1939 Census data which have been recast to conform to the 1948 Census. The series were revised for both sales and inventories beginning with data for January 1948; these revised series are not comparable with the old series for the period 1939 through 1948 (see note 5 below). The revised series are based on the definitions and classifications of the 1954 Census of Business with the 1948 Census data adjusted to the scope of the 1954 Census. Groups of wholesalers represented in the series are as follows: Merchant wholesalers (designated "service and limited-function" wholesalers in censuses prior to 1948); manufacturers' sales branches and offices; agents and brokers; assemblers (mainly of farm products) ; petroleum bulk stations; and wholesalers' administrative offices and auxiliary units for which data were collected for the first time in the 1948 Census.

The exceptions to the definitions and classifications shown in the Censuses of Business are as follows: (1) Operations of corporate manufacturers' sales branches and offices and marketing stations of petroleum refiners have been excluded, since sales and inventories of these branches are covered in the manufacturing series of the Office of Business Economics; (2) sales of agents and brokers are included on the basis of actual receipts of the agents and brokers rather than as the total value of goods sold as reported in the Census of Business.

Wholesalers' inventories are valued at cost of merchandise on hand. Thus the data represent changes in costs as well as in physical volume. In deriving the gross national product, these data are adjusted to remove the effects of changes in replacement costs (see explanation of "inventory valuation adjustment" in note 1 for p. 1).

The major sources of information used in estimating statistics of wholesale trade are as follows: Census of Wholesale Trade for the years 1939, 1948, and 1954; the Internal Revenue Service's Statistics of Income, Part 2 (annually 1938-47), for corporate data; the Internal Revenue Service's compilations of noncorporate data on sales in 1939, 1945, and 1947 and of year-end inventories for 1938, 1939, 1944, 1945, and 1947; and for monthly estimates, "identical firm" sample of merchant wholesalers reporting stocks and sales to the Bureau of the Census. Beginning with data for January 1956 the series are based on estimates of dollar sales and inventory trends of the Bureau of the Census, which represent all merchant wholesalers. These data are adjusted by the Office of Business Economics to take into account the amount of trade of wholesalers other than merchant.

In addition to the sources named above, data were utilized from various other Government agencies (including the Bureau of Mines, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the U. S. Department Digitized for FRASER
count of more recent data relating to births, deaths, and immigration than do the estimates of the noninstitutional population ( 14 years of age and over) shown in the next column and used in processing the labor force data obtained in the sample surveys. Moreover, the labor force data refer primarily to the survey week (currently, the calendar week ending nearest the 15 th of the month).
\({ }^{2}\) Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (for data beginning July 1959 and prior to 1940); U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (for 1940-June 1959; thereafter compiled for BLS by Census). The estimates are adjusted to the 1940 and 1950 census enumerations and are derived from a sample survey which provides the basis for a comprehensive measure of the total number of persons 14 years of age and over who are employed or unemployed and which also provides data on personal and economic characteristics. The sample information is obtained through household interviews (conducted each month by Census) covering currently about 35,000 dwelling units and other living quaxters throughout the country, selected by scientific sampling methods. The figures begiming 1955 relate to the calendar week (Sunday through Saturday) ending nearest the 15 th of the month (except for December 1960 data which refer to the week ending December 10); estimates prior to 1955 relate to the week containing the 8th day of the month.

In preparing the estimates, the sample results are inflated to independent estimates of the population derived by projecting the results of the most recent census for which data are available at the time. The sample figures from 1953 forward were inflated to population data based on the 1950 census, whereas those for 1952 and earlier years were inflated to population projections based on the 1940 census. This change in the population base starting in 1953 had the effect of raising the population level by about 600,000 , and the labor-force level, total employment, and agricultural employment, by about 350,000 ; other categories were relatively unaffected. Appropriate allowances should be made in comparing the statistics for 1953 and later years with those for the earlier period.

The statistics for 1953 have been revised to link the series more closely to the estimates for 1954, which are based on a different sample introduced in January 1954 covering 230 areas (both surveys covered 25,000 sample units). Data for 1946-53 were based on a sample which covered 68 areas (for 1940-45, on a smaller sample). For the period May 1956-December 1959, the estimates were derived from an expanded sample of about 35,000 households in 330 areas; beginning January 1960, in 333 areas (with coverage in 50 States and the District of Columbia). Figures from the 230-area sample can generally be used as a continuous series with the data from the 330 -area sample. Data beginning January 1960 include Alaska and Hawaii. The inclusion of these States raised the level of the estimates as follows: Population, 470,000; civilian labor force, 282,000; employment, 266,000; nonagricultural employment, 229,000. Unemployment and agricultural employment estimates were affected only slightly, hence these series and the unemployment rates can be compared directly with pre-1960 data.

The population covered by these estimates, referred to as the "noninstitutional population" 14 years of age and over, comprises all civilians living within conterminous United States and, beginning 1960, Alaska and Hawaii (except inmates of penal and mental institutions, tuberculosis sanitariums, homes for the aged, infirm, and needy, and-during 1942 to 1945-War Relocation Camps) and persons in the armed services stationed either in the United States or abroad. These estimates may not be fully consistent with other estimates of population published by the Census Bureau. The inconsistency results in part from the fact that other estimates of the population, published in reports specifically devoted to that subject, are revised as more data relating to births, deaths, immigration, and other factors affecting population size become available. The estimates shown here are included primarily to permit computation of labor-force rates and similar statistics and are not intended to be used as precise estimates of the population itself.
Definitions of the major categories within which the noninstitutional population is classified are given beiow. It should be noted that reyised definitions for "employed" and "unemployed" persons
fortask
were adopted beginning with data for January 1957. Two groups of persons (averaging from 200,000 to 300,000 per month in recent years) formerly classified as employed, i.e., "with a job but not at work," are now mostly classified as unemployed. Monthly averages for 1947-56 (except 1947 sex detail) as shown in this volume have been adjusted to reflect these changes.

Labor force. - The civilian labor force includes all persons who are either employed or unemployed, in accordance with the criteria given below. The total labor force also includes the armed forces, for which monthly estimates are obtained from official records of the Department of Defense. The armed-forces figures include those stationed abroad. The total labor-force figures prior to 1953 (as shown in BUSINESS STATISTICS beginning with the 1955 edition) have been adjusted to include some 150,000 members of the armed services stationed outside the United States at the time of the 1940 census who were excluded from the series shown in the 1953 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS and earlier volumes.
Employed.-Employed persons comprise (beginning 1947) those who, during the survey week, were either (a) "At work"those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"-those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, labormanagement dispute, bad weather, or because they were taking time off for various other reasons. Each employed person is counted only once; those who hold more than one job are counted in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week. Prior to 1947 , the statistics also included in this employed group "(b)" persons on layoff who had definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of the date of layoff-now classified as unemployed-and persons waiting to report to new wage and salary jobs scheduled to start within the following 30 days-now classified either as unemployed or (if in school during the survey week) as not in the labor force.
Unemployed.--Unemployed persons include (beginning 1947) those who did not work at all during the survey week, and who were looking for work. Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all during the survey week and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the survey week); or (c) would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill or believed no work was available in their line of work or in the community. Not included in this category are persons who say they were not looking for work because they were too old, too young, or handicapped in any way. Prior to 1947, part of group "(a)"-those whose layoffs were for definite periods of less than 30 dayswere classified as employed rather than unemployed, as were all of the persons in group "(b)". During the period in which public emergency work projects were being conducted by the Works Project Administration, the National Youth Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and State and local work relief agencies (this period ended about June 1943), persons at work on, or assigned to, such projects were also included among the unemployed. Of the two NYA programs, only the out-of-school program was considered as emergency work; youths in the NYA Student Work program were classified as "in school" and not in the labor force.

Long-term unemployed.-Number of persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer during which time such unemployed persons had been continuously looking for work or would have been looking for work except for temporary illness or belief that no work was available in their line of work or in the community. Persons on layoff are included after 15 or more full weeks since the termination of their most recent employment. (Ten other periods of duration of unemployment are presented in the source report.)
Not in the labor force.-All persons 14 years of age and over in the noninstitutional population whe are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "Not in the labor force." The group includes (beginning 1947) all persons reported as keeping own house, in school, retired, too old or permanently unable to work, seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an "off" season (not reported as unemployed) and the voluntarily idle. Also included are those doing only incidental unpaid
family work (less than 15 hours) during the survey week. Since 1947, the category "in school" includes a small group formerly classified as employed (with a job but not at work), namely, persons attending school during the survey week who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days. Persons (whether or not attending school) who had new jobs not scheduled to begin until after 30 days (and not working or looking for work) are classified as not in labor force for all periods covered.

The estimates of nonagricultural employment obtained by direct household interview differ appreciably from those compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (p. 62) based on reports from business establishments. The differences are accounted for principally by the fact that the latter figures do not include domestic service workers, the self-employed, and unpaid family workers. The remaining differences are due to several factors of which the most significant are (1) the BLS estimates, based on employment and payrolls reported by a sample of business establishments, may include some persons under 14 years of age, and some who, by holding two or more jobs or by changing jobs in the reported week, are counted more than once; (2) both estimates are based on samples and thus are subject to sampling error; and (3) the household survey estimates include employed persons temporarily away from work, who will not be reported in the establishment sample by their employers during the corresponding payroll period unless they received pay.

Monthly data for 1941-56 (except for long-term unemployment and unemployment rates; and with qualifications mentioned) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volume. As noted above, data through December 1956, as shown in these earlier volumes, are based on definitions in use prior to January 1957, and data in volumes prior to the 1955 issue do not include 150,000 members of the armed services overseas. They also exclude detail by sex for "unemployed" and "total labor force." The series shown in the 1953 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS exclude armed forces. Figures shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS for March 1955 'noninstitutional population (male)' and for February 1955 'not-in-labor-force" should read \(57,374,000\) and \(50,352,000\), respectively. Monthly data (1947-56) adjusted to the definitions adopted 1957 and for unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted) appear on pp. 22 and 23 of the April 1960 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS; monthly data (1947-56) for long-term unemployment are available upon request. Sea sonally adjusted monthly data (1947-60) for the civilian labor force and components (including the rates of unemployment), reflecting a revised method for seasonal adjustment, are available in the "Monthly Report On The Labor Force" (January 1961).

Monthly data are available only beginning March 1940 (figures shown on 1939 "monthly average line" are annual estimates constructed by BLS). The 1940 averages include an allowance for January and February. The March-December 1940 monthly figures are available upon request.

More complete descriptions of these data and additional detail by age, sex, color, marital status, region, occupation and /or industry, hours worked, duration of unemployment, etc., are given in the following publications published originally by Bureau of the Census and now available from the BLS: Issue of the Labor Force Bulletin entitled 'Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in the United States, 1940 to 1946"; "Current Population ReportsLabor Force, Series P-57" (published monthly through June 1959) ; "Concepts and Methods Used in the Current Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Series P-23, No. 5." Effective July 1959, the detailed statistics and notes appear monthly in "Employment and Earnings," Bureau of Labor Statistics.
\({ }^{3}\) Data for 1947-56 have been adjusted to reflect changes in the definitions of employment and unemployment adopted in January 1957. See 5th paragraph of note 2 for this page and definitions for each category.
\({ }^{4}\) Figures represent midyear estimates, not monthly averages. Estimate for July 1, 1959, includes data for Alaska and for July 1, 1960, for Alaska and Hawaii.

5 For 1946, available data show 564,000 persons unemployed from 3 to 6 months and 141,000 persons unemployed over 26 weeks.
\({ }^{6}\) See \(2 d\) paragraph of note 2 for this page regarding comparability of estimates beginning 1953 with data for previous years.
\({ }^{7}\) Reflects addition of Alaska to the United States population. July 1, 1959 estimate of conterminous U. S. population (for 48 States and District of Columbia), comparable with all estimates prior to that for February 1, 1959, 177,076,000 persons.
\({ }^{8}\) Reflects addition of Hawaii to the United States population. July 1, 1960 estimate of conterminous U. S. population (for 48 States and District of Columbia), comparable with all estimates prior to that for February 1, 1959, 179, 894,000 persons.
\({ }^{9}\) Estimates beginning January 1,1960 , include data for Alaska and Hawaii; see 3d paragraph of note 2 for this page.

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\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Deparment of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data relate to the United States, exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii. The estimates of nongovernmental employees include all full-time or part-time workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period or any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15 th of the month. Employment in Federal Government establishments relates to civilian employees only and to those who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month. BLS considers regular full-time teachers (private and governmental) to be employed during the summer vacation period whether or not they are specifically paid in those months. Persons who worked in more than one establishment during a single reporting period are counted more than once; those who work during a part of the specified pay period and are unemployed or on strike during the other part of the period are counted as employed. "All employees" include production and related workers (for definition see note 1 for p. 65) and workers engaged in the following activities: Executive, purchasing, finance, accounting, legal, personnel (including cafeterias, medical, etc.), professional and technical activities, sales, salesdelivery, advertising, credit collection, installation and servicing of own products, routine office functions, factory supervision (above the working-foreman level), and force-account construc tion work. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, farm workers, domestic servants, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. For an explanation of the difference between these estimates of employees on payrolls of nonagricultural establishments and estimates of nonagricultural employment (labor force series), see note 2 for p. 61.

In preparing employment estimates, the Bureau of Labor Statistics establishes a benchmark or level of employment, representing a complete count or an estimate with a satisfactory degree of accuracy, which is carried forward on the basis of monthly reports from a sample group of establishments. Estimates prepared since the last benchmark are reviewed and revised if any adjustment in the level is required. The estimates shown herein and in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS have been adjusted to the first quarter 1957 benchmark. The Bureau omitted the regular annual benchmark revision in 1959 and in 1960 and is presently revising all series (back to January 1958i, where necessary, to incorporate classification changes relating to the adoption of the 1957 SIC Manual. The monthly averages for 1960 as shown here were computed by the Office of Business Economics.

Since 1939, the primary source for benchmark materials for private employment is the employment covered under the social security program, as follows: (1) Employment in firms liable to contributions to the State unemployment compensation funds; (2) data from the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance on ernployment in firms exempt from State unemployment insurance laws because of their small size. Information from these two sources covers a substantial number of the persons engaged in nonfarm employment in each State. Special benchmarks are used for industries not covered by the social security program. Services for Federal, State, and local governments and services performed for religious, educational, and charitable organizations are among the more important exclusions from the social security program. State and local government benchmarks are based on data reported to the Bureau of the Census, and the data on

Federal Government employment are made available by the U. S. Civil Service Commission. The Interstale Commerce Commission is the source for railroads.

The national estimates are not of uniform quality. Since "cutoff" sampling rather than a probability design is used, it is not possible to calculate sampling variability of the monthly estimates. Some industries tend to have an increasing bias for the successive months between two benchmarks. In general, estimates for manufacturing industries are the most reliable. On a current basis, average adjustment is made through the use of bias adjustment factors. Also, because the existence of new firms is not readily ascertainable, such firms are frequently introduced into the reporting samples after they have been in operation for some time. The lapse of time in taking account of new firms produces a consistent understatement. This bias is corrected in the periodic adjustments to benchmark data. Approximately 180,000 industrial and commercial establishments, employing collectively about \(25,000,000\) workers, now furnish employment (and for most industries, payroll and man-hours) schedules, by mail, to the State agencies for the BLS.

After publication of the 1957 edition of BUSIFESS STATISTICS the employment and the hours and earnings series were revised beginning April 1956 (except as stated below) to adjust to levels indicated by the first quarter 1957 benchmark. Previously published data through March 1956 are comparable with the revised series beginning April 1956. For the total nonagricultural, service and miscellaneous, and government indusrries, the benchmark adjustment affected employment data beginning January 1956. (Estimates on the revised basis were first published in the July and August 1958 issues of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.)

Basic revisions for all series (including the adoption, for manufacturing industries, of the 1945 Standard Industrial Classification and the reclassification of reporting establishments according to annual sales volume of their major postwar product) have resulted in a lack of historical continuity, prior to 1947, for some industries. These data were first published in the October 1949 SURVEY and were more fully explained in the 1951 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS。

The methods and sources used in preparing the estimates are described in detail in the monthly "Employment and Earnings" report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Estimates of all employees and of production workers for over 200 mining, manufacturing, construction, trade, and public utilities industries, and estimates of nonagricultural employment by industry divisions, by States, and for selected areas are published monthly in that report.

Beginning with the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS, the data reflect revisions made beginning 1939 in the finance, government, and total nonagricultural employment divisions, and beginning 1945 in the service and miscellaneous division.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1951-56 (except for employment in the trucking and warehousing industry, for which only 1953-56 data are shown) appear in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated in note at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly data prior to 1951 for all series are available upon request from the compiling source.
\({ }^{2}\) The manufacturing division includes privately operated establishments engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of inorganic or organic substances into new products; such establishments are usually described as plants, factories, or mills which characteristically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Establishments engaged in assembling component parts of manufactured products are also considered manufacturing if the new product is neither a structure nor other fixed improvement. Governmental manufacturing operations such as arsenals and navy yards are excluded from manufacturing and included with the government divison.
\({ }^{3}\) The mining division includes establishments engaged in the extraction from the earth of organic and inorganic minerals which occur in nature as solids, liquids, or gases; as well as various contract services, such as removal of overburden and tunneling and shafting in surface or underground mining and the drilling or acidizing of oil wells. Also included are establishDigitized forments engaged in dressing, beneficiating, or concentration of
ores. Smelting and refining of ores and production of coke from coal are included in manufacturing industries; transportation of petroleum products by common-carrier pipelines is included in the transportation and public utilities division.

4 The contract construction division includes only those private firms engaged in the construction business which work on a contract basis for others. There are three major types of contractors included: General contractors which ordinarily assume responsibility for an entire construction project and may subcontract those portions of the job requiring special skills or equipment; special trade contractors (specializing in such activities as plumbing, painting, electrical work, carpentry, etc., installation of prefabricated building equipment and materials,etc.) which may not only work under a subcontract for the general contractor, but may also work directly for the owner; and nonbuilding contractors primarily engaged in heavy construction, such as highways, bridges, airports, water-power projects, and marine construction. Excluded from this division is force-account construction which is classified according to the principal activity normally carried on in the establishment.
\({ }^{5}\) The transportation and public utilities division covers private establishments only and includes those engaged in providing all types of transportation and related services; telephone, telegraph, and other communication services (except that radio and television broadcasting are classified in the service and miscellaneous division); or providing electricity, gas, steam, water, or sanitary service. Similar government establishments are included with the government division.
\({ }^{6}\) Includes data not shown separately.
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\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p. 62 .
\({ }^{2}\) See note 5 for p. 62 .
\({ }^{3}\) Data refer to privately operated lines only. Note that the hours and earnings series prior to 1953 (shown on pp. 71, 74, and 78) pertain to both privately operated and government operated establishments.
\({ }^{4}\) The trucking and warehousing industry relates to establishments primarily engaged in local or long-distance trucking, transfer and draying services, or in the storage of farm products, furniture and other household goods, or commercial goods of any nature. The operation of fixed facilities for highway freight transportation is also included in this group.

5 The wholesale and retail trade division, includes establishments primarily engaged in the buying, selling, and rendering of services incidental to the sale of tangible goods as distinct from securities and from services.

The wholesale trade subdivision includes all establishments engaged in selling merchandise to retailers; to other wholesalers; to institutions, restaurants, and hotels; and to other industrial users. Also included are full-service and limited-function wholesalers, agents and brokers, commission merchants, manufacturers' sales branches with or without stocks, sales agents, assemblers and country buyers of farm products, and lumber and building-material wholesalers.

The retail trade subdivision includes all types of establishments engaged in selling merchandise for personal or household consumption, and rendering services incidental to the sale of goods. (Note that hours and earnings data for retail trade, shown on pp. 71, 74, and 78, relate only to nonsupervisory employees in all retail trade' industries except eating and drinking places.)
\({ }^{6}\) The finance, insurance, and real estate division includes private establishments operating in the fields of finance (banks, security dealers, loan agencies, holding companies, and other finance agencies); insurance (insurance carriers and independent agents and brokers); and real estate (real estate owners, including speculative builders, subdividers, and developers; and agents and brokers).

7 The service and miscellaneous division inciudes establishments rendering services to individuals and business firms,
such as hotels and other lodging places; personal, business, repair, and amusement services; medical, legal, engineering, and other professions; educational institutions, nonprofit membership organizations, and various other services. Agricultural services, forestry, fishing, and service establishments, not elsewhere classified, are also included. All government operated establishments (such as hospitals, museums, and schools, etc.) and all domestic-service employees are excluded.
\({ }^{8}\) The government division includes Federal, State, and local governmental establishments performing legislative, executive, and judicial functions, as well as all government operated establishments and institutions (arsenals, navy yards, hospitals, etc.), government corporations, and government force-account construction. The figures relate to civilian employment only. Federal Government employment excludes employees of the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency.
\({ }^{9}\) Not comparable with earlier data; average for 1947 comparable with preceding figures in italics, 582,000 employees.

\section*{PAGE 64}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonal adjustment allowances have been computed on an overall basis for each major industry division with the exception of the manufacturing, the transportation and public utilities, and the government divisions. For manufacturing, separate adjustments have been made for the salaried workers and the production workers by major industry groups. For the transportation and public utilities division, separate adjustments have been made for transportation, communications, and other public utilities groups; and, for the government division, separate adjustments for Federal and for State and local governments. The seasonal adjustments have been brought in line with the Bureau of Labor Statistics data for all of the major industry groups beginning 1939. Data relate to the United States, exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii.

The monthly estimates have been revised periodically to adjust to more recent benchmarks of actual employment. Since publication of the 1953 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS, revisions have been made beginning 1939 in the finance, government, and total nonagricultural divisions, and beginning 1945 in the service division. Revised monthly figures are available upon request to the compiling source. Published figures for the specified series may be found as follows: Monthly data for all series for 195156 appear in the 1959, 1957, and 1955 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS (revision for May 1951 for service, 5,237,000); 1949-50 monthly data for construction, transportation and public utilities, and trade, in the 1953 volume ( 1950 revisions for trade-October, 9,781,000; December, 9,831,000). Monthly data for 1939-46 for manufacturing and trade are shown on p. 23 of the December 1950 SURVEY; monthly data for 1946 for mining, contract construction, and transportation and public utilities, on p. 22 of the May 1950 SURVEY. Monthly figures for 1945 for all of the aforementioned series are shown in the 1949 STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT.

\section*{PAGE 65}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The employment estimates cover the United States, exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii, and relate to all full-time and parttime production and related workers (prior to 1945, wage earners) on payrolls of private manufacturing establishments, who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The indexes of weekly payrolls (p. 67) are based on the amount of payroll for the identical week, as reported for production workers in manufacturing and mining and for construction workers in contract construction. The manufacturing series exclude governmental manufacturing operations such as arsenals and navy yards; these are covered in the Government division.
"Production and related workers" include working foremen, and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and watchman services, products Digitized for FRASER
development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

Effective September 1949, the production-worker employment series was revised as explained in the 6th paragraph of note 1 for p. 62. The descriptions of the industries within the manufacturing division are based on the 1945 Standard Industrial Classification, and generally adhere to the basic definitions. The series shown here include all major industrial groups, as well as three separate industries (motor vehicles and equipment, aircraft and parts, and blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills) selected from over 130 manufacturing industries included in the original reports.
In preparing employment estimates, the Bureau of Labor Statistics establishes a benchmark or level of employment, representing a complete count or an estimate with a satisfactory degree of accuracy, which is carried forward on the basis of monthly reports from a sample group of cooperating establishments. Estimates prepared since the last benchmark are reviewed and revised if any adjustment in the level is required.
Because the existence of new firms is not readily ascertainable, they are not introduced into the monthly sample until they have been in operation for some time. The lapse of time in taking into account new firms causes a downward bias. This bias is corrected in the periodic adjustments.
Since 1939, the level of the employment estimates has been determined mainly by employment covered under the social security program, relating to workers covered by State unemployment compensation programs, and data from the Bureau of OldAge and Survivors Insurance on employment in firms exempt from State unemployment insurance laws because of their size. Employment estimates for the individual industries and weekly payroll indexes, as well as data for the major groups and the totals, have been adjusted to first quarter 1957 benchmark levels. The Bureau omitted the regular annual benchmark revision in 1959 and in 1960 and is currently revising the data (back to January 1958) to incorporate classification changes relating to the adoption of the 1957 SIC Manual. Averages for 1960 as shown here were computed by the Office of Business Economics.

The current employment statistics program is an integrated Federal-State project which provides industrial employment information on a national, State, and area basis. Approximately 43,900 manufacturing establishments furnish monthly employment and payroll schedules by mail to the cooperating State agencies. The States use the information to prepare State and area series and then send the data to the BLS for use in preparing the national estimates.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 (available for certain groups) and monthly data for 1949-56 are shown in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume; monthly data for 1939-46 (or 1941-46) for total manufacturing and the durable goods industries are given on pp. 17 and 24 of the September 1950 SURVEY; similar data for nondurable goods industries appear on pp. 23 and 24 of the Ocrober 1950 SURVEY. For monthly data for 1939-40 not republished in the September and October 1950 SURVEYS, see p. 22 of the December 1945 SURVEY.

Monthly data beginning 1939 (or 1947) for the selected industries shown here and additional industries are available in separate summary sheets from the Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.
\({ }^{2}\) Data for 1939-46 for lumber and wood products include figures for furniture and fixtures.
\({ }^{3}\) Data for 1939-46 for primary metal industries include figures for fabricated metal products.

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\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p. 65 .
\({ }^{2}\) Includes data not shown separately.
\({ }^{3}\) Data for 1939-46 for miscellaneous manufacturing include figures for instruments and related products.

4 Data beginning 1947 reflect the adoption of the 1945 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification for manufacturing and, therefore, are not comparable with earlier figures.

5 Monthly data for September 1945-December 1948 have been revised since publication of the 1953 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS and are available upon request.
\({ }^{6}\) Data beginning 1947 reflect adjustments to new benchmarks and are not strictly comparable with earlier figures.

\section*{PAGE 67}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p. 65.
\({ }^{2}\) See note 1 for \(p_{0} 64\) and note 1 for \(p_{0} 65\).
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Civil Service Commission. Data represent the number of paid civilian employees in the executive branch of the Federal Government, including, for pertinent periods, administrative personnel paid from emergency relief appropriations. Figures include both permanent and temporary employees (fulltime and part-time basis) and occupants of classified positions (subject to competitive examination under civil-service law) and unclassified positions (excepted from competitive examination by law and Executive Order). Figures do not include project personnel paid from emergency relief appropriations, the armed forces, employees of the judicial and legislative branches of the Federal Government, employees of the District of Columbia Government, or (because of security reasons) employees of the Central Intelligency Agency and the National Security Agency,

The data refer to paid active employees only and for the period 1939 through May 1943 relate to the number of employees who received pay during the last payroll period of the month. Beginning June 1943, the data relate to the number of persons in active-duty status on the last day of the calendar month (plus intermittent workers who worked at any time during the month) and who are paid for personal services rendered for the Federal Government, regardless of the nature of appointment or method of payment, and cover employees in the United States only (excluding Canal Zone). The figures prior to 1943 include some off-continent employees. Employees in Alaska and Hawaii are included effective with January 1959 and August 1959, respectively. For all branches of the Federal Government, civilian employees in Alaska (at the end of January 1959) totaled 13,200 persons and in Hawaii (at the end of August 1959), 21,900 persons. Temporary Post Office workers hired during the Christmas rush are included. In December of \(1957-60\), respectively, such workers hired in all areas were as follows (thousands): 328 (revised); 317; 307; 293.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1955-56 are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Revised monthly data for both series for 1939-54 are available from the compiling source.
\({ }^{4}\) Effective with data for December 1949, the Washington, D. C., metropolitan area comprises the District of Columbia; Alexandria and Falls Church Cities, Arlington and Fairfax Counties, Virginia; and all of Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Maryland. For the period December 1941-November 1949, only parts of these counties were included; prior to December 1941, the figures cover employment in Washington, D. C., only.
\({ }^{5}\) Source: Interstate Commerce Commission. Data for both sexies are based on employees on payrolls as of midmonth. The actual number of employees covers persons (except executives, officials, and staff assistants) employed by class I railroads, including the switching and terminal companies of these roads. The employment index, however, is computed from data on all employees (including executives, officials, and staff assistants) of class I railroads, except employees of switching and terminal companies. Since the index is computed by relating the data for each month to the average of data for the corresponding month in the base period ( \(1947=49\) ), the effects of seasonal variation are essentially removed.

Monthly data for the series on number of employees for 192956 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS (back to the 1936 volume) as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume, and on p. 20 of the November 1936 SURVEY. The monthly averages include, in some years, comparatively small revisions not allocated by months.

Monthly data for the employment index for 1953-56 are shown in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS; monthly data prior to 1953 , comparable with the present series, are not available. Monthly indexes for 1941-52, based on the years 1935-39, will be found in the 1955 arid earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS (see top of p. 1977 for data reference note).
\({ }^{6}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The indexes are computed from aggregate weekly payrolls of production and related workers in mining and manufacturing and of construction workers in contract construction. (For definition of production workers, see note 1 for p. 65.) Data relate to the United States, exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii. The basic data on aggregate weekly payrolls cover both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15 th of the month. Payrolls are reported before deductions for old-age and unemployment insurance, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues. The data include pay for overtime, sick leave (paid directly by the firm), holidays, and vacations taken, but exclude cash payments for vacations not taken, retroactive pay not earned during period reported, value of payments in kind, contributions to welfare funds and insurance or pension plans, and bonuses, unless earned and paid regularly each pay period.

Note that for the construction series, in order to base the payroll index on the standard 3-year 1947-49 average, the weekly earnings for 1947 used in the index differ from the published data because of the inclusion of an adjustment for publicly financed projects and off-site workers. Average weekly earnings, shown on p. 74, for 1946-47 refer to privately financed projects and on-site workers only.

Monthly data for 1955-56 for all series are in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS; monthly data for 1947-54 for the mining and construction payroll indexes are available from the compiling source. Monthly data for 1947-54 for the manufacturing index are available in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of: this volume (figures for 1947-48 appear in the pertinent footnote in the 1955 volume); monthly data for 1919-46 are shown on p. 19 of the October 1952 SURVEY.
\({ }^{7}\) Effective January 1959 and August 1959, respectively, the figures include employees in Alaska and Hawaii.
\({ }^{8}\) Monthly data for March-June 1960 reflect inclusion of crew leaders and enumerators hired for the decennial census as follows: Total United States-180,000; 181,100; 53,700; 15,600; Washington, D. C., area-680; 910; 340; 240.

\section*{PAGE 68}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the 6 th paragraph of note 1 for p .62 for a description of the basic revisions made in the hours and earnings series beginning 1947. The hours and earnings estimates published herein and in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS are as revised to adjust to the 1st quarter 1957 benchmark for employment; these revisions, affecting data back to April 1956, were first published by OBE in the August 1958 SURVEY. It should be noted that the source agency is currently engaged in a revision of employment data (back to 1958) to more recent benchmarks and to reflect adoption of the latest (1957) Standard Industrial Classifications; this revision may affect the hours and earnings data.

Gross average hourly and weekly earnings and average hours per worker on payrolls of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing establishments are presently based on information reported by about 180,000 industrial and commercial firms, employing about \(25,000,000\) workers. Figures cover both full-and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15 th of the month. The
data for the series are reported on the same schedules as those used to obtain employment and payroll information described in note 1 for \(p .65\). However, hours and earnings estimates are based on a slightly smaller sample than that for employment estimates because some establishments which report employment do not furnish payroll and man-hour information. The data are for the United States, exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii, and relate to nonsupervisory employees and to production workers only. The reporting establishments are classified into significant groups on the basis of product or activity as determined from annual sales data. The number of establishments reporting varies from month to month and the averages are therefore not strictly comparable. Although counts of payrolls and hours for many of the industries covered in the BLS program can be obtained from various sources, these totals cannot be used as benchmarks, because they vary with respect to coverage and definitions. Benchmarks are less necessary for the hours and earnings series since these series are estimates of ratios of closely related factors-total payroll, total employment, and total man-hours are highly correlated with one another from plant to plant.

Average earnings do not represent full-time earnings, since they are based on data for both part-time and full-time employment. They include premium pay for overtime and late-shift work and sick leave and vacation pay, but exclude special bonuses, cash payments for vacations not taken, and other items not earned and paid regularly each period. (See note 2 for this page relating to average overtime hours worked, and note 4 for \(p .75\) for average hourly earning excluding overtime.) Earnings are reported prior to deductions for old-age, group, and unemployment insurance, withholding tax, bonds, union dues, and special clothing allowances. The number of hours reported represents hours worked or paid for, including hours paid for holidays, sick leave, and vacation taken; if employees elect to work during a vacation period, only actual hours worked by such employees are included. When the pay period reported is longer than 1 week, the figures are reduced to a weekly basis. Since the workweek information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, the data differ from standard or scheduled hours. For average weekly hours adjusted for seasonal variation, see \(p .71\).

The average hourly earnings are on a "gross" basis; that is, they reflect not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates, but also such variable factors as premium pay for overtime and late-shift work, and changes in output of workers paid on an incentive basis. Also, the changing employment of workers as between relatively high-paid and low-paid work affects the general average of hourly earnings. The fact that large establishments predominate in the BLS sample may affect somewhat the levels of the average earnings figures for some industries, but this has no measurable effect on the trends in average hourly earnings. Averages of hourly earnings should not be confused with wage rates, which represent the rates stipulated for a given unit of work or time, while earnings refer to the actual return to the worker for a stated period of time. Owing to the exclusion of irregular bonuses, retroactive items, payments of various welfare benefits, payroll taxes paid by employers, and of earnings for those employees not covered under the production-worker or nonsupervisory employees definitions, the average earnings series should not be interpreted as representing the level of aggregate labor costs on the part of the employer but they do indicate, with fair accuracy, the movement of such costs.

Average weekly hours for an individual industry are computed by dividing the sum of the production- or nonsupervisory-worker man-hour totals (reported by plants classified in that industry) by the total number of production or nonsupervisory workers (reported for the same establishments). Similarly, average hourly earnings are obtained by dividing the reported total pro-duction- or nonsupervisory-worker payroll by the total produc-tion- or nonsupervisory-worker man-hours. Estimates for both series for nonagricultural divisions, major industry groups, and groups are averages (weighted by employment for hours and by aggregate man-hours for hourly earnings) of the figures for component industries.

Gross average weekly earnings are computed by multiplying gross average hourly earnings by average weekly hours. In addition to the factors mentioned above, which exert varying influences upon gross average hourly earnings, gross average weekly earnings are affected by changes in the length of the workweek,

Monthly data for 1956 and 1957 are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATMSTICS; monthly data prior to January 1956 are not available.

3 The italicized weekly hours figures represent data on old basis and are not comparable with succeeding figures on new basis. Monthly averages for 1947 on old basis comparable with italicized figures are as follows (hours): Lumber and wood products, except furniture, 42.2; furniture and fixtures, 41.7; stone, clay, and glass, 40.5 ; machinery (except electrical), 41.3; electrical machinery, 40.2.

\section*{PAGE 69}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p. 68.
\({ }^{2}\) Includes data for industries not shown separately.
\({ }^{3}\) See note 2 for p. 68.
4 The italicized weekly hours figures represent data on old basis and are not comparable with succeeding figures on new basis. Monthly averages for 1947 on old basis comparable with italicized figures are as follows (hours): Food, 43.0 (same as new series); tobacco, 38.6; rextile-mill products, 39.5.

5 Data beginning 1951 represent a new series and are not comparable with those for earlier periods. Figures for JanuaryMarch 1951 comparable with data through 1950 (hours): 36.9 ; 37.5; 37.4. Figures for January-March 1951 for new series (hours): \(36.8 ; 37.5 ; 37.3\).

\section*{PAGF 70}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p. 68.
2 The italicized weekly hours figures represent data on old basis and are not strictly comparable with succeeding figures on new basis. Monthly averages for 1947 on old basis comparable with italicized figures are as follows (hours): Chemicals and allied products, 41.2 ; products of petroleum and coal, 40.5; rubber products, 39.7 ; leather and leather products, 38.7.
\({ }^{3}\) Includes date not shown separately.
\({ }^{4}\) Average for 11 monchs, February-December. Data not available prior to February 1946.
\({ }^{5}\) Data beginning 1948 relate to both publicly and privately financed projects and to both on- and off-site construction workers. Earlier figures through 1947 refer to privately financed projects and on-site workers only. Data for January-March \(1948 \mathrm{com}-\) parable with earlier figures are as follows (hours): Total-w37.3; \(36.9 ; 37.4\); nonbuilding-37.8; 38.5; 38.9; building-37.2; 36.6 ; 37.1 .

\section*{PAGE 71}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p. 68.
2 Data beginning January 1953 include only privately operated establishments; prior to 1953 the figures relate to both privately operated and government-operated lines. Data for JanuaryMarch 1953 comparable with earlier averages are as follows (hours): 44.5; 44.8; 44.9. Employment figures (shown on p. 63) refer to privately operated lines only.
\({ }^{3}\) The italicized figures (not comparable with succeeding data) relate to all employees except corporation officers, executives, and other employees whose duties are mainly supervisory, whereas succeeding figures (through May 1949) relate to all employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Beginning June 1949, data refer to nonsupervisory employees. Moreover, data subsequent to March 1945 are based on revised and improved procedure for reporting (April 1945 figure on new basis is 40.6 hours and on old basis, 42.9 hours).
\({ }^{4}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statis tics. See note 1 for p. 68 for description of basic average weekly hours series.

The BLS seasonal adjustment method, used for the labor force series, is also used to adjust the weekly hours data for seasonality. (Note that the employment figures are adjusted by the use of factors based on free-hand adjustments of 12 -month moving Digitized for FRASER
\({ }^{6}\) Average for 9 months, April-December. See also note 5 for this page.
\({ }^{7}\) Average for 11 months, February-December. Data not available prior to February 1946.

\section*{PAGE 75}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p .68.
\({ }^{2}\) Beginning January 1958, average weekly earnings for the banks and trust companies industry are not strictly comparable with data through December 1957. Prior to 1958, the figures were obtained by dividing payrolls by employment. Since average weekly hours and hourly earnings for this industry have become available, weekly earnings are the product of the hours and hourly earnings figures. Weekly earnings for January-March 1958, comparable with figures shown through 1957, are as follows: \(\$ 65.56 ; \$ 65.60 ; \$ 65.53\).
\({ }^{3}\) Average weekly earnings for insurance carriers include both home and branch offices of insurance and reinsurance companies dealing in life, fire, marine, liability, accident, health, and title insurance, and in insuring financial obligations and mortgages; also included are data for casualty, fidelity, and surety companies and miscellaneous insurance carriers such as agricultural, automobile, burglary, and livestock, etc. Data exclude independent insurance agents and brokers and organizations rendering insurance services.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. These data eliminate only the earnings due to overtime paid for at one and one-half times the straight-time rate for hours in excess of normally scheduled hours of either the straight-time workday or workweek. No adjustment is made for other premium-payment provisions--for example, holiday work, late-shift work, and overtime rates other than time and onehalf. (Any overtime work paid for at double-time rates would be treated as if it were paid for at time and one-half rates.) Aver age hourly earnings excluding overtime are computed (from January 1956 forward) by dividing total production-worker payroll for the industry group by the sum of total production-worker man hours and one-half of total overtime man-hours. (See note 2 for p. 68 for a description of overtime hours.) Prior to 1956, the estimates were based on application of adjustment factors to gross hourly earnings. Differences in the monthly data for 1956 using the regularly collected data on overtime hours instead of the formula are insignificant; therefore, the figures prior to 1956 are considered comparable with later data.

In the "Employment and Earnings" report, published by BLS, data (beginning with January 1956) on overtime hours and hourly earnings excluding overtime are available for 21 manufacturing industry groups.

Monthly data prior to 1941 derived from the adjustment factors would not be strictly comparable with succeeding data because the earlier provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act for payment of overtime were different. Monthly data for 1953-56 are shown in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS; monthly data for 1941-52 are available upon request.
\({ }^{5}\) The italicized figures are not comparable with succeeding figures on new basis. Monthly averages for 1947 on old basis comparable with italicized figures are as follows: Lumber and wood products (except furniture), \(\$ 1.027\); furniture and fixtures, \(\$ 1.063\); stone, clay, and glass products, \(\$ 1.189\).
\({ }^{6}\) Average based on 11 months; data for August, not available.

\section*{PAGE 76}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p. 68.
\({ }^{2}\) The italicized figures are not comparable with succeeding figures on new basis. Monthly averages for 1947 on old basis comparable with italicized figures are as follows: Machinery (except electrical), \(\$ 1.353\); electrical machinery, \(\$ 1.279\); tobacco manufactures, \(\$ 0.951\); textile-mill products, \(\$ 1.035\).
\({ }^{3}\) Includes data for industries not shown separately.
\({ }^{4}\) See note 4 for p. 75.
\({ }^{5}\) There are two "breaks" in the continuity of the food-group Digitized fhourlysearnings series-between 1946 and 1947 and between 1955 http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
and 1956. The 1947 monthly average comparable with data for the period 1939-46 is \$1.124. Earnings for January-March 1956, respectively, comparable with averages for 1947-55: \$1.84; \$ 1.83; \$ 1.85 .
\({ }^{6}\) For apparel and other finished textile products there are two "breaks" in the continuity of the data. Figures for JanuaryMarch 1951 comparable with data for the period 1947-50 are \(\$ 1.285, \$ 1.290\), and \(\$ 1.264\); monthly average for 1947 comparable with figures for 1939-46, \$1.028.
\({ }^{7}\) Average based on 11 months; data for August not available.

\section*{PAGE 77}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p. 68.
\({ }^{2}\) The italicized hourly earnings figures are not comparable with succeeding figures on new basis. Monthly averages for 1947 on old basis comparable with italicized figures are as follows: Paper and allied products, \(\$ 1.164\); printing, publishing, and allied industries, \$1.491; chemicals and allied products, \(\$ 1.228\); products of petroleum and coal, \(\$ 1.464\); rubber products, \(\$ 1.409\); leather and leather products, \(\$ 1.054\).
\({ }^{3}\) Includes data for industries not shown separately.
\({ }^{4}\) Data beginning 1945 are not strictly comparable with earlier figures; January 1945 figure on old basis is \(\$ 1.171\) and on new basis, \(\$ 1.184\).

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\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p .68.
\({ }^{2}\) Data beginning 1948 relate to both publicly and privately financed projects and to both on-and off-site construction workers. Earlier figures through 1947 refer to privately financed projects and on-site workers only. Data for January-March 1948 comparable with earlier figures are as follows: Total-\$1.761; \$1.788; \$1.784; nonbuilding-\$1.676; \(\$ 1.700\); \(\$ 1.692\); building\$1.781; \$1.805; \$1.803.
\({ }^{3}\) Data beginning January 1953 relate to privately operated establishments; prior to 1953 the figures include both privately operated and government operated lines. Average hourly earnings for January, February, and March 1953, comparable with earlier averages shown, \(\$ 1.71\). Employment figures (shown on p. 63) refer to privately operated lines only.
\({ }^{4}\) The italicized figures (not comparable with succeeding data) relate to all employees, except corporation officers, executives, and other employees whose duties are mainly supervisory, whereas succeeding figures (through May 1949) relate to all employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Beginning June 1949, data refer to nonsupervisory employees. Moreover, data subsequently to March 1945 are based on revised and improved procedure for reporting (April 1945 figure on new basis is \(\$ 0.926\) and on old basis \$0.952).
\({ }^{5}\) Source: Engineering News-Record. Figures represent the hourly wages of comrnon and skilled labor and equipment operators in the construction industry as of the 1st of each month. The data are compiled from monthly reports of correspondents in 20 cities as follows: Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Saint Louis, San Francisco, and Seattle. The rates are arithmetic averages of wages actually paid in the 20 cities and cover take -home pay plus fringe benefits, including welfare fund, pension fund, etc; figures for 1958-60 reflect retroactive wage increases. The skilled labor rates are averages for three principal trades (bricklayers, carpenters, and structural ironworkers); the common rates, averages for building and heavy construction; and for equipment operators, averages of wage rates for operators of three types of equipment. The types of machinery covered are tractors (including bull dozers, on 70-100 h.p. machines), power cranes and shovels ( \(3 / 4\) cubic yard), and air compressors.
Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1932-56 (except data for equipment operators' rates, available back to 1956 only) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Earlier figures
appear on p. 19 of the September 1933 SURVEY. Note that monthly revisions (1953-54) for skilled labor wages and scattered revisions of previously published rates (prior ta September 1946) are provided in the corresponding notes in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS.
\({ }^{6}\) Average for 9 months, April-December. See also note 4 for this page.
\({ }^{7}\) Average for 11 months, February-December. Data not available prior to February 1946.

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\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Statistical Reporting Service. Data represent the average farm wage rate per hour without board and room for hired farm workers, and are based on information received from a nationwide sample of from 20,000 to 25,000 mailed reports from farmers representing many localities in each State (except Hawaii and Alaska). Wage rates, on the average, refer to a date 2 or 3 days before the first of the month. Data are compiled as of the 1st of January, April, July, and October. To obtain quarterly rates for the country as a whole, quarterly rates for each region are weighted by estimates of the number of hired farm employees in the region. Annual average wage rates reflect data for five quarterly reports, including January data for the beginning and end of each year. The quarterly data are weighted by employment weights to center the average on July 1 , the midpoint of the calendar year.

Quarterly data for 1948-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume. Comparable data prior to January 1948 are not available.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: Interstate Commerce Commission. The data represent average hourly earnings of employees of class I railroads (including the switching and terminal companies of these railroads) and are based on the number of persons (excluding executives, officials, and staff assistants) on the payroll at the middle of the month. Back pay resulting from retroactive wage agreements is not included in the monthly figures but is included in computing the monthly averages. The figures shown as monthly averages therefore may differ substantially in some years from the average of the monthly figures. It should be borne in mind that the average hourly earnings are affected by changes in the proportion of employees in each wage group, as well as by changes in wage rates.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly figures for 1929-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume and on p. 20 of the November 1936 SURVEY (the latter for data through 1935).
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Public Roads. Data represent average hourly wage rates for unskilled (common) labor in roadbuilding on Federal-aid projects for 48 States and the District of Columbia. The wage rates vary considerably in different geographic divisions. Changes in the United States average shown here are affected by the relative number of men employed in areas with higher or lower wage rates. Beginning July 1947, data reported for the calendar quarter are based on reports covering one weekly payroll period. (Periods covered are those nearest January 15 , April 15 , July 15, and October 15.) The averages are calculated from the original data. The annual averages prior to 1947 are computed by the compiling agency from total hours and wages for the 12 months.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly or quarterly data for 1938-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly figures prior to 1938 based on Federal-aid projects or on public works highway projects are available upon request.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The rates are derived from monthly reports from a varying number of representative manufacturing establishments. "Labor turnover," as used in this series, refers to the gross movement of wage and salary workers into and out of employment status with respect to individual firms. All groups of employees, i.e., both full- and part-time and both permanent and temporary, are included. Personnel actions of each type are cumulated on an industry basis and expressed as a percentage of Digitized for \(\begin{gathered}\text { cumulated } \\ \text { R }\end{gathered}\)
employment in the industry. Data are obtained each month from a representative sample of establishments by means of a mail questionnaire.

For the period shown here, the reporting sample has ranged from over 5,000 to 10,200 manufacturing establishments; currently, these firms employ about \(6,000,000\) persons. The major industries excluded from the sample are as follows: Canning and preserving; printing and publishing (since April 1943); women's and misses' outerwear; and fertilizer. The data represent a general rate for each month for all manufacturing industries combined, weighted by estimated employment in major industry groups. Separate data for 91 individual manufacturing industries and 8 nonmanufacturing industries (in mining and communications) are included in the original monthly report, "Employment and Earnings." The rates beginning 1943 relate to all employees, whereas earlier data relate to factory workers, or wage earners, only.

For the period covered, changes have been made in the definitions of some industries and in the industrial groups according to the various structures used as a basis for determining coding of industries. However, the comparability of the data with previous data for manufacturing as a whole (as shown in this volume) is not affected.
A brief statement of the method of computation is as follows: For each item of labor turnover the total number of personnel changes reported during a month by establishments in the sample for each industry is divided by the total number of employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The result so obtained is multiplied by 100 . For example, in an industry sample, the total number of employees who worked during or received pay for the week of January \(12-18\) was reported as 25,498 . During the period January 1-31, in all the reporting firms a total of 284 employees quit. The quit rate for the industry is:
\[
\frac{284}{25,498} \times 100=1.1
\]

Labor turnover rates from month to month are based on comparable but not necessarily identical samples. The rates for each industry group are obtained by weighting the rates for each component industry in proportion to employment in these industries. The rate for all manufacturing industries is weighted by employment in the major industry groups. In compiling the rates, the actual numbers for the several establishments are added and the general rates compu:ed from the grand total. The definitions adopted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the various captions used in this table are as follows:
'Total accessions" are all additions (permanent and temporary) to the work force during the calendar month, whether of new or rehired employees. Persons returning to work after a layoff, military separations, or other absences who have been counted as separations are considered accessions. Data beginning January 1959 also include transfers from another establishment of the same company and, therefore, are not strictly comparable with earlier figures.
"New hires" are additions (permanent and temporary) to the employment roll of persons who have never before been employed by the establishment or cotnpany, or of former employees not recalled by the employer.
"Separations" are all terminations of employment during the calendar month which last at least 7 consecutive calendar days. (Persons on paid or unpaid authorized leave of absence are not counted as separations until it is definitely determined that such persons will not return to work.) Beginning January 1959, total separations include transfers between establishments of the same firm; therefore, the rates are not strictly comparable with earlier data. Separations are further classified according to cause-i.e., quits (or voluntary separations) and layoffs, discharges, and miscellaneous separations (collectively called involuntary separations). After December 1958, rates for discharges and miscellaneous separations (although included in total separations) are not published separately.
"Quits" are terminations of employment during the calendar month initiated by employees for such reasons as acceptance of a job elsewhere, dissatisfaction, return to school, marriage, maternity, ill health, or voluntary retirement (except on company pension). Failure to report after being hired and unauthorized
absences of more than 7 consecutive calendar days are considered quits. Prior to September 1940, miscellaneous separations are included with quits.
"Layoffs" are terminations of employment during the calendar month (lasting or expected to last 7 consecutive calendar days without pay) initiated by the employer, without prejudice to the worker, for such reasons as lack of orders or materials, conversion of plants, release of temporary help, introduction of labor-saving machinery or processes, or suspension of opera tions without pay during inventory periods. A termination of employment with definite instructions to return to work within 7 days is not regarded as layoff.

As stated above, total separations include, in addition to quits and layoffs, also discharges (for incompetence, etc.) and other types of separations for such reasons as disability, death, retirement, or entrance into the armed services.

Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not precisely comparable with those shown by the compiling agency's reports on employment and payrolls, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a 1 -week period ending nearest to the middle of the month. The turnover sample is not so extensive as that of the employment and payroll survey (proportionally fewer small plants are included) and certain industries are not covered, as indicated above. Plants on strike are not included in the turnover compurations beginning with the month the strike starts through the month the workers return; the influence of such stoppages is reflected, how ever, in the employment figures. In addition, employment and payroll reports relate to production and related workers (wage earners prior to 1945) for all years.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data prior to 1957 (for new hires, 1955-56 only) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume, and on p. 20 of the April 1935 SURVEY (for 1929-31 figures). Monthly data for new hires (1951-54) are available upon request. Revised data for February 1948 for layoff rate and total separation rate are 1.7 and 4.7 , respectively.
\({ }^{5}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data include all known work stoppages arising out of labormanagement disputes involving six or more workers and continuing a full day or shift, or longer, whether initiated by the workers or by the employers. In addition, jurisdictional and sympathy strikes involving work stoppage are also covered. The data are based on notices or leads regarding labor disputes appearing in daily papers and trade journals, as well as records from Federal and State agencies that deal with employer-employee disputes, various employers and employer associations, international unions, and construction firms doing work for the Atomic Energy Commission. Questionnaires are sent to representatives of parties in the disputes asking for detailed and authentic information to substantiate these published reports. Effective January 1959 and January 1960, the data include Alaska and Hawaii, respectively.

The figures on "man-days idle" and "workers involved" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments, even though they may not be active participants or supporters of the controversy. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages. The figures for "in effect during the month" include data for stoppages beginning in the specified month and those continuing from the preceding months. For annual averages, number of stoppages and workers relate to those beginning in the year; man-days of idleness include all stoppages in effect.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1934-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p . 197 of this volume. Monthly figures for 1927-33 are available upon request.
\({ }^{6}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security (formerly from the Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration). A placement represents a verified entry of a worker on a job as a direct result of service activities of public employment offices. The figures refer to total nonagricultural placements in the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii), Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The forestry and
are excluded from the series; amount of payments to beneficiaries under TUC are given in note 17 for this page.

Insured unemployment for a given month is the average weekly number of persons filing claims for 1 or more weeks of unemployment under State programs during that month. The insured unemployment series is derived by adjusting the number of weeks of unemployment for the lag between the week of unemployment and the time the claim is filed, so that the derived series refers to the week in which unemployment actually occurred. The monthly figures are averages of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month on the basis of a 5-day week.

The rate of insured unemployment (insured unemployment as percentage of average monthly covered employment) is based on covered employment for the most recent 12 -month average available. The lag for covered employment data may amount to 6 or 8 months. The adjusted series is adjusted by a ratio-to-mov-ing-average method to remove the effects of seasonal changes. Annual averages beginning 1959 are based on covered employment in December of preceding year; averages prior to 1959 (except for 1954) on covered employment in the same calendar year and for 1954, on average covered employment in fiscalyear 1954.

A direct comparison of insured unemployment statistics with estimates of total unemployment (as published by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and shown on p. 61) cannot be made because of differences in coverage and definition. The main groups of workers excluded from this series on insured unemployment are agricultural, domestic service workers in private homes, employees of nonprofit organizations, unpaid family workers, self-employed, most State and local government workers, Federal civilian employees, veterans, and railroad workers (see separate data for programs for latter three groups). Also, most State unemployment insurance laws exclude workers in firms with fewer than four workers, even though such firms are in a "covered" industry.

Not all of the unemployed from covered industries file for, or are eligible for, State unemployment insurance benefits. State laws are primarily designed to provide some replacement for wage losses suffered through unemployment among workers regularly attached to the labor force. They require that, to be eligible for benefits, a worker must have had a designated minimum amount of earnings or employment (or both) with "covered" employers. As a result, the insured unemployed count excludes new and part-time workers who have not had sufficient earnings or employment to earn rights to benefits. In addition, all State laws have disqualification provisions for the purpose of allowing benefits only to those unemployed for economic causes.

It should also be noted that unemployed persons who have exhausted their benefit rights are not covered; in times of prolonged unemployment, the loss of benefit rights could cause a marked divergence between the trends of insured unemployment and total unemployment. Claimants who have drawn the final weekly benefit payment to which they were entitled in a given benefit year, under provisions of the State unemployment. insurance laws, are as follows:

State UI Programs: Average Weekly Exhaustions \({ }^{1}\)

\section*{(Thousands)}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year & Year & Year & Year \\
\hline 1940........ 50 & 1946....... 38 & 1952......... 18 & 1958......... 50 \\
\hline 1941....... 30 & 1947........ 24 & 1953......... 15 & 1959........ 33 \\
\hline 1942....... 21 & 1948....... 20 & 1954......... 34 & 1960......... 31 \\
\hline 1943........ 4 & 1949........ 37 & 1955........ 25 & \\
\hline 1944.0...... 2 & 1950........ 36 & 1956......... 20 & \\
\hline 1945........ 5 & 1951........ 16 & 1957........ 23 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{1}\) Represents average weekly final payments for the last week of compensable unemployment in a benefit year and indicates the exhaustion of benefit rights by a claimant. Such workers may be entitled to additional benefits when the following benefit year begins. The number of exhaustions is not indicative of the number who are still unemployed (since some will have obtained jobs and others may have withdrawn from the labor force) and, therefore, Digitized fisholid fot be added to the figures for insured unemployed.
} http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

according to length of service. After July 1949, most veterans became ineligible for allowances under the aforementioned Act. A self-employed veteran was eligible for an allowance if his net earnings during the month were less than \(\$ 100\).

Data for 1952-58 relate to the program under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 (effective October 15, 1952) which provided funds for unemployment benefit payments to eligible unemployed veterans who had service on or after June 27, 1950 (chiefly veterans of the Korea campaign). This program was financed with Federal funds and was administered by all States (including Alaska and Hawaii), Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and District of Columbia.

A veteran eligible under Title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 was entitled to receive \(\$ 26\) for each week of total unemployment until a maximum of \(\$ 676\) had been paid. If a veteran had benefit rights under the State Unemployment Compensation Law or a Railroad Unemployment Insurance Law, he had to exhaust those benefits before being eligible to receive Title IV payments; or if his benefit rights under those Acts were less than \(\$ 26\) per week, he was entitled to a supplement to make up the difference between his State benefit right and the \(\$ 26\). If a veteran received less than \(\$ 26\) per week under this program (either as a supplement to other benefits or for partial unemployment) he was entitled to benefits, if otherwise eligible, for more than 26 weeks, i.e., until the maximum of \(\$ 676\) had been received.

Data for "initial claims" under the VRA (as well as under the Ex-servicemen's Unemployment Compensation Act, effective October 27, 1958) relate to the first claim filed by a veteran following his discharge from the armed services and to additional claims (those filed in a second or subsequent period of unemployment). No waiting period is required. To avoid duplicate counting, the figures for initial claims and insured unemployment exclude claims from veterans which were filed to supplement benefits under State or railroad unemployment insurance programs (see data shown separately). The number of beneficiaries and the amount of payments include all veterans who received unemployment compensation payments under the VRA Act of 1952, whether or not the payments supplemented benefits under either State or railroad insurance programs.

Data for 1959 and 1960 relate to the program under the "ExServicemen's Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, " effective October 27, 1958. This amendment to Title XV of the Social Security Act is to provide a permanent unemployment insurance program for released servicemen who do not have veteran status. (Title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 provided a special and temporary program of unemployment compensation for Korea veterans. Those benefits, however, were available only to individuals who entered military service before February 1, 1955; benefit rights for all veterans under that program were terminated January 31, 1960). Ex-servicemen who had a period of service that began after July 31, 1955, and those who entered the armed services before February 1, 1955, and were separated after October 27, 1958, are eligible under the UCX program. For all items, the figures exclude information relating to beneficiaries who have claimed benefits jointly with other programs.

The amount and duration of benefits under the UCX program are determined in the same manner as those for claimants who had worked in private industry under the State UI programs. (Under the UCV program, both the weekly benefit amount and duration of benefits were uniform in all States-- \(\$ 26\) and 26 weeks, respectively.) Monthly figures for "amount of payments" are gross and are not adjusted for voided checks; the monthly averages, however, represent "net" payments.

Monthly data for 1953-56 (revised since publication in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS) are available upon request. Statistics for the veterans' unemployment insurance program under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 for the period 1944-52 are shown in the 1949 and 1953 issues of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Figures for 1945-52 for the number of claims paid to veterans receiving self-employment allowances and the monthly average amount of payments under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 are shown on p. 222 of the 1953 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS.

5 Source: Railroad Retirement Board. Data relate to the program authorized by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (effective July 1, 1939). An application for benefits is filed by a railroad worker at the beginning of his first period of unemployment in a benefit year; no application is required for subsequent periods in the same year. Monthly averages for 1940-54 are based on totals for fiscal years ending June 30 ; beginning 1955 , on calendar-year totals. Averages for the period 1948-54 include some applications submitted in June with respect to the following year. Figures for monthly benefits paid are adjusted for settlement of underpayments and recovery of overpayments.

Monthly data for 1955-56 are in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Monthly data for insured unemployment (1951-54) are available upon request; monthly data prior to 1955 for applications and benefits paid are published in "The Monthly Review" (Railroad Retirement Board) and in the "Social Security Bulletin" --January 1940-February 1945 (U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and predecessor agencies).
\({ }^{6}\) Average for 1939 relates to persons receiving benefits during week ended nearest the middle of the month.
\({ }^{7}\) Averages for the period 1944-51 (except for initial claims and average weekly number of beneficiaries) relate to the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 for unemployed and self-employed veterans of World War II. Data shown for initial claims and average weekly number of beneficiaries exclude data for self-employed veterans; for 1944-51, respectively, the average monthly number of self-employed beneficiaries was as follows (thousands): 1; 12; 229; 181; 79; 40; 2; 1.
\({ }^{8}\) Average for 4 months, September-December.
\({ }^{9}\) Beginning 1950, the figures exclude transitional claims; for the last 6 months of 1.949 transitional claims averaged less than one percent of total initial claims including transitional claims.
\({ }^{10}\) Beginning August: 1950, the average weekly number of beneficiaries is based on a 5 -day workweek rather than the calendar week; data, therefore, are not strictly comparable with those for earlier periods.
\({ }^{11}\) Average for 2 months, November-December.
\({ }^{12}\) Averages for the period 1952-58 and monthly data for January 1957-December 1958 relate to the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, effective October 15, 1952. This program covered veterans with service on or after June 27, 1950 (chiefly, veterans of the Korea campaign). Benefit rights for most veterans terminated on July 26, 1958, and for all veterans, on January 31, 1960. In 1959, under this program, initial claims averaged 5,000 per month and benefits paid averaged \(\$ 1,449,000\) per month; insured unemployment averaged 13,000 persons per week.

13 Figures from 1955 forward include operations under the UC FE (effective January 1, 1955).
\({ }^{14}\) Data for the period January 1955-June 1959 include the number of beneficiaries under the Federal civilian employees' program; separate figures between State and UCFE programs are not available.

15 Beginning 1955, data represent averages of calendar-year totals; for 1940-54, data are averages of totals for fiscal years ending June 30.
\({ }^{16}\) Figures from the latter part of 1958 forward include operations under the UCX program (effective October 27, 1958).

17 Based on annual total which excludes payments made under State programs operating extended temporary benefit programs; in 1958 , such payments totaled \(\$ 80,400,000\), in \(1959, \$ 54,800,000\), and in 1960, \(\$ 111,000\).
18 Averages for 1959 and 1960 and monthly data for 1959 and 1960 relate to the program of Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen, effective October 27, 1958. For November and December 1958, initial claims and benefit payments under this program averaged 38,000 claims and \(\$ 3,373,000\) per month; insured unemployment and number of beneficiaries averaged 39,000 and 26,000 persons per week, respectively.
\({ }^{19}\) Based on total which includes retroactive payments (for claims in extended benefit periods) made as a result of 1959 amendments to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

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\({ }^{1}\) Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York since July 1936; prior thereto, the American Acceptance Council. The figures represent the total acceptance liability outstanding on the last day of the month of banks and bankers in the United States and agencies of foreign banks in this country. Data comprise acceptances based on (a) imports, (b) exports, (c) goods stored in or shipped between points in the United States and foreign countries, and (d) dollar exchange. Data by classes of acceptances are available in the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

Monthly data for 1929-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York; published in Federal Reserve Bulletin.

A mounts placed through dealers are according to reports of principal dealers and include finance company paper as well. as other commercial paper sold in the open market. The number of dealers reporting has varied over the period shown here (10 reporting at end of 1960).

Amounts placed directly are as reported by major finance companies ( 10 at end of 1960) that place their paper directly with investors rather than through commercial paper dealers. The companies issue this paper in the form of unsecured promissory notes payable to bearer. The directly placed notes are offered to mature on any day specified by the purchaser from 30 to 270 days and over. Paper with maturity of 270 days and over is included in the figures beginning with November 1958 (amounts of such paper outstanding at end of November and December 1958 totaled \(\$ 11\) million and \(\$ 13\) million, respectively).

Monthly data for 1929-47 and September 1953-56 for paper placed through dealers will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume the 1948-52 published monthly figures relate to 10 companies; year-end figures shown here, to 11 companies). Minor revisions for various months of 1929, May 1931-April 1932, and January-August 1953 for paper placed through dealers and monthly data for 1953-56 for paper placed directly are available upon "request.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: Farm Credit Administration. Data provide a comprehensive picture of the farm credit activities under the supervision of this agency as of the specific periods covered, except that no data are included here for loans of joint-stock land banks and for emergency crop and drought-relief loans. The Farm Credit Administration currently supervises the activities of the Federail land banks, the Federal land bank associations, the Federal incermediate credit banks, the production credit associations, and the banks for cooperatives. The Agricultural Marketing Act revolving fund was supervised by FCA; however, during August 1953 the outstanding balance of loans from this fund was fully repaid.

The Farm Credir Administration formerly supervised also the tunctions of the production credit corporation (merged in the Federal intermediate credit banks as of January 1, 1957) and the lending activities of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, an emergency institution on whose behalf the Land Bank Commis sioner made loans (the authority to make Land Bank Commiscioner loans expired july 1, 1947, and on June 30, 1955, the outstanding loans totaling \(\$ 10,635,000\) were sold to the 12 Federal land banks). The liquidation of the regional agricultural credit corporations was under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration prior to April 16,1949 ; as of that date the assets of such corporations were transferred by law to the Farmers Home Acministration.

Aso under the direction of the Farm Credir Administration was the liquidation of the joint-stock land banks, which were privately capitalized institutions organized under the Federal Ferm Loan Act. Liquidation of these banks was completed in July 1949. (Data for loans of the joint-stock land banks through fune 1945 are available in the 1942 and earlier SUPPLEMENTS and the 1943-45 issues of the monthly SURVEY; figures for 1946-
 http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
the emergency crop and drought relief loan offices were supervised by the Farm Credit Administration; as of that date, jurisdiction over these offices was transferred to the Farmers Home Administration. Data for loans of joint-stock land banks and emergency crop and drought-relief loans have been excluded from the figures shown here for all years.
District banks of the Farm Credit System are located in each of the 12 Farm Credit districts coinciding geographically with the Federal land bank districts. The offices are located in Springfield (Mass.), Baltimore, Columbia (S. C.), Louisville, New Orleans, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Wichita, Houston, Berkeley, and Spokane. In each district organization there are three permanent credit institutions - a Federal land bank, a Federal intermediate credit bank, and a bank for cooperatives (also, a production credit corporation prior to January 1957)-in addition to local Federal land bank associations (formerly, national farm loan associations) and production credit associations. In addition to the district banks located in the above-mentioned cities, there is a Central Bank for Cooperatives located in Washington, D. C.
Data in greater detail and descriptions of the lending institutions in the system may be found in the annual reports of the Farm Credit Administration.
Monthly or quarterly data for 1941-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly figures for 1932-40 are shown in the 1942, 1940, 1938, and 1932 editions of the SUPPLEMENT, and, except for a few minor revisions in the 1932-33 figures, are correct and comparable with data in subsequent volumes after adjusting the "grand total" and "total short-term credit" to exclude emergency crop loans and drought-relief loans. Figures for Federal land banks published in the 1932 SUPPLEMENT are substantially correct.
\({ }^{4}\) Loans to cooperatives include loans by the district banks for cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives (excluding advances in comnection with CCC programs). The data prior to January 1957 also include loans (direct) by Federal intermediate credit banks; and prior to August 1953, loans from the Agriculsural Marketing Act revolving fund.
\({ }^{5}\) Data for other loans and discounts include Federal intermediate credit bank loans to and discounts for financing institutions (exclusive of loans to other Farm Credit Administration agencies), loans by production credit associations (beginning December 1933), and by regional agricultural credit corporations (for period October 1932-March 1949). Federal intermediate credit bank loans to and discounts for other Farm Credit Administration agencies (regional agricultural crecit corporations, production credit associations, and banks for cooperatives) are omitted from the total for other loans and discounts and total loans for all agencies to avoid duplication. Emergency crop loans and drought-relief loans, which were formerly under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration and are included in the totals for short-term credit (other loans and discounts) shown in the 1942 and earlier SUPPLEMENTS, have been excluded for all years covered in subsequent volumes.
\({ }^{6}\) Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The series as presently constituted, covering data back to January 1943, comprises 345 centers from January 1943 througti March 1955 and 344 centers thereafter. (The decrease of 11 center was the result of centralized accounting for 2 cities formerly reporting separately.) The " 6 other centers," for which data are separately shown here, are Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.
The present series ( 1943 to date) measures the extent to which depositors are using their checking accounts. The figures cover only debits or charges to demand deposit accounts of individuals, partnerships, and corporations, and of State and local governments, and payments from trust funds on deposit in the banking department.
The old series shown here, covering data through 1942, comprises 141 centers. Figures for the old series include, in addition to the above-mentioned debits to demand deposit accounts, also debits to time deposit accounts and to U. S. Government deposit accounts. Comparability between the old and present series is also affected by increased coverage of banks within the reporting centers.

Both the old and the present series exclude payments of certified and officers' checks, payments in settlement of clearinghouse balances, charges to expense and miscellaneous accounts, corrections and similar charges, and debits to the accounts of other banks (i.e., to interbank accounts).
For further details regarding the revision of the series beginning with data for January 1943, see the Federal Reserve Bulletin for April 1953.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 (old series) and monthly data for 1929-42 (old series) and 1951-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly data for the 1943-50 period appear in the September 1954 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.
For seasonally adjusted figures for bank debits from January 1959 forward, see the February 1960 Federal Reserve Bulletin and subsequent issues.
\({ }^{7}\) Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.
\({ }^{8}\) Data for all items except bank debits are as of the end of the year, not monthly averages.
\({ }^{9}\) Data prior to 1943 are for 141 centers and include debits to U. S. Government deposit accounts and debits to time deposit accounts. Monthly figures for 141 centers are available on \(p\). S-14 of the March 1943 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.
\({ }^{10}\) Figures for 1948-52 reflect revision to include data for an additional reporter.

11 Beginning November 1958, includes all paper with maturity of 270 days and over. Figures on old basis for November and December 1958 (million dollars): Total, 3,192; 2,731; placed directly, 2,\(252 ; 1,891\).

\section*{PAGE 82}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Data represent the condition of the 12 Federal Reserve banks combined, as reported at the end of the month.

In addition to total Reserve bank credit outstanding and gold certificate reserves, total assets include Federal Reserve notes of other banks, other cash, bank premises and other assets, and deferred availability cash items. Total Reserve bank credit outstanding also includes the following items not shown separately: Amounts due from foreign banks, industrial loans, acceptances, and Reserve bank float (i.e., uncollected cash items minus deferred availability cash items).

The composition of reserves has varied with changes in the law. Effective June 12, 1945, only gold certificates have been eligible as reserves. Prior thereto, cash was reported in total reserves. However, the figures for reserves as shown herein, for the entire period covered ( 1939 forward), are for gold certificate reserves only, comprising the gold certificate account and the redemption fund for F. R. notes. (For year-end figures 1935-44 and monthly data 1941-May 1945 for total reserves, including cash, see the 1947 STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT, p. 72.)

Total liabilities include -in addition to deposits and Federal Reserve notes-deferred availability cash items, other liabilities and accrued dividends, and capital accounts. Total deposits, which are mainly member-bank reserve accounts, also include the U. S. Treasurer's general account and foreign and other deposits.

Federal Reserve notes constitute the major part of the country's circulating medium and are liabilities of the Reserve banks that issue them. They are a prior lien on all assets of the Reserve banks and are specifically secured by the pledge of collateral at least equal to the amount of the notes issued. This collateral may consist of gold certificates, United States Government securities, and eligible short-term paper discounted or purchased by the Reserve bank. The amount of notes which may be issued is subject to an outside limit in that a Reserve bank must have gold certificate reserves of at least 25 percent ( 40 percent prior to June 12, 1945) of its Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation.

The Reserve ratio is the percentage of the combined deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities represented by gold certificate reserves (by total reserves prior to June 12, 1945).
from banks through nonbank financial intermediaries and whth more adequate information for all loan categories, particulariy the "commercial and industrial" loan segment. (See the August 1959 Federal Reserve Bulletin, p. 887, for a table giving the efiect on loans of reclassification and changes in coverage as of July 1. 1959.) With respect ro investments, each bank now reports on the revised form its combined holdings of Treasury notes and U. S. Government bonds for the following maturities: Within 1 year; after 1 year but within 5 years; after 5 years. This maturity breakdown furnishes data for studies of developments in bank liquidity, etc.

As part of the revision announced in 1947 (affecting figures beginaing with July 1946), a major change was to include consolidated figures for all branches of all reporting banks, regardless of location. This revision eliminated the necessity of prorating certain aggregate asset and liability figures between excluded and included branches in order to obtain estimates for use in the series, The inclusion of all branches of reporting banks removed the possibility of indicating precisely the number of cities represented in the series, particularly in districts that heve branch banking. The selection of cities was based on the ratio of member bank deposits in a ciry to total commercial bank deposits in the Federal Reserve district, but exceptions were made for speciai situations. The coverage of bank depasits within included cities was broadened considerably. In the 1947 revision, the percentage of total commercial bank deposits represented by the new series (at end ô̂ December 1946) was increased to about 57 from 49 for the old series, and the percentage of total member bank deposits represented was increased to about 67 from 57 percent for the old series.

For more complete details regaxding the revisions effective with data for July 1946 and July 1958 , see the July 1947 and August 1959 issues of the Federal Reserve Bulletin, respectively.
\({ }^{2}\) Adjusted demand deposits represent deposits other than interbank and United States Government, less cash items reported as on hand or in process of collection, Data for adjusted demand deposits include certified and officers' checks in addition to other demand deposits shown here.

3 Includes U. S. Government and postal savings deposits not shown separately.

4 Revised basis; not comparable with earlier data (see 6th paragraph of note 1 for this page).

5 Coverage of banks improved effective with data for January 1952; earlier figures not strictly comparable.
\({ }^{6}\) Revised basis; not comparable with earlier data (see 5th paragraph of note 1 for this page).

\section*{RAGG8 8}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p. 83.
2 The term "adjusted" denotes exciusion of loans to domestic commercial banks and after deduction of valuation reserves; for figures prior to Jume 1959, loens to foreign banks are also excluded. Individual loan items are shown gross beginning june 30 , 1948 , and therefore do not add to the total.

3 Loans to nonbank financial institutions include loans to sales finance, personal finance, factors, other business credit companies, mutual savings banks, insurance companies, mortgage companies, savings and loan associations, and Federal lending agencies which previously were included in "commercial and industrial" loans and in "other" loans.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Data represent averages of rates charged on short-term loans (those maturing in 1 year or less) to business in the specified cities.
The interest rates are adjusted for changes in the size composition of loans and, therefore, more accurately reflect variations over thme in the level of rates than do those on the old basis (see data for 1929-38 in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS. The report form (introduced June 1948) calls for the amount of the loans and the interest rate actually charged for each new loan or renewal made in the first half of March, June, Septernber, and December by a selected sample of banks
\({ }^{7}\) Source: Farm Credit Administration and predecessor agency, the Federal Farm Loan Board. The figures are averages of the 12 banks' contract rates, or rates charged on new loans closed by the 12 Federal land banks on loans made through the Federal land bank associations (prior to December 31, 1959, named national farm loan associations). The law limits the rate to 6 percent. While the Federal land banks are authorized to make direct loans in areas where the facilities of the Federal land bank associations are not available, none have been made in current years. Loans made directly carry an interest rate \(1 / 2\) of 1 percent higher than those made through the associations. When the banks have different loan rates, the rates of the 12 banks are averaged. Beginning 1947, when a change of rate occurs during a month, the bank's average rate for that month is obtained by weighting each rate in effect during the month by the number of calendar days it was in force; prior thereto, the average rate for a month in which a change occurred was obtained by weighting each rate in effect during the month by the number of business days it was in force. No weight is given to the number of loans closed at the various rates.
Details on the banks' changes in interest rates through 1958 will be found in the descriptive note for the series published in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS. By the end of the year 1959, interest rates were 6 percent for all 12 Federal land banks; they remained at that level throughout 1960. Details on the rate increases during 1959 are as follows: January, Spokane bank increased its rate to \(51 / 2\) percent; March, St. Louis bank to \(51 / 2\) percent; April, Omaha, Wichita, and Houston banks to \(51 / 2\) percent; May, Louisville, New Orleans, and St. Paul banks to \(51 / 2\) percent and Springfield bank to \(53 / 4\) percent; July, Columbia bank to 6 percent; August, Berkeley bank to \(51 / 2\) percent and Spokane bank to 6 percent; September, Springfield, Baltimore, and St. Louis banks to 6 percent; October, St. Paul, Omaha, Wichita, and Berkeley banks to 6 percent; November, Houston bank to 6 percent; and in December 1959, the Louisville and New Orleans banks raised their rates to 6 percent.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly data for the 1917-34 period appear in the April 1935 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS (p. 20). (Revisions: 1956--September, 4.42; November, 4.48.)
\({ }^{8}\) Data for condition of weekly reporting member banks and for discount rate (New York Federal Reserve Bank) are as of the end of the year. Data for bank rates on business loans, beginning 1948, are quarterly averages; prior thereto, annual averages.
\({ }^{9}\) See 6 th paragraph of note 1 for p .83 regarding changes affecting comparability.
\({ }^{10}\) Beginning June 30,1948 , data are reported gross (before deduction of valuation reserves); prior thereto, on net basis.
\({ }^{11}\) Figures beginning 1948 are averages of quarterly rates; prior thereto, annual averages.
\({ }^{12}\) See 5 th paragraph of note 1 for p. 83 regarding changes affecting comparability. The 1958 figures on revised basis for total loans, commercial and industrial loans, loans to nonbank financial institutions, and other loans are not available.
\({ }^{13}\) See 6 th paragraph of note 4 for this page.

\section*{PAGE 85}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York; published in Federal Reserve Bulletin.

Figures represent averages of daily rates, except those prior to 1951 for bankers' acceptances and commercial paper which are averages of weekly prevailing rates. The commercial paper rates are offering rates of dealers. Finance paper rates are those published by finance companies for varying maturities in the 90-179 day range.

Monthly data for 1938-56 for rates on bankers' acceptances and commercial paper will be found in earlier editions of BUSI NESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly data for 1947-56 for finance paper are available upon request.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; from data collected by the New York Federal Reserve Bank. Figures are averages of daily rates. Beginning January 1957, the rate shown is the going rate for both renewal and new Stock Exchange call loans. Prior to 1957, the rate shown is for renewal Ioans only (rate for renewal loans in January and February 1957 was 4.38 percent).

Monthly averages back to 1929 and monthly data for 1955 and 1956 for rates on renewal loans will be found in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Data through 1946 represent average rates on issues announced within the period; thereafter, on new bills issued within the period. The rates are on 3 -month Treasury bills (tax-exempt bills prior to March 1, 1941, and taxable bills thereafter).

Monthly data for 1938-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Data are averages of daily figures. Each daily figure is an unweighted average of the yields of the issues included. From early 1953 forward, the yields are based on daily closing bid prices; prior thereto, on the mean of daily closing bid and asked prices.

Data through September 14, 1945, include taxable Treasury notes only (taxable notes were first issued in December 1940). Each issue with a maturity of more than 3 years was included until its period to maturity reached 3 years. Beginning September 15, 1945, the series includes notes and/or selected bond issues. Substitutions of issues are made from time to time in order to provide, in general, a continuous and representative series. For some periods, the data are based on a single issue.

Monthly data for 1941-56 (for the taxable series as shown here) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. For data through March 1942 on 3- to 5 -year tax-exempt Treasury notes, see the 1947 STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT and earlier editions.
\({ }^{5}\) Source: The Savings Banks Association of the State of New York. Data cover deposits in all member savings banks in New York State-numbering 127 in December 1960. For December figures prior to 1947, reports of the New York State Banking Department were used. Since January 1935, the coverage of the monthly reports has been complete and, except for minor differences, data are comparable with the December figures from the State Banking Department.

Monthly data for 1924-56 are available in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume. It should be noted that the 1924-31 figures appearing in the 1932 SUPPLEMENT include small amounts of estimated data and that the December figures in the 1932, 1936, and 1938 volumes differ somewhat from the December figures in later volumes which are from the State Banking Department.
\({ }^{6}\) Source: U. S. Post Office Department. Through June 1956, the figures presented are as of the end of the year or month indicated; thereafter, as of end of consecutive 4-week periods ending in month indicated, except June data which are as of end of fiscal year. Data on postal savings are shown in greater detail in the annual reports of the Postmaster General.

Balance to credit of depositors represents outstanding principal as evidenced by certificates of deposit and unclaimed deposits (accounts inactive over 20 years).

Comparable monthly data for 1923-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. It should be noted, however, that some of the figures appearing in the 1932 SUPPLEMENT have since been revised; such revisions are of minor importance.
\({ }^{7}\) Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. These data represent consumer credit outstanding and consumer installment credit extended and repaid which are consistent with the data on credit outstanding. Data for Alaska and Hawaii are included beginning January and August 1959, respectively.

Consumer credit represents all short-and intermediate-term credit used to finance the purchase of commodities and services for personal consumption or to refinance debts originally incurred for such purposes. Because of certain difficulties, some
credir that is really consumer credit cannot be included in the data here shown. On the other hand, it is impossible to exclude all the nonconsumer credit that the definition requires. The amount of consumer credit omitted from the series far exceeds the amount of nonconsumer credit that still remains in the series.

The term "credit" means an advance of purchasing power which could be used to obtain goods and services, or an advance of goods or services in exchange for a promise to pay at a later date. The term "consumption" means the process of using up goods and services as an end in itself rather than as a stage in production. Credit extended to governmental agencies and nonprofit or charitable organizations, as well as credit extended to businesses, is excluded.

Installment credit includes all consumer credit held by financial institutions and retail outlets which is scheduled to be repaid in two or more installments. Revolving credit and budget and coupon accounts are treated as installment credit rather than as charge accounts because they involve scheduled repayment on a monthlv basis.

Descriptions of the four principal classes of installment credit follow. "Automobile paper" and "other consumer goods paper" represent credit extended for the purpose of purchasing automobiles and other consumer goods and, in most cases, secured by the items purchased. "Repair and modernization loans" include both FHA insured and noninsured loans made to finance the maintenance and improvement of owner-occupied dwelling units. "Personal loans" include all loans, not covered in the previous categories, made by financial institutions to individuals for consumer purposes, such as consolidation of consumer debts, payments of taxes and of medical, educational, or travel expenses, etc. Some personal loans are used for the purchase of consumer goods but, since they are not secured by the goods, they are not reported as commodity paper under automobile or other consumer goods.

Noninstallment credit is subdivided according to single-payment loans, charge accounts, and service credit. "Single-payment loans" are loans made to individuals for consumer purposes and scheduled to be repaid in one payment. While some credii of this type is used for the purchase of consumer goods, most is for meeting short-term needs such as the payment of personal taxes or life insurance premiums. "Charge accounts" are the outstanding balances owed to retail outlets for purchases made by individuals for consumer purposes. "Service credit" is the amount owed by individuals to professional practitioners and service establishments.

Like most economic staristics, the consumer credit series is based on comprehensive benchmark data which become available periodically. Current monthly estimates are projected from the latest benchmarks in accordance with changes indicated by sample data. The estimated totals are adjusted as necessary whenever new benchmark data become available. Classifications are made on a "holder" basis. Thus installment paper sold by retail outlets is included in figures for the banks and sales finance companies that purchased the paper.

Estimates of installment credit extended, repaid, and outstanding represent summaries of accounting records. Conceptually the amount of outstanding credit represents the sum of the balances in the installment receivable accounts of financial institutions and retail outlets on any given date. Credit extended covers all debit entries to these accounts during a given period and credit repaid covers all of the credit entries except chargeoffs. The difference between credit extended and credit repaid during any given period is thus equal to the change in the outstanding balance during the period, if allowance is made for losses and chargeoffs (see exceptions for January and August 1959 mentioned in note 4 for \(p .87\) ). In these estimates, chargeoffs are included as repayments in most of the components of the series. Information is not available to make separate estimates of the amount of chargeoffs and under most circumstances the amounts involved are relatively small.

The estimates of the amount of credit outstanding and those of installment credit extended include any finance and insurance charges included as part of the installment contract. Similarly, installment credit repayments include the payments on these charges. The inclusion of finance charges is general for most types of installment contracts, since they are usually written on
a discount basis. The inclusion of insurance charges is of importance primarily in the case of automobile installment credit.

Another fact to consider in using figures on installment credit extended and repaid is the inclusion of loans to refinance or consolidate other installment obligations or to renew existing loans. The items simultaneously add to both credit extended and credit repaid with no net effect on the amount outstanding. Little is known of the exact amount of such refinancing, but it is not believed to be sufficiently large most of the time to have any significant effect on the totals of installment credit extended and repaid.

The adjusted data for installment credit extended and repaid reflect adjustments for differences in the number of trading days and for seasonal variation. The seasonal factors used are derived by the modified ratio-to-moving-average method (for details of this method, see article in Federal Reserve Bulletin, June 1941).

There is a necessary relationship between credit extensions and repayments which is determined by the nature of the installment contract. Once a contract is made, the schedule of repayments is determined. Because repayments on installment contracts are distributed evenly over a number of months, data on repayments show much less seasonal variation than data on extensions. Moreover, the seasonal movements that do occur in repayments are related to some extent to the seasonal movements in extensions.

For a more complete description of the series on consumer credit outstanding, see the April 1953 issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin; for further details on credit extended and repaid, see the January 1954 issue.

The 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS contains end-ofyear figures back to 1929 for total consumer credit outstanding, total installment credit, and total noninstallment credit by major types of accounts. For the latest revised monthly figures prior to 1957, refer to the back issues of the Federal Reserve Bulletin mentioned in notes to the consumer credit tables in the latest monthly Bulletin.
\({ }^{8}\) Includes all consumer instaliment credit extended for the purpose of purchasing automobiles and other consumer goods and secured by the items purchased, whether held by retail outlets or financial institutions. Includes credit on purchases by individuals of automobiles or other consumer goods that may be used in part for business.
\({ }^{9}\) Includes only repair and modernization loans held by financial institutions; such loans held by retail outlets are included in "other consumer goods paper."
\({ }^{10}\) Data for New York State savings banks, U. S. postal savings (through 1955; see note 6, paragraph 1), and consumer credit are for the end of year or month.
\({ }^{11}\) Average for 8 months; February, April-September, and November. Rates were negative for January, March, October, and * December.

12 Beginning January 1947, series reflects yields on new bills issued within the period rather than issues announced.

13 Beginning 1951, data represent averages of daily quotations; prior thereto, averages of weekly prevailing rates.

14 Data are as of December 14, 1956; December 13, 1957; December 12, 1958; December 11, 1959; and December 9, 1960.

15 Rate beginning January 1957 is the going rate for both renewal and new Stock Exchange call loans; not comparable with earlier figures which cover renewal loans only (see note 2 for this page),
\({ }^{16}\) Includes data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning with January and August 1959, respectively.

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\({ }^{1}\) See note 7 for p. 85.
2 "Consumer finance companies" are included with "other" financial institutions until September 1950.
\({ }^{3}\) Includes mail-order houses.
\({ }^{4}\) Includes only automobile paper; other installment credit held by automobile dealers is included with "other" retail outlets.
\({ }^{5}\) Includes data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning with January and August 1959, respectively.

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\({ }^{1}\) See note 7 for p. 85.
\({ }^{2}\) Includes mail-order houses.
\({ }^{3}\) Service station and miscellaneous credit-card accounts and home-heating-oil accounts.
\({ }^{4}\) Estimates of installment credit extended and repaid are based on information from accounting records of retail outlets and financial institutions and include finance, insurance, and other charges incurred under the installment contract. Renewals and refinancing of loans, repurchases and resales of installment paper, and certain other transactions may increase the amount of both credit extended and credit repaid without adding to the amount of credit outstanding.

The figures adjusted for seasonal variation include adjustments for differences in the number of trading days in each month.

Data for Alaska and Hawaii are included beginning with January and August 1959, respectively. In these 2 months the differences between extensions and repayments do not equal changes in credit outstanding, because the differences do not reflect the effect of the introduction of outstanding balances for the new States.
\({ }^{5}\) Data for noninstallment consumer credit are end-of-year figures, not monthly averages.
\({ }^{6}\) Beginning 1947 includes amounts outstanding on credit cards; such amounts are not available for earlier periods.
\({ }^{7}\) Includes data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning with January and August 1959, respectively.

\section*{PAGE 88}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 7 for p. 85.
\({ }^{2}\) See note 4 for p. 87.
\({ }^{3}\) Includes data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning with January and August 1959, respectively.

\section*{PAGE 89}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Treasury Department. Data cover only budgetary operations of the Federal Government, i.e., only those operations involving accounts that determine the budget surplus or deficit. Excluded from expenditures are amounts for publicdebt retirement chargeable to the sinking fund, etc., under special provisions of the law. Effective July 1, 1948, payments to the Treasury, principally by wholly owned Government corporations, for retirement of capital stock and disposition of earnings are excluded from both receipts and expenditures. Also, effective with figures shown here beginning with January 1959, net receipts and total expenditures reflect exclusion of certain interfund transactions, consisting mainly of interest payments by Government agencies to the Treasury Department. This elimination does not affect the amount of the budget surplus or deficit.

All monthly averages shown in the present volume are based on calendar-year totals. The monthly averages through 1953 and the monthly figures through June 1953 (in earlier volumes) are on the basis of the "Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury," compiled from the latest daily reports received from Government depositaries, Treasury disbursing offices, the Departments of the Army and Air Force, and other agencies. The monthly averages for 1954 and the monthly figures beginning July 1953 are on the basis of the "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government," compiled from reports received from all Government collecting and disbursing agencies and the Treasurer of the United States. The Monthly Statement shows receipts of taxes and customs duties on a collection basis, while various other receipts are reported partially on a collection basis and partially on a deposit basis, and expenditures (except interest on the public debt) are reported on the basis of checks issued or cash payments made by disbursing officers. The Monthly State-

Visions of law. Effective July 1, 1948, payments to the Treasury, principally by wholly owned Government corporations, for retirement of capital stock and disposition of earnings are excluded from both receipts and expenditures. The figures from January 1959 forward for "total" budget expenditures exclude certain interfund transactions, which are also excluded from net budget receipts.

4 Includes expenditures for functions such as the following: Veterans' education and training; other veterans' readjustment benefits; veterans' compensation and pensions; veterans' insurance and servicemen's indemnities; veterans' hospitals and medical care; and other veterans' services and administration.
\({ }^{5}\) Expenditures for "major national security" include, in recent years, expenditures for military defense, military assistance, development and control of atomic energy, and stockpiling and defense production expansion. In the earlier years, the data include expenditures for various other purposes related to national defense.

6 "All other expenditures" include, in recent years, expenditures for the following purposes: International affairs and finance; labor and welfare; agriculture and agricultural resources; natural resources; commerce, housing, and space technology; and general government, etc.

7 Prior to July 1, 1939, figures include railroad-unemploymentinsurance contributions (paid under Title IX of the Social Security Act) amounting to \(2.7,5.3\), and 6.8 million dollars, respectively, for the calendar years 1936, 1937, and 1938, and 2.9 million for January-June 1939. Similar contributions under the "Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act," effective July, 1, 1939, are largely deposited directly in the trust fund account for railroad unemployment insurance; the portion included in receipts is credited to funds for administrative expenses and is not classified as an employment tax under the Internal Revenue Code.
\({ }^{8}\) The monthly averages beginning 1942 and the monthly figures begiming January 1952 for net budget receipts and budget expenditures reflect the exclusion of appropriations of receipts to the railroad retirement account.
\({ }^{9}\) Effective with 1954, data are according to a revised reporting basis (see 2d paragraph of note 1 for this page).
\({ }^{10}\) Effective June 30,1955 , interest on the public debt is reported on an accrual basis; prior thereto, on a due and payable basis.
\({ }^{11}\) Effective February 1957, data reflect deductions from total budget receipts of amounts appropriated to the Federal disability insurance trust fund; see also note 2 for this page.

12 Beginning January 1957, data also include taxes for disability insurance (see also 4th paragraph of note 1 for this page).

13 Revised beginning with January 1957 to exclude data for defense support.

14 Data beginning January 1959 for net receipts and total expenditures reflect exclusion of certain interfund transactions.

\section*{PAGE 90}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Treasury Department. Figures represent gross debt at the end of the year or month specified. Beginning July 1942, data are on the basis of the Daily Statement of the Treasury, compiled from daily reports received from Government depositaries and Treasury offices holding Government funds. Owing to the distance of some of the offices from the Treasury, their reports may be somewhat delayed. The figures do not include delayed reports for the month concerned and include reports of the preceding month received too late for inclusion in the figures for that month. Prior to July 1942, the figures are from Public Debt Statements which take into account delayed reports. Data include matured debt on which interest has ceased and debt bearing no interest, in addition to interest-bearing debt.
"Public issues-interest bearing" consist of bonds, Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, and Treasury bills, and include both marketable and nonmarketable issues. "Special issues to Government agencies and trust funds-interest bearing" consist
of notes or certificates issued to the following trust funds or accounts: Retirement funds, unemployment trust fund, Federal disability insurance trust fund (beginning March 1957), Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, adjusted service certificate fund (through December 1956), Postal Savings System, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Highway trust fund (beginning January 1957), Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, Federal home loan banks, housing insurance funds, National service life insurance fund, farm tenant mortgage insurance fund (through March 1956), Veterans' special term insurance fund and Government life insurance fund. 'Noninterestbearing debt" consists of matured debt on which interest has ceased, special notes of the United States for International Monetary Fund, U. S. savings stamps, excess profits tax refund bonds; United States notes (less gold reserve), national bank and Federal Reserve bank notes assumed by the United States on deposit of lawful money for their retirement, and other debt bearing no interest.
The public debt reflects debt incurred to finance expenditures of the Federal business-type activities for which obligations are held by the Treasury. Debt so incurred amounted to \(\$ 25,976,000\),000 on December 31, 1960.
End-of-year data prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 for total gross debt and for 1936-56 for all other series (except "held by U.S Government investment accounts") will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS SJATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Treasury Department. (Data through 1941 were compiled by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System from reports of the U. S. Treasury Department.) Data are as of end of the year or month specified and represent the principal amount of obligations issued for the Federal business-type activities which are guaranteed as to principal and interest. Only public issues are included; excluded throughout are obligations held by the United States Treasury and reflected in the public debt. Data include interest-bearing debt and matured debt on which interest has ceased.

Since October 1941, funds needed for Federal business type activities have been provided by the Treasury instead of by sale of guaranteed securities in the open market, except in the case of certain transactions involving the Commodity Credit Corporation (through February 1953), the Federal Housing Administration, and the District of Columbia Armory Board (beginning July 1959). As a result of this policy, there has been a large decrease in guaranteed obligations outstanding. Securities held by the Treasury for debt incurred to finance the expenditures of Federal business-type activities and reflected in the public debr totaled \(\$ 25,976,000,000\) on December \(31,1960\).

End-of-year data prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1941-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSTNESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Treasury Department. Series E and H are the only savings bonds now being sold. Series \(E\) has been on sale since May 1, 1941, and Series H has been on sale since June 1, 1952. Series A-D were sold from March 1, 1935, through April 30, 1941. Series \(F\) and \(G\) were sold from May 1, 1941, through April 30,1952. Series J and K were sold from May 1, 1952, through April 30, 1957. Details of the principal changes in issues, interest yields, maturities, and other savings bonds terms appear in the Treasury Bulletins of May 1951, May 1952, May 1953, May 1957, October and December 1959, and April 1961.

Sales of Series A-F and J bonds are included at issue price, and redemptions and amounts outstanding at current redemption value. Series G, H, and K are included at face value throughout. The figures for redemptions include both matured and unmatured bonds redeemed or exchanged. Outstanding matured bonds are included in the amount outstandirg.

Sales and redemption figures include exchanges of minor amounts of (1) matured Series \(E\) bonds for \(G\) and \(K\) bonds from May 1951 through April 1957, and (2) Series F and I bonds for \(H\) bonds beginning January 1960. However, they exclude exchanges of Series \(E\) for \(H\) bonds (which totaled \(\$ 278\) million in 1960).

Redemption figures also include exchanges of various issue years of maturing Series \(F\) and \(G\) bonds for Treasury marketable securities, of which \(\$ 418\) million were reported in \(1953, \$ 692\)
million in December 1959, \(\$ 51\) million in January 1960, \(\$ 3\) million in February 1960, and \(\$ 145\) million in December 1960.

End-of-year data or monthly averages for 1935-38 and monthly figures for 1941-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume; monthly data for 1935-40 are available upon request.
\({ }^{4}\) Data for sales and redemptions of U. S. savings bonds are monthly averages, not end-of-year amounts.
\({ }^{5}\) Includes obligations of Production Credit Associations and Joint Stock land banks; excludes Exchange Stabilization Fund.

\section*{PAGE 91 .}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: Institute of Life Insurance, Division of Statistics and Research. The portfolios in the end-of-year data are at annual statement asset value, with bonds carried on an amortized value basis and common stocks at market value. The portfolios in the end-of-month data are at book value of ledger assets. In the monthly figures, adjustments for interest due and accrued and for differences between market and book values are not made on each item separately, but are included in total in "other assets." The monthly data are estimates of total assets of all U. S. legal reserve life insurance companies and are based on monthly reports from companies representing in recent years over 95 percent of all assets. The estimating procedure, effective with the data for January 1957 (monthly only), resulted in increases in the monthly asset totals ranging from \(\$ 100\) million to \(\$ 300\) million over totals that would have resulted from the procedure previously in effect. These increases, which affect the various categories in differing degrees, make the monthly data prior to 1957 not entirely comparable with those shown in this volume.

Assets for the accident and health departments of life insurance companies are distributed by type and included in the assets of all companies.
"U. S. Government bonds" include both direct Government obligations and bonds of Federal agencies fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U. S. Government. Bonds of Federal agencies not guaranteed by the U. S. Government are included in "industrial and miscellaneous bonds." Shares of institutions insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation are included under "preferred stocks" to the extent they are insured by that agency. The balance is included in "common stocks."

The classification "real estate" includes real estate sold under contract of sale but does not include real estate owned subject to redemption. Foreclosed liens subject to redemption are included in "mortgage loans" and are not transferred to "real estate" until the redemption period is past. "Other assets" include collateral loans, bills receivable, due and deferred premiums, and transportation equipment.

Monthly data for 1951-56 (on old basis) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.

2 End-of-year data represent annual statement asset value, with bonds carried on an amortized value basis, and common stocks at market value; end-of-month figures represent book value of ledger assets.

\section*{PAGE 92}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: Life Insurance Agency Management Association. Data represent the estimated total volume of new paid-for life insurance sold in the United States, exclusive of revivals, increases, dividend additions, reinsurance acquired, and credit insurance. (The latter is a type of insurance that insures borrowers to cover payment of loans in case of death.) The estimated totals are projected from monthly company reports which at the end of 1960 accounted for around 85 percent of the new ordinary insurance ( \(80-88\) percent in earlier years), 51 percent of the new industrial insurance, and 87 and 92 percent of the new group and wholesale contracts, respectively.
For ordinary insurance, the reported data for each State are raised to a 100 -percent basis and the State figures summed to obtain United States and regional totals. A ratio of the sales of the reporting companies to annual sales of all companies in each State, based on 4 years' aggregate experience, was used to raise
the reported monthly figures through 1944. From January 1945 through 1949, the ratios for raising the data are based on the average of only 2 years' experience, since it was found that use of a longer period tended to make the figures inaccurate in a State when the contributing companies showed a definite upward or downward trend. Beginning in 1950, a 1 -year basis has been used. These ratios are calculated each year on the basis of the latest year for which data are available. Details by States are given in the regular monthly reports of the compiling agency.

States comprising the geographic areas shown here are: New England-Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Commecticut; Middle Atlantic-New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; East North Central-Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin; West North Central-Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas; South Atlantic-Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; East South Central-Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi; West South Central-Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; Mountain-Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada; Pacific--Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska (beginning 1957), and Hawaii (beginning 1958).

Group and wholesale and industrial insurance are estimated for the United States only, using a raising factor based on the percentage of sales of reporting companies to all companies during a 1 -year period. 'Prior to 1951 a 2 -year basis was used.
"Group life insurance" is that issued, usually without medical examination, on a group of persons under a master policy. It is usually issued to an employer for the benefit of employees, the individual members of the group holding certificates as evidence of their insurance.
"Industrial life insurance" is that issued in small amounts, usually not over \(\$ 500\). Premiums are payable on a weekly or monthly basis and are generally collected at the home by an agent of the company.
"Ordinary life insurance" is that usually issued in amounts of \(\$ 1,000\) or more with premiums payable on an annual, semiannual, quarterly, or monthly basis. The term is also used to mean a plan of insurance for the whole of life with premiums payable until death.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 (for ordinary insurance written only) and monthly data for 1951-56 and 1941-45 for all series and 1946 for group and wholesale and ordinary insurance (see exceptions mentioned in this paragraph and in note 2 following) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(\rho .197\) of this volume. (Revision for ordinary insurance for July 1945--Mountain area, \(\$ 23,888,000\).) The 1947-50 monthly averages for total insurance and ordinary insurance (as shown in the present volume) are based on annual totals which include revisions not allocated to the monthly data. Monthly data for 193840 for ordinary insurance are available in the 1942 SUPPLEMENT; for monthly data for 1930-37 see the 1940 volume and pp. 18 and 19 of the September 1937 SURVEY.

2 Includes a year-end upward adjustment not allocated by months. Adjustments are as follows (in millions of dollars): Total, 201.0; group and wholesale, 154.0; industrial, 47.0.
\({ }^{3}\) Begiming in 1954 ordinary insurance written excludes the life insurance business in savings banks. In earlier years the following amounts were included (millions of dollars): 1947, 54.7; \(1948,54.2 ; 1949,49.3 ; 1950,50.0 ; 1951,47.4 ; 1952,58.8 ; 1953\), 63.2.
\({ }^{4}\) Data for the latter part of 1954 and thereafter include life insurance written under the Federal Government employee program. Under this program, \(\$ 6,738,000,000\) went on the books in November 1954 and \(\$ 1,925,000,000\) in April 1955.
\({ }^{5}\) Includes data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1957 and 1958, respectively.

\section*{PAGE 93}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: Institute of Life Insurance. Data represent estimated total payments to policyholders, annuitants, and beneficiaries in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii effective with January and September 1959, respectively. The figures include pay-
ments by Canadian companies; however, they do not include payments made outside the United Stares by American companies. The estimated totals are based on reports covering 94 to 98 percent of all payments. Data for death benefit payments include additional accidental death benefits.

Monthly data for 1948-56 for annuity payments and surrender values and for 1941-56 for all other series will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. It is to be noted that the 1941-47 monthly averages for annuity payments and surrender values are based on revised annual totals for those years, but the revisions are not available by months.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: Life Insurance Association of America. Data are compiled from reports of 39 companies which collected 67 percent of the premium income of all U. S. legal reserve life insurance companies in 1959. The figures include both new and renewal premiums and considerations for annuities. Data for accident and health premiums were not collected by the compiling agency prior to January 1948.

Quarterly averages back to 1929, quarterly data for 1955-56, and monthly data for 1938-54 (1948~54 for accident and health premiums) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volume.
\({ }^{3}\) Data for premium income are quarterly averages (see the 1957 and earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS for monthly averages).
\({ }^{4}\) Figures beginning 1948 include accident and health premiums (not previously available) and, therefore, are not comparable with earlier data shown in italics.

5 Includes revisions not reflected in the quarterly data.
6 Includes data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning with January and September 1959, respectively.

\section*{PAGE 94}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Treasury Department. Data are compiled from the "Circulation Statement of United States Money," issued monthly. Figures are the gold stock ar the end of the months and years indicated.

Until January 30, 1934, the gold stock of the United States consisted of gold coin in circulation in the United States and gold held by the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Banks, except gold held under earmark for foreign account. On that date, title to all gold owned by Federal Reserve Banks was transferred to the United States Government, while by a series of Executive Orders in 1933 gold coin was retired from circulation. Since January 30 , 1934, the regular gold stock figures for the United States have represented only gold held by the Treasury, exclusive of relatively small amounts held since April 1934 in the Exchange Stabilization Fund, the figures for which are reported quarterly and on a delayed basis. The Federal Reserve Banks now hold gold certificates, or gold certificate credits on the books of the Treasury, which have been issued against the bulk of the Treasury's gold holdings. The reported gold stock also includes gold against which no certificates or certificate credits have been issued; i.e., the inactive portion of the Exchange Stabilization Fund's holdings (liquidated February 26, 1947), gold held against certain Treasury currency issues, and gold in the Treasury's General Fund, including from December 24, 1936, through April 13, 1938, amounts set aside by the Treasury in a special Inactive Account.

According to the original estimates of gold coin in circulation, based on payments of gold coin into circulation and withdrawals from circulation, reported imports and exports of gold coin, mintings, meltings, and gold coin used in the arts, the circulation figure on January 30,1934 , was \(\$ 287,000,000\). However, this amount was excluded from the gold stock and from money in circulation for all years through 1933 as shown in earlier volumes. This was done primaxily because private holdings became illegal in early 1934; but there was also reason to believe that much of the computed amount of gold coin in private hands had in fact been lost or taken out of the country by travelers.

The factors accounting for changes in gold stock are domestic production of gold, net gold imports or exports, and changes in the amount of gold under earmark. For several reasons the combined net movement of these factors in any given period may Digitized for FRASER

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1947-56 for all series, 1941-46 for Canada, and 1938-46 for the United States (with exceptions stated below) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Revisions (in thousands of dollars): 1948United States, May, 5,863; July, 5,965; 1950-total production reported monthly-(January-June) 64,000; 60,100; 66,400; 63,200; 65,600; 66,200; Africa- (February-June) 36,400; 39,600; 37,700; 40,000; 39,000; September, 38,500; November, 37,600; December, 37,200 . For monthly data prior to 1938 , see pp. 11 and 12 of the March 1940 SURVEY and the 1940 SUPPLEMENT.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (prior to May 1941, from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce).

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly averages and monthly figures back to 1913 and 1923, respectively, are shown in the 1932 SUPPLEMENT (revisions for imports, in thousands of dollars: 1913 monthly average, 2,989 ; 1925-January, 7,339 ; February, 4,929; March, 6,661; April, 4,945; 1930-December, 2,660).
\({ }^{5}\) Silver prices are daily averages for the month as compiled by Handy and Harman and reported in "Metal and Mineral Markets," a weekly news service of the Engineering and Mining Journal. Quotations are per troy ounce 0.999 fine on the basis of market prices for bar silver in quantities sufficient to meet daily requirements for nearby delivery, New York. Quotations prior to July 1946 are for foreign silver or silver not eligible for sale to the U. S. Government. Beginning July 1946, they apply also to domestic and Treasury silver if such silver enters into New York market transactions.

On December 21, 1933, by Presidential proclamation, the U.S. Government price of newly mined domestic silver was established at \(\$ 0.6464\) per fine ounce. Changes in the Government price for silver have been made from time to time. On July 6 , 1939 (for silver mined after July 1, 1939) it was established at \(\$ 0.7111\). On July 31, 1946, the President approved an act which provided that seigniorage to be deducted for silver (mined after July 1, 1946, and delivered to the Treasury) be reduced from 45 to 30 percent. The effect was to raise the price of domestically mined silver after mid-1946 to \(\$ 0.905\) per ounce; since that time, there has been no change in the Government price.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly averages and monthly figures back to 1913 and 1923, respectively, are shown in the 1932 SUPPLEMENT (revisions: January 1923, \(\$ 0.657\); July 1933, \$0.376).
\({ }^{6}\) Source: Department of Trade and Commerce, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The data cover silver in all forms from Canadian ores, including a small amount of silver in United States ores treated. The accounting is on the basis of either refinery production or silver in base bullion and in blister or converter copper produced, plus silver in ores and concentrates exported. Figures beginning May 1949 include production in Newfoundland.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1938-56 (with exceptions mentioned below) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Revisions for 1950 (in thousands of fine ounces): January-May-1,247; 1,447; 1,848; 1,528; 1,831; July, 2,286. Monthly figures prior to 1938 shown in earlier SUPPLEMENTS are from the American Bureau of Metal Statistics and are not in agreement with the monthly averages shown in the 1940 SUPPLEMENT and later issues.
\({ }^{7}\) Source: American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Data for the United States are based on production (from material of domestic origin) of commercial bars, 0.999 fine, and other refined forms, plus purchases of crude silver by the United States Mint. Refined forms other than bars comprise shot, crystal, etc.; these account for only a small part of the total. Production in the Philippine Islands is included in the United States figures through the year 1943 and for 1945. Reports of the compiling agency give also silver production from foreign material; the separation between silver of foreign and domestic origin is only approximate.
cept interbank time deposits, postal savings redeposited in banks, and U. S. Treasurer's time deposits, open account, at mutual savings banks, and the deposits of the postal savings system (both amounts redeposited at banks and amounts not so redeposited). Data for currency outside banks represent total currency in circularion ( \(i_{0} e\)., outside the Treasury and Federal Reserve banks) less vault cash held by commercial and mutual savings banks.

Through 1942 the figures for all series are available only for June or June and December call dates. Beginning 1943 for deposits and currency, 1947 for U.S. Government balances, and begiming 1948 for foreign bank deposits, estimates have been made for the other months and are rounded to the nearest 100 million dollars. These monthly estimates (beginning December 1945) are based on reports for the last Wednesday of the month (except for June 1958, which are for next to last Monday, the call date) for all member banks. Prior to December 1945, estimates were based on averages of daily figures reported semimonthly by member banks, averaging reports for the last half of the month and the first half of the following month. Estimates for nonmember banks were based on such reports for country member banks. The monthly data are adjusted to June and December data for all banks based on reports to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Comptrollex of the Currency, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

End-of-year data prior to 1939 and monthly data for \(1947-56\) (except that figures for total deposits and currency and foreign bank deposits are available only for June and December in 1947) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volume (revision for Government balances for March 1951: 88,800 million). June data for 1941-42 and monthly figures for \(1943-46\) for total deposits (adjusted) and currency, demand deposits (adjusted), time deposits (adjusted), and currency outside banks are shown in the 1949 and 1947 volumes.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The deposit turnover rate is computed from data reported by banks in leading centers and is exclusive of interbank and U. S. Government deposits.

In deriving the turnover rates, an allowance is made in the monthly reported debits for the effects of differences in the number of working days and for regular monthly payments which are not relared to the number of working days. These monthly figures are then expressed at annual rates (multiplied by 12). These adjustments are accomplished by multiplying monthly reported debits by a conversion factor \(=\left(\frac{507.504}{(\text { actual working days }+21.146}\right)\).
Actual working days are based on a 5 -day workweek less any of the 8 national holidays (New Year's, Washington's Birthday, Memorial, Independence, Labor, Veterans;, Thanksgiving, and Christmas) falling within the month. The allowance for regular monthly payments gives these payments equal weight with those related to the number of working days.

A turnover figure is then calculated by dividing the converted debits figure by the average of demand deposits (except interbank and U.S. Government) at end of the current and preceding months. The resulting turnover figure is divided by the seasonal factor to remove the effects of seasonal changes.

The average turnover rate for a year (shown on line designated "monthly average") is calculated by dividing total reported debits for the year by the average of month-end deposits (i.e., deposits reported for the 2 Decembers and 11 intervening month-ends divided by 13).

The figures shown in this volume of BUSINESS STATISTICS are revised from those shown in earlier volumes. Monthly figures beginning in 1946 for the present series are available upon request.
4 Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Derroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

5 For 338 centers prior to April 1955.
\({ }^{6}\) Data for curnover of demand deposirs are monthly averages.
7 Data are for next to last Monday of the month, the call date.

\section*{PAGE 96}
\({ }^{1}\) Sources: Federal Trade and Securities and Exchange Commissions. Quarterly estimates for all manufacturing corporations (except newspapers), classified by both industry and asset size, are produced from uniform, confidential income statements and balance sheets received each calendar quarter (since 1947) from a probability sample of all enterprises (except newspapers) classified as manufacturers (according to the Standard Industrial Classification) and required to file U. S. Corporation Income Tax Form 1120.

The conventional accounting concept of profits used in the estimates differs from the national income concept in which capital gains and dividends received by corporations are deducted from profits, capital losses and depletion charges are added to profits, and adjustments are made for international flows affecting profits.

The consolidated enterprise concept used in the estimates eliminates the multiple counting of all interplant and other intracompany transfers included in establishment statistics and, to the fullest extent possible, eliminates the multiple counting of all intercorporate transfers included in statistics based on unconsolidated or partly consolidated reports from multicorporate enterprises.
The first sample in this series of quarterly estimates covered each of the quarters in calendar years 1947 to 1951 , inclusive; the second sample, from third quarter 1951 to second quarter 1956, inclusive; the third (current) sample, from second quarter 1956 to date. To splice the estimates based on different samples, an overlap was provided for third and fourth quarters 1951 and second quarter 1956. Also, within the third (current) sample, an overlap was provided for each quarter in calendar year 1958 to splice the estimates based upon the 1945 and 1957 editions of the Standard Industrial Classification.

Quarterly estimates for 1951-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{2}\) Beginning with 1958 data, the industry classification is based on the 1957 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual; prior thereto, on the 1945 edition. The figures from 1958 forward are therefore not entirely comparable with earlier figures, except in the case of the lumber and wood products industry and the petroleum refining industry which were not affected by the change.

\section*{PAGE 97}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Figures relate to income after all charges and taxes and before dividends. These data are for Class \(A\) and \(B\) electric utilities, including affiliated nonelectric operations. They cover about 95 percent of all electric power operations.

Figures shown on the "monthly average lines" are quarterly averages.

Quarterly data are available only beginning 1940; data for that year are as follows (millions of dollars): lst quarter, 148; 2 d quarter, 128; 3d quarter, 123; 4rh quarter, 149. Quarterly data for 194.1-56 (except for revisions given below) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Revised data are as follows (millions of dollars): 1946, 1st to 4th quarter, respectively-193; 149; 141; 155; 1948-1st quarter, 185; 4th quarter, 175; 1950, 1st to 3d quarter, respectively \(-228 ; 210 ; 172\).
\({ }^{2}\) Source: Securities and Exchange Commission. Data cover substantially all new securities offered for cash sale in the United States in amounts over \(\$ 100,000\) and with terms to maturity of more than one year. The series include flotations irrespective of whether the issues were publicly or privately placed and regardless of whether they were registered under the Securities Act of 1933. The staristics thus embrace certain corporate and noncorporate issuing groups exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, by virtle either of the nature of the transaction or issuer, such as issues placed privately, intra-
state offerings, securities of railroad companies, Federal, State, and local government issues, issues of banks and eleemosynary institutions, and those between \(\$ 100,000\) and \(\$ 300,000\) in size offered pursuant to amendment of Regulation \(A\) of the Securities Act of 1933.

The data appearing in these tables are based on material filed with the Commission in connection with the various Acts administered and questionnaires received from companies issuing securities without registration under the Securities Act of 1933.
Notices of offering are obtained from the financial press, financial manuals, periodicals, and special reports from leading life insurance companies, as well as material filed with the Commis sion.

Omitted from the statistics are issues which do not appear in the financial press (largely securities sold through continuous offering, such as issues of open-end investment companies and employee purchase plans), intercorporate transactions, U. S. Government "special issues" and other sales directly to Federal agencies and trust accounts, notes issued exclusively to commercial banks, and parts of issues known to have been sold outside of the United States.

The figures represent offerings, not actual sales. However, the proportion of the total remaining unsold is believed to be quite minor, and is composed chiefly of nonunderwritten issues of small companies.
Estimated gross proceeds are derived by multiplying principal amounts or number of units by offering prices, except for State and municipal issues for which principal amounts are used. Net proceeds represent estimated gross proceeds less estimated cost of flotation.
Definitions of the various classifications which are not selfexplanatory are as follows: The public utility group, beginning 1948, comprises electric light and power, gas, and water; prior thereto, telephone and telegraph, pipelines, and street railway companies were also included; financial and real estate data exclude investment companies. "U. S. Government" issues include U. S. Government direct and guaranteed issues; only issues to the public are included, the U. S. Government "special issues" (is sues to trust funds and Government agencies) and other interagency sales being excluded; sales of Treasury bills also are excluded because of their short-term maturity. "State and municipal" issues include all governmental subdivisions and issues of U. S. territories and possessions and are as compiled by the Commercial and Financial Chronicle through 1951, and The Bond Buyer beginning 1952.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1941-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly figures for 193440 are available upon request (figures for corresponding period as shown in the 1942 SUPPLEMENT have since been revised).
\({ }^{3}\) Includes data not shown separately.
\({ }^{4}\) Data for profits are quarterly averages.
5 Less than \(\$ 500,000\).
\({ }^{6}\) See 6 th paragraph of note 2 for this page for information regarding change in classification.

7 Available only beginning 1953; prior thereto, these data were included in "commercial and other" which is not shown separately in this volume.

\section*{PAGE 98}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 2 for p. 97.
2 Includes data not shown separately.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: The Daily Bond Buyer of New York. Data represent sales of securities, including long-term refunding issues, by States and municipalities in the United States and bonds of U. S. territories and insular possessions and municipalities therein. The figures include Housing Authority note and bond issues as follows (annual totals; in thousands of dollars): Long-term, bonds \(-1940,21,569 ; 1941,22,388 ; 1942,88,978 ; 1943,60,558\); 1944, 12,799; 1945, 2,956; 1946, 18,950; 1947, 4,366; 1948, 65,770; \(1949,143,300 ; 1950,59,210 ; 1951,389,105 ; 1952,358,485 ; 1953\), 499,\(382 ; 1954,374,972 ; 1955,502,260 ; 1956,198,535 ; 1957\), Digitized \(\mathrm{f} 66,236,1958,185,765 ; 1959,336,641 ; 1960,407,418\); short-term, http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
notes \(-1939,50,671\); 1940, 495,858; 1941, 392,135; 1942, 426,298; \(1943,287,180\); 1944, 228,447; 1945, 249,790; 1946, 329,039; 1947, 412,927 ; 1948, 495,540; 1949, 769,831; 1950, 886,662; 1951, 974, 420 ; 1952, 1,205,508; 1953, 2,041,480; 1954, 2,432,601; 1955, \(1,668,242 ; 1956,1,758,867 ; 1957,2,237,581 ; 1958,2,542,935 ;\) \(1959,2,588,143\); 1960, 2,568,934.

Also included in long-term loans for pertinent years covered in this volume are Public Works Administration loans and Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans to States and municipalities as follows (thousands of dollars): Public Works Administration loans-1939, 19,134; 1940, 2,320; 1941, 1,300; 1942, 1,000; Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans-1939, 38,653; 1940, 12,017; \(1941,159,109 ; 1942,12,867 ; 1943,1,000 ; 1944,500 ; 1945,800\); \(1946,13,500 ; 1947,18,420 ; 1948,13,777 ; 1949,48,733 ; 1950\), 1,\(624 ; 1951,5,880 ; 1952,4,700 ; 1953,2,514\).

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 (except 1934-35 figures for short-term issues) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly averages back to 1913 and monthly data beginning 1923 are given in the 1932 volume. Revision for April 1927 short-term issues is \(\$ 67,252,000\); also, the October and November 1930 figures for long-term issues in the 1932 volume are reversed. Revised monthly data for 1934-35 for short-term issues are available upon request.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. (Figures, in general, are as reported by the New York Stock Exchange. However, the figures for June, except in 1957, and for December, through 1956, are collected directly by Federal Reserve and, prior to 1957, may differ somewhat from NYSE data for corresponding months.)

The data are as of the end of the month or year specified (except data beginning June 1955 for "money borrowed," which are as of the last Wednesday), and are based on the reports of member firms of the New York Stock Exchange carrying margin accounts for customers.
"Customers' debit balances" represent credit extended by the reporting brokers to their customers. Data exclude credit extended to other member firms of the New York Stock Exchange, to member firms of other national securities exchanges, and to the firms' own partners. Figures given are "net," i.e., after deduction of offsetting credit balances in individual accounts. "Cash on hand and in banks" represents the cash resources of reporting brokers, including cash segregated for the benefit of customers. "Money borrowed" includes all borrowings on all types of collateral by member firms of the New York Stock Exchange carrying margin accounts for customers, except borrowings between firms. A series on loans to brokers and dealers in securities by weekly reporting member banks in leading cities appears on \(p\). 84. "Customers' free credit balances" represent cash balances due from brokers to customers who are in no way obligated to such brokers.

End-of-year data prior to 1939 and end-of-month (or last Wednesday of month) data for 1934-56 (beginning September 1935 for "cash on hand") will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. A detailed description of the data and monthly figures beginning 1931 for some items appear in "Banking and Monetary Statistics" published in November 1943 by the compiling agency.
\({ }^{5}\) Data for brokers' balances are as of the end of the year (except data for 1955-60 for "money borrowed," which are as of the last Wednesday).

\section*{PAGE 99}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: New York Stock Exchange. Data represent the average price of all bonds listed on the Exchange as of the end of each month, computed from the data on market value and face value of all listed bonds shown herein on p. 100. Beginning July 1947, averages for total listed bonds include data for bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately. Annual figures are averages of the 12 monthly figures.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for the period December 1924-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{2}\) Includes data not shown separately.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: Standard \& Poor's Corporation. Prices are a composite of data for high-grade corporate bonds (including indus trial, utility, and railroad) and are a conversion of yield indexes, based on the yield to maturity of each bond and assuming a 4 -per cent coupon with 20 years to maturity. The prices are averages of weekly data for A1+ bonds ( 17 to 21 bonds represented).

Averages for years prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1947-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume; monthly figures for earlier years are available upon request.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: Standard \& Poor's Corporation. Data are based on Wednesday closing prices. An arithmetic average of yields to maturity for the 15 high-grade municipal bonds is first computed (see p. 101 for the yield series). The resulting series is then converted to a price basis using bond yield tables. A 4 percent coupon with 20 years to maturity is assumed.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1941-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. (Revisions-dollars per \(\$ 100\) bond: \(1948-\) May, 127.1 ; July, 126.6; November, 125.0.) Monthly figures for earlier years are available upon request.
\({ }^{5}\) Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Prices are averages of daily figures. The series prior to November 1941 and after March 1953 represents prices computed from a hypothetical bond of assumed coupon rate and maturity. For the period through October 1941, market yields used to calculate the price series were yields on partially tax-exempt bonds. Through December 1930, a hypothetical bond of 4 percent coupon rate and 16 -year maturity was used. From January 1931 through October 1941, the calculation was based on a hypothetical bond having a coupon of \(23 / 4\) percent and a maturity of 16 years.

From November 1941 through March 1952, the series represents simple averages of market prices of fully taxable bonds due or callable after 15 years; for April 1952 through March 1953, it represents average prices of outstanding \(21 / 2\) percent bonds first callable after 12 years.

Effective April 1953, prices are calculated from an "assumed" 3 percent 20 -year bond, using yield figures on fully taxable bonds maturing or callable in 10 years or more.

Averages for years prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1955-56 and 1941-52 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STA TISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly data for April 1953-December 1954 (for fully taxable 20-year bonds) and prior to 1941 (for partially tax-exempt 16 -year bonds) a re available upon request.

6 Source: Securities and Exchange Commission. Data are on the basis of trades cleared during the calendar month. Clearances are usually effected 4 days after the actual trading date. The reports are from all registered exchanges, but most of the sales are made on the New York Stock Exchange (for which figures are given separateiy) and on the American Stock Exchange (formerly the New York Curb Exchange). Data include sales of mortgage certificates and certificates of deposit.

These figures cover all sales on registered exchanges, except that they exclude, since March 1944, United States Government issues. Figures for the New York Stock Exchange excluding stopped sales are shown in the series described under note 7 for this page.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for October 1934-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volume. Revisions (thousands of dollars): Market value, all exchanges, 1935March, 349,657; April, 319,926; August, 323,441; September, 271,505; face value, March 1937-all exchanges, 494,975; New York Stock Exchange, 442,012.
\({ }^{7}\) Source: New York Stock Exchange. Data represent volume (par value) of bond sales on the New York Stock Exchange, as reported on the ticker, computed as of the trading date. Stopped sales and other sales not reported on the ticker are excluded. Beginning July 1947, total sales and the total sales other than U. S. Government include bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1936-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volume. Monthly data for 1913-35,
bonds of one State and of the Port of New York Authority and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (long) were substituted for three city bonds. The Port of N. Y. Authority and the Metropolitan Water District bonds were subsequently dropped; however, the latter issue was restored in May 1948. Two State bonds are included in data for 1941-45, three in 1946 and 1947, and four beginning in 1948. Data were compiled as of the first of each month through December 1, 1946, and are shown as of the end of the preceding month. Subsequently, data have been compiled as of Thursday of each week and the figures shown here are for the Thursday nearest the end of the month (either the last Thursday of the given month or first Thursday of the following month).

Averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1923-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volume.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: Standard \& Poor's Corporation. The series is an arithmetic average of yields to maturity of 15 high-grade domestic municipal bonds. The yields are based on Wednesday closing prices and the monthly figures are averages of the four or five weekly figures for the month. (Prior to 1929 the monthly figures were based on an average of the high and low prices for the month.) The yield series is used to compute the price data for municipal bonds shown on p. 99.

Averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1923-56(except revisions given below) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Revisions (percent) : 1930-January, 4.22; 1931-July, 3.85; August, 3.83; September, 3.91; October, 4.35; November, 4.42; December, 4.64.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The data are averages of daily figures computed, beginning with April 1953, on the basis of the closing bid quotations on the over-the-counter market; prior thereto, on the basis of the mean of the closing bid and asked quotations. The series includes bonds as follows: Beginning April 1953, fully taxable marketable bonds due or callable in 10 years and over; from April 1952 through March 1953, fully taxable marketable bonds due or first callable after 12 years; prior thereto, bonds due or first callable after 15 years. (Fully taxable long-term bonds were first issued in March 1941.)

Monthly figures for 1955-56 and October 1941-March 1953 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Data (through December 1945) on partially tax-exempt bonds are shown in the 1947 SUPPLEMENT and earlier volumes. Monthly data for April 1953-54 (for bonds of 10 years and over) are available upon request.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. Data represent cash dividends paid by all companies for which reports are included in Moody's Dividend Record. The amount paid by each company is computed by multiplying the dividend rate per share as reported in the Dividend Record by the number of shares outstanding as reported in Moody's Manuals of Investments. Cash dividends paid on both preferred and common stock are included. Data are on a gross basis; that is, intercorporate dividend payments have not been excluded.

Stock dividends are excluded from the series. Liquidating dividends are also excluded, since they represent a repayment of capital investment rather than a disbursement of earnings. Dividend payments by companies incorporated outside the United States are eliminated.

The corporations have been classified by industrial groups in accordance with the 1942 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Code, developed by the Division of Statistical Standards, Bureau of the Budget; the classification is based on the major peacetime activity of the corporations. The miscellaneous group includes agriculture, contract construction, transportation other than railroads, public utilities other than communications and electric and gas, and motion pictures and other services.

The number of corporations included has increased from nearly 4,500 in 1941 to over 5,500 in 1960. Publicly reported dividend payments in 1958, for example, amounted to about 80 percent of dividend payments as reported for that year, according to corporation tax returns filed with the Internal Revenue Service. The relationship of the publicly reported series Digitized foto the totals compiled by the Internal Revenue Service varies
editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly data for the 1928-37 period appear in the January 1942 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. The data prior to February 1928 were computed from the average price of 20 stocks (see note in the 1942 SUPPLEMENT); monthly figures beginning 1923 for this series appear in the 1932 volume. Revisions (percent): 1913 monthly average, 6.57; April 1938, 4.54; 1939-October, 4.47; monthly average, 4.19; November 1941, 4.01; 1948-May, 4.08; June, 4.05; July, 4.13.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: Dow Jones \& Co., Inc.; data published in The Wall Street Journal. The averages a re computed from daily closing prices of representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The industrial averages are based on 30 stocks and the railroad averages on 20 stocks for the entire period beginning October 1928 and March 1928, respectively; the public utility averages on 20 stocks until June 1938 when the number was reduced to 15 .

Substitutions have been made at various times in the actual stocks included in the averages, such as when a stock becomes too inactive, or when its movements, because of an extremely low price, become so small as to have little effect on the average, etc. Also, over the period covered, a number of split-ups have occurred in the stocks represented and many large stock dividends have been paid. To preserve the historical continuity of the series, adjustments for these changes have been made, including appropriate adjustments of the dividing factors used to compute the averages.
As of December 1960, for example, instead of adding the closing prices for the 30 industrials, etc., and dividing by the number of stocks in each group, the computed daily averages were derived by using the following divisors: Industrials, 3.38; rails, 5.234; utilities, 8.53 ; 65 stocks, 17.58 . (The most current dividing factors will be found each day in The Wall Street Journal.)

A more detailed description of the methods of constructing the averages is given in "Basis of Calculation of the Dow-Jones Averages," available from The Wall Street Journal (1015 14th Street, NW., Wa shington 5, D. C.).

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly figures for 193456 for all series and back to 1923 for industrial and railroad stocks will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Revisions (dollars per share): May 1938-utility, 19.09; railroad, 22.00; September 1932, railroad, 35.27 ; November 1929 , utility, 78.98 . Monthly data for the 1929-33 period for 65 stocks appear in the September 1938 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: Standard \& Poor's Corporation. These indexes are the series introduced by the compilers in early 1957. Currently, the composite index is based on 500 stocks. For the back record, the compilers standardized on the former " 90 composite" index, and the " 500 composite" was linked to the former data to provide continuous historical comparisons. Data for 1928 forward are computed from daily closing prices; for 1926-27, from Friday closing prices each week.

The formula used is generally defined as a "base-weighted aggregative" expressed in relatives with the average value for the base period (1941-43) equal to 10 . (The base period used results in a price index level that can for most purposes be considered as interchangeable into dollars and cents. In other words, the level of the index closely approximates the average price level of all the stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange.) The basic formula is modified as necessary to adjust for arbitrary price changes caused by the issuance of rights, stock dividends, split-ups, etc.

For a complete description of the indexes see the 1960 edition of "Security Price Index Record," published by Standard \& Poor's Corporation. The aforementioned volume and "Current Statistics" published monthly by that agency provide weekly figures aliso.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1953-56 for all series (except bank stocks for 1955-56) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume; monthly data prior to 1953 ( 1955 for bank stocks) are available upon request. (The July 1956 figure for railroad stocks, published in the 1959 volurne, should read 34.63.)

5 Includes data not shown separately.
\({ }^{6}\) Figures for common stock earnings are averages of quarterly data at annual rates.
\({ }^{7}\) Data through March 1948 are based on 15 stocks; thereafter, on 14 stocks.
\({ }^{8}\) Data for the 3d quarter of 1958 include \(\$ 2.71\) retroactive mail pay increase.

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\({ }^{1}\) See note 4 for p. 103.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: Securities and Exchange Commission. Data are on the basis of trades cleared during the month. Clearances occur, for the most part, on the fourth day after the transaction date. Sales of voting trust certificates, American depositary receipts, and certificates of deposit are included; sales of rights and warrants are not included (note that data in the 1957 and prior issues of BUSINESS STATISTICS include such sales). Data represent the total value and volume of stocks sold on all registered exchanges.

Monthly averages for 1934-38 anci monthly data for 1955-56 are shown in the 1959 issue of BUSINESS STATISTICS; monthly data for October 1934-54 are available upon request.
\({ }^{3}\) Data on volume of sales excluding odd lot and stopped sales are compiled by the New York Times. Monthly data for 1938-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volurne. Monthly figures for 192337 appear in the 1938, 1936, and 1932 SUPPLEMENTS under the total "Stock Sales, New York Stock Exchange."
\({ }^{4}\) Source: New York Stock Exchange. Data show the market value of all stocks listed on the Exchange; also the number of shares listed. Market values are based on prices as of the close of the last market session of the month. The figures have been compiled on a monthly basis (as of the end of the month) as far back as December 1924.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1925-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.

\section*{PAGE 105}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign Commerce; based on foreign trade statistics compiled by the Bureau of the Census since May 1941 and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce prior thereto. (For general explanation of foreign trade data, see note 1 for p. 106.)

Monthly and annual quantity and unit value indexes have been constructed in accordance with Fisher's "ideal" method, using weights from the preceding calendar year and the currentperiod (month or year). These indexes are combined into annually chained series, using the 1936-38 average as the reference base. All value indexes are direct ratios of current values to the average value for the reference base period. Import indexes are based on general imports through 1933 and on imports for consumption thereafter.

Commodities not directly covered in the index calculations are taken into account, in both quantity and unit value indexes, on the basis of assumptions with respect to similarity of average price movements in covered and uncovered commodities within each of five broad economic classes (crude materials, crude foodstuffs, manufactured foodstuffs, semimanufactures, and finished manufactures), or within subdivisions thereof.

Over the period of years included in the series, various changes have been made in the content and relative coverage of the index samples. In general, however, selections are closely comparable from one year: to the next, and, except in the case of finished manufactures, are fairly representative of the leading classes of exports and imports. The calculations for finished manufactures are limited by inadequate detail in the statistical classifications, which do not provide reasonably homogeneous measures of quantity and unit value for many products. The commodities included in the index sample for exports of finished manufactures are almost exclusively civilian-type products. The relative weight of this economic class in the unitvalue index for total exports, however, covers military as well as nonmilitary goods.

The direct coverage of export indexes declined almost stead ily from about two-thirds of the total in 1930 to little more than one-third during World War 11. During the postwar period, the export coverage has averaged nearly 45 percent. Commodities included in the import samples, however, covered close to 70 percent of the total imports except in the war and early postwar periods, when the coverage was higher, and in 1957-59, when coverage dropped to 60-65 percent.

Annual indexes prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1947-56 (except 1954 export indexes, both quantity and value, which have been revised slightly) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. The July 1951 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS (p. 27) contains data as follows: Annual indexes for 1913 and from 1919 forward; quarterly, 1929-2d quarter 1933; monthly, July 1933-46. Data for the individual economic classes mentioned above appear in World Trade Information Service releases of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce.

2 Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service; from basic data of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The index numbers are computed for a given period by weighting the quantities traded in that period by an average of the unit values during the 3 -year base period. The monthly indexes are computed directly, both on an unadjusted basis and on a seasonally adjusted basis. The unadjusted data, being less significant historically, have not been calculated for months prior to January 1958.

The export index is based on data for exports of 261 commodity classifications which, during the 1952-54 base period, amounted to 97 percent of the total value of agricultural exports. Individual export indexes are also available for animals and products, unmanufactured tobacco, grains and feeds, vegetable oils and oilseeds, and fruits and vegetables. The indexes reflect shipments under the various special programs (see note 1 for \(p\). 106), as well as those under the Army Civilian Supply Program beginning 1947 (such shipments for earlier years are not availble).

The import index is based on data for imports of 251 commodity classifications which, during the 1952-54 base period, amounted to 96 percent of the total value of agricultural imports. Individual indexes are computed for supplementary imports as follows: Animals and products, grains and feeds, vegetable oils and oilseeds, and sugar, molasses, and sirups. Complementary indexes are computed for cocoa, coffee, and tea, and rubber and allied gums. Supplementary imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States, together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 97 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cocoa beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and spices.

Individual indexes mentioned above are shown in the Department of Agriculture releases. All data shown here are on a cal-endar-year basis; those on a fiscal-year basis are available from the compiling agency.

Annual indexes prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1955-56 appear in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Monthly data for 1952-54 are available upon request; for earlier years, only annual data were computed.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The shipping weight represents the gross weight of the shipments including the weight of containers, wrappings, crates, and moisture content. The data cover only water-borne trade, including traffic through Atlantic, Gulf, Pacific, and Great Lakes ports. They include shipments on all types of watercraft engaged in the foreign trade which are required to make formal clearance and to file manifests of cargoes laden aboard under U. S. Customs Regulations; beginning January 1946, they also include shipments by vessels not required to make formal customs clearances, which include ferryboats and passenger vessels making three or more trips a week between a United States
port and a foreign port. Shipments on such passenger vessels and by ferry accounted for 1 to 2 percent of the totals in 1946.

Vessel export figures represent exports of domestic and foreign merchandise laden at the U.S. Customs area for shipment to foreign countries, and include export shipments to civilian agencies of the U. S. Government as well as those foreign-aid program shipments which are not controlled by the Department of Defense.

Elements excluded from the vessel export figures for pertinent periods are as follows: (1) Shipments to U. S. Armed Forces of military and naval supplies and equipment for their own use; (2) shipments of "special category" commodities (beginning July 1950); (3) all commodities exported under foreignaid programs as Departrnent of Defense controlled cargo (Department of Defense controlled cargo consists of those shipments under foreign-aid programs--such as the Foreign Operations Administration Program, formerly Mutual Security, and the Civilian Supply Program--which are exported from the United States on U. S. Army or Navy transports or U. S. flag commercial vessels chartered by the Department of Defense under time, voyage, and space charter arrangements); (4) effective with January 1954, except for the period January through June 1956, shipments having a value of less than \(\$ 500\) (for the period January through June 1956, shipments having a value of less than \(\$ 1,000\) ). (Prior to January 1954, export shipments of less than \(\$ 100\) were excluded.)

Vessel import figures are general imports and represent the total of imports for immediate consumption plus entries into Customs bonded storage and manufacturing warehouses made at U. S. Customs area from foreign countries. The following elemeats are excluded from the vessel import figures: (1) American goods returned by the U. S. Armed Forces for their own use; (2) import shipments on Army or Navy transports and, effective with April 1952 statistics, on vessels under time and voyage charter to the Military Sea Transportation Service; (3) prior to 1954 , import shipments valued at less than \(\$ 100\) where the shipping weight was less than 10,000 pounds; from January 1954 through December 1957, imports valued at less than \(\$ 100\) (irrespective of weight) and those having a shipping weight of less than 2,000 pounds (irrespective of value); beginning with January 1958 data, only those shipments having a value of less than \(\$ 100\) regardless of shipping weight.

The following types of shipments are excluded from both the vessel export and import data: (1) Shipments of household and personal effects; (2) shipments by mail and parcel post; (3) shipments of vessels under their own power and afloat; (4) merchandise shipped in bond through the United States in transit from one foreign country to another "without having been entered as an import." (Imported merchandise cleared through Customs and subsequently reexported is included in both the import and export statistics.)

Monthly data on shipping weight of both exports and imports, covering trade by all methods of transportation, were compiled by the Bureau of the Census for January 1943 through June 1947; thereafter data have been compiled for water-borne trade only. Data for water-borne trade are not available separately by months prior to January 1946 and the only earlier data available at present are 1943-45 totals for export trade.

Monthly averages for 1950-59 are based on calendar-year totals; for other years, on statistical-year totals. Monthly data are on a statistical-month basis, i.e., they are tabulated from reports received in the month, regardless of when the shipment was made. Adjustments are made at the beginning and end of each year to arrive at a calendar-year total.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly figures for 1951-56 (statistical-month basis) will be found in the 1959, 1957, and 1955 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Monthly figures for 1946-50 (revised since publication) are available upon request.
\({ }^{4}\) Indexes of exports and imports are annual data.
\({ }^{5}\) Based on annual total which includes revisions not distributed by months.

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{6}\) Monthly indexes have not been computed on an unadjusted basis prior to 1958 . See also note 2 for this page.
}

\section*{PAGE 106}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign Commerce through April 1941) Complete details may be found in the current monthly reports, FT 410 for exports and FT 110 for imports, published by the Bureau of the Census. These reports also contain a general explanation of foreign trade statistics, as well as of the sampling procedures introduced in 1953 and 1954, and the effect of the sampling procedures on these statistics. (See also last two paragraphs of this note regarding sampling.)

Foreign irade figures as shown in this edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS incorporate revisions issued wirl reports through December 1960; however, for the most recent years, and for 1960 in particular, they are subject to further revision upon release of the final data by the compiling agency.

Data are compiled from copies of Shippers \({ }^{\wedge}\) Export Declarations and Import Entries filed with the U. S. customs officials. The statistics show trade (except gold and silver in the form of ore, bullion, and coin) between the U. S. customs area (United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and for January 1, 1935, through December 31, 1939, the Virgin Islands) and foreign countries but do not include trade between conterminous United Stares and the aforenamed areas. The Republic of the Philippines (Philippine Islands prior to July 4,1946 ) and the Panama Canal Zone are considered for these statistical purposes as foreign countries for all years. The Virgin Islands are treated as a foreign country prior to 1935 ; since 1940 , their trade both with the United States and with foreign countries is omitted from the statistics shown in this volume.

Exports. - Total exports include exports of \(\mathbb{U}\). S. merchandise plus reexports of foreign merchandise. Export figures cover all merchandise (other than merchandise in transit through the Uniced States) shipped from the U. S. customs area, with the exception of goods destined to the U. S. Armed Forces abroad for their own use, and with the further exception of items of relarively small importance (such as low-value or noncommercial shipments by mail, gifts valued less than \(\$ 100\), household and personal effects, samples, etc.). Data for 1947 have been adjusted to include goods supplied to civilians through the U.S.Armed Forces; beginning January 1948 such shipments are included by the compiling agency. These shipments totaled \(\$ 908\), 343,000 in 1947 and \(\$ 901,552,000\) in 1948; separate data for subsequent years are not available. (Army Civilian Supply shipments were also made in 1943-46, but separate information is not available and the data are not included in the export figures shown.) The export figures also include lend-lease shipments and shipments made under the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Program and other foreign-aid and relief programs for periods when such programs are effective, as well as relief shipments made through private relief channels. In other words, two general types of exports are represented-cash-purchase, or commercial, and foreign aid and relief. Further details on the Government programs are given in the following three paragraphs.

Amounts of lend-lease shipments included are as follows (in thousands of dollars): 1941 (total for 10 months, March-December), 740,\(903 ; 1942,4,932,739 ; 1943,10,357,533 ; 1944,11,297,514\); \(1945,5,559,810 ; 1946,652,901 ; 1947,23,532\). Lend-lease shipments were negligible during the first half of 1948 and separate data are not available after June of that year. Lend-lease exports represent merchandise shipped under provision of the LendI ease Act of March 1941 which authorized the President to furnish, without compensation, supplies to the Government of any country whose defense he deemed vital to the defense of the United States. Shipments of supplies in lend-lease channels at the close of the war and supplies procured thereafter through lendlease procurement facilities are classified as lend-lease exports, although after the program officially ceased to operate, the recipient nations (with few exceptions) arranged to finance these shipments prior to the exportation of the mexchandise. Statistics of lend-lease exports are not a measure of the total aid extended to foreign countries under the lend \(\begin{aligned} & \text { lease program, but }\end{aligned}\) only a measure of that portion of the aid extended in the form of commodities exported from the United States.

Shipments made under the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Program are included beginning September


1944, 609 (total for 3 months, September, November, and December); 1945, 357,\(047 ; 1946,1,013,383 ; 1947,386,622\); amounts for January -June 1948 are negligible and separate data are not available after June 1948. These UNRRA shipments were made in accordance with the provision of the Act of Congress of March 28, 1944, authorizing U. S. participation in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Acministration.

Other aid and relief shipments, initiated and included during 1947, are the Greek-Turkish aid, International Relief Organization shipments, and exports under the U. S. Foreign- and Inter-im-Aid programs. Beginning April 1948, exports include shipments initiated under the authority of the Economic Cooperation Act of April 3, 1948; this act provides for financial assistance to the 16 nations that met in 1947 to plan the European Recovery Program. Included in the export figures beginning July 1950 are shipments, both military and economic aid, authorized by the Mutual Defense Assistance Programı (Mutual Security Program since 1952), an outgrowth of the North Atlantic Treaty signed April 4, 1949. Amounts of "military" shipments and, beginning in early 1956, also consumables and construction shipments under the program are as follows (millions of dollars): 1950, July-December, 282.2; 1951, 1,065.1; 1952, 1,997.5; 1953, 3,511.\(3 ; 1954,2,255.0 ; 1955,1,256.0 ; 1956,1,757.3 ; 1957,1,355.4 ; 19-\) \(58,1,543.0 ; 1959,1,227.1 ; 1960,949.2\).

Imports. - Imports include private commercial trade, foreign merchandise purchased by U. S. Government agencies, merchandise owned by foreign governments and entering this country for their official use or for storage, and merchandise transferred to the United States under the reciprocal-aid program (reversed lend-lease). The import statistics, in general, are a complete record of merchandise that moves into the United States from foreign countries (except for in-transit shipments); however, there are some exclusions of items of relatively small importance in terms of total value, such as household and personal effects, gifts valued at less than \(\$ 100\), and (prior to 1954) all merchandise reported on informal entries. (See last paragraph of this note regarding the value limits on formal and informal entries, as well as the exclusion of quantity data for these en tries.)

General imports represent total arrivals of imported goods (except for in-transit shipments)-i.e., merchandise released from Customs custody immediately upon arrival, plus merchandise entered (immediately upon arrival) into bonded storage warehouses, bonded manufacturing warehouses, and bonded refining warehouses. Imports for consumption consist of merchandise entered into U. S. consumption channels-i.e., merchandise released from Customs custody immediately upon arrival, merchandise entered into bonded manufacturing warehouses (other than smelting and refining warehouses), merchandise withdrawn from bonded storage warehouses for release into domestic consumption channels, and jmported ores and crude metals which have been processed in bonded smelting warehouses and withdrawn for consumption or for exportation.

Export and import values.--The values stated are in U. S. dollars without reference to changes in the gold content of the dollar. (The statutory price of gold \(-\$ 20.67\) per ounce-in effect prior to January 31,1934 , was charged on that date by Executive Order to \(\$ 35\) per ounce. Between March 10,1933 , and January 31,1934 , the foreign exchange value of the dollar was permitted to depreciate as a result of the restrictions placed on gold shipments to foreign countries.)

Export values are those declared by the shipper at the time of exportation. Values of containers and coverings are included. If the merchandise is produced at an interior place, freight charges to the point of export are included, but freight and other charges from the place of departure in the United States to the destination in the foreign country are not included. The import values, as defined in Sections 402 and 402a of the Tariff Act of 1930 and amended by the Customs Simplification Act of 1956, are in general based on the market value or price at the time of exportation of such merchandise. These values include the cost of containers and coverings, as well as other charges and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States, but exclude import duties, insurance, ocean freight, and other charges incident to arrival of the goods in the United States. (Transportation costs to the United States may inadvertently be included in the case of merchandise
not subject to an import duty based on value.) U. S. import duties are excluded. The foreign values of imported merchandise are converted into U. S. currency at the rate of exchange prevailing on the day the merchandise is shipped to the United States, in accordance with Section 522 of the Tariff Act of 1930 and/or the Customs Simplification Act of 1956. The latter Act revised the procedure by granting authority to continue to use the same rate of exchange for each currency for a 3 -month period so long as the rate on any particular day did not vary from it by 5 percent or more.
Sampling.-Effective with statistics for July 1953, sampling procedures for low-value shipments were instituted in compiling export and import statistics. In export statistics beginning July 1953 (except for the period January through June 1956), quantities and values of shipments individually valued \(\$ 100\) to \(\$ 499\) (representing about 5 percent of the monthly export value totals) are estimated on the basis of a 10 -percent sample of such shipments. In the export statistics for the period January through June 1956 quantities and values of shipments individually valued \(\$ 100\) to \(\$ 999\) (representing about 10 to 12 percent of the monthly export value totals) are estimated on the basis of a 10 -percent sample of such shipments. Beginning January 1960, the sample ratio for estimating exports was increased to 50 percent for countries other than Canada.

In the import statistics for July-December 1953, values for under \(\$ 100\) shipments (about \(1 / 10\) th of 1 percent of total import value) for immediate consumption filed on formal entries are estimated from a 10 -percent sample of such shipments. These estimated values are excluded from the detailed commodity figures but are included in the overall total and country totals and, arbitrarily, in the economic class total for "finished manufactures." Beginning January 1954, values for \(\$ 1\) to \(\$ 250\) formal and informal entry shipments for immediate consumption (about 1 percent of total import value) are estimated from a 5 -percent sample of such shipments (all informal entries were excluded prior to 1954). Effective September 1953 the value limit for informal entries was raised from \(\$ 100\) to \(\$ 250\) and beginning January 1954 informal entries have been included in the import statistics of value (but not in the quantity data). These estimated values are excluded from the detailed commodity totals but are included in the overall totals and are distributed, as appropriate, in the commodity-group, country, and economic-class totals. Effective January 1958 the data include, on a fully compiled basis, all imports individually valued at \(\$ 100\) or more reported on formal entries, and, on the basis of a 1 -percent sample, all imports on formal entries individually valued at less than \(\$ 100\), as well as all imports reported on informal entries ( \(\$ 250\) or less). The estimated values are included in the overall and country totals, and in the economic class total for "finished manufactures."
\({ }^{2}\) Export statistics generally show country of ultimate destination; if this is not known, country of consignment. Goods consigned to the armed forces or other representatives of any for eign country stationed in another foreign country are credited to the country to which the goods are physically sent. Imports are shown by country of origin, except that where the importer cannot readily obtain information as to the country of origin, the country of shipment is reported. In addition, countries reported as origin may actually represent shipment for merchandise which is transshipped before it reaches the United States. For some areas, prewar boundaries are still designated to serve for statistical purposes in foreign trade schedules but in practice, since the close of the war, de facto boundaries have generally served. However, import commodities that are required to be stamped with the country of origin are credited to the country shown in the foreign trade schedules rather than to the de facto country.

Monthly averages are based on 12 months in all cases, although during the war period there was no trade with the enemy and blockaded countries in most months.

For 1929-38 monthly averages and 1955-56 monthly figures (except minor revisions for 1956 exports to Canada), see the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Monthly figures for 1951-54 appear in the 1957 and 1955 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS; however, data for January-May 1954 for total exports and for Europe have been revised to include \(\$ 3,500,000\) additional shipments to Turkey; also, the 1952 monthly averages for Europe,

Northern and Southern North America, and South America as shown in the 1955 volume are incorrect (see later volumes). Monthly figures for 1949 and 1950 appear in the 1953 volume; those for 1947 and 1948, in the 1951 volume (there have been scattered revisions of the published figures). Monthly data for 1941-46 (except revisions mentioned below) are shown in the 1949 and 1947 volumes. Most of the published 1946 monthly figures have since been revised. There have been minor revisions in the 1944 monthly data for general imports for total Latin American Republics; revisions for August and October 1943 for the same series are \(\$ 131,401,000\) and \(\$ 129,775,000\), respectively. Also there have been revisions for 1942-56 of certain previously published monthly figures for imports, to adjust for revaluation of tin-ore imports; these monthly revisions are available for total general imports and imports for consumption (total and by economic classes).

Monthly averages back to 1913 and monthly figures for 193840, except for Colombia and Venezuela, are available in the 1942 SUPPLEMENT. Monthly figures for 1923-37 for total exports, including reexports, total general imports, and exports and imports for geographic regions, and for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Canada, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan are shown in the 1940, 1938, 1936, and 1932 volumes. The published figures are correct except for minor revisions in the figures in the 1932 volume and two major changes as follows: Total exports, including reexports, August 1929, \(\$ 380,565,000\); Europe, total, April 1931, \$94,634,000.
\({ }^{3}\) Formerly Egypt; present designation effective July 1, 1958.
\({ }^{4}\) Beginning January 1958, data are for Colony of Singapore only; prior thereto they are for British Malaya which includes Federation of Malaya as well as Singapore. Exports to Federation of Malaya for 1958 totaled \(\$ 7,983,000\).
\(5^{5}\) Burma included prior to January 1, 1938.
\({ }^{6}\) Japanese Mandated Islands included with Japan prior to January 1, 1942. Exports to Japan in 1942, 1943, and 1945 represent relief shipments, including shipments to prisoners of war in Japan for 1943 and 1945. Figures for 1947 and subsequent years include goods supplied to occupied areas through the U. S. Armed Forces (these data were not included in earlier years); shipments to Japan under the Civilian Supply Program amounted to \(\$ 354\), 380,000 in 1947 and \(\$ 246,338,000\) in 1948. Separate figures on shipments under this program have not been published for years subsequent to 1948.
\({ }^{7}\) Based on annual total which includes revisions not distributed by months.
\({ }^{8}\) Data for 1947 for the pertinent series are adjusted to include shipments under the Army Civilian Supply Program (see 4th paragraph of note 1 for this page). Beginning 1948, such shipments are included by the compiling agency.
\({ }^{9}\) Beginning July 1950, data (except total exports of merchandise) exclude "special category" shipments. However, the totals upon which the monthly averages for 1951-57 are based may not agree with the sum of the months due to the inclusion in the total for those years of some special category items since removed from the restricted list. These items (available through 1957 on annual basis only) are included in the monthly and annual data beginning 1958.
\({ }^{10}\) See note 9 above, explaining the difference between the total and the sum of data for geographic regions.
\({ }^{11}\) See note 4 for this page regarding change affecting the comparability of the data.

12 The July 1959 total includes approximately \(\$ 15\) million carried over from May and June because of an abnormal delay in reporting; appropriate amounts are included in data for regions and countries.

\section*{PAGE 107}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for \(p .106\) for a general description of foreign trade; also, see note 2 for that page for references to the availability of monthly data prior to 1957.
\({ }^{2}\) For statistical purposes, trade with Germany was defined to include (insofar as ascertainable) trade with German-occupied areas from the following dates until the close of the war: Austria, May 6, 1938; Sudeten area of Czecho-Slovakia, November 10, 1938; other Czecho-Slovak provinces (Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia and part of Slovakia), March 18, 1939; and Danzig and the Ger-man-occupied parts of Poland, November 16, 1939. Trade with Germany includes also trade with Memel territory of Lithuania from March 25, 1939, until January 1, 1948. An explanation of the statistical coverage for Germany and other countries after the close of the war is included in note 2 for p. 106 referred to above.

Exports to Germany in the years 1942 through 1948 represent mainly relief shipments; data for 1947 and subsequent years include goods supplied to occupied areas through the U. S. Armed Forces, amounting to \(\$ 456,574,000\) in 1947 and \(\$ 586,521,-\) 000 in 1948. Separate figures on shipments under this program have not been published for years subsequent to 1948 .
\({ }^{3}\) Data for 1947 include goods supplied to occupied areas through the U. S. Armed Forces, amounting to \(\$ 9,108,000\) for that year. No goods were supplied to Italy through this channel in 1948.
\({ }^{4}\) Includes Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Asia and Europe.
\({ }^{5}\) Data for Newfoundland and Labrador, which technically became a province of Canada on April 1, 1949, are included in figures shown here beginning January 1950 only. Exports to Newfoundland and Labrador for January-December 1949 totaled \(\$ 18,515,000\); the corresponding figure for 1948 is \(\$ 32,260,000\).
\({ }^{6}\) Includes the rwenty Latin American Republics and for 1929-37, also Canal Zone.
\({ }^{7}\) Less than \(\$ 500\).
\({ }^{8}\) Based on annual total which includes revisions not distributed by months.
\({ }^{9}\) Data for 1947 for the pertinent series are adjusted to include shipments under the Army Civilian Supply Program (see note 1 for p. 106). Beginning 1948, such shipments are included by the compiling agency.

10 See note 9 for p. 106.
\({ }^{11}\) See note 5 for this page.

\section*{PAGE 108}

1 See note 1 for p. 106 for a general description of foreign trade statistics, including information regarding the inclusion beginning 1947 of shipments under the Army Civilian Supply Program.
\({ }^{2}\) Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56, with exceptions noted below, will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.

The 1929 monthly average for iron and steel mill products on p. 111 of the 1959 volume should read \(\$ 16,679,000\). The JanuaryMay 1954 totals for exports and nonagricultural products, as well as the 1941-54 data for manufactured foodstuffs and beverages and finished manufactures (see note 3 below), as published in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS and earlier volumes have been revised. Also, the 1947 and 1948 figures shown in the 1951 volume have been revised. Monthly data prior to 1949 have not been published for tobacco and manufactures, coal and related fuels, and tractors, parts, and accessories. There have been minor revisions in the 1946 data, and in the figures in the 1932 SUPPLEMENT; also, the 1936 figures for unmanufactured cotton have been revised. Data beginning 1935 for machinery, as shown in the 1940 and earlier SUPPLEMENTS, have been revised to include diesel and semi-diesel marine engines. Packinghouse products are shown as "meats and fats" in SUPPLEMENTS prior to 1942. Monthly averages for total agricultural and total nonagricultural products shown in the 1942 SUPPLEMENT for years prior to 1919 are for fiscal years ended June 30.
\({ }^{3}\) Effective with the statistics for July 1950 , all semimanufactures reported under "special category, type 1" commodity classifications have been included under finished manufactures.

Beginning 1941, the data for manufactured foodstuffs and beverages include private relief shipments of food products, which, in the 1957 and earlier SUPPLEMENTS, were shown under finished manufactures. This adjustment has been made on an annual basis only for the years 1941-53. Monthly data corresponding to the monthly averages shown herein for 1954 are available on request.

Because of changes in the export schedule, figures for JanuaryJune 1956 are not entirely comparable with those for other periods. However, the monthly averages for 1956 are based on annual totals which do not reflect the schedule changes and are, therefore, comparable with monthly averages for earlier years.
\({ }^{4}\) Includes data not shown separately; see also note 8 for this page.

5 Includes linters.
\({ }^{6}\) Beginning January 1948, figures have been adjusted (in accordance with the 1949 revision of the export schedule) to include fruit juices. Exports of fruit juices in 1948 amounted to \(\$ 13,783\),000.

7 Packinghouse products include total meat products, animal oils and fats (edible), and animal oils and greases (inedible), except fish oils. Beginning January 1948, figures have been adjusted (in accordance with the 1949 revision of the export schedule) to exclude oleomargarine. Exports of oleomargarine in 1948 amounted to \(\$ 1,107,000\).
\({ }^{8}\) Manufactures of tobacco are included in nonagricultural products total instead of in agricultural products total.
\({ }^{9}\) Based on annual total which includes revisions not distributed by months. See 2 d paragraph of note 3 for this page regarding manufactured foodstuffs and beverages and finished manufactures.
\({ }^{10}\) Data for 1947 for the pertinent series are adjusted to include shipments under the Army Civilian Supply Program (see note 1 for p. 106). Beginning 1948, such shipments are included by the compiling agency.

11 Adjusted for comparability with succeeding data (see note 6 above for fruits, etc., and note 7 above for packinghouse products).

12 See note 3 for this page regarding changes affecting comparability of the figures.
\({ }^{13}\) Based on reported annual total; see 3 d paragraph of note 3 for this page.

14 July 1959 total includes apprciximately \(\$ 15\) million carryover from May and June because of delay in reporting.

\section*{PAGE 109}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p. 106 for a general description of foreign trade statistics, as well as for information regarding the inclusion beginning 1947 of shipments under the Army Civilian Supply Program; also, see note 2 for \(p_{\wedge} 108\) for references to earlier data.
\({ }^{2}\) Includes data not shown separately.
\({ }^{3}\) Excludes automobile service appliances and parts, and trailers. Beginning January 1948, data have been adjusted (to conform to the 1949 revision of the export schedule) to exclude exports of industrial trucks and to include those of electric busses and trackless trolleys.

The figures from January 1951 forward have been adjusted (to conform to the 1952 revision of the export schedule) as follows: Data formerly included for spark plugs and pumps transferred to electrical machinery and industrial machinery, respectively; service machinery and equipment, formerly elsewhere, now included.
"Special category" data are excluded during the period from July 1949 through 1951.
\({ }^{4}\) Represents the total "chemicals and related products" group as shown in the original foreign trade reports; includes chemicals (coal-tar, industrial, medicinal), pigments, paints, and varnishes, fertilizers and materials, explosives, soap, and toilet preparations. Beginning January 1948, data have been adjusted
(in accordance with the 1949 revision of the export schedule) to include exports of vulcanized fiber sheets and printing ink. Beginning January 1954, jet fuel (totaling \(\$ 1,719,000\) in 1953) formerly included with chemicals, etc., is included with petroleum and products.
"Special category" items are excluded beginning July 1950; however, as these items are removed from the restricted list the data are again included in the export statistics.
\({ }^{5}\) Data through 1951 are for iron and steel mill products as shown in Schedule B (classification of exports). Beginning 1952, the monthly averages are based on totals which have been adjusted to include also iron and steel nails, staples and spikes, steel pipe fittings, and metal fencing and netting. These adjustments have been made on a monthly basis beginning January 1957.
\({ }^{6}\) Includes office appliances and printing machinery in addition to the classes of machinery shown separately. See note 8 regarding the inclusion (beginning 1948) of data for copper wire and cable. Beginning May 1949, 'special category' data are excluded.

7 Prior to 1948 , exports of tractors, etc., are included with those of agricultural machinery. Data for tractors for May 1949 through 1951 exclude "special category" exports.
\({ }^{8}\) Figures beginning January 1948 reflect the transfer of insulated copper wire and cable from the "copper and manufactures" group to the "electrical machinery" group. This transfer was made to adjust to groupings outlined in the 1949 revision of the export schedule. Data beginning with January 1951 have been adjusted in accordance with the 1952 revision of the export schedule. For the period May 1949-December 1954, "special category" items are excluded.

9 "Special category" data are excluded beginning July 1950.
\({ }^{10}\) Beginning January 1948, data have been adjusted (in accordance with the 1949 revision of the export schedule) to include exports of scales and balances; gasoline, motor, station, warehouse, and factory trucks; push carts and hand trucks; and internal combustion marine engines. Data from 1951 forward have been adjusted to conform to the 1952 revision of the export schedule.
\({ }^{11}\) Includes all finished textile products and yarn and other semimanufactures.
12 Based on annual total which includes revisions not distributed by months.
13 Data for 1947 for the pertinent series are adjusted to include shipments under the Army Civilian Supply Program (see note 1 for p. 106). Beginning 1948, such shipments are included by the compiling agency.
\({ }^{14}\) Adjusted for comparability with succeeding data (see notes \(3,4,6,8\), and 10 above on the various items.
15 Data for the period indicated in the note for the column heading exclude "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons; the figures, therefore, are not entirely comparable with those for other periods. The "special category" exclusions affect the data through 1951 for all indicated items, as well as data from 1952 forward for the following items: Chemicals and related products; total machinery; electrical machinery (through 1954 only) ; and metalworking machinery. In general, however, the exclusions beginning 1952 are not so significant as formerly, since various commodities were shifted from type 1 to type 11 special category and, for type 11, the publication of data (except by destination) is permissible.
16 Beginning January 1951, data have been adjusted to conform to the 1952 revision of the export schedule (see also note for column heading).
17 Based on annual total which includes adjustments not made on a monthly basis (see note 5 for this page).
18 Beginning January 1954, exports of jet fuel (totaling \$1,719,000 in 1953) are included with petroleum and products; formerly, with chemicals, etc.
\({ }^{19}\) The 1956 monthly average is based on reported annual total, not on the sum of monthly figures shown; see 3d paragraph of note 3 for p. 108.

\section*{PAGE 110}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p. 106 for a general description of foreign trade statistics; note 2 for that page gives references to availability of earlier data. See also note 5 below regarding revisions resulting from the revaluation of imports of tin ore.
\({ }^{2}\) Beginning January 1952, data for Turkey are included in Europe instead of Asia as formerly.
\({ }^{3}\) Formerly Egypt; present designation effective July 1, 1958.
\({ }^{4}\) British Malaya includes Federation of Malaya as well as Singapore; imports from Federation of Malaya, formerly included, totaled \(\$ 93,369,000\) in 1958.

5 Average based on revised annual total which includes adjustments for revaluation of tin imports. Revised monthly figures for 1942-46 for the U. S. total are available upon request. Revisions by months are not available for geographic regions and countries. Adjustments made in annual totals for regions and countries are as follows: Africa--1942, \(+\$ 17,700 ; 1943,+\$ 411\), 000; 1944, \(+\$ 1,123,000 ; 1945,+\$ 881,000 ;\) Asia and Oceania--1942, \(+\$ 2,117,000\); Southern North America--1943, \(+\$ 14,000 ; 1944\), \(+\$ 13,500 ; 1945,+\$ 2,700 ;\) South America \(-1942,+\$ 8,897,000 ;\) 1943,- \(\$ 275,700 ; 1944,+\$ 8,459,000 ; 1945,+\$ 11,201,000\).
\({ }^{6}\) Based on annual total which includes revisions not distributed by months.
\({ }^{7}\) Less than \(\$ 500\).
\({ }^{8}\) March data are adjusted for comparison purposes to include amounts of \(\$ 75\) million and \(\$ 80\) million in the totals for general imports and imports for consumption, respectively, which under new compiling procedures carried into April; under former procedures these amounts would have been in March. The region, country, economic class, and individual commodity totals have been adjusted by appropriate amounts.

9 The totals for general imports and imports for consumption are adjusted to exclude about \(\$ 33 \mathrm{million}\), the June carryover into July being larger by this amount than the July carryover into August. The region, country, economic class, and individual commodity totals have not been so adjusted.

\section*{PAGE 111}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for \(p .106\) for a general description of foreign trade statistics; also, see note 2 for that page for references to the availability of earlier data and minor revisions for total Latin American Republics.

2 Japanese Mandated Islands included with Japan prior to January \(1,1942\).
\({ }^{3}\) See note 2 for \(p, 107\).
\({ }^{4}\) Union of Soviet Soviet Socialist Republics in Asia and Europe.
\({ }^{5}\) Data for Newfoundland and Labrador, which technically became a province of Canada on April 1, 1949, are included in figures shown here beginning January 1950 only. Imports from Newfoundland and Labrador for January-December 1949 totaled \(\$ 38,683,000\); the corresponding figure for 1948 is \(\$ 39,707,000\).

6 Includes the twenty Latin American Republics.
\({ }^{7}\) Average based on revised annual total which includes adjustments for revaluation of tin imports. This revision is not available by months. Adjustments made in annual totals are as follows: Indonesia-1941, \(+\$ 2,117,000\); Latin American Republics \(+\$ 11,204,000 ;\) Argentina-1944, \(+\$ 13,000\).
\({ }^{8}\) Less than \(\$ 500\).
\({ }^{9}\) Includes minor revisions not distributed by months.
10 See note 8 for p. 110.
\({ }^{11}\) See note 9 for \(p .110\).

\section*{PAGE 112}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for \(p\). 106 for a general description of foreign trade statistics; see also note 2 for that page for references to the availability of earlier data.
\({ }^{2}\) Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56, with exceptions noted below, will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly data for 1942-46 for total imports for consumption and for crude materials have been revised to reflect the revaluation of tin ore; these revisions are available upon request. Minor revisions have been made in the figures published in the 1932 SUPPLEMENT.
\({ }^{3}\) Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1938-56, except as noted below, will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume. The 1947 and 1948 figures shown in the 1951 volume have been revised. No monthly data prior to 1949 for cocoa beans have been published in BUSINESS STATISTICS; the 1937 monthly average for this item, published in the \(\$ 959\) volume, should read \(\$ 4,361,000\).

Monthly figures prior to 1938 are available in the "Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce." The monthly averages prior to 1935 for imports of total agricultural and total nonagricultural products, as shown in the 1959, 1957, 1955, and 1942 volumes, are based on totals for fiscal years ended June 30 .
\& Includes data not shown separately.
\({ }^{5}\) Averages based on revised annual totals which have been adjusted to include \(\$ 14,100\) for 1943 and \(\$ 13,500\) for 1944 for revaluation of tin ore imports; these revisions are not available by months.

6 Includes minor revisions not distributed by months.
\({ }^{7}\) See note 8 for p. 110 .
\({ }^{8}\) See note 9 for p. 110 .

\section*{PAGE 113}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for \(p .106\) for a general description of foreign trade statistics.
\({ }^{2}\) See note 3 for p. 112 for references to earlier data.
\({ }^{3}\) The total includes data not shown separately.
\({ }^{4}\) Comprises pig iron, iron and steel scrap, granular or sponge iron, scale, and steel mill products; excludes advanced manufacrures.

Sincludes all nonferrous ores, metals, alloys, and manufactures, except precious metals, jewelry, and plated ware.
\({ }^{6}\) Data for \(1942-46\) reflect adjustments for the revaluation of tin ore imports. Revised monthly data (except for total nonferrous metals for 1943) are available upon request.
\({ }^{7}\) Based on annual total which includes revisions not distributed by months.
\({ }^{8}\) See note 8 for p. 112 .
\({ }^{9}\) See note 9 for \(p .110\).

\section*{PAGE 114}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. Effective 1st quarter 1957, data are as reported under the revised uniform system of accounts and reports by all certificated domestic trunk airlines; the 1956 data shown herein have been revised accordingly, insofar as possible. Comparison of data for 1956 on the former and revised bases shows no appreciable differences in the summary totals published in this volume, except for operating expenses (in 1956 , these totaled \(\$ 1,163.0\) million on the new basis and \(\$ 1,162.2\) million on the old).

For comparability with data from 1956 forward, the 1954 and 1955 figures for mail revenues (and pertinent totals) have been adjusted to exclude Federal mail subsidy payments (such payments in fiscal 1952 totaled \(\$ 6.4\) million; in \(1953, \$ 3.5\) million; and in fiscal 1954, \(\$ 3.9\) million). Also, the data through 1955 reflect adjustments for out-of-period mail pay (data beginning

1956 are for period reported; i.e., unadjusted for period in which earned).

The data relate only to domestic business of scheduled domestic trunk (passenger-cargo) carriers; however, they include, beginning 1959, total domestic operations intra-Alaska and intraHawaii, which in that year averaged operating revenues of \(\$ 6.5\) million per quarter. The figures shown, therefore, exclude international and territorial operations of these airlines, as well as operations of international and territorial (including system data for Alaska Airlines), local-service, helicopter, all-cargo, and nonscheduled carriers. Total cperating revenues include Federal nontransport subsidies and other nontransport income. Transport revenues cover, in addition to types shown separately, charter and other transport income. Property revenues comprise express, freight, and excess passerger baggage revenues.

The original CAB reports, "Air Carrier Financial Statistics," contain further detailed items of revenue and expenses, and operating data for other types of airlines, by individual carrier.

Quarterly data for 1955-56 are in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS; quarterly data prior to 1955 are available from the reports of the CAB .

2 Total includes other revenues not shown separately.
3 Sources: Civil Aeronautics Board (beginning January 1945); U. S. Department of Commerce, Civil Aeronautics Administration and predecessor agencies (prior to 1945). See note 4 for this page regarding source of data for airmail ton-miles prior to 1945.

Data cover scheduled operations of all certificated domestic trunk (passenger-cargo) airlines operating in the United States (including, beginning 1959, total domestic operations intraAlaska and intra-Hawaii) and serving primarily the larger communities, according to the latest classification of such lines by the Civil Aeronautics Board. Data, therefore, exclude international and territorial operations of these airlines, as well as operations of international and territorial, local-service, helicopter, allcargo, and nonscheduled carriers. During 1959, when total domestic operations intra-Alaska and intra-Hawaii were first included, revenue passenger miles flown in these two States averaged 12.4 million miles per month.

For the period shown here, there have been several mergers of local service carriers with trunk line carriers; the comparability of the data is affected by less than 1 percent by the inclusion of operations of these smaller carriers. Figures for Colonial Airlines, operating from New York to Montreal, are included beginning January 1945 , since most of the mileage of this line is in the United States. Earlier data have not been revised to include this company; however, it accounted for only 1.5 percent of the passengers carried in 1945.

All data cover revenue traffic only, whereas data relating to passenger traffic shown in SUPPLEMENTS prior to the 1947 issue cover revenue and nonreverue passengers. There is duplication in the figures for number of passengers where the same passengers are carried by more than one air carrier and also, in the figures prior to 1945 , where some passengers are carried on more than one route of an air carrier. Monthly averages for 1942-44 (based on annual totals) excluding the duplication existing where passengers are carried on more than one route of the same carrier are as follows: 1942, 251,000; 1943, 238,\(000 ; 1944,322,000\). Data excluding this duplication are not available prior to 1942. Data beginning January 1957 for passengers originated represent an unduplicated count of passengers originating journeys on lines of each reporting carrier and exclude layover passengers. It is not known to what extent comparability with earlier data is affected, but it is believed to be small. There is no duplication in the figures for ton-miles and passenger-miles which take into account the distance carried. A "ton-mile" is equivalent to one ton carried one mile and a "passenger-mile" is equivalent to one passenger carried one mile.

Monthly data are available from the Board beginning 1946 for local-service airlines and international and territorial lines in addition to data for trunklines shown here.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1941-56 (for all series), for 1932-40 (for revenue miles flown), and for 1931-40 (for airmail ton-miles) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this
volume. (The data for airmail ton-miles in early editions, as mentioned above, are shown under the heading 'postal business" in the Domestic Trade section and are in pound-miles; they should therefore be converted to ton-miles by dividing by 2,000 for comparison with figures shown here.) Monthly figures for 1935-40 for express and freight ton-miles and revenue passengers carried and for 1936-40 for revenue passenger-miles are available upon request.
\({ }^{4}\) Data prior to 1945 are from the U. S. Post Office Department and are approximately comparable with later data from the Civil Aeronautics Board. Whereas the figures shown prior to 1945 include certain additional operations, they also omit other operations which are included beginning 1945; the 1945 monthly average entirely comparable with earlier figures is \(5,405,000\) ton-miles.
\({ }^{5}\) Data for financial operations are quarterly averages.
\({ }^{6}\) Figures for 1939-42 are quarterly averages of operating profits, not net income.

7 Data beginning 1954 exclude payments of Federal mail subsidy; such payments are included in averages for earlier years (see 2d paragraph of note 1 for this page). Also, mail revenues for 1939-55 reflect adjustments for out-of-period pay.
\({ }^{8}\) See 1 st paragraph of note 1 for this page.
\({ }^{9}\) Data reflect work stoppages.

\section*{PAGE 115}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: Interstate Commerce Commission. Data cover total operations of the Railway Express Agency, Inc., formerly the American Railway Express Co., as reported to the Commission and also, through June 1938, operations of the Southeastern Express Co., which was absorbed by the Railway Express Agency in July 1938. The data represent practically complete coverage of the express business on railroads, plus the express operations involved in servicing motor carriers, electric lines, water carriers, and airways.

Transportation revenues represent charges (by the express company) to customers for express service, plus some miscellaneous transportation charges. Express-privilege payments are amounts paid by the express company to the carriers for the conduct of express operations. Such payments are derived by subtracting from income (i.e., the sum of charges for transportation, revenue from operations other than transportation, other income credits, and profit and loss credits) the following items: Operating expenses, taxes, other deductions from income, and profit and loss debits.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1949-56 are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p . 197 of this volume; monthly data for 1929-48 are available upon request.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: American Transit Association. Data beginning 1945 for average cash fares are based on fares paid in more than 400 cities, each having a population of 25,000 or more, according to the 1950 Census (data prior to 1945 are adjusted to fares paid in selected cities according to earlier decennial censuses). The average fare is unweighted, i.e., the cash fare of the dominant transit company in each city, regardless of size, counts as a unit in the average. Averages are computed as of the last day of the month. No adjustments have been made for token fares or passes. Fares paid to motorbus and trolley-bus operators have been substituted where such services have replaced street railways.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1951-56 for the current series on cash fares (i.e., based on selected cities according to the 1950 Census) appear in the 1959, 1957, and 1955 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS; comparable monthly data for August 1945-December 1950 are available upon request.

Data for revenue passengers carried and operating revenues are estimated totals for all organized local passenger transportation agencies, including electric street railways, elevated and subway lines, interurban electric railways, trolley-coach lines, and all common-carrier local motorbus lines. Excluded from the figures are long distance interstate motor carriers,
the monthly totals for that year, as well as for the preceding 3 years, except that the number is adjusted, whenever necessary, in order to include 13 weeks in each quarter. The 1957-60 monthly totals in this volume are based on exactly 4 weeks, with the exception of those for January, April, July, October, and December, which cover 5 weeks.

The monthly figures shown in the 1959 edition and earlier issues of BUSINESS STATISTICS cover the weekly data which were combined on the basis of the number of weeks ending in each month of the last year shown in each volume, respectively. Weekly figures for 1945-59 by type of commodity loaded are given in the report of the Association of American Railroads relating to cars of revenue freight loaded (issued January 8,1960).
\({ }^{2}\) Source: The indexes are computed by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System from weekly data compiled by the Association of American Railroads. In computing the indexes, monthly loadings are derived from the weekly data by prorating the figures for weeks not included entirely within a single month according to the number of working days falling in each month. Daily averages for each class of freight are computed and related to the 1957 daily average. Allowance is made for Sundays, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday ( \(1 / 2\) day) through February 1942, Memorial Day ( \(1 / 2\) day), Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas.

In computing seasonal adjustment factors for all groups except ore loadings, the ratio-to-freehand-curve method is used. For the seasonal factors for ore loadings, the usual procedure has been modified for April and May and for October and November. The distortion resulting from the very erratic movement of loadings of iron ore in these months is lessened by treating April and May as a single period for seasonal adjustment purposes and treating October and November similarly. A single index for each of these periods has been computed and assigned to each of the 2 months in the period (except for October and November 1959 for which data reflect the steel-strike period). In maintaining the index currently, preliminary indexes are computed for April and October and these are revised when the succeeding month's figures become available. Similarly for the livestock index, June and July have been treated as a single period for seasonal adjustment. Changes have been made in the seasonal adjustment factors from time to time to reflect changes in the seasonal pattern.

Weights derived from 1935-39 revenues by commodities, published by the Interstate Commerce Commission, have been used in combining the indexes for eight classes of freight into the total index. These weights are as follows: Coal, 21.3; coke, 0.7 ; forest products, 5.8 ; grain and grain products, 5.6 ; livestock, 1.8; merchandise, 1.c.1., 7.6; ore, 2.4; miscellaneous, 54.8.

At the time of publication of this volume, freight carloadings indexes are being revised by the source to incorporate new weights and new seasonal adjustment factors for recent periods; the indexes will also be calculated on a new base period.

Monthly averages for 1929-58 and monthly data for 1938-58, related to the base period \(1935-39=100\), are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Note that data for the years 1939-40 are correct except for revisions in the indexes for grain, livestock (June and July only), ore, miscellaneous, and the total, and a few additional one-point revisions. Monthly indexes for 1931-37 are available on pp. 21 and 22 of the August 1941 SURVEY. For earlier monthly indexes, together with a detailed description of the methods used in computing the index, see the Federal Reserve Bulletins for June 1937, pp. 522 and 523, and for June 1941, pp. 529-533.

\section*{PAGE 117}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 2 for p. 116.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: Interstate Commerce Commission. Data cover class 1 railroads only and exclude switching and terminal companies. Effective January 1, 1956, the ICC. revised the classification for class I railroads to include carriers having annual operating revenues of \(\$ 3,000,000\) or more, averaged over a period of 3 years. (For both line-haul roads and switching and terminal companies, this change eliminated certain former class I railroads, and added a few roads not previously in the Digitized for FRASER

Hawaii), Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico; they do not relate to the actual weight of cargo carried. A net ton represents \(100 \mathrm{cu}-\) bic feet carrying capacity after prescribed allowance for space occupied by crew, engines, and other machinery, etc. All types of watercraft engaged in foreign trade which are required to make formal clearance are included in the statistics. The follow ing types of vessels touching port but not considered to be engaged in foreign trade are excluded: Vessels in distress or for repairs, not discharging or lading cargo; to effect crew changes or take on bunker fuel, provisions, etc; in traffic exclusively between the United States and noncontiguous territories; U. S. Army and Navy vessels clearing without commercial cargo, and foreign military or naval craft, etc. Data for the period July 1951December 1952 exclude vessels under time and voyage charter to Military Sea Transportation Service.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1932-56 are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. (October 1945 figure for foreign vessels should read \(2,776,000\) tons.) Monthly figures for earlier periods (revised since publication) are available upon request.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: Panama Canal Company, beginning July 1951; prior thereto, office of the Governor of the Panama Canal. Data include traffic both ways and represent cargo carried by oceangoing commercial vessels of 300 net tons or over, Panama Canal measurement. The smaller commercial craft, Government vessels, and certain vessels which are exempt from tolls are not included here.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1923-56 (for total tonnage, 1934-56) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. (Revisions for U. S. vessels: 1943-November, 352,000 tons; December, 149,000 tons.)

4 Source: Horwath and Horwath. Data represent a compilation from reports of a large number of hotels, transient and residential. Prior to 1942 , reports were received from between 300 and 400 hotels in about 140 cities (both large and small) located in 30 States. The number of contributing hotels and the number of cities declined during the war years. For the 1942-46 period, data are based on reports from between 250 and 350 hotels in about 110 cities. In 1952, the survey was expanded to include a larger number of cities and regions and the data reflect reports from some 400 hotels located throughout the country. Practically all of the hotels included operate throughout the year.

Figures for average sale per occupied room cover room revenue only. An indication of the trend of room sales can be obtained by multiplying average sales per occupied room by the percent of total rooms occupied. Data beginning 1951 for the occupancy rate have been adjusted to the levels of the 1948 Census of Business. The restaurant sales indexes for each month are related to the corresponding month of the base year 1951. As the sample varies from month to month, it is necessary to compute the index from percentage changes (the given month as compared with the corresponding month in the preceding year) based on the reports received. These indexes include both food and beverage sales. Data for the principal cities are included in the original Horwath and Horwath reports.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 (except for the index of restaurant sales) are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly indexes for restaurant sales (1929-58), based on same month \(1929=100\), are in the aforementioned volumes; monthly indexes for 1953-56, comparable with data on p. 118 of this volume, are shown below.

Restaurant Sales Index (Same month \(1951=100\) )
\begin{tabular}{lccccc} 
& 1953 & & 1954 & & 1955 \\
January & 109 & & 106 & & 111
\end{tabular}

Restaurant Sales Index-Con.
\begin{tabular}{llllll} 
& \(\frac{1953}{109}\) & & \(\frac{1954}{108}\) & & \(\frac{1955}{107}\) \\
& \(\frac{1956}{110}\) \\
July & 109 & & & 105 & 107 \\
August & 103 & & 102 & & 107 \\
September & 104 & 103 & & 105 & 109 \\
October & 107 & 107 & & 109 & 114 \\
November & 100 & 103 & & 107 & 106 \\
December & 106 & 105 & 108 & 111
\end{tabular}

5 Data for the period July 1951-December 1952 exclude vessels under time and voyage charter to Military Sea Transportation Service.
\({ }^{6}\) Data beginning 1951 have been adjusted to the levels of the 1948 Census of Business; 1951 monthly average comparable with earlier data, 79 percent.

\section*{PA GE 119}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Natur alization Service (under U. S. Department of Labor prior to June 14,1940 ). Data are compiled from passenger manifests or lists required by law and from regulations prepared for vessels and aircraft traveling between the United States and foreign countries.

Data cover arrivals and departures of aliens and citizens, by sea and air, between ports of the United States (defined as ports of the U. S. mainland, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico, and U. S. Virgin Islands; also U. S. immigration offices located in Canada) and foreign territory. Therefore, travel between foreign countries and outlying areas is covered (for Guam, beginning September 1952 for arrivals and February 1953 for departures). The Philippine Islands are treated as a foreign country for all periods; hence citizens of the Islands admitted to the United States are included as alien arrivals. Excluded from the figures are crewmen, military personnel, and insular traffic between the United States and outlying areas. (For data on insular travel, including travel between the United States and Hawaii prior to statehood, see Annual Reports of INS.)

Aliens are defined as immigrants arriving to establish residence here; nonimmigrants coming for temporary stays (e.g., tourists, students, government officials, etc.); and resident aliens returning from visits abroad.

Comparability of the figures is affected in January 1945 and July 1958 in accordance with details given below.

Figures beginning 1945 for arrivals and departures of U. S. citizens and aliens exclude all travel via international land borders, except for Mexican air travel which is included effective July 1958 and except for a limited amount of Canadian and Mexican travel considered as nonborder traffic. Prior to 1945, "permanent" arrivals and departures (those involving a period of stay of a year or more) via international land borders are included. For 1945, land-border arrivals of citizens approximated 4 percent of total arrivals and land-border departures, 2 percent of total departures. (Persons habitually crossing and recrossing international land borders are not included for any period.)

Passenger cruise travel (passengers making cruises or round trips without change of vessel) is included effective July 1958 but excluded prior thereto. For figures for July 1958 through January 1959, see table below.

Passenger Cruise Travel
(Number of passengers)
U. S. Citizens
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1958:} & Arrivals & Deparrures & Arrivals & Departures \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline July & 7,720 & 9,682 & 272 & 304 \\
\hline August & 9,120 & 11,376 & 265 & 388 \\
\hline September & 3,752 & 3,951 & 151 & 260 \\
\hline October & 8,369 & 6,968 & 352 & 245 \\
\hline November & 4,468 & 6,141 & 143 & 216 \\
\hline December & 7,828 & 13,265 & 325 & 712 \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{1959:} \\
\hline January & 19,866 & 18,088 & 1,175 & 1,476 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Figures for 1929-44 (as shown here and in the 1959, 1957, and 1955 volumes of BUSINESS STATISTICS) represent monthly averages based on fiscal year totals of citizens and aliens admitted and departed; for aliens, the arrivals data cover admissions plus arrivals of nonadmitted aliens. Monthly averages from 1945 forward are based on calendar year totals; for some years, the averages are computed from annual totals which include revisions not distributed to the monthly data.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1951-56 will be found in the BUSINESS STATISTICS volumes mentioned above; monthly data for 1945-50 are available upon request. (Data shown in the 1953 and earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS are on a different basis.)
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Department of State, Passport Division. Data represent total passports issued, including renewals; a single passport may cover more than one trip and more than one person. Passports issued to American seamen as required by the State Department from Februaxy 1942 to August 1945 are included in the figures.

Rules governing renewal of passports have been revised. Originally, passports were issued for 2 years and could be renewed for 2 more years. Effective September 14, 1959, the potential life of the passport has been extended to 5 years; the passport is is sued for 3 years and can be renewed for 2 more years. Through 1960, renewals had accounted for approximately 15 percent of total passports issued and renewed.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. (Scattered revisions for 1929 and 1930 are in the corresponding note in the 1957, 1955, and 1953 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS.)
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Data are compiled from reports from all national parks in the United States.

The parks covered are Acadia, Big Bend (opened 1944), Bryce Canyon, Carlsbad Caverns, Crater Lake, Everglades (opened December 1947), Glacier, Grand Canyon, Grand Teton, Great Smoky Mountains, Hawaii, Hot Springs, Isle Royale (opened 1940), Kings Canyon, Lassen Volcanic, Mammoth Cave, Mesa Verde, Mt. McKinley, Mt. Rainer, Olympic, Platt, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia, Shenandoah, Wind Cave, Yellowstone, Yosemite, and Zion. Monthly figures are available for all parks only beginning October 1940. Monthly averages prior to 1941 are for the travel year, October 1 to September 30. The original reports also cover visits and "vistor-days" (overnight stays) to specified national monuments, historical areas, parkways, recreation areas, memorial parks, and the National Capital Park System.

The term "number of visits" has been substituted for "number of visitors" (used prior to January 1959). A "visit" is the entry of any person into a national park in order to make use of services, conveniences, or facilities provided by the National Park Service; a person who enters a park several times in a month or year is counted as a "visit" at each entry. Beginning January 1960, the figures are not directly comparable with data through 1959 because of revised methods of data-collection and, because, for several parks, the statistical definition of a "visit" has been changed. Comparison of January 1960 data on the old basis with data for January 1959 shows an increase of approximately 15 percent.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1941-56 (revised, since publication of the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STA TISTICS, to include data for Hawaii and Mt. McKinley National Parks) are available upon request.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: The Pullman Co. (Sleeping Car Companies, as reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission). Data for pas-senger-miles include passenger-miles of passengers traveling on free-rail transportation, and operations in Canada and Mexico, but exclude passenger-miles of chartered car passengers. Pas senger revenues cover berth and seat revenues, including standard and tourist sleeping cars and parlor cars.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1936-56 are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. (Revision for passenger revenues, May \(1940, \$ 3,749,000\) 。) For earlier monthly figures, see p. 18 of the January 1939 SURVEY.
for FRASER
\({ }^{5}\) Source: Federal Communications Commission. Data cover principal domestic telephone carriers reporting monthly to the Commission; these carriers account for more than 90 percent of the annual gross operating revenues of the telephone industry in the United States (the figures include combined telephone and radiotelegraph operations in Hawaii but exclude any figures for Alaska.)

Beginning January 1954, only those companies having an annual gross operating revenue of \(\$ 1,000,000\) or more are required to report monthly to the Commission; prior thereto, the reporting requirement was \(\$ 250,000\) or more of annual revenues.

Operating statistics for certain months reflect adjustments for refunds which cannot be allocated to the periods in which they properly belong; such refunds are not sufficiently large to seriously distort comparisons.

Figures beginning 1942 for total operating revenues and operating expenses are shown after elimination of major company duplications (e.g., license fees, rentals, dividend payments, etc.) for the Bell System; the earlier data are based on carriers reporting monthly and are not available exclusive of duplications.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1934-56 (with qualifications mentioned and exceptions given below) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Note the following exceptions: Monthly total operating revenues and expenses through 1946 are unadjusted for intercompany duplications; station revenues prior to 1937 are not available separately. Scattered revisions for 1948 and prior years are in the corresponding note in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS.

6 Includes data not shown separately.
\({ }^{7}\) Average for the travel year ending September 30 of the indi cated year. Comparable average for the 1941 travel year is 699,000.

8 Beginning 1942, total operating revenues are shown after elimination of major intercompany duplications for the Bell System and are not strictly comparable with figures for prior years; data for 1939-41 are based on carriers reporting monthly and are not available exclusive of duplications.
\({ }^{9}\) Data beginning 1945 exclude clll travel via international land borders (except that Mexican air travel is included beginning July 1958) and are averages based on calendar-year totals. See 5th and 7th paragraphs of note 1 for this page.

10 Beginning July 1958, data include figures for cruise travelers and Mexican air travel; such passengers were not included in earlier figures. (See 5th and 6th paragraphs of note 1 for this page.)
\({ }^{11}\) Figures beginning January 1960 are not directly comparable with data through 1959; see 3d paragraph of note 3 for this page regarding revised data-collection methods and new definitions of visits.

\section*{PAGE 120}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 5 for p. 119.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: Federal Communications Commission. Data are compiled from the reports of telegraph carriers (wire, oceancable, and radiotelegraph) accounting for practically the entire telegraph industry in the United States (except for Alaska and Hawaii; the radiotelegraph operations for Hawaii are included in the figures for telephone operations). Through December 1947, the reports cover carriers having annual operating revenues of \(\$ 50,000\) or more; thereafter, carriers having annual operating revenues of \(\$ 250,000\) or more. The change as of January 1948 in the reporting basis resulted in the omission of one previously reporting radiotelegraph carrier. This carrier, however, accounted for only 0.3 percent of the total operating revenues of radiotelegraph carriers in 1947 and 1948. The landline and cable operations of the Western Union Telegraph Company have been segregated and statistics for the separate categories are shown here under data for wire-telegraph and cable carriers, respectively. Figures for wire-telegraph and radiotelegraph carriers include comparatively small amounts for telephone operations. "Net operating revenues" equals operating revenues less operating expenses and depreciation, op-
erating taxes, and miscellaneous operating revenue deductions. The item includes no deduction for income taxes.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1941-56 for radiotelegraph carriers and for 1943-56 for wire-telegraph and cable carriers will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Combined figures for wire and ocean-cable systems shown in the 1942 SUPPLEMENT are not comparable with combined totals of the separate figures shown in subsequent volumes because of changes in the accounting systems. For radiotelegraph carriers, operating revenues for 1940 as shown in the 1942 volume are approximately comparable with those shown in later issues.
\({ }^{3}\) Data for telephones in service are as of end of year (not averages of end-of-month figures).
\({ }^{4}\) Beginning 1942, operating expenses are shown after elimination of major intercompany duplications for the Bell System and are not strictly comparable with figures for prior years; data for 1939-41 are based on carriers reporting monthly and are not available exclusive of duplications.
\({ }^{d}\) Deficit.

\section*{PAGE 121}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Data cover all known commercial manufacturers of the selected chemicals (except as indicated in the note for sodium silicate) and represent the 'primary' manufacture of the various chemicals, including quantities produced for further processing in the same plant, for intracompany transfer, and for sale to other companies. In some cases, data are included for material produced "in process" as an intermediate to the end product.

The figures are believed to be essentially complete except, in some years (primarily the war years), for quantities of various chemicals produced by plants either owned or operated by the Federal Government or operated solely for its account. It should be noted, however, that production of certain chemicals by plants operated by the Tennessee Valley Authority is included; also included, beginning with 1954 , is the production of certain chemical's (such as nitric acid, sodium sulfates, and sulfuric acid) in Government-owned privately operated plants. (See also notes 3, 11,12 , and 15 for this page.)

Annual data from the 1947 Census of Manufactures differ slightly from the totals of monthly figures for that year. Monthly averages based on the 1947 Census of Manufactures are as follows (units in thousands of short tons, except oxygen which is in millions of cubic feet) : Ammonia (synthetic, anhydrous), 92.8; calcium carbide, 50.6; carbon dioxide, 39,8 ; chlorine gas, 120.3; hydrochloric acid, 36.9 ; nitric acid, 99.1 ; oxygen, 1,157 ; phosphoric acid, 30.6 ; sodium carbonate, 377.1 ; sodium bichromate and chromate, 7.5 ; sodium hydroxide, 175.3 ; sodium silicate, 41.1; sulfuric acid, 898.3. The 1954 data (and 1947 for acetylene and sodium sulfates) as shown here were collected as a part of the Census of Manufactures for the same year and thus coincide therewith.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1941-56 (1955-56 for acetylene and sodium sulfates) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. (Notice above-mentioned qualifications affecting year-to-year comparability; also qualifications in notes \(2,3,4,6,9,10\), and 11 following.) No data were collected in 1940 and none on a monthly basis prior to 1941. Monthly averages for 1939 are based on totals from the Census of Manufactures. Monthly data for 1952-54 for acetylene and 1941-54 for sodium sulfates are available upon request.
\({ }^{2}\) Excludes amounts produced and used by railroad shops, shipyards, welding shops, and small establishments using portable generators. Production is for all purposes; however, most of it is for chemical synthesis.
\({ }^{3}\) Output of Government-owned plants, which was large through 1946 for both anhydrous ammonia and nitric acid and for the most part for military use, is not included (see note 12 regarding plants formerly Government-owned which are included beginning in June or August 1946; also for nitric acid, see note 15

\section*{उद6}
a Source: U. S. Tatife Commiesion, with the exception of cata ser natural acetic acid which are from \(u\). S. Department of Commetce, Bureau of the Census. Data covex an known commercial manufacturers of the selected chemacals and include production For sale and consumption, if any, in the reporting plants. Data for acetic acid inchude both synthetic and adrural, but exchude recovered acetic acid. Ane products are reported on the basis of 100-percent content of specifici matertal.

Wonthly averages priox to 1939 for acehic amydride and ace bloalicylic acio and monthy data for \(1945-56\) fox acetic acid, acetric anhydrace, and acerylalicylic acic and for \(1954-56\) for DDT will be toma in earien editions of BUBINESS STATISTICS as indicared as top of \(\underline{p}^{2} 197\) of che volume. Monthly dane for 1946-53 for DDT are avainbie upon request.

Source: U, S. Teasury Deparment, Intemal Revenue Serv. sce. Data represent complete coverage of the industry, in. cluding operations ir Hawait and Puerto Rico. Eroduction figures are net, i.e., grose prodiction (oxigital production plus producton by redictivacion) minus the guanty nsed in redistiliation. Except during par of the war perioc, production includes comDatarively small amounts prodiced for beverage purposes; production for beverage burposes was reported separately only For the fiscal year \(1944-45\) and totaled \(16,253,000\) proof gallons for the year, Fise amomets withdraw, taxoaid, representing whodrawals fron hacugtial abchol bonged warehouses upon peyment of tix, are lergely son use in the rectifing of beverage ppirits.

Date through june 1941 and for Juiy 196i-fune 1950 represent windrawais for denaturation. Tor Juy 5941 -June 1947 and begimine July i, iSSO, the date represent all products "used" for denaturation (i.e. domestic ethyt alcohol produced by industrial aicohol plants; spiris produced by registered distileries and regerded upon receipr at denatiaring plants as allohoi; anc elcohol imported moler authority of he Revenue Act of 1942 , efEective from October 22, 1942). Since fuly 1950 (also for July SOL fune 2947 , denaturing plans have been permited to store cthyl alcohol for purposes other than denaturacion; thetetore, s:cohol usec for denaturation has been reported in biew of withGrawais for denaturanon.

In addition to the taxpaid witherawals and withdrawals for denaturation, gantities are withcrawn tax free for iospital, ocientific, and educational use; for une of United States and subDivisions; for export; and in Puerto Ricc or medicinal, beverage, and orher purposes These transactions, of course, affect the stock figures which represent the amount remaining in warehouses and denatuxing plants at the end of each month. Stocks are also affected by losses. Separgie dara for stocks at bonded warehouses and at denaturing plants are not availabie after June 1959. Stocks \(a\) denaturing plants were comparatively gmall prior to \(i 942\) and were not reported.

A proof gallon is the alcoholic equivalent of a wine gallon (231 subic inches) at 600 F containing 50 percent of ethyl aicohol by volume. The proof of spirits is twice the percent of the content, by volume, of ethyl alcohol.

During the war period of \(1942-45\), spirits produced at registered distilleries añ stocks of unfinished spirits at industrial alcohol bonded warehouses were primarily for industrial purposes. For such data by months for 1942-45 (as well as combined data on echyl alcohol and spirits), see p. 111 of the 1947 STATISTICAI SUPPLEMENT; see also notes 3 and 5 for that page regarding further details on these items.

More complete annual figures for ethyi alcohoi, inciuding detaile by States are contained in the annual reports titled "Statistics relating to the Alcohol and Tobacco lndustries" published. by Internal Revenue Service.

Monthiy averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1934-56 will be found in earher editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated ar top of p .197 of this volume.

3 Source: U. S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Serv ice. The data cover operations of ail denaturing piaxts, includIng plants in Puerco Rico and Hawaii; they include completely denatured anci specially denatured alcohol produced from domestic alcohol and spirits and also from alcohol imported under authority of the Revevue Act of 1942, effective October 22, 1942,

Prior to July 1942, the data include small quantities produced from run. Denatured rum was reported for years ending June 30 as follows (thousands of wine gallons): Production, monthly average \(-1943,104 ; 1944,97 ; 1945,98 ; 1946,86 ; 1947\), \(86 ; 1948,89 ; 1949,96 ; 1950,90 ; 1951,100 ; 1952,99 ; 1953,103 ;\) 1954,\(93 ; 1955,95 ; 1956,89 ; 1957,86 ; 1958,98 ; 1959,100 ; 1960\), 95; consumption, monthly average--1943, 104; 1944, 98; 1945, 96; 1946,\(88 ; 1947,85 ; 1948,88 ; 1949,96 ; 1950,89 ; 1951,100 ; 1952\), 98; 1953, 103; 1954, 95; 1955, 93; 1956, 89; 1957, 86; 1958, 96; 1959, 100; 1960, 95; stocks, June 30-1943, 43; 1944, 28; 1945, 42; 1946,\(21 ; 1947,39 ; 1948,42 ; 1949,42 ; 1950,46 ; 1951,43 ; 1952\), \(49 ; 1953,53 ; 1954,24 ; 1955,51 ; 1956,49 ; 1957,53 ; 1958,72\); 1959,\(71 ; 1960,65\). The consumption figures represent removals from plants and include amounts shipped to bonded dealers.

A wine gallon is a United States gallon of liquid measure equivalent to the volume of 231 cubic inches.

Data by States, withdrawals classified according to formulas, amounts used in manufacturing, etc, are contained in annual reports titled "Statistics relating to the Alcohol and Tobacco Industries," published by Internal Revenue Service.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1934-56 wili be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume. (Production for July 1936 should read \(6,122,000\) gallons.)

4 Sources: U. S. Tariff Commission (for production by tar distillers) and U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines (for production by coke-oven operators). Figures cover creosote oil (for wood preserving purposes only) produced by both of the aforementioned types of operators. Amounts inciuded for tar distillers represent production from purchased coal tar only or from oil-gas or water-gas tar produced or purchased by tar distillers. Beginning with 1956, production is reported on the basis of 100 -percent creosote content; prior thereto, the amounts reported by coke ovens include some solution. Data cover all known commercial manufacturers of the specified product and include production for sale and for consumption, if any, in the reporting plants.

Montily data for 1943-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this voilume.

5 Data are not available for pubication.
\({ }^{6}\) Based on annual total which includes revisions not aillocated to the monthly figures.
\({ }^{7}\) Not strictly comparable with earlier data (see 1 st paragraph of note 4 for this page); the monthly average is based on revised annual total, not on sum of monthly figures shown in the 1959 volume.
\({ }^{8}\) Beginning July 1960, data include amounts classified as "spirirs." June 1960 data on a comparable basis (thousands of gallons): Production, 53,137; stocks, 129,041; with-drawn taxpaid, 5,462.

\section*{PAGE 123}

ISource: U. S. Tariff Commission. Data cover all known commercial manufacturers of the selected chemicals and are for production only in the reporting plants. Ethylene glycol and phthalic anhyoride are on the basis of 100 -percent content of the specified material.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 for erhyl acetate and monthly data for 1943-56 for ethyl acetate and phthalic anhydride and for 1951-56 for ethylene glycol and formaldehyde will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this yolume. Monthly data for 1947-50 for ethylene glycol and for \(1946-50\) for formaldetiyde are available upon request.

2 Source: J. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Data for production are industry totals and include amounts produced for sale and for consumption in the producing plants. Stock figures through May 1950 include quantities held by and in transit to producers and consumers and in public storage; thereafter, the data cover producers' and warehouse stocks only. All itgures are on the basis of 100 -percent glycerin content. Monthly data were not collected prior to July 1942 ; monthly
averages for 1942 and earlier years for production are based on annual totals.

In the 1955 and earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS, data were shown separately for high gravity and yellow distilled and for chemically pure glycerin; they should be combined for comparability with data in later volumes.

Monthly (or quarterly) averages prior to 1939 and monthly (or quarterly) data for 1941-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Quarterly figures for 1919-40 are available upon request.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, with the exception of data beginning October 1945 for synthetic methanol which are from the U. S. Tariff Commission. All data are on the basis of 100 -percent \(\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}\). (The original reports for natural methanol prior to June 1945 were for crude methanol, 80-82 percent strength; however, the data shown here reflect conversion to 100 -percent basis.)

Data beginning 1941 are for all known manufacturers and cover production for sale and for consumption in own plant. Data for 1934-41 for natural methanol (shown here and in earlier volumes) are approximately complete and comparable with later data; those for 1930-33 are believed to cover about 80 percent of the industry.

Comparison with data reported in the 1939 Census of Manufactures indicates that figures for synthetic methanol prior to 1941 cover production for sale only; monthly average production for 1939 for consumption and sale, based on annual figures reported for 1939, is as follows (thousands of gallons): Total, 3,877 ; for sale, 2,846 ; for consumption, 1,031 .

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1941-56 for natural methanol and for 1930-56 for synthetic methanol will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: National Plant Food Institute (formerly National Fertilizer Association). Data are based on tax tag sales and shipments reported to the commissioners of agriculture in 11 southern States (Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas). For change in coverage of the "monthly" figures beginning 1951, see note 10 for this page.

Monthly records of fertilizer tax tags are kept by State control officials and may be slightly larger or smaller than the actual sales of fertilizer in any particular month. The figures indicate the equivalent number of short tons of fertilizer represented by the tax tags purchased and required by law to be attached to each bag of fertilizer sold in the various States. Beginning July 1949, tonnage figures for a few States represent the shipments of fertilizer for sale or use in these States as reported to State agencies. For some States the reports include cottonseed meal used as fertilizer. Direct distribution of fertilizer by Government agencies (Dept. of Agriculture and TVA) is not included in these data. Such consumption is a relatively small proportion of the total. Sales in the above-named States in recent years have been between 35 and 40 percent of total consumption in the United States.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1951-56 appear in the 1955 and later editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS; data shown in the 1953 and earlier editions cover a varying number of States.

5 Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941). Exports cover shipments of "domestic" merchandise. Import figures shown herein are imports for consumption; for years prior to 1934, as shown in earlier volumes, they are general imports. (For general explanation of foreign trade data, as well as information on sampling procedures effective with data for July 1953 and thereafter, see note 1 for p. 106.) The totals for both imports and exports include prepared and miscellaneous fertilizers and fertilizer materials which are not shown separately.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1941-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. (See revisions for 1941 and 1946 in footnote 5 for p. 125 of the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS.)

6 Includes data not shown separately.
7 Averages are based on end-of-quarter stock figures.
\({ }^{8}\) Change in coverage; not strictly comparable with earlier figures. For natural methanol, see 2d paragraph of note 3 for this page; for synthetic, see 3d paragraph of that note.
\({ }^{9}\) Monthly average based on annual total containing revisions not distributed by months.
\({ }^{10}\) Monthly figures beginning 1951 do not include Virginia (this State now reports on a quarterly basis). The 1951-60 monthly averages, however, are based on annual totals including data for Virginia and thus are comparable with previous monthly averages. Annual totals for Virginia, based on these quarterly reports, are as follows (thousands of short tons): 1951, 802; 1952, 843; 1953, 801; 1954, 776; 1955, 798; 1956, 754; 1957, 745; 1958, \(710 ; 1959,760 ; 1960,761\).
\({ }^{11}\) Data beginning January 1959 cover producers' and warehouse stocks only; prior thereto, consumers' stocks are also included. Monthly average for 1959 including consumers' stocks, 38,858 .

\section*{PAGE 124}
\({ }^{1}\) See footnote 5 for page 123 .
\({ }^{2}\) Includes data not shown separately.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: American Potash Institute. Figures cover deliveries within the United States (including Hawaii) and to Canada, Cuba, and Puerto Rico. Data beginning 1940 represent deliveries of material (of domestic origin only) as reported by the major domestic producers. (Since March 1957, eight producers have reported.)

Prior to 1940, data cover salts of foreign and domestic origin as reported by one large importer and three domestic producers. In 1940 the importer, who previously reported monthly, delivered 92,060 tons of potash.

The total volume of deliveries from these primary suppliers is estimated to be between 95 and 98 percent of the total industry prior to 1943 and practically the entire industry beginning that year. Recently, fertilizer manufacturers have absorbed approximately 95 percent of the total potash produced, while the remaining amount is consumed by chemical manufacturers.

The total bulk potassium salts have been reduced to their \(\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{O}\) content because of the variance in the equivalent \(\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{O}\) in the salts mined in different parts of the world.

Monthly averages priox to 1939 and monthly data for 1936-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volume. The averages for 1936-39 appearing, in the 1947 and subsequent volumes reflect small revisons in the annual totals not allocated by months. In the 1940 volume, annual totals for 1928-35 are shown incorrectly as monthly averages.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (for data beginning September 1942). Except as otherwise stated, the data cover all plants known to have facilities for the manufacture of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers (the latter included beginning 1956), including Government-owned plants. Data for one company that was producing in 1945 were not included until 1946 and, effective with 1950 , data for 11 companies not previosly reporting were included. However, the omission of these companies in the earlier years does not appreciably affect comparability of the figures. Stocks are only those of plants which actually produce the items covered.

Quantities shown in this volume are expressed in equivalent short tons of 100 -percent \(\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}\) (available phosphoric oxide); in the 1953 and earlier editions, they are on the basis of 18 -percent \(\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}\). The statistics pertain only to superphosphate and phosphatic fertilizer materials as such, and include no data for these products in dry-base or dry-mixed goods. Data cover all grades of superphosphate (i.e., normal, enriched, concentrated, and wetbase goods). "Other phosphatic fertilizers" include chemically processed materials such as ammonium phosphates, metaphosphates, calcium phosphates, etc.

Monthly data for September 1942-December 1950 (on the basis of 18 -percent \(\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}\) ) and for 1951-56 (100-percent \(\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}\) ) will
be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Data in the 1953 and prior editions should be converted to 100 -percent basis (multiply by .18) for comparability with data for corresponding years in the 1955 and later editions.
Comparable monthly data are not available prior to September 1942. The monthly averages prior to 1939 shown in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS, as well as those for 1939-42 shown herein, are computed from annual totals compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering. The 1940 and 1941 figures are based on a survey (of all plants producing ordinary superphosphate and wet-mixed base) made by the National Fertilizer Association with the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture; data on production of concentrated superphosphate were collected by the latter agency in complete surveys of such production for the years 1929-42. Annual figures for years prior to 1940 and 1942 are based on the surveys of production of concentrated super phosphate and on monthly statistics (collected by the Bureau of the Census) covering production of bulk superphosphate and wet-mixed goods by 52 manufacturers through August 1942 and total production of all grades of superphosphates by all plants for later months of 1942. The monthly series through August 1942 did not cover all manufacturers and also did not include production by the Temessee Valley Authority. Comparison of monthly figures for 1940 and 1941 with data collected in the surveys of all plants for those years indicated that the Census series through August 1942 represented, approximately, the production of ordinary superphosphate and wet-mixed base. These data, therefore, were combined with figures for concentrated superphosphate to obtain totals for all superphosphates.

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{5}\) Source: Insticute of Miakers of Explosives; from reports of member and nonmember companies for use in the annual reports of the U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines. Data cover black blasting powder and high explosives (including permissibles) produced and sold in the United States, virtually all of which is for industrial purposes. Ammunition and fireworks, and nitroglycerin used as such, are not included. The explosives are used primarily in mining and quarrying and in railway and other construction work. Differences between the annual totals derived from the monthly reports and the annual totals published by the Bureau of Mines represent data for companies which do not report monthly.
Monthly data for 1941-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume. Data shown in the 1942 and earlier volumes are combined totals for black blasting powder and high explosives. Comparable monthly figures for 1939 and 1940 for the separate items are available upon request.
\({ }^{6}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Cen-
} sus. Data from 1951 forward represent estimates of total factory shipments of finished paint, varnish, and lacquer. However, the estimates beginning with January 1958 are not comparable with earlier estimates because of (1) the use of data from a new panel of respondents based on information reported in the 1954 Census of Manufactures and from other sources, yielding higher and more accurate estimates than those from the previous sample; and (2) the fact that the detinitions of "trade products" and "industrial finishes" now employed relate to specific products and not, as formerly, to customer classification (trade and industrial). For example, "trade products," as currently defined, are stock-type commodities generally distributed through whole-sale-retail channels, whereas the term "industrial finishes" relates to organic products specifically formulated to meet the conditions of application and use of the article to which applied.

The estimated total factory sales from 1952 through 1957 are based on data from a sample of approximately 250 companies comprising about 375 establishments. The estimated totals for 1951 were derived from the 1952 estimaies and changes in shipments for those companies for which both 1951 and 1952 information was available. Because of the method of deriving the 1951 estimates, definite information concerning their reliabilfiy is not available.

Monthly data for 1951-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this vol-
modifications are available beginning 1949; those for polyester and polyethylene resins are available beginning 1955.
\({ }^{2}\) Cellulose plastics are derived from natural products; they include fillers, plasticizers, and extenders.
\({ }^{3}\) Data cover molding materials (including fillers, plasticizers, and extenders), bonding and adhesive resins, and resins for miscellaneous uses; protective coatings are not included.
\({ }^{4}\) Data cover molding materials (including fillers, plasticizers, and extenders), and resins for other uses; protective-coating resins are not included.
\({ }^{5}\) Comprises bonding and adhesive resins, textile and paper treating and coating resins, and resins for miscellaneous uses (including laminating and, beginning 1949, molding materials).
\({ }^{6}\) Data cover resins for film, sheeting, molding and extrusion, textile and paper treating and coating, flooring, adhesives, and other uses. Beginning 1951, all items are on a resin-content basis; prior to that time, sheeting and film are on a dry basis; see note 1 for this page. Protective coatings are excluded through 1950 and included thereafter (production not reported separately after 1950).
\({ }^{7}\) Alkyd resins are used chiefly for protective coatings. Data include both modified and unmodified phthalic anhydride resins and polybasic acid resins, except phthalic. Beginning 1951, coverage was increased 10 to 15 percent over that in 1950.
\({ }^{8}\) Rosin modifications are for protective coatings. Data include unmodified rosin and rosin esters (ester gums, etc.) and modified rosin and rosin esters (hard resins).
\({ }^{9}\) Polyester resins are used chiefly in the manufacture of reinforced plastic products; they include small amounts of protective coatings.
\({ }^{10}\) Polyethylene resins are mainly for film, wrapping materials, molded products, and pipe.
\({ }^{11}\) Includes fillers, plasticizers, extenders, molding materials, and resins for miscellaneous uses. Beginning January 1959, data include protective-coating resins formerly excluded.
\({ }^{12}\) See 4th paragraph of note 1 for this page.
13 Excludes data for rods and tubes for June-August; however, this does not appreciably affect the comparability of the statistics.
\({ }^{14}\) Average for 4 months, September-December.
15 Average for 7 months, June-December.
16 Includes only adhesives and textile- and paper-treating resins in September; data for other urea and melamine resins could not be shown in the original reports without disclosing operations of individual establishments; the excluded data averaged about 6.9 percent of the totals for other months.
\({ }^{17}\) Average for 4 months, January-April.
\({ }^{18}\) Beginning January 1949, data represent production; see paragraph 3 of note 1 for this page.
\({ }^{19}\) Protective coatings are included beginning 1951; production in that year averaged \(1,844,000\) pounds per month.
\({ }^{20}\) See note 7 for this page regarding increased coverage for alkyd resins beginning 1951.
\({ }^{21}\) Beginning May 1958, data for "sheets, rods, and tubes" and "molding and extrusion materials" include amounts of "other cellulose plastics" (formerly reported separately; see 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS for figures). The 1958 monthly averages are based on annual totals including data for "other cellulose plastics" for the entire year.

22 Includes protective coatings beginning January 1959.
\({ }^{23}\) Data are withheld to avoid disclosing the operations of individual companies.

\section*{PAGE 126}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: Federal Power Commission. Total production of electric energy is the sum of energy produced in the United States (excluding Alaska and Hawaii) by electric utilities and other organizations producing electric energy for public use and by industrial establishments.

Data for "electric utilities" are according to reports obtained from all electric-supply systems producing for public use. The "electric utilities" series covers plants of both the privately and municipally owned electric utilities, as well as other publicly owned producers. This latter group is composed of Federal projects, cooperatives, power districts, and State projects. Coverage of the electric utilities is substantially 100 percent, comprising at the end of 1959 a total of 3,457 generating plants operated by 1,209 utilities.

The series for "industrial establishments" represents estimated total production by manufacturing (including Government manufacturing) and extractive industries and stationary plants operated for motive power by electric railways and railroads. The figures do not include production where plant capacities are less than 100 kilowatts, where activities are presumably on a temporary basis, and where data are not currently available because of the size or character of the business. The reported monthly data for industrial establishments (as defined above) are extended to represent 100 -percent coverage on the basis of reports currently received from approximately 800 generating plants, which account for over 90 percent of the total industrial production of electric energy in the United States. Annual totals on which the monthly averages (except for 1960) are based were obtained by complete canvas. Data for industrial establishments are available annually beginning 1939 and monthly beginning 1945.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1941-56 for production of electric power by electric utilities (revised basis), as well as monthly data for 1945-56 for total production by industrial establishments, will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volume. It should be noted that data for electric power production on the revised basis, shown beginning with the 1947 SUPPLEMENT, differ from data in former issues of the SUPPLEMENT chiefly because of the transfer of energy produced by electric railways and railroads from the "other producers" category (old basis) to industrial establishments (present series) and the inclusion in the series for industrial establishments of data not previously covered. Monthly figures for 1920-40 for privately and publicly owned utilities are available in the 1942 SUPPLEMENT and on p. 18 of the December 1940 SURVEY. Revised annual totals or monthly averages beginning 1920 and monthly figures for 1936-40 for total production by utilities and production by source are shown on p. 32 of the February 1947 SURVEY; revised figures for the indicated periods may be obtained for "other producers" by subtracting from the revised totals in that issue data for privately owned and municipally owned utilities referred to above.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: Edison Electric Institute. Data are estimated totals (for the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii) for the entire electric light and power industry contributing to the public supply of electricity. The figures comprise operations of all private, municipal, cooperative, governmental, and industrial enterprises engaged in the production or distribution of electricity for the use of the public. The estimated totals are based on reports from enterprises representing in recent years approximately 90 percent of the industry. For all years shown here, the "rural" classification is based on the filed rate schedule and includes rural and farm customers served on a distinct rural or farm rate; it covers, in addition to a limited number of farm customers, the residences and commercial establishments in the smaller communities which are served on "distinct rural rates." A large part of the pumping or irrigation load in the West is on distinct or special rural rates. In the absence of other information, all sales by REA cooperatives are included in residential service. It should be noted that the "rural" classification bears no relationship whatsoever to farm electrification. Many farms
and residents of small hamlets are served on the regular residential rate schedules; data for such customers are included in the "residential or domestic" classification.

For "commercial and industrial" service, the breakdown distinguishing between large and small customers is not entirely reliable. The unreliability is caused by the various changes in the systems of account and service classifications. The dividing point between small and large light and power is 50 kilowatts of demand or as near to it as rate classifications will permit.

Comparable monthly averages for 1937 and 1938 and monthly data for 1938-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volume.
\({ }^{3}\) Data beginning January 1959 are not entirely comparable with earlier data since they reflect the inclusion of certain sales in the large light and power classification instead of the small, as formerly. Also, see 3d paragraph of note 2 for this page.

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\({ }^{1}\) See note 2 for p. 126 .
\({ }^{2}\) Source: American Gas Association. Data represent complete coverage of the gas utility industry in the United States (excluding Alaska and Hawaii). Classifications are made according to the kind of gas actually distributed. The data, therefore, pertain to the specific types of gas indicated, not to operations of a comparable group of companies.

For statistical purposes the types of gas are defined as follows: "Natural gas" --any gas of natural origin as produced from or existing in oil or gas wells and consisting primarily of hydrocarbons; "manufactured gas"-a combustible gas produced from coal, coke, or oil, or by the reforming of natural or liquefied petroleum gases (or any mixtures thereof) and including any natural or liquefied petroleum gas if used for "enriching"; "mixed gas"-mixtures of manufactured gas with natural or liquefied petroleum gas, except where the natural or liquefied petroleum gas is used only for enriching or reforming. "Liquefied petroleum gas" is defined as any hydrocarbon mixture in either the liquid or gaseous state, the chief components of which consist of propane, butane, propylene, iso-butane, butylene, or mixtures thereof in any ratio or with air (for AGA statistics, only the aforementioned gases distributed through utility mains are included). Prior to 1945 , figures for liquefied petroleum gas are included with those for manufactured gas; separate data for this type of gas have been compiled beginning 1945 (on annual basis only, 1960 not yet available), but they are not included with figures shown here. (Data for total customers, sales, and revenues for liquefied petroleum gas for 1957 through 1959, respectively, are as follows: Customers, in thousands, annual average-184; 175; 150; sales, in millions of therms-\(65.0 ; 65.6 ; 60.4 ;\) revenues from sales, in thousands of dollars-16,\(121 ; 16,146 ; 14,423\). Comparable data for 1945-56 appear in footnote 2 for p. 129 of the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS.
A therm is a unit of heat content representing \(100,000 \mathrm{~B} . \mathrm{t} . \mathrm{u}\). (British thermal units) and is roughly equivalent to 95 cubic feet of natural gas or to 185 cubic feet of manufactured gas.

The number of customers excludes customers purchasing gas for resale. Likewise, the sales and revenue figures exclude data for gas resold.

The various classes of service are based on the primary purpose for which the gas is used or the type of customer to which a stated rate shall apply. The common classes of service as applied to ultimate consumers and as recommended by the AGA for use by utilities, although not uniformly accepted, are defined below.
"Residential" applies to service supplied for residential purposes under individual contracts in a single-family dwelling or building, or in an individual flat or apartment in a multiple-family dwelling or building or portion thereof occupied as the home, residence, or sleeping place of one or more persons.
"Industrial" applies to service supplied for a process which creates a product or changes raw or unfinished materials into another form or product, or which involves the extraction of a raw material from the earth.
"Commercial" relates to service to customers engaged in selling \({ }^{\circ}\) warehousing, or distributing a commodity, in some business
activity or in a profession, or in some other form of economic or social activity (offices, stores, clubs, hotels, etc.), and to service that does not come directiy in one of the other classifications.
"Other" service (not shown separately in this volume) applies to municipalities or other governmental agencies, sales for street lighting, and interdepartmental sales if made under a definite rate schedule.

Sales to consumers are compiled on both a monthly and quarterly basis, whereas data for other items are compiled quarterly only. The reported monthly or quarterly data are expanded by the Association to represent 100 percent of the gas utility industry; this is done on the basis of annual surveys covering almost the entire industry, supplemented by data from secondary sources. Monthly and quarterly figures through 1959 have been adjusted to final annual totals for the pertinent years; 1960 data are preliminary. The reported 1960 monthly figures on total sales are adjusted to quarterly sales data (based on a larger sample) by applying to the quarterly totals the percentage distribution of the reported monthly figures.

Quarterly data for 1949 and 1951-56 for customers and monthly or quarterly data for 1949-56 for sales and revenues appear in the 1959, 1957, 1955, and 1953 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS. (The figure for total revenue for natural gas for the 4th quarter of 1949 should read \(\$ 293,085,000\).) Revised data on customers for 1950 are available upon request. Monthly or quarterly data for 1945-48 (compiled on type-of-gas basis and comparable with figures shown in later volumes) are shown in the 1951 and 1949 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS. (Notice that the sales figures in the 1951 and earlier issues are expressed in cubic feet instead of therms; see 3d paragraph of this note for approximate number of cubic feet per therm.)
\({ }^{3}\) Includes data not shown separately.
\({ }^{4}\) The averages for manufactured and mixed gas sales and revenues, including those for total salles, are quarterly averages and, prior to 1960, are based on revised annual totals. The figures for customers are annual averages prior to 1945 and averages of end-of-quarter figures for 1945-60.

\section*{PAGE 128}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 2 for p .127.
\({ }^{2}\) Includes data not shown separately.
\({ }^{3}\) The averages for sales and revenues, including those for total sales, are quarterly averages and, prior to 1960, are based on revised annual totals. The figures for customers are annual averages prior to 1945 and averages of end-of-quarter figures for 1945-60.
\({ }^{4}\) Monthly data for natural gas sales to consumers as shown in the 1959, 1957, and 1955 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS have been revised as follows (millions of therms) : JanuaryDecember 1952, respectively-5,104; 4,870; 4,916; 4,329; 3,475; 3,\(300 ; 3,009 ; 3,204 ; 3,304 ; 3,957 ; 4,440 ; 5,073 ; 1953-5,648 ; 5,212\); 5,\(290 ; 4,561 ; 4,116 ; 3,769 ; 3,389 ; 3,426 ; 3,478 ; 4,049 ; 4,546 ; 5,-\) 317; \(1954-6,406 ; 5,936 ; 5,594 ; 4,978 ; 4,241 ; 3,986 ; 3,739 ; 3,752\); 3,\(747 ; 4,168 ; 5,075 ; 5,990 ; 1955-5,537 ; 6,876 ; 6,371 ; 5,563 ; 4,603\); 4,244; 3,980; 4,098; 4,144; 4,456; 5,381; 6,758; 1956-7,550; 7,305; 7,\(039 ; 6,329 ; 5,463 ; 4,667 ; 4,343 ; 4,541 ; 4,628 ; 4,958 ; 5,516 ; 7,-\) 083.
\({ }^{5}\) The quarterly average for 1952 is based on an annual total which reflects revisions not available by quarters. Quarterly data corresponding to revised quarterly averages shown for 1953-57 appear on p. 24 of the April 1960 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

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\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service. Data cover operations of all breweries in the United States (including Hawaii and, through June 1942, Alaska; no operations in Alaska in recent years). The figures represent production, taxable withdrawals, and stocks (on brewery premises) of beer, ale, and other liquors produced from fermented malt. Cereal beverages (i.e., beverages containing less than one-half of 1 percent of alcohol by volume) are not included.

In addition to the taxable withdrawals published here, the original reports also show data for tax-free withdrawals, covering amounts withdrawn for export and for vessels and aircraft, consumed on brewery premises, and used for cereal beverages.

Monthly averages for 1933-38 and monthly data for 1933-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. (March 1950 figure for taxable withdrawals should read \(6,002,000\) barrels.)
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service. The data represent complete coverage of operations of registered distilleries and fruit distilleries, exclusive of production for industrial purposes from January 1942 through September 1945.

In addition to whisky which is shown separately, the totals for distilled spirits include rum, gin, brandy, vodka, and other distilled spirits (comprising spirits-fruit produced at fruit distilleries, and spirits-grain, spirits-cane, etc., produced at registered distilleries). Normally, registered and fruit distilleries are authorized to produce only beverage spirits. Because of the greatly increased demand for industrial alcohol during the war, Congress, by the acts of January 24 and March 27, 1942, made it legal for beverage distillers to engage in production of high -proof spirits for industrial purposes. Subsequently, production of spirits (other than brandy and rum) for beverage purposes was prohibited after October 8, 1942, until the end of the war period, except under special authorization during so-called liquor holiday months (August 1944, January 1945, and July 1945). Production figures for January 1942-September 1945 include only amounts of high-proof spirits produced for beverage purposes. Small amounts for industrial purposes are included after September 1945, since such production was not reported separately. (Total production of high proof spirits by registered distilleries for 1942-45 is shown on p. 111 of the 1947 STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT and the amounts for beverage purposes included in the totals and duplicated here are given separately in note 5 for that page.) Production figures are net-that is, gross production (original production plus production by redistillation) minus the quantity of distilled spirits used in redistillation.

Stocks are domestic stocks in internal revenue bonded warehouses, based on the original entry gage. Losses are not determined until withdrawal and are therefore not included except for distilled spirits in cases for which losses have already been determined. Beginning July 1959, data include stocks in denaturing facilities as well as in other bonded storage.

Withdrawals represent taxable withdrawals (exclusive of withdrawals of alcohol) from registered and fruit distilleries and internal revenue bonded warehouses. Also published in the reports of the Internal Revenue Service, but not included here, are data for tax-free withdrawals of distilled spirits for the following purposes: Addition to wine; denaturation; for export; transfers to Customs manufacturing bonded warehouses; for vessels and aircraft; for use of the United States; and, beginning July 1953, transfers to Foreign Trade Zones.

For statistics relating to ethyl alcohol produced at industrial alcohol plants, see p. 122 of this volume. The amounts of ethyl alcohol withdrawn tax-paid shown on that page are largely for beverage purposes.

A tax gallon for spirits of 100 proof or over is equivalent to the proof gallon (see note 5 following for definition of a standard proof gallon). For spirits of less than 100 proof the tax gallon is equivalent to the wine gallon.
Monthly averages for 1933-38 and monthly data for 1933-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: Distilled Spirits Institute, Inc. Data are based on sales in all States in which sales of distilled spirits are legal. The number of States permitting such sales increased between 1934 and July 1949 from 27 States and the District of Columbia to 46 States (excluding Mississippi and Oklahoma) and the District. Data for Alaska are included beginning January 1959 and for Oklahoma beginning January 1960.

Figures for the license States are based on tax collections and gallonage shipments to wholesalers; those for monopoly States, on actual wholesale and retail sales reported by State Liquor Contriol Authorities.

A wine gallon is the standard U. S. gallon containing 231 cubic inches.
Monthly averages for 1934-38 and monthly data for 1945-56, 1941-43, and 1938-39 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume. Monthly data for 1944 are available on p. S-27 of the November 1948 SURVEY and those for 1940 (revised since publication in the 1942 volume) are shown on p .22 of the July 1946 SURVEY. Monthly data for 1934-37 are available upon request.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941). Data are imports for consumption. They include spirits, cordials, liqueurs, bitters, ethyl alcohol, and compounds containing spirits. For general explanation of foreign trade data, as well as information on sampling procedures effective with data for July 1953 and thereafter, see note 1 for p. 106. For definition of a standard proof gallon, see note 5 following.

Monthly averages for 1932-38 and monthly data for 1936-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume. (Minor revisions have been made in the 1943 figures for total distilled spirits as shown in the 1947 volume.) Monthly data prior to 1936 (beginning 1933 for the total and 1934 for whisky) are shown on pp. 15 and 16 of the July 1939 SURVEY; revision for total distilled spirits for December 1935-706,000 proof gallons.
\({ }^{5}\) Source: U. S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service. Data represent complete coverage of the industry. Rectified spirits are spirits changed from their original character, such as blended whiskies, liqueurs, and cordials. Total rectified spirits and wines produced comprise whisky, gin, cordials and liqueurs, small quantities of alcohol, rum, brandy, vodka, and unclassified spirits, and (prior to July 1960) wines and vermouth. Materials used and production by kinds are available in the original reports.

A standard proof gallon is a wine gallon ( 231 cubic inches) of 100 -proof spirits, the proof being twice the percent of the content, by volume, of ethyl alcohol. In a wine gallon of spirits of more or less than 100 proof, the number of proof gallons is proportionally greater or smaller than 1 proof gallon.

Monthly averages for 1934-38 and monthly data for 1934-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volume.
\({ }^{6}\) Barrels of 31 wine gallons (i.e., gallons of 231 cubic inches).
\({ }^{7}\) Average based on annual total which includes revisions not available by months.
\({ }^{8}\) Effective July 1960, data exclude amounts classified as "spirits"; such amounts are now included with ethyl alcohol (see p. 122).

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\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service. The data are based on reports of all bonded wine cellars. Stocks are those on wine cellar premises. Prior to January 1955, the figures are reported in taxable units and converted to wine gallons on the basis of 20 taxable units (one-half pint or fraction thereof in bottle or container) per wine gallon; thereafter, the original reports are in wine gallons. Data cover champagne, other effervescent wines, and artificially carbonated wines. In addition to the data on effervescent wines published here, the original reports show data for vermouth and apéritif wines other than vermouth.
Monthly averages for 1934-38 and monthly data for 1936-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volume.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941). Data are imports for consumption. Figures for effervescent wines include champagne and all other sparkling wines. Still wines include vermouth, rice wine or sake, and other still wines. For general explanation of foreign trade data, as well as information on sampling procedures effective with data for July 1953 and thereafter, see note 1 for p. 106.

Vionthly averages for 1934-38 and monthly data for 1936-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as in dicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Serv ice. The data are based on reports of all bonded wine cellars and include small amounts for Hawaii, if any. Production of still wines represents the amount removed from fermenters, exclusive of distilling materials produced at wineries beginning July 1942 in the monthly figures (shown in 1947 STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT) and beginning 1943 for the monthly averages. Stock figures (representing stocks on wine cellar premises) also exclude data for distilling materials beginning July 1942. Data for taxable withdrawals and for stocks include vermouth and aperirif wines other than vermouth beginning January 1953; monthly averages for 1953 comparable with earlier data are \(10,825,000\) gallons for withdrawals and \(182,573,000\) for stocks. Stocks are those on wine cellar premises.

In addition to taxable withdrawals of still wines, as shown here, there are considerable quantities of still wines withdrawn tax free for the following purposes: For use in production of effervescent wines and vinegar; for export; for family use; for use of the United States; and for use as distilling materials.

Distilling materials produced at wineries represent substandard wines produced with excessive water or residue materials, which are used as distilling materials in the production of brandy. They were not reported separately from production of still wines prior to July 1942.

Monthly averages for 1934-38 and monthly data for 1936-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume (August 1953 figure for stocks should read \(145,218,000\) wine gallons).
\({ }^{4}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Markering Service. Data are compiled from factory reports sent directly to the Department; figures for 1960 are estimates. Data for butter include the production of whey butter. Total cheese production includes American-type cheese (whole milk and part-skim) and foreign and miscellaneous types (Swiss, Brick and Munster, Limburger, Italian, Neufchatel, cream cheese, blue mold, etc., ) but excludes cotrage, pot, and bakers' cheese and American full-skim. The latter is included in data shown in the 1942 and earlier issues of the SUPPLEMENT. The figures shown separately for American cheese include production from whole milk only, which generally is the basis for 99 percent or more of the total American cheese outpur; data represent largely Cheddar cheese but include other varieties known as colby, washed curd, high- and low-moisture jack, Monterey, and granular.

Mionthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1938-56 and for 1932-37 (except for total cheese production) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly data for 1930-37 for total cheese production (including American full-skim amounting to not more than two-tenths of 1 percent of the total) are shown on p. 17 of the November 1939 SURVEY (revision, August \(1930,44,504,000\) pounds). Data prior to 1932 for these series as shown in the 1932 SUPPLEMENT and on p .17 of the November 1939 SURVEY have been revised to allow for incompleteness in reports. The revised monthly data are available on pp. 63-65 of Technical Bulletin No. 722, "Production and Consumption of Manufactured Dairy Products," published in April 1940 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture (for total cheese production, deduct American full-skim cheese as shown on p. 66 from the totel factory production).

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{5}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Mar-
} keting Service. Data are compiled from reports made by coldstorage establishments and are given on a "net weight" basis. They represent stocks held in public and private cold-storage warehouses where food products are generally stored for 30 days or more.

Stocks of butter and cheese include those held by the various Ssates for relief distribution from April 1938-April 1940 and, since June 1938, Government holdings, which represent stocks held by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and other agencies. They include also stocks owned by the armed services and stored in Marehouse space not owned or leased by them: stocks held in
monthly data on production of sweetened and unsweetened condensed milk in bulk for industrial users are issued annually by the Department of Agriculture.
Data for stocks represent complete coverage and are those held by manufacturers at all points, also those in transit and those contracted for sale but not delivered.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volume. (Revision for evaporated milk stocks for February 1930, 153,202,000 pounds.) The figures for evaporated milk production for 1929-30 given in the 1932 SUPPLEMENT include small amounts produced from skimmed milk which are not included in the present series and, therefore, are not strictly comparable.
\({ }^{5}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Prices are based on the reports made by manufacturers covering actual sales of evaporated whole milk delivered at manufacturers' distributing points on the basis of cash or short-term credit. Figures represent manufacturers' average selling price per case of forty-eight 14-1/2 -ounce cans, in carlots. Prices of evaporated milk through January 1931 were quoted on the basis of 16 -ounce cans and were converted to 14 \(1 / 2\)-ounce cans by multiplying by 0.90625 .

Temporary ceiling prices were established by the Office of Price Administration in October 1942 and specific dollar-andcents ceiling was established effective December 30, 1942. Price control was discontinued in July 1946. General price controls were again imposed the latter part of January 1951 and were effective for dairy products until February 18, 1953.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1938-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly figures for 1929 -37 are available upon request.

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\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Data are estimated total production of milk on farms, based on daily average milk production per cow (from a sample group of farms) and the estimated number of cows on farms.

Monthly data for 1953-54 are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS; 1949-50 in the 1953 issue; monthly data for 1929-48, 1951-52, and 1955-56 as published in various editions have since been revised and are available upon request.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Data represent the consumption of fluid milk in the manufacture of the principal dairy products, with the exception of ice cream. The items included and the multiplying factors applied to the production figures for these items to compute the milk equivalent are as follows: Creamery butter, 20.3; American whole-milk cheese, 10.1; other whole-milk cheese and part skim, 9.6; evaporated milk, 2.16; condensed milk, sweetened and unsweetened (bulk and case), 2.2; and dried whole milk, 7.6. The products included accounted for 92 percent or over of the total whole-milk equivalent of all manufactured dairy products prior to 1944 ( 96 percent in 1935); 91 percent in 1944; 90 percent in 1945; 80-84 percent in 1946 and 1952-60; 86 percent in 1947 and 1951; and 87 percent in 1948-50.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1941-45 and 1947-51 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Revised monthly data for 1946 and 1952-56 are available upon request.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Data for fluid milk represent the average price received by farmers as of the 15 th of the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers. Data cover (1) milk eligible for the fluid market (i.e., eligible for fluid consumption as milk or cream including any surplus of such milk that may subsequently be diverted to manufacture) and (2) milk of manufacturing grade (i.e., milk of manufacturing grade sold by farmers to creameries, cheese plants, condenseries, and other plants for use in manufacturing dairy products). Weights used in combining prices for these two grades in computing the monthly and annual average prices (beginning 1948) for the
"all milk" series shown here are estimates of quantities of each grade sold in each State each month.

Prices for nonfat dry milk are based on reports made by manufacturers covering actual sales to jobbers, wholesalers, grocers, and similar buyers, f.o.b. factory, on the basis of cash or shortterm credit. The figures shown here are based on prices of nonfat dry milk made by both the spray and roller processes; separate data are shown in reports of the Department of Agriculture. Data beginning 1954 exclude the price for spray-dried nonfat milk sold in retail packages.
Monthly averages prior to 1939 for both series and monthly data for 1955-56 for fluid milk and 1938-56 for dry milk will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly data for 1929-54 for fluid milk and 1935-37 for dry milk are available upon request.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Data for production (except 1960 figures which are estimates) are as reported by all firms operating dry-milk factories in the United States. Data for stocks are those held by manufacturers at all points, also those in transit and those contracted for sale and not delivered.
Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1941-56 (except revised monthly data mentioned below) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. The revised monthly data, available upon request, are as follows: Production of dry whole milk (195255) ; production of nonfat dry milk (1954-56) ; and stocks of nonfat dry milk (1954).
\({ }^{5}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941). Data for exports of nonfat dry milk beginning 1944 represent only exports of dry skim milk for human consumption. Earlier data also are believed to represent only that for human consumption, although the data are reported as "dry skim milk" in export statistics and are not specifically stated to exclude exports of dry skim milk for animal feed, if any. Shipments under the Army Civilian Supply Program are included beginning 1947; data were not reported prior thereto. In 1947, 10,164,000 pounds of dry whole milk and \(134,950,000\) pounds of nonfat dry milk were exported under this program. For general explanation of foreign trade data, as well as information on sampling procedures effective with data for July 1.953 and thereafter, see note 1 for \(p\). 106.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Data shown in the 1942 and earlier SUPPLEMENTS are combined totals of dry whole milk and dry skim milk; separate monthly figures for 1932-40 are available upon request.

\section*{PAGE 133}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Figures represent the year's total crop (not monthly averages) ; the 1960 estimate is preliminary.

The estimates for apples (beginning 1934) cover production of apples in the commercial apple area of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors, as well as that for sale for fresh consumption. Ouantities of apples unharvested on account of market conditions are included.
For crop estimates back to 1929 , see the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Data are compiled from reports of officials and lodal agents of common carriers. Shipments cover those by rail and water (reduced to carlot basis) but do not include shipments thy truck which have become increasingly important during the period covered here. Data include (beginning 1934) shipments for emergency relief and other Government purchases as follows: Through 1952 for apples; through 1943 for citrus fruits; through 1951 and in 1954 for potatoes. Shipments of citrus fruits include oranges, lemons, grapefruit, tangerines, and mixed citrus fruits.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 (except for revisions noted below) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this
volume. Revisions for apples, in carloads: 1932-July, 2,593; August, 1,668; September, 8,412; October, 23,736. There have been some revisions in the monthly figures prior to 1932 but, with the exception of the last 6 months of 1931 for all series, revisions are of a minor nature.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Data cover stocks held in public and private cold storage warehouses where food products are generally stored for 30 days or more. Stocks in space owned or leased and operated by the armed services are not reported. Through 1949, stocks were reported as of the first of each month; they are included here as data for the end of the preceding month.

The monthly averages for cold storage holdings of apples are based on figures for 9 months (January-May and September-December) for 1939-42 and for 10 months (January-May and Au-gust-December) for 1943 and 1944. Small stocks of apples are carried during the summer months, but reports for such months prior to 1945 were incomplete; hence the reported data are not included in the figures shown here.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1938-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. (Notice that stocks of fro* zen fruits as shown in BUSINESS STATISTICS prior to the 1955 edition include data for fruit juices and purees.)
\({ }^{4}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statis tics. The series beginning April 1947 represents the average price at New York for all varieties and types of white potatoes (old and new stock), U.S. No. 1 merchantable quality and condition. Through 1951, monthly quotations are the averages of data for the 4 or 5 weeks in each month; prices are as of Tuesday prior to September 1947 and as of Monday from September 1947 through 1951. Beginning 1952, the prices shown are quotation averages for 1 day each month (usually in the week containing the 15th).

Prices prior to April 1947 are not comparable with succeeding data. They represent New York prices of white potaroes, U. S. No. 1 (old stock only, until new stock became plentiful); data for April and May 1947 are \(\$ 3.490\) and \(\$ 3.812\). Corresponding prices for the new series are \(\$ 3.992\) and \(\$ 4.054\).

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. The prices were incorrectly described in the 1942, 1940, and 1938 volumes as quotations for Long Island No. 1 potatoes, whereas only the prices prior to 1933 (shown in the 1936 and 1932 SUPPLEMENTS) covered this classification.
\({ }^{5}\) Bushels of 48 pounds.
\({ }^{6}\) Stocks of fruit juices and purees are included in the figures for stocks of frozen fruits.
\({ }^{7}\) Average for 9 months, April-December. See 2d paragraph of note 4 for this page.
\({ }^{8}\) Annual average for 1957 is for 11 months; no quotation for July.

\section*{PAGE 134}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941); conversions from original data are made by the office of Business Economics. Data include exports of barley, corn, oats, rye, and wheat, plus the grain equivalent of malt, cornmeal and corn flour, oatmeal, and wheat flour. The conversion factors used to obtain the grain equivalent of the several items are as follows: Malt-9/10 of a bushel to a bushel of barley through 1943 and beginning 1944, 1 bushel of malt per bushel of barley; cornmeal (and corn flour) -4 bushels of corn to a barrel of cornmeal through 1945 and 6.194 bushels beginning 1946 (or 3.16 bushels per cwt.) ; oatmeal- -5.56 bushels of oats to 100 pounds of oatmeal through 1942 and 7.6 bushels beginning 1943; wheat flour-4.7 bushels of wheat to a barrel of flour through 1943; Jan-uary-June 1944, 2.398 bushels of wheat per 100 pounds of flour; July 1944-February 1946 and July 1949-June 1957, 2.33 bushels of wheat per 100 pounds of flour, and beginning july 1957 A 23 bushels; for March 1946 through June 1949 the wheat
factor varies from month to month (ranging from 2.172 to 2.33 bushels per 100 pounds), being a weighted average based on the proportion of higher extraction flour sent to certain destinations. For periods when barley flour and rye flour were exported, these are also included, coverted to grain equivalent at 5.5 bushels to the barrel for barley and 6 bushels to the barrel for rye flour. The conversion factors are those used by U. S. Department of Agriculture and take into account changes in milling practices.

The weight per bushel for the various grains included is as follows (in pounds): Barley, 48; corn (shelled) and rye, 56; oats, 32 ; and wheat, 60.
Shipments under the Army Civilian Supply Program are included beginning 1947; data were not reported prior thereto. Amounts shipped under this program in 1947 are as follows (thousands of bushels): Barley, 24,152; corn, 45,644; oats, 8,803; rye, 11; wheat, 158,751. For general explanation of foreign trade data, as well as information on sampling procedures effective with data for July 1953 and thereafter, see note 1 for p. 106.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1945-56 (with the exceptions noted below) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. (Revisions, in thousands of bushels: 1946-July, 28,309; September, 23,290; December, 34,527). Minor revisions in a few monthly figures for 1947-48 are available upon request.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Figures represent the year's total crop (not monthly averages); 1960 estimates are preliminary. For estimates back to 1929, see the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Figures shown on "monthly average lines" are averages of end-of-quarter data. Stocks are originally reported as of the 1st of each quarter, but are shown here as of the end of the preceding quarter. June figures for barley and September figures for corn represent old crop only; new grain is not reported in the stock figures until the beginning of the crop year. Data for stocks "off farms" represent stocks at interior mills, elevators and warehouses, commercial stocks at terminals, and (beginning December 1949 for barley and December 1939 for corn) those owned by Commodity Credit Corporation which are in in bins and other storages under C.C.C. control.

Annual averages shown here are quarterly averages throughout. Quarterly data for 1939-56 are available upon request.
\({ }^{4}\) See note 1 for this page for source; also for conversion factors used to obtain the grain equivalent of malt and cornmeal (including flour).
Shipments under the Army Civilian Supply Program are included in the export figures beginning with 1947. Such shipments in 1947 totaled 24,152,000 bushels for barley and 45,644,000 bushels for corn.

Comparatively small amounts of pearl barley, reported as a separate item in the export schedule beginning with 1949, are excluded from the figures for barley as shown here.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1945-56 for barley and 1929-56 for corn will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. (Revisions for corn-March 1931, 494,000 bushels; December 1946, 1,744,000 bushels.) Revised monthly data prior to 1945 for barley are available upon request (the revisions reflect a minor change in the conversion factor for malt).
\({ }^{5}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Data are compiled from quotations given in daily trade papers, and represent the average price per bushel of reported cash sales weighted by the number of carlots sold.
Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1936-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volume.
\({ }^{6}\) Sources: Compiled (beginning July 1959) by Marketing Services Co. (division of Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc.) for Corn Industries Research Foundation; 1946 through June 1959, Price, Waterhouse \& Company; prior to 1946, Corn Refiners Statistical Bureau.

Data are reported by 11 companies, representing complete coverage of the industry. Figures include grindings by the wet process for both domestic consumption and export. The principal
products obtained by the wet process are cornstarch, sugar, sirup, and oil. Data beginning January 1959 are on standard 17 -percent moisture basis; prior thereto, on basis of varying moisture content (from 12 to 25 percent).

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volume.
\({ }^{7}\) The data for barley are in bushels of 48 pounds; for weight per bushel of the various grains included in exports of "all principal grains", see the 2d paragraph of note 1 for this page.
\({ }^{8}\) Average of data for June and December.
\({ }^{9}\) See note 6 above. Figure for January 1959 (on varying mois ture content) comparable with data prior thereto is \(11,885,000\) bushels.

\section*{PAGE 135}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Data represent the average price per bushel of reported cash sales weighted by the number of carlots sold.

The weighted average price of all grades of corn at 5 markets covers sales in the Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, and Minneapolis markets. Prior to November 1938, data are included for Cincinnati; however, the volume and variation are not sufficient to affect the comparability of the series.
Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1938-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly data prior to 1938 are available as follows: Corn,No. 3 yellow, p. 18 of the April 1940 SURVEY; corn, weighted average, 5 markets, p. 18 of the August 1939 SURVEY; and oats, No. 3 white, in the 1940, 1938,1936, and 1932 volumes of the SUPPLEMENT.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Figures represent the year's total crop (not monthly averages); estimates for 1960 are preliminary. Crop estimates for 1929-38 will be found in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Data are originally reported as of the 1st of each quarter, but are shown here as of the end of the preceding quarter. June figures represent old crop only; new grain is not reported in the stock figures until the beginning of the crop year. Data for stocks "off farms" represent stocks at interior mills, elevators and warehouses, commercial stocks at terminals, and (beginning December 1950) those owned by Commodity Credit Corporation which are in bins and other storages under CCC control.

Figures shown on the "monthly average lines" are quarrerly averages. For quarterly averages prior to 1939 and quarterly data for 1939-56 for stocks on farms, see earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Quarterly averages for 1939-56 for total stocks and stocks off farms are available upon request.
\({ }^{4}\) See note 1 for p. 134 for source of data and for factors used in converting oatmeal to grain equivalent. Shipments under the Army Civilian Supply Program are included beginning 1947; data were not reported prior thereto. In 1947, such shipments of oats amounted to \(8,803,000\) busheis. For general explanation of foreign trade data, as well as information on sampling procedures effective with data for July 1953 and thereafter, see note 1 for \(p\). 106.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1945-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume. Revised monthly data prior to 1945 are available upon request (revisions were due to a slight change in the conversion factor for oatmeal).
\({ }^{5}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Data cover the movement of domestic rice at all mills in California. Brewers' rice is not included. The stock figures relate to mill stocks only; they include both milled rice and rough rice in terms of cleaned (converted on the basis of 162 pounds of rough to 100 pounds of clean through 1938 and 162 pounds of rough to 105.3 pounds of clean subsequently).

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and montly data for all series for 1947-56, receipts and shipments for October 1933-46, and stocks for 1934-38 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Revised monthly data for stocks for October-December 1933 and for 1939-46 are available upon request. Data in the 1942 SUPPLEMENT and earlier editions are expressed in bags of 100 pounds instead of thousands of pounds.
\({ }^{6}\) Average based on months for which quotations are available.
\({ }^{7}\) No sales.

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\({ }^{1}\) Sources: Rice Millers Association, for data prior to 1932 and beginning August 1952; U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, for January 1932-July 1952 (compiled from reports of the Rice Millers Association for association mills and reports of nonassociation mills reporting directly to the Department). Statistics cover the movement of domestic rice at all mills in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee and are estimates for all rice mills (in these Southern States) projected from a compilation of reports of mills that are members of the Rice Millers Association. Brewers' rice is excluded from all figures. Shipments represent distribution "to the trade"; shipments "to other mills" are not included. The stock figures include both milled rice and rough rice in terms of cleaned (converted on the basis of 162 pounds of rough rice to 105.3 pounds of milled); they cover rice in store at mills only.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1947-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly data for 1939-46 are available upon request.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941). Data cover paddy or rough rice, and milled rice; wild rice is not included. Figures are on a clean equivalent basis, with rough rice reduced on the basis of 162 pounds of rough rice to 105.3 pounds of clean. In the STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENTS prior to the 1951 issue, rough rice is converted to clean on the basis of 162 pounds of rough rice to 100 pounds of clean. Shipments under the Army Civilian Supply Program are included beginning 1947; data were nor reporred prior thereto. In 1947, 15,373,000 pounds of such exports were included. For general explanation of foreign trade data, as well as information on sampling procedures effective with data for July 1953 and thereafter, see note 1 for p .106.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1947-56 and 1929-32 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume (note revisions given below; also that data in the 1942 and earlier volumes are expressed in pockets of 100 pounds). Revised data for 193346 are available upon request. (Revisions for 1931, in pockets: January, 369,214; November, 382,898; December, 195,350.)
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data through 1946 represent the price of milled rice, blue rose, head, clean, medium to good, New Orleans; beginning 1947, prices are for zenith, head, extra fancy, miller to first distributor. Through 1951 the annual averages are based on weekly quotations for Tuesday and the monthly data are averages of prices for the 4 or 5 weeks in each month. Beginning 1952 the prices are quotation averages for 1 day of the week containing the 15 th of the month.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1949-56 and 1929-46 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Revised monthly data for 1947-48 may be obtained upon request.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Mar keting Service. Figures represent the year's total crop (not monthly averages); data for 1960 are preliminary estimates.
\({ }^{5}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Data are estimates of the Crop Reporting Board based on reports of crop reporters as of the 1st of each quarter (note that data are shown here as of the end of the preceding quarter). Figures shown on "monthly average lines" are averages of quarterly data. June figures represent old crop only; new grain
is not reported in the stock figures until the beginning of the crop year.

Data for stocks "off farms" represent stocks at interior mills, elevators and warehouses, commercial stocks at terminals, and, beginning June 1953 for rye and June 1942 for wheat, those owned by Commodity Credit Corporation which are in bins and other storages under C.C.C. control.

Total wheat stocks and wheat stocks on farms for 1929-34 Wuly 1 data) and for 1935-38 (quarterly averages) will be found in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Wheat stocks off farms for 1929-34 (July 1 dara) and for 1935-38 (quarterly data) are available upon request. Also available upon request are data for total rye stocks for 1934-38 (June and December figures).
\({ }^{6}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Data represent average prices per bushel of reported cash sales, weighted by the number of carlots sold.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{7}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Data represent the disappearance of domestic wheat as used for flour (including that used for breakfast food), feed, seed, alcohol production, military procurement, and for export or shipment to outlying areas. The figures shown on the "monthly average lines" are quarterly averages.

Quarterly averages for 1934-38 and quarterly data for 1953-56 are published in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS; for 1949 through 2 d quarter 1950 , in the 1953 volume; and for 1941 43, in the 1947 volume. Quarterly data for 1934-40, 1944-48, and Erom 3d quarter 1950 through 1952 are available upon request.
\({ }^{8}\) Average of data for June and December.
'Average for 11 months; no quotation for June.
10 Data beginning 1947 not comparable with earlier data; see note 3 for this page.

\section*{PAGE 137}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941). In the total for wheat and flour, wheat flour is converted to a grain equivalent as follows: For data through 1943, on the basis of 4.7 bushels to a barrel of 196 pounds of flour; Jan-uary-June 1944, on the basis of 2.398 bushels of wheat per 100 pounds of flour; July 1944-February 1946 and July 1949 -June 1957, 2.33 bushels of wheat per 100 pounds; beginning July 1957, 2.3 bushels per 100 pounds; for March 1946-June 1949, the factor varies from month to month (ranging from 2.172 to 2.33 bushels per 100 pounds), being a weighted average based on the proportion of higher extraction flour sent to certain destinations. The foregoing conversion factors are those supplied by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and take into account changes in milling practices.

Shipments under the Army Civilian Supply Program are included beginning 1947; data were not reported prior thereto. Such shipments in 1947 amounted to 158,751 bushels of wheat and flour, \(102,129,000\) bushels of wheat only, and \(24,770,000\) sacks ( 100 pounds) of wheat flour. For general explanation of foreign trade data, as well as information on sampling procedures effective with data for July 1953 and thereafter, see note 1 for \(p .106\).

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1939-56 (except for revisions given below) for exports of wheat (total, including flour), for wheat only, and for wheat flour will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Revised data are as follows (thousands of bushels): Total including flour-1944 (July-December) \(-4,225\); 4,078; 2,415; 3,212; 4,183; 2,989; 1946-muly, 24,755; 1947-August, 55,455 ; September, 45,810 ; November, 36,238 ; December, 37,519 ; 1948-April, 34,857; September, 48,958; October, 46,565; November, 30,988; December, 39,192; wheat only -1946 ; July, 17,090 ; 1947, September, 29,824. Data for wheat Hlour are shown in the 1942 and earlier SUPPLEMENTS in barrels and should be converted to sacks by multiplying by 1.96 for comparison with data shown in the later issues.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Data are average prices per bushel of reported cash
sales, weighted by the number of carlots sold. Data for No. 2, hard winter, represent the price for hard and dark hard winter beginning July 1947. The weighted average price of wheat in 6 markets is based on the reported cash sales of all classes and grades combined at the following markets: Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, aad Duluth.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 for all series (except No. 1 dark northern spring for 1929-31) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Data prior to 1932 for No. 1 dark northern spring wheat are shown on p. 20 of the June 1935 SURVEY.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Data through 1938 (shown in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS) represent wheat-flour production and the actual grindings of wheat as reported by approximately 1,100 commercial mills, including those with a daily 24 -hour capacity of 400 sacks or less (the reporting mills accounted for about 95 percent of total wheat-flour production in 1929-38). Data beginning 1939 represent complete coverage and, through 1946, are revised estimates based on the assumption that small mills not covered by the monthly survey operated at a lower rate of capacity than reporting mills. The 1947-50 figures are as reported by all commercial mills, whereas figures beginning with 1951 are estimated totals based on reports from commercial mills with a 24 -hour capacity of 400 sacks and over. The reported data from these larger mills account for about 97 percent of the estimated totals.

The series on percent of total capacity operated is derived by multiplying the daily 24 -hour capacity in wheat flour (as reported) by the number of working days in the month (based on a 6 -day week through 1948 and a 5 -day week thereafter). The result is known as the maximum rated output. This figure is then divided into the total wheat flour produced during the month, giving the percent of total capacity operated.

All data relate to regular-grind flour only. In addition, from 1943 through February 1946, some mills produced granular flour, which was flour coarsely ground for the production of alcohol to be used in the manufacture of syathetic rubber. Monthly averages of data relating to granular flour for 1943-45 are as follows: Grindings of wheat (thousands of bushels) \(-1943,3,301 ; 1944\), 3,\(720 ; 1945,2.442\); production of granular flour (thousands of sacks) \(-1943,1,270 ; 1944,1,591 ; 1945,1,039\); offal (tons) -1943 , 35,\(613 ; 1944,31,992 ; 1945,21,380\). Operations as a percent of capacity for regular and granular flour combined are as follows: 1943, July-December (percentage not computed for earlier months of 1943 ) , \(72.0 ; 1944,73.2 ; 1945,80.0\). Data by months for January 1944-February 1946 are available in the monthly SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS (December 1944 through May 1946 issues).

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1947-56 and for 1929-38 (with exceptions, noted below) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Revised monthly data for 1945-46 are available upon request; comparable estimates by months for 193944 have not been compiled. (Offal production for November 1933 should read 653,276,000 pounds.) Data for wheat flour are shown in the 1942 and earlier SUPPLEMENTS in barrels and should be multiplied by 1.96 for comparison with figures given here; offal is shown in pounds and should be converted to tons of 2,000 pounds.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Data are based on reports from merchant mills reporting wheatflour production and, beginning 1939, represent complete coverage (see note 3 above). Prior to 1939 , the number of mills reporting stocks (around 900 to 1000) was somewhat smaller than the number reporting wheat-flour production. However, some mills reported that no stocks were held and others that did not report on stocks also may have held no stocks. Data cover total stocks held by reporting mills at the end of each quarter.

The figures shown on the "monthly average" lines are averages of end-of-quarter figures. Quarterly averages prior to 1939 and quarterly data for 1947-56 and for 1929-44 (with exceptions noted below) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume. Revised data for 194546 (1st -4 th quarters, respectively) are as follows, in thousands of sacks: \(1945-6,730 ; 6,114 ; 5,251 ; 6,775 ; 1946-4,773 ; 1,813\);

4,\(412 ; 6,436\). Data are shown in the 1942 and earlier SUPPLEMENTS in barrels and should be converted to sacks by multiplying by 1.96 for comparison with data shown in the later issues.

5 Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices are for carlots, miller to wholesaler, baker, or chain store. For May 1943-December 1958 the quotations are per sack of 100 pounds; subsequently, per 100 pounds of flour in bulk (see note 12 for this page). (Prices prior to May 1943 were quoted per barrel of 196 pounds, but have been converted to price per sack.) Beginning January 1960, Minneapolis prices cover standard patents and Kansas City prices cover 95 percent patents, instead of short patents as formerly (see note 13 for this page).

Through 1951 the monthly quotations are averages of the 4 or 5 weekly prices (Tuesday price for Minneapolis and Saturday for Kansas City) for each month; the annual data, except for 1943 and 1946, are averages of the weekly quotations rather than averages of the monthly figures. Beginning 1952 the data are quotation averages for 1 day each month (in the week containing the 15 th).

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1949-56 are published in the \(1959,1957,1955\), and 1953 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS; monthly data prior to 1949 are available upon request.
\({ }^{6}\) See note 3 for this page regarding increase in coverage beginning with 1939.

7 Data for 1939-48 are based on unrevised production figures.
\({ }^{8}\) Average based on months for which prices are available.
\({ }^{9}\) See note 5 for this page.
\({ }^{10}\) Average for 6 months; comparable prices for March to August (the period for which a higher extraction rate of flour was required by War Food Order No. 144) are not available.
\({ }^{11}\) Beginning 1949 , operations are based on a 5 -day week (see also 2 d paragraph of note 3 for this page).

12 Prices beginning January 1959 are not comparable with earlier prices, since they are quoted per 100 pounds in bulk instead of per 100 -pound sacks as formerly. January 1959 figures comparable with earlier figures: \(\$ 5.710\) for spring wheat flour (Minneapolis) and \(\$ 5.100\) for winter (Kansas City) .

13 Prices beginning January 1960 are not comparable with earlier prices, because of change in specification (from short patents to standard patents for the Minneapolis price and from short patents to 95 percent patents for the Kansas City price). January 1960 figures comparable with earlier figures: \(\$ 5.500\) for spring wheat flour (Minneapolis) and \(\$ 5.145\) for winter (Kansas City).

14 No sales.

\section*{PAGE 138}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service; from compilations of the Meat Inspection Branch. Data are based on calendar months and represent the number of animals slaughtered under Federal inspection. Data for Hawaii and the Virgin Islands are included through 1946, but excluded thereafter.

In 1960, slaughter under Federal inspection accounted for approximately 61 percent of all calves slaughtered, 75 percent of the cattle, 86 percent of the sheep and lambs, and 78 percent of the hogs. While the proportions of total slaughter vary from year to year, the differences generally are not large. However, in 1946 the proportion was substantially lower for cattle ( 58 percent), for calves and hogs in 1945 and 1946 ( 51 and 48 percent and 57 and 58 percent, respectively), and the proportion for sheep and lambs increased from around 80 percent in 1940 to 89 percent in 1947 and 1952.

Data back to 1907 (monthly for federally inspected slaughter and annual estimates for total slaughter, the latter covering inspected, noninspected, retail, and farm slaughter) are published in the U.S. Department of Agriculture bulletin (No. 230) entitled "Livestock and Meat Statistics, 1957."

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Data were shown in the 1942 and earlier SUPPLEMENTS under the 'leather and leather Digitized "Breducts'"R section as an indication of the output of hides and skins.

The hog-corn price ratio represents the number of bushels ( 56 pounds) of shelled corn equal in value to 100 pounds of hog (live weight); it is based on average prices received by farmers on the 15th of each month for all grades of corn and all grades of hogs.
Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1941-56 will be found in earlier issues of BUSINESS STA TISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly data for 1938-40 for the price of hogs are available in the 1942 SUPPLEMENT; earlier monthly data for this series and monthly data prior to 1941 for the hog-corn ratio are available upon request (the latter series has been revised since publication in the 1942 SUPPLEMENT). Monthly data back to 1910 for the price of hogs are shown in the U. S. Department of Agriculture bulletin (No. 209) entitled "Livestock and Meat Statistics, 1956."
\({ }^{7}\) Data for 1940-50 cover 8 States. Monthly averages for 1940 for 7 States (comparable with earlier data) are as follows: Cattle and calves, 170,000 ; sheep and lambs, 278,000 .
\({ }^{8}\) Data beginning 1951 cover 9 States. Monthly averages for 1951 for 8 States (comparable with data for \(1940-50\) ) are as follows: Cattle and calves, 280,000; sheep and lambs, 292,000.
\({ }^{9}\) Data beginning 1959 (not comparable with earlier data) cover prices at National Stockyards, Illinois, for choice grades. The January 1959 figure for the Chicago quotation for prime and choice grades (comparable with December 1959 figure) is \(\$ 33.00\).
\({ }^{10}\) Data beginning January 1960 cover 8 States instead of 9 States as formerly (Wisconsin excluded). The 1959 monthly averages (excluding Wisconsin) comparable with those for 1960 are as follows: Cattle and calves, 536,000 ; sheep and lambs, 255,000 .

\section*{PAGE 139}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Mar keting Service. Monthly data are averages of weekly figures which are based on the mean of the daily range of quotations. Prices for July -September are quotations for spring lambs; during May and June, marketings of lambs include both wooled and shorn lambs from the preceding year's crop and spring lambs from the current year's crop. From October through early spring, prices are for wooled lambs.

The average price of lambs ar Chicago is based on the bulk of sales prices from data of the livestock and meat reporting service. The price of feeder lambs at Omaha is for good and choice, all weights.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1938-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. (The average price at Chicago for May 1948 should read \(\$ 26.25\).) Monthly data prior to 1938 are available upon request.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Data for meat production (except for pork; see next paragraph) represent the total dressed carcass weight of livestock slaughtered under Federal inspection, exclusive of meats from condemned animals. Edible offal is not included. (Note that "total meat" production includes leaf lard; earlier volumes erroneously labeled the data as excluding leaf lard.) Total production is obtained by multiplying the average dressed weight (obtained from concerns accounting for the major portion of the total federally inspected slaughter) by the total federally inspected slaughter. In 1960, production of federally inspected meats, excluding lard, accounted for 78 percent of the total production (commercial and farm) of meats, excluding lard. For the proportion of animals slaughtered under Federal inspection to the total slaughter, see note 1 for p. 138.
"Pork production excluding lard" comprises all of the dressed hog carcass, but excludes head bones and all carcass fat rendered into lard. Lard data beginning 1937 represent the actual production of rendered lard and rendered pork fat in federally inspected plants as reported by the Meat Inspection Branch (see p. 140 for figures). Prior to 1937, lard production was estimated by applying an average yield per hog to the number of hogs passed for food. Production from federally inspected slaughter accounted for 53-68 percent of the total production of lard, as estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, for 1930-41,

1945, and 1946; about 72 percent for 1929, 1942, 1943, 1947, and 1948; 76-78 percent for 1944 and 1949-54; and 80 to 83 percent for 1955-60. Rendered lard and rendered pork fat are estimated to be about 70 percent of raw fat obtained from hogs.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 (except for 1937 for "pork production, excluding lard," and lard) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume. Monthly data for 1921-57 for all series are available in the U. S. Department of Agriculture bulletin (No. 230) entitled "Livestock and Meat Statistics, 1957."
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Data cover stocks held in public and private cold-storage warehouses where food products are generally stored for 30 days or more. They include stocks owned by the armed services and stored in warehouses not owned or leased by them; stocks held in space owned or leased and operated by the armed services are not included. Through 1949, stocks were reported as of the first of each month; they are included here as data for the end of the prceding month.
"Total meat stocks" comprise the following items: Beef and veal, lamb and mutton, and pork (see data separately shown); canned meats and canned meat products (beginning June 1944; 58 million pounds in that month); edible offal (through December 1956 only) ; and sausage and sausage-room products (June 1944December 1956 only). At the end of December 1956, stocks of edible offal totaled 59 million pounds; sausage and sausage-room products, 14 million pounds.

The content of various other items is as follows: "Beef and veal"-beef frozen, in cure, cured and smoked, and, beginning June 1944, frozen veal which amounted to \(8,517,000\) pounds at end of that month (veal was not reported until June 1944, although prior to that month some may have been held as beef or included in data formerly reported as "trimmings and edible offal"); "lamb and mutton"-frozen; "pork'-frozen, dry salt and other, in cure and cured. All stocks of beef, pork, and mutton trimmings, formerly included under "miscellaneous meats," have been distributed to the individual meat items beginning June 1944; see note in the 1949 STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT.
Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1951-56 for "total meats, excluding lard" and for 1929-56 for the other series on stocks of meats will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volume. The comparable item for pork is designated in the 1940 and earlier SUPPLEMENTS as "tresh and cured" pork; the series for total stocks of pork (including lard) shown in those SUPPLEMENTS has been discontinued.
Monthly data prior to 1951 for total meat stocks, excluding lard, are available upon request (the data shown in the 1953 and earlier issues of BUSINESS STATISTICS include stocks of lard).
\({ }^{4}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941). For general explanation of foreign trade data, as well as information on sampling procedures effective with data for July 1953 and thereafter, see note 1 for \(p .106\).
The trade figures comprise fresh meats and chilled or frozen, canned, pickled, cured, and other prepared and processed meats. Data for total meats (both exports and imports) include beef and veal, pork, mutton and lamb, camed meats, fresh poultry and game, edible offal, sausage, sausage ingredients, and casings; for exports, the data also include lard, horse meat, and tushonka (contains abour 90 percent canned pork). Imports of lard are not included; they were small in the earlier years covered and, recently, have been practically nil.
Exports of lard (p. 140) include neutral lard. Shipments under the Army Civilian Supply Prograrn are included in the export figures beginning 1947; data were not reported prior thereto. In 1947, such shipments were as follows (thousands of pounds): Total meats (including lard), 141.,846; beef and veal, 941; pork (excluding lard), 759; lard, 28,079; other meat products, 112,067.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1938-56 for exports (with exception noted below) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Revisions are as follows (thousands of pounds);

Total meats (December 1946), 51,000; beef and veal (February 1948), 1,403.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1953-56 for imports appear in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS; monthly data for 1951-52 (except pork imports), in the 1955 edition. Monthly data prior to 1953 for pork imports and prior to 1951 for other import series are available upon request.

5 Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Beginning with 1951, data represent the wholesale price for beef, fresh, steer carcasses, choice (600-700 pounds) ; prior thereto, the quotations are for good instead of choice grade ( 1951 average price for good grade, \(\$ 0.556\) ).
Monthly data are averages of weekly prices which are based on the mean of the daily range of quotations of the market news service; annual figures are simple averages of monthly data.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1945-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume; monthly data prior to 1945 are available upon request.
\({ }^{6}\) Average based on months for which quotations were available.
\({ }^{7}\) See note 3 for this page regarding change in items covered (2d paragraph for total meats; 3d paragraph for beef and veal).
\({ }^{8}\) See note 5 for this page regarding change in price specification.

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\({ }^{1}\) See note 2 for \(p .139\).
\({ }^{2}\) See note 3 for p. 139.
\({ }^{3}\) See note 4 for p. 139.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics The price of hams is a composite for Chicago, New York, and San Francisco beginning 1947; prior thereto, data are for Chicago only. Quotations are for smoked, loose hams at Chicago through November 1946. This series was discontinued by the compiling agency after that month. Prices beginning 1947 are for smoked, No. 1, skinned (12-16 pounds), wrapped. The lard prices are Chicago quotations for refined lard in tierces (in drums beginning May 1958; change in terminology does not affect comparability of price per pound)

Through 1951 the data are quotation averages for 1 day each week (Tuesday prices for hams; Thursday for lard). Beginning with 1952, the prices shown are quotation averages for 1 day each month (usually in the week containing the 15 th).

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1932-56 (except 1947 and 1948 data for hams which are available upon request) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.

5 Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Monthly data are based on the mean of the daily range of quotations. Prices are for 8 - to 10 -pound average loins through 1946 and for 8 to 12 pounds thereafter; this minor change does not affect the comparability of the series. Quotations at New York exclude locally dressed meat.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1940-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly data prior to 1940 are available upon request.
\({ }^{6}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Data represent stocks in refrigerated and dry storages of factories and warehouses (except amounts in hands of retailers) of rendered lard, neutral lard, rendered pork fat, and, beginning January 1949 , refined lard. (Figures prior to 1949 may include a certain quantity of the refined product, as no distinction was made between rendered and refined in the collection of data).

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1951-56 are shown in the 1959,1957 , and 1955 editions of BUSINESS STA TISTICS. Monthly or quarterly data prior to 1951 are available upon request.
\({ }^{7}\) Average is based on end-of-quarter stocks.
\({ }^{9}\) Data beginning 1947 represent a composite of quotations at Chicago, New York, and San Francisco; they are not comparable with earlier quotations which are for Chicago only. The 1947 average price for Chicago is \(\$ 0.580\) per pound.
\({ }^{10}\) Based on annual total which includes revisions not allocated to the monthly figures.

\section*{PAGE 141}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Data represent the total commercial production (federally inspected and other commercial) of chicken and turkey meat on a ready-to-cook basis; slaughter on farms for home use and nonfarm production are excluded. The estimates are based on available indications of marketings developed from information on inventories, number raised, intentions to raise and market poultry, as well as on chicken placements and current monthly marketings.

Monthly averages for 1934-38 will be found in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Monthly data for 1934-56 are available upon request.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Data cover stocks held in public and private coldstorage warehouses where food products are generally stored for 30 days or more. Stocks held in space owned or leased and operated by the armed services are not included. Through 1949, stocks were reported as of the first of each month; they are included here as data for the end of the preceding month.

Stocks of poultry include all types and are for frozen poultry only. Shell eggs are for cases of 30 dozen each, weighing about 45 to 47 pounds. The amount of frozen eggs (whites, yolks, whole, and/or mixed) obt ained from a case of shell eggs has been about 39.5 pounds per case since 1957; in earlier years, the yield was somewhat lower.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 (except for stocks of turkeys prior to 1955) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p\). 197 of this volume; monthly data prior to 1955 for turkeys are available upon request.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Data represent estimates of prices received for commercial broilers by producers at point of sale out of producers' hands. These price estimates are based on reports submitted currently by chicken producers, chicken buyers, and others well informed regarding chicken prices; in addition, market reports from terminal markets and for important producing areas are considered wherever available.

The term "commercial broilers" means young chickens (pullets and cockerels), usually of the heavy or cross breeds, raised for meat.
Monthly averages for 1934-38 and monthly data for 1955 and 1956 will be found in 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Monthly data for 1940-54 are available upon request.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Data represent eggs produced by farm flocks and by commercial flocks. Monthly estimates of total eggs produced are based on returns from general crop correspondents (about 30,000 in recent years) and approximately 15,000 commercial egg producers who report for the first day of each month the number of layers on hand and the number of eggs produced. The total monthly egg production is obtained by multiplying the estimated total number of layers by the number of eggs produced per layer.

Annual estimates of layers on January 1 of each year are based on a survey covering recently about 160,000 to 170,000 flocks, in addition to the returns from the regular monthly crop correspondents commercial egg producers. At the end of the year adjustments are made in the number of layers on the first of each month so that they will be in agreement with the annual estimates. The monthly rates of lay are then applied to the adjusted number of layers to secure the adjusted total egg production for each month. Data for all years have been so adjusted. The estimates are also adjusted every 5 years to data reported in the Census of Agriculture; they have now been adjusted to data from the Census of 1959.

Monthly averages for 1929-38 are published in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS iSTATISTICS. Monthly data (in millions of eggs) for

1953-54 are in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS; those for 1949 in the 1953 volume; for \(1938-39\) in the 1942 issue. Revised monthly data for 1955-56, 1950-52, 1940-48, and 1929-37 are available upon request.
\({ }^{5}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Markering Service (U, S. Department of Labor prior to 1944). Data through 1943 are averages of Monday prices at Chicago; quotations included for July-December 1943 are for fresh firsts instead of extras, large, but the prices for the two grades are close. Beginning 1944, data represent averages of daily low and high quotations for extras (minimum 60 percent A quality for 1944June 1958; 60-79.9 percent thereafter). Daca beginning July 1958 are prices paid delivered and are not strictly comparable with prices prior thereto, which are f.o.b.
Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1947-56 are published in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume. Monthly data for 194546 (Department of Agriculture series) appear on p. 24 of the June 1950 SURVEY. Comparable figures for 1944 (January December, respectively, in dollars per dozen) are as follows; 0.368; . \(351 ;\). 342 ; . \(344 ; .329 ; .355 ; .388 ; ~ .387 ; ~ .440 ; ~ .470 ; ~ .492 ; ~\) .480; monthly average, . 395 .
\({ }^{6}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941). Data beginning 1934 represent imports for consumption; prior thereto, general imports. For general explanation of foreign trade data, as well as information on sampling procedures effective with data for July 1953 and thereafter, see note 1 for \(p\). 106.
Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Revisions (in long tons): 1931 -May, 22,513; July, 17,542; December, 15,369.
\({ }^{7}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (prior to 1943, compiled by Scarburgh Company, 90-96 Wall Streer, New York, New York). Data beginning 1943 are for beans, Accra, bulk, f.o.b. New York, spot market price; the earlier data are essentially comparable.

For 1943-51 the monthly data are averages of Tuesday prices for the 4 or 5 weeks of each month; the annual averages are av erages of the weekly quotations. Beginning 1952 the prices are quotation averages for 1 day each month (usually in the week containing the 15th). Prior to 1943, the prices are averages of daily quotations.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{8}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Data on green coffee inventories and roastings represent industry totals. Prior to 1955, data were based on a complete canvas of all known roasters, importers, and other holders of green coffee; since 1955, these data are based on a probability sample of firms. The industry totals based on this sample may not agree exactly with the results of a complete census; however, the chances are two out of three that the estimates for inventories and roastings would differ from results of a complete enumeration by less than 2 percent.

Green coffee inventories are limited to stocks which have cleared customs and are in the United Staces. However, they include any goods in the United States on consignment from foreign sources. Roastings for sale to the military services, included since 1957, represent about 2 percent of the total amount roasted. The inventory figures prior to 1957 exclude stocks held by the military services (effective July 1956, the military services discontinued handling green coffee).

The figures shown on the monthly -average lines are quarterly averages. Quarterly data for 1955-56 are published in the 1959 edirion of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Quarterly data for 1949-51 and for 1954 (roastings only) are available upon request.
\({ }^{9}\) Data beginning 1944 represent averages of daily quotations and are not strictly comparable with prices for earlier periods which are Monday quotations; see also note 5 for this page.
\({ }^{10}\) Average for 10 months; no quotation for July and August.
through 1955. Sales of the aforementioned group valued at the retail level accounted in 1956 for 11.6 percent of total sales of confectionery manufacturers, compared with 8.1 percent when valued at f.o.b. factory level.
Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1949-55 are published in the 1959, 1957, 1955, and 1953 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Monthly data for 1947, 1948, and 1956 are available upon request. Data are not available by months prior to 1947.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service; prior to 1945, from U. S. Department of Agriculture. These data represent the total holdings of frozen fish (including shellfish), both fresh-water and salt-water species, in coldstorage warehouses in the United States and Alaska; stocks of salted and smoked fish are not included. The figures through 1942 cover stocks as of the 15th of the month; for 1943-53, as of the 1 st of the month following that for which data are shown; thereafter, as of the end of the month. The monthly reports give details as to holdings and the amount of fish frozen each month.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 (except as noted below) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Revisions (thousands of pounds): 1930-September, 85,358; October, 88,603 ; November, 91,872; December, 85,323 ; 1931-June, 39, 384; July, 48, 445; October, 73,144; 1942-De-cember, 98,260 .
\({ }^{5}\) Source: Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal (published by Willet and Gray, Inc.). Data represent all stocks on the island as of Saturday nearest the end of the month. A Spanish ton (the unit of measurement) is equivalent to 2,271.64 English pounds.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1934-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Data shown in the STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENTS prior to the 1938 issue have been revised and are available upon request.
\({ }^{6}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Data are compiled from reports by cane-sugar refiners, beet-sugar processors, importers of direct consumption sugar, and mainland sugarcane processors. The figures cover both raw and refined sugar in terms of raw sugar ( \(96^{0}\) equivalent). One ton of raw sugar \(96^{\circ}\) test is assumed to be equivalent to 0.9346 ton of refined.

Production represents production of domestic cane and domestic beet sugar. Deliveries represent the distribution of sugar by primary distributors. Deliveries for domestic consumption include deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad; those for export include livestock feed, etc. (beginning June 1954) and deliveries for lend-lease and for liberated areas and military relief during periods when such shipments were made.

Data on entries from offshore areas are secured from reports from the importers and represent the amounts charged against quotas, except for the periods September 11 to December 31, 1939, and April 13, 1942, to December 31, 1947, when the quotas were suspended. The data include shipments from Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Virgin Islands, Cubs (quotas restricted beginning July 1960) and other foreign countries, and, through March 1942 and beginning 1948, from the Philippine Islands. Invert molasses, produced and shipped in lieu of raw sugar at the request of the U. S. Government, is excluded as follows (annual totals, in terms of sugar equivalent, short tons): 1942, 316,466; 1943, 260,977; 1944, 700,914. Data for 1942-47 for the total and Cuba include small amounts received for refining and reshipped to other countries under international allocations.

The data on entries from offshore areas differ from the imports of raw and refined sugar for consumption (on p. 143) compiled by the Bureau of the Census, largely in that the latter are as reported (without conversion to equivalent raw sugar of uniform polarization) and since 1935 do not include receipts from Virgin Islands.

Stocks include refiners ' raw and refined stocks, stocks of beet processors and of importers of direct-consumption sugar, stocks of mainland sugarcane processors beginning January 1939, and importers' raw stocks for January 1940 to December 1952, inclu-
prices are quotation averages for 1 day each month (usually in the week containing the 15 th ).

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statis tics. The retail prices are for granulated cane sugar and are obtained around the 15 th of each month from a sample of chain and independent retail food dealers in New York City and vicinity (New York City only through 1952; New York City and Newark, N. J., for January-June 1953; New York City and northeastern New Jersey beginning July 1953).

Prices shown in the 1953 and later editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS are per 5 pounds; in earlier volumes they are for 1 pound. Original quotations were on 1 -pound bags prior to November 1937 and on 10 -pound bags from November 1937 through 1949; since 1950, the original quotations have been for 5 pounds. The change in poundage on which original quotations are based affects the comparability of the series to some extent (e.g., the October 1937 price for 5 pounds based on 10 -pound bags was \(\$ 0.275\) and based on 1 -pound bags, \(\$ 0.285\) ). Comparability is also affected somewhat by change in January 1946 in the sample and procedures (see note 7 for this page).

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume (note qualifications mentioned above and that the earlier published figures should be converted to price per 5 pounds for comparability with present series; also note revisions of 1 -pound prices as follows: June 1933, \$0.054; July 1933, \$0.052).
\({ }^{4}\) Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; U. S. Treasury Department, Bureau of Internal Revenue (for margarine production through June 1949).

Baking or frying fats are defined as products which meet all the following conditions: (1) Have been manufactured from vegetable oils or meat fats or combinations thereof; (2) have been deodorized or hydrogenated and deodorized; (3) contain a significant amount of glycerides solid at room temperature; (4) are produced and sold entirely or primarily for baking or frying purposes. Oils liquid at room temperature and oils used in margarine are not included, Baking or frying fats include amounts formerly reported as "shortening" (see 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS for 1929-58 data for shortening).

Salad or cooking oils are defined as prodiucts meeting all the following conditions: (1) Have been manufactured from vegetable oils; (2) have been deodorized or winterized and deodorized; (3) are completely liquid at room temperature. Comparable data for salad or cooking oils are not available prior to December 1958.

For monthly figures back to 1929 for margarine production, see earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. (The July and August 1931 figures for margarine production should read \(11,380,000\) pounds and \(15,999,000\) pounds, respectively.) Figures back to 1949 for margarine stocks are published in the 1959 and earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS, but the data for the period covered are not entirely comparable.
\({ }^{5}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices are for 1 -pound packages of colored margarine, delivered eastern United States. The quotations through August 1960 are manufacturer to retailer; thereafter, manufacturer to wholesaler or large retailer.

Data are based on quotations for 1 day each month (usually in the week containing the 15 th). Annual figures are averages of these mid-month quotations.

Monthly data for 1955 and 1956, comparable with data for the series shown herein, and monthly average back to 1929 for different price specifications will be found in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS.
\({ }^{6}\) Averages based on months for which prices are available.
\({ }^{7}\) Data beginning January 1946 reflect a change in the sample and in the method of summarizing reports; January 1946 price per 5 pounds on old basis is \(\$ 0.320\) compared with \(\$ 0.335\) on new basis. The 1946 average is for 11 months.

8 Average of data for 4 months, September-December.
\({ }^{9}\) See 2 d paragraph of note 2 for this page regarding change affecting comparability of the data.
\(1^{10}\) Effective September 1960, quotations are manufacturer to wholesaler or large retailer; prior thereto, manufacturer to retailer.

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\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The statistics relate to consumption (crushings) and stocks of raw materials used in producing vegetable oils, and to factory production, factory consumption in end products, and factory and warehouse stocks of animal, fish, and vegetable fats and oils. Establishments canvassed in order to secure information on production, consumption, and stocks are as follows: (1) Vegetable oil mills, which produce crude vegetable oils, cake and meal, and byproducts; (2) plants producing refined vegetable oils (alkali or caustic washed oils), shortening, margarine, salad or cooking oils, and specially formulated edible oils; (3) plants using fats and oils in such industrial products as soap, paint, varnish, linoleum, oilcloth, lubricants, animal feeds, resins, plastics, or other products containing substantial amounts of fats and oils; (4) plants using fats or oils as agents in the production of other products such as tin plate, textiles, leather, etc.; (5) plants which render animal fats into lard, edible. tallow, and inedible tallow and grease, either as their chief operation or as an adjunct to meat packing; (6) warehouses storing fats and oils, including public warehouses.

The reported factory production represents the total output in the United States of the specified fats and oils, and, except as otherwise stated, is in the crude state. However, in the case of some animal fats such as lard (not shown in this section; see p. 140), tallow, and grease, factory production does not represent total production because considerable quantities of these products are produced on farms and by local butchers, wholesale trade establishments, and small renderers not included in the establishments canvassed.

The data for consumption include only the consumption in factories and do not, therefore, represent total consumption in all instances. Considerable quantities of some fats and oils are consumed outside of factories, such as in homes, restaurants, hotels, and bakeries, and by packagers, painters, building contractors, and machine shops. Through 1958 consumption data shown herein relate to primary products only; beginning January 1959, under new reporting procedures, they are in terms of basic oils moving into specified end products and include undisclosed amounts of further processed oils.

Stocks, except for coconut and marine mammal oils, include quantities held by and in transit to producers, factory consumers, and public storages, regardless of ownership, including quantities held for the Government. Stocks in the possession of household consumers and stocks held in private storage by retailers, wholesalers, and jobbers are not included. In some instances, stocks may include some imports not withdrawn from bonded warehouses. Raw materials for vegetable oils reported as stocks are confined to the quantities held in crushing mills and mill warehouses. Beginning January 1959, stocks of oils are in terms of basic oils (crude and once-refined) and end products only. If a further processed oil has not been converted into a specified end product, it is included among the stocks of the oil from which it originated.

For security reasons, stocks data for June, July, and August 1950 for five strategic oils (castor oil No. 1, castor oil No. 3, crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, and marine mammal oil) were not published. Beginning with September 1950, stocks of these oils (coconut and marine mammal oil only shown herein) have been published on a commercial stocks basis, i.e., excluding amounts for stockpiles of strategic oils. Beginning April 1960, coconut oil stocks include amounts no longer required for the strategic stockpile.

Beginning July 1949, producers and consumers of relatively small quantities of fats and oils are required to file annual reports only. The omission of these small companies does not affect the monthly totals by more than 1 percent in most cases; where significant differences have occurred the monthly figures have been adjusted accordingly. The number of small companies
reporting on an annual basis has increased from 1,000 in 1949 to approximately 2,000 in 1960.

Figures appearing in this volume and in the monthly magazine SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS are for selected individual products; data for additional products are included in the current monthly and annual reports of Bureau of the Census. Data have been collected monthly since July 1942; prior thereto, they were on a quarterly basis. Annual figures shown beginning with the 1947 edition of the STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT are monthly averages, unless otherwise indicated in the notes on the figures; annual figures in earlier volumes are quarterly averages.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly or quarterly data for 1932-56 (except for tallow and grease for 1954-56, and soybeans and soybean oil for 1932-37) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. However, because of changes in reporting procedures, the consumption data shown for periods prior to December 1958 for some oils are not comparable with those for later periods.

2 Edible tallow production and stocks for all years include refined grades; the consumption figures exclude quantities used in refining except in 1949-54, when such quantities are included.
\({ }^{3}\) Beginning January 1949, data include 45 plants producing inedible tallow and 23 plants producing greases which did not previously report. January 1949 operations at these plants are as follows (thousands of pounds): Tallow--production, 3,290; stocks', 3, 804; greases-production, 953; stocks, 1,949. Prior to 1949 , data include certain quantities of refined tallow (in collection of the data, no distinction was made between "rendered" and "refined"). Beginning January 1958, data exclude quantities used in refining but include refined quantities (formerly excluded).

As indicated by information obtained in the 1958 Census of Manufactures, production data for 1958 and 1959 are understated to an undetermined extent; the data for those years are subject to revision when more complete information becomes available.
\({ }^{4}\) See also note 1 for this page. The fish oil series, except as stated below, include the following products: Cod and cod-liver oil; other liver oil; menhaden, sardine (pilchard), herring, and miscellaneous fish oils (except liver); and marine mammal oil. For the period 1952-56 there was no reported production of marine mammal oil and, since 1955, consumption data for cod and cod-liver oils and other liver oils have been unavailable. Also since 1955, the stock figures for cod and cod-liver oils and other liver oils represent quantities held by producing firms only; and the figures for all fish-oil series may include some refined oils (some refined oils also included prior to 1949).

The 1939-45 averages for production, as shown herein and in the 1959 volume, are monthly averages; quarterly averages were shown in the 1957 and earlier volumes.

5 Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce prior to May 1941. (For general explanation of foreign trade data, as well as information on sampling procedures effective with data for July 1953 and thereafter, see note 1 for p. 106.)

Vegetable oil exports include cottonseed, linseed, corn, coconut, peanut, and soybean oils, cocoa butter, vegetable soap stock, cooking fats other than lard, and all edible and inedible vegetable oils and fats; also, for some periods, a quantity of cooking fats containing some animal cooking fats which are not reported separately. The series includes, except as noted, all vegetable oils, fats, and compounds thereof, which have substantially related or competitive uses, though not all the items included are strictly oils. Shipments under the Army Civilian Supply Program are included beginning 1947. In that year such shipments amounted to 187,000 pounds; corresponding data for subsequent years are not available.

Beginning January 1948, data include margarine (of animal or vegetable origin), exports of which amounted to \(3,408,000\) pounds in that year. Beginning January 1952, data also include mayonnaise, salad dressings, and related products (amounting to \(3,179,000\) pounds in 1952), as well as a small amount of refined vegetable waxes.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1934-56, except for revisions noted below, will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STA TISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this Digitized for FRASER
volume. Earlier monthly data are on p. 18 of the June 1938 SURVEY. Revisions are as follows (thousands of pounds): 1947April, 7,330; November, 27,928; 1946 (January), 4,314. Also, there have been a few minor revisions in the figures for 1938.
\({ }^{6}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce prior to May 1941. Data are general imports through 1933 and imports for consumption thereafter. (For general explanation of foreign trade data, as well as information on sampling procedures effective with data for July 1953 and thereafter, see note 1 for p. 106.)

Vegetable oil imports cover coconut, corn, cottonseed, linseed, oiticica, olive, palm, palm kernel, peanut, perilla, rapeseed, sesame, sunflower, and tung. In recent years, however, imports of some of these oils (notably cottonseed, sesame, and sunflower) have been very small. Excluded from the data are vegetable waxes and the essentiall or distilled oils.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1936-56 (except for revisions noted below) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. There have been small revisions in figures for 1937 and 1938, July 1939, and July and December 1940; the revised figures are available upon request.
\({ }^{7}\) Averages are based on end-of-quarter stocks.
\({ }^{8}\) Beginning January 1948, margarine is included; see 3d paragraph of note 5 for this page.
\({ }^{9}\) Data for 1949-54 include quantities consumed in refining.
10 See note 3 for this page regarding increased coverage beginning with data for 1949.
\({ }^{11}\) Data for sperm oil are excluded for the period June-August 1950. Beginning September 1950, this oil has been reported on a commercial stocks basis; the figures, therefore, do not include data for stockpiles of strategic oil.

12 Monthly average is based on annual totals containing revisions not allocated by months.
\({ }^{13}\) Beginning January 1.952, includes additional items; see 3d paragraph of note 5 for this page.

14 Beginning January 1958 , excludes amounts used in refining; but refined quantities (formerly excluded) are now included.
\(1^{15}\) Data beginning January 1959 are not comparable with those for earlier periods because of the inclusion of hydrogenated fats and other fats and oils "in process." Comparable December 1958 data for tallow consumption and stocks, respectively, are as follows (millions of pounds): Edible, 19.7; 33.1; inedible, 137.7; 295.6. See 3d and 4th paragraph of note 1 for this page.

16 Because of changes in reporting methods comparable data for periods prior to 1959 are not available.

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\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for \(p .144\). That note includes references to the availability of monthly data prior to 1957. Comparable consumption data are not available for periods prior to December 1958 because of changes in reporting procedures.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce prior to May 1941. Data are general imports through 1933 and imports for consumption thereafter. For general explanation of foreign trade data, as well as information on sampling procedures effective with data for July 1953, see note 1 for p. 106.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1931-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Note that in the 1957 and earlier SUPPLEMENTS data were shown in thousands of pounds.
\({ }^{3}\) See note 1 for p. 144. Monthly data for 1946-56 appear in annual reports of the Bureau of the Census. Because of changes in reporting procedures beginning January 1959, comparable consumption data for periods prior to December 1958 are not available.
\({ }^{4}\) See note 1 for p. 144. Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1935-56 will be found in earlier editions of

BUSINESS STATISTICS are indicared at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{5}\) Averages are based on end-of-quarter stocks.
\({ }^{6}\) Based on annual total which includes revisions not allocated to the monthly figures.
\({ }^{7}\) Average based on data for 4 months (September-December), covering commercial srocks only; not comparable with data for earlier years. See 5th paragraph of note 1 for \(p .144\).
\({ }^{8}\) Comparable data are not available for earlier periods. See note at head of pertinent column.
\({ }^{9}\) Data beginning January 1959 are not comparable with those for earlier periods because of the inclusion of hydrogenated fats and other fats and oils "in process." See 3d and 4th paragraphs of note 1 for p. 144 .
\({ }^{10}\) Beginning April 1960, data include General Service Administration stocks which are no longer required for the strategic stockpile. Monthly average for 1960 is based on 9 months (AprilDecember)。

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\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for \(p\). 144. For availability of monthly data prior ro 1957 , see note 4 for p. 145 .
\({ }^{2}\) See note 1 for p. 144. Except for minor revisions for cottonseed oil in 1932 and 1933, that note includes references to availability of monthly data prior to 1957.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data through 1948 represent the price per pound of prime, summer, yellow, bleachable, tank cars, New York. For the period 1949-July 1959 che price is for refined, edible, drums, 1.c. L., f.o.b., New York; beginning August 1959, the price is quored on carlot basis rather than 1.c.1. Through 1951, the data are quotation averages for 1 day each week. Beginning with 1952, the prices are quotation averages for 1 day each month (usually in the week containing the 15 th ).
Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume.
\({ }^{4}\) See note 1 for \(p .144\), that note includes references to the availability of monthly data prior to 1957. Note that the data for flazseed appearing in the 1959 and earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS are in thousands of bushels ( 56 lb .).
\({ }^{5}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service (formerly part of Agricultural Marketing Service). The price shown is an average of daily prices, weighted by carlot sales, obtained originally from the Minneapolis Daily Market Record.

Mionthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56, axcept for revisions given below, will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volume. Revisions: 1939 --March, \$1.96; August, \$1.53; 1932, Septembers \$1.13.

6 Averages are based on end-of-quarter data.
\({ }^{7}\) Average is for 10 months; no quotation for August and Sepsember.
\({ }^{3}\) Average is for 11 months; no quotation for February.
\({ }^{9}\) Data for October-December 1948 comparable with the series beginning January 1949 are: \(\$ 0.289 ; \$ .275 ; \$ .252\). See note 3 for this page regarding change affecting comparabiliry of the data.

10 Average is for 10 months; no quotation for May and June.
21 Includes amounts owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation (for cottonseed cake and meal stocks, May 1953-June 1954, and for refined cottonseed oil stocks, January 1952-May 1956).
\({ }^{22}\) Monthly average based on total containing revisions not allocated by months.
13.Data beginning January 1959 are not comparable with those for earlier periods because of the inclusion of hydrogenated fats Digitized forng fither fats and olls "in process." See 3d and 4th paragraphs
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service. Data represent stocks of leaf tobacco in the United States and Puerto Rico (on a farm-sales-weight basis) reported as owned by all leaf tobacco dealers, manufacturers, quasi-manufacturers, growers' cooperative associations, warehousemen, brokers, holders, and owners (except the original growers of tobacco, and manufacturers who according to the returns of the Director of Internal Revenue Service manufactured less than 35,000 pounds of tobacco, less than 185,000 cigars, or less than 750,000 cigarettes during the first three quarters of the preceding calendar year). All Government loan stocks are included as dealer holdings. Growers are not required to report their stocks under the law. Data are on an ownership basis, i.e., they include stocks actually owned by those enumerated above. Data by type of tobacco are available from reports of the Tobacco Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

All data on domestic stemmed tobacco have been converted to an unstemmed basis and the unstemmed is further converted to a farm-sales weight by allowing for normal shrinkage and losses of dirt, sand, and moisture in handling. Each type of tobacco has a different yield; the conversion factors used in these computations are shown in circular No. 435, "Tobacco Shrinkages and Losses in Weight in Handling and Storage," issued in July 1937 by the Department of Agriculture. Foreign data are converted to an unstemmed basis, and, since the weight at time of entry is analogous to the farm-sales weight of domestic types, they can be combined directly with the data for domestic types on a farm-sales-weight basis. Data have been revised for January 1936-April 1940 by deducting \(5,550,000\) pounds on the basis of discovery of errors in returns for one large dealer. It is known that a similar error occurred over a longer period of years but no definite records are available on which to base revisions earlier than 1936. Data are reported as of the first of April, July, October, and January, and have been moved back to the last day of the preceding month for presentation in the SURVEY.

Quarterly averages prior to 1939 and quarterly data for 1938-56 (except for minor revisions for December 1948-December 1952 and December 1955-December 1956 which are available upon request) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume. Quarterly data prior to 1938 are correct as shown in the 1940 SUPPLEMENT and on p. 15 of the March 1940 SURVEY, except for 1936 and 1937 which have been revised to exclude \(5,550,000\) pounds for each quarter (see preceding paragraph).
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941). Data for leaf tobacco represent total exports or imports of unmanufactured tobacco, including stems, trimmings, and scrap. Exports include shipments under the Army Civilian Supply Program beginning 1947; data were not reported prior thereto. In 1947, leaf tobacco included 110,000 pounds of such shipments and cigarettes, 405 million. Imports represent imports for consumption (general imports prior to 1934). For general explanation of foreign trade data, as well as information on sampling procedures effective with data for July 1953 and thereafter, see note 1 for p. 106.
Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 (except for revisions given below) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Revisions (leaf tobacco, in thousands of pounds; cigarettes, in thousands): Leaf tobacco exports-1931-April, 46,829; August; 23,107; September, 44,958; October, 49,155; 1939 -January, 28,013; 1946-March, 52,219; December, 60,164; leaf tobacco imports-1931, March, 10,417; cigarette exports-1930-November, 251,514; December, 338,916; 1931-March, 338,308; November, 219,328; 1932--January, 190,833.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: U. S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service. Data represent the production of all manufactured tobacco. Scrap chewing, fine-cut chewing, plug, and twist are combined for the column designated "chewing, plug, and twist." The monthly averages are based on revised annual totals and differ in some cases from averages of the monthly figures which are from current reports and are not revised. The differences, however, are small.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1934-56 Digitized (unreyised basis and with exceptions noted below) will be found in
earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Data for snuff were not reported monthly prior to 1941 and monthly figures through 1940 for the total therefore exclude this item; also, snuff is not included in the monthly averages for the total as shown in the 1940 and 1938 SUPPLEMENTS: (Data for scrap chewing, fine cut, plug, and twist, shown in the 1947 and earlier SUPPLEMENTS, may be added for comparison with the data shown here.)
\({ }^{5}\) Source: U. S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service. Tax-exempt withdrawals include withdrawals of small cigarettes (those weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousands) for the following purposes: For export, for use as sea stores, for use of the United States, and for personal consumption.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for July 1943 through December 1956 (unrevised basis) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Data by months are not available prior to July 1943; monthly averages are based on annual totals and differ slightly in some cases from averages of the monthly figures, which are from current reports. and are not revised.
\({ }^{6}\) Source: U. S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service. Data represent taxable withdrawals from domestic factories and are based on the number of stamps used by manufacturers. Small cigarettes, weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, represent over 99 percent of the total production of cigarettes; large cigars, weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, have accounted for 94 to 99 percent of the total production of cigars during the period covered here. The figures for manufactured tobacco and snuff comprise plug, twist, fine-cut, and smoking tobacco, and snuff.

The monthly averages are based on revised annual totals and differ from averages of the monthly figures which are from current reports and are not revised.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data (unrevised basis) for 1944-56 for cigarettes and 1951-56 for cigars and manufactured tobacco and snuff will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly data prior to 1951 for cigars and manufactured tobacco and snuff are available upon request (data shown in the 1953 and earlier issues of the SUPPLEMENT are estimates compiled on the basis of stamps sold by collectors' offices).

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\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census beginning May 1941 and Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce prior to that time. In addition to the two items shown separately, total exports of hides and skins include sheep and lamb skins, alligator, antelope, deer, doe, elk, fish, gazelle, goat, hog, kangaroo, kid, lizard, reptile, and wallaby (except fur) skins; ass, buffalo, caribou, colt, donkey, horse, moose, mule, peccary, pony, shark, and walrus hides; and hides and skins not elsewhere specified. Data for calf and kip skins and cattle hides are in thousands of pieces prior to 1952; thereafter, in thousands of skins or hides.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1955-56 will be found in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS.

\section*{\({ }^{2}\) Includes data for types not shown separately.}
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census beginning May 1941 and Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce prior to that time. Data represent imports for consumption (general imports through 1933). For general explanation of foreign trade data, as well as information on sampling procedures effective with data for July 1953 and thereafter, see note 1 for p .106.

In addition to the two items shown separately, total imports of hides and skins include cattle hides, buffalo, India water buffalo, horse, colt, ass, and mule, and carpincho hides; calf and kip skins, cabretta, kangaroo and wallaby, deer, buck or doe, reptile (beginning with 1941), seal (except fur), fish and shark, carpincho, and wild pig and hog skins; and hides and skins not elsewhere specified. Data for the two types shown separately are given here in pieces so that they will be of more value for use with the other leather series. They were shown in the 1940 and earlier SUPPLEMENTS in pounds.

Monthly averages for 1929-38 and monthly data for 1954-56 for the total value and 1938-56 for sheep and lamb skins and goat and kid skins (except minor revisions for 1946 and 1950) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The series on calfskin prices is for northern, heavy, \(91 / 2\) 15 pounds, f.o.b. shipping point. Steer-hide prices are for heavy, native, over 53 pounds, f.o.b. shipping point. Through 1951, the prices shown are quotation averages for 1 day each week; thereafter, they are quotation averages for 1 day each month (usually in the week containing the 15 th).

Monthly data for 1949-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume; monthly data for 1947-48 are available upon request.
\({ }^{5}\) Source: Tanners' Council of America, Inc. Data are based on reports received from practically the entire industry and are adjusted to an industry basis. Data for production of sheep and lamb leather include, for all years, the flesh side leather of split sheepskins (fleshers) and exclude the grain leather (skivers).

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1941-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicared at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{6}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census beginning May 1941 and Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce prior to that time. The series on glove and garment leather includes sheep and lamb glove and garment leather; pig and hog; and antelope, ass, bovine, buckskin, buffalo, cabretta, calf, capeskin, caribou, cattle, colr, cardovan, deerskin, dik-dik, doeskin, elk, gazelle, goat, horsehide, kip, mule, ranchhide, reindeer, and zebra leather.

Upper and lining leather exports, beginning 1958, comprise cattle and kip side upper leather (grain and splits); calf and whole kip (grain and other); goat and kid; sheep and lamb (including lining leather); cattle and kip side patent upper leather; and other upper leather, including lining and patent not elsewhere specified. The figures prior to 1958 do not include exports of lining leather (such exports totaled 1,700,000 square feet in 1956 and \(2,443,000\) square feet in 1957).

Monthly averages prior to 1939 for both series and monthly data for 1955 and July-December 1956 for glove and garment leather and 1938-56 for upper leather will be found in earlier edicions of BUSINESS STA TISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of chis volume. Revision for upper leather for April 1947: \(4,049,000\) square feet. (Note that the figures prior to 1958 exclude lining leather.)

7 Scurce: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Staristics. Prices for sole leather cover cattlehide bends, light, under 8 iron, vegetable tan, tannery run; those for upper cover calf, chrome tan, full grain, black, men's weight, B and C grades.

Through 1951, the prices shown are quotation averages for 1 day each week; beginning with 1952, they are quotation averages for 1 day each month (usually in the week containing the 15 th).

Changes in the number of reporters in the following specified years may affect comparability of the price series: For sole leather, in 1951, 1952, and 1954; for upper leather, in 1952.

Monthly data for 1949-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume; monthly data for 1947-48 are available upon request.

8 Less than 500 skins.
\({ }^{9}\) Average computed by Office of Business Economics. The 1951 average for sole leather is based on data for 7 months (JuneDecember); the 1952 average for upper leather, on 11 months (February-December). See also 3d paragraph of note 7 for this page.

10 Beginning 1952, data are for hides or skins; prior thereto, for number of pieces.

11 Based on the official annual total including revisions not distributed by months.

12 The 1953 monthly average is based on data for 11 months formary and March-December); no quotation for February.

13 Beginning 1954, data are for cattle hide and side kip; prior thereto, cattle hide only.

14 The 1.956 monthly average is based on the reported annual total which includes data for January-June not distributed by months.

15 The 1956 monthly average is based on the reported annual total which includes adjustments not available by months. The figures shown for January-June exclude small quantities combined in the original reports with other types of leather.

16 Beginning 1958, data include lining leather (see 2d paragraph of note 6 for this page).

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\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Data are compiled from reports of manufacturers representing practically the entire production for 1939-46 and the complete industry thereafter. Reports cover all known factories which use conventional shoe machinery. There were 1,279 establishments using conventional shoe machinery at the time of the 1958 Census of Manufactures.
Data for leather shoes made under Government contract were reported separately for 1941 to 1946; these shoes are included in total shoe production for this period but are not included in the breakdowr by kinds (for monthly data, 1941-46, and further detail on military production, see the 1947 STATISTICAL SUPPLE-MENT).

The data through 1943 by kinds for shoes, sandals, and play shoes (except data for infants' and babies') include only those with leather uppers. Data for all categories beginning 1944, and earlier figures for infants' and babies' shoes, include also those with part \(l\) leather and nonleather uppers. Beach sandals have been reported in the classification for shoes, sandals, and play shoes since 1945 and are distributed by kinds beginning that year. For 1936-44, production of beach sandals was reported separately and is included here in the totals only; prior thereto, beach sandals were reported with "other footwear." The number of beach sandals included in the grand total and toral shoes, sandals, and play shoes, but not distributed by kinds, is as follows (annual totals, thousands of pairs): \(1939,4,571 ; 1940,4,324 ; 1941,6,874\); 1942, 7,294; 1943, 2,578; 1944, 2,747.
Beginning with 1945, data for achletic shoes include shoes with all types of uppers; prior thereto only those with all leather uppers are included. Figures for "total production" cover all types of athletic shoes.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1953-56 and 1941-46 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Revised monthly data for 1947-52 are available upon request.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census beginning May 1941 and Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce prior to that time. The data cover exports of new boots, shoes, and other footwear, with leather uppers (including men's, youths' and boys', women's and misses', infants' and children's, and slippers and moccasins for holdsewear; but excluding, beginning July 1950, exports of military -type shoes, etc.). The figures do not include exports of footwear with nonleather uppers, nor discontinued models, old styles, and second hand shoes.

Beginning 1947, data include shipments under the Army Civilian Supply Program; such shipments amounted to 73,400 pairs of boots and shoes in that year. For general explanation of foreign trade data, as well as information on sampling procedures effective with data for July 1953 and thereafter, see note 1 for p. 106.
Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1938-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly data for the 1913-37 period appear in the 1940 and 1938 volumes and in the January 1938 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are based on prices covering specifications as follows: Men's and boys' class--dress shoes, oxfords, elk or side upper, Goodyear welt, composition, rubber, or synthetic rubber outsole, medium quality; women's and misses' class-(1) oxfords (nurses'), elk side upper, Gcodyear welt, rubber or synthetic rubber outsole, low-medium quality; (2) pumps, suede kid or side upper,
cemented, leather, rubber, or synthetic outsole, low-medium quality.

Through 1951, the indexes are based on prices for 1 day each week; thereafter, on prices for 1 day each month (usually around the 15 th\()\).

Monthly data for 1949-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume; monthly data for 1947-48 are available upon request.
\({ }^{4}\) Includes moccasins for housewear.
5 Includes shoes produced under Government contract; these data, reported separately in 1941-46, are not included in the breakdown by kinds (see 2d paragraph of note 1 for this page).
\({ }^{6}\) The monthly average and the corresponding monthly figures for 1944 include 2,747 (monthly average 229) thousand pairs of beach sandals not distributed by kinds.
\({ }^{7}\) Data for 1944 comparable with those for earlier years, which represent only shoes with leather uppers, are as follows (monthly averages, in thousands of pairs): Men's, 5,510 ; youths' and boys', 1,355; women's, 9,752; misses' and children's, 2,970.
\({ }^{8}\) Monthly average production of athletic shoes with leather uppers only, comparable with earlier data, is 234 thousand pairs (see 4th paragraph of note 1 for this page).
\({ }^{9}\) Camp moccasins, loafer-type shoes, strollers, and sportswear, formerly included with athletic, are included with shoes, sandals, and play shoes beginning September 1946.
\({ }^{10}\) Beginning 1950, data exclude military-type shoes, etc.
\({ }^{11}\) In the 1954 figures, a negligible number of youths' and boys' play shoes are included with men's shoes, etc., and a negligible number of misses' play shoes are included with women's shoes, etc.

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1 Source: National Lumber Manufacturers Association. Data for all years are estimated industry totals based on monthly reports from regional associations. Production and shipments data are adjusted to conform with annual production figures published by the Bureau of the Census for all years shown here through 1958 except for 1948-51 and 1955-56. The Census Bureau made no annual survey in 1948; for the years 1949-51 and 1955-56, although data for the eastern regions are adjusted to Census figures, data for some of the western regions and for total softwood and total lumber production are not so adjusted. Figures for 1959 and 1960 are in agreement with Census preliminary estimates, and are subject to revision when final data become available.

Coverage of mill reports varies widely from region to region and, for the country as a whole, has declined from around 75 percent of estimated total lumber production in 1935 to an average of 37 percent in recent years; coverage of reports on stocks is less inclusive than for production and shipments.

Production figures prior to 1941 exclude mills cutting 50 M feet or less. (In the year 1941, the estimated production of such mills totaled \(136,878 \mathrm{M}\) board feet.) Shipments include both domestic and foreign shipments. Gross stocks (i.e., sold and unsold) represent those at mills and, for the Southern pine region, also those at concentration yards.

There is considerable undercoverage in the Census data for lumber production prior to 1942 which is reflected in the NLMA data adjusted to Census totals. Estimates prepared by the U. S. Forest Service are believed to approximate more nearly the total lumber production and to give a better picture of trends. The Forest Service estimates are given in the explanatory note in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS (see note 2 for p. 150).

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1949, 1951-53, and 1955-56 will be found in the 1959, 1957, 1955, and 1953 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS (minor revisions of 1950 monthly data are available upon request); revised monthly data for 1954 appear on p. 24 of the November 1957 SURVEY. Most of the monthly data in the 1951 and earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS have been revised in varying degrees. These revised monthly (or quarterly) data for 1929-48 are published in for Ahergist 1950 Statistical Supplement issue of the Lumber In-
dustry Report (prepared by U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Industry and Commerce).
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941). For general explanation of foreign trade data, as well as explanation of sampling procedures effective with data for July 1953 and thereafter, see note 1 for \(p .106\).

Exports of sawmill products include all types of hardwood and softwood Zumber (rough-seiwed, dressed, and worked or patterned) and flooring; harclwood small-dimension stock; railroad cross ties (beginning 1939); and mine ties in recent years. The figures through 1947 also include exports of box shooks; such exports averaged \(1,224,000\) board feet monthly in 1948. The exclusion of box shooks beginning 1948 reflects adjustment to the 1949 revision of the export schedule. Data for laths and shingles are excluded for all years. Beginning 1947, figures include shipments under the Army Civilian Supply Program (not previously available); in that year such shipments amounted to 580,000 board feet.

Imports of sawmill products are imports for consumption (prior to 1.934 , general imports). The data include softwood and hardwood sawed lumber and timber (boards, planks, deals, flooring, siding, and other forms, rough, planed or dressed, or otherwise processed but not further manufactured than planed and tongued and grooved), as well as sawed railroad ties, dowels, and through 1953, box shooks and packing boxes (thereafter quantity data not reported for shooks and boxes).

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1939-56, except as noted below, will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Minor revisions in the 1946 monthly data for both exports and imports and in the 1950 monthly data for imports are available upon request.
\({ }^{3}\) Beginning 1948, figures exclude exports of box shooks; such exports were included in earlier data. See 2d paragraph of note 2 for this page.

\section*{PAGE 152}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: National Lumber Manufacturers Association. Data are estimates representing total softwood operations for the Douglas fir region and are based on data compiled by the West Coast Lumbermen's Association from monthly reports received from mills covering, in recent years, approximately 63 percent of total output. Coverage of reports for stocks and unfilled orders is less inclusive than for production and shipments. Although Douglas fir predominates, output of the region also includes West Coast hemlock, Western red cedar, and Sitka spruce.

For all years through 1958, with exceptions noted below, production and shipments data were adjusted to trends indicated by annual production figures reported by the Bureau of the Census. No such adjustments were made in 1948, 1949, and 1950. In 1948 the Census Bureau made no production survey, while for 1949 and 1950 the Association estimated total industry operations on the basis of mill reports to the regional association.

Beginnirgg January 1954, the region (designated as West Coast woods in the SUPPLEMENTS prior to the 1951 edition) comprises the portions of the States of Washington and Oregon west of the Cascades including the pine production of Jackson and Josephine counties of Oregon which, for earlier years, is included in data for the Western Pine region. This modification does not seriously affect comparability of the data.

Shipments include both domestic and export shipments. Data for stocks apply to gross mill stocks; changes from month to month are computed from differences between production and shipments adjusted to reported inventory figures.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1947-53 and 1955-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS \(a\) indicated at top of p. 197 of the volume. Monthly data for 1954 appear on p. 24 of the November 1957 SURVEY. Monthly data for 1929-46 are published in the August 1950 Statistical Supplement issue of the Lumber Industry Report (prepared by the U. S. Deparment of Commerce, Office of Industry and Commerce).
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through

Apria 1941). For general explanation of foreign trade data, as well as explanation of sampling procedures effective with data for july 1953 and thereafter, see note 1 for p. 106. Exports of Douglas fir (including "Oregon pine") sawmill products include rough-sawed, dressed and, in recent years, treated lumber. In conformance with revisions in the export schedule, data beginning 1949 also include flooring and other worked or patterned wood products as well as sawed timber ireated wich preservative (exports of treated products in 1949 and 1950 amounted to 1,945,000 and \(1,040,000\) board feet, respectively) and, beginning 1952, exports of treated boards, planks, etc. This series does not cover logs of unsawed and hewn timber, nor larhs, shingles, and other manufactured wood products.

Figures for "sawed timber" cover lumber 5 inches and over in least dimension, also lumber worked or patterned; those for "boards, planks, ect." are for lumber less than 5 inches in least dimension.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthy data for 1939-56, with the exceptions noted below, will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.

Because of changes in the export schedule, separate monthly deta hor January-June 1956 for "sawed timber" and "boards, pianks, etc." are not available; the 1956 monthly averages, however, are computed from reported totals for the entire yeat.

Monthy figures for 1948 for total sawmill products shown in the 1951 SUPPLEMENT axe incorrect for several months; correct rotals may be obtained by adding the published data for: sawed timber to those for boards, etc. For 1947 , data for September were revised as follows (thousand board feet): Total, 93,450 ; sawed nimber, 19,641 ; boards, enc. 73,809 . For 1946 , revised data are: May-total, 29,301 ; sawed timber, 14,386 ; boards, etc., 14,915; July-cotal, 22,460; sawed timbex, 9,445, The monthiy average for 1931 for total sawmili products shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATESTICS should read 65,354,
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The prices shown, beginning March 1956, are for the following detailed specifications: (1) Douglas fir lumber (BLS basic code number 08-11-21), dimension, construction, \(2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}\), random length, dried \(\$ 4 S\) (surfaced on 4 sides), mixed dimension, cswlor, f.o.b. mill, rall shipment (for the period January 1947 February 1956, data cover "dimension, No. 2 " instead of "dimension construction"); and (2) Douglas fir flooring (BLS basic code number 08-11-01), C and beter, " \(\mathrm{I}_{4}^{\prime \prime}\), random length, flat or mised grain, plain end, mixed carlot, \(\mathrm{f}, 0 . \mathrm{b}\), rail shipment (for the period January 1947 -February 1956, data cover "flooring, 3 and berter \({ }^{12}\) ).

Beginning with 952 , the prices shown are quotation averages for one day each month (usually in the week containing the 15 th ), based on data reported by various sellere (no fewer than three) of the commodity; prior to 1952 they are quotation averages for one day of each week.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly figures for 194956 for the specifications described above (BLS code numbers 08-H1-21 and 08-11-01) will be found in the 1959, 1957, 1955, and 1953 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Comparable monthly figures for 1947 and 1948 are available upon request.

The monthiy averages for 1939-46 as shown in this volume are not comparable with subsequent figures because of changes in the reporting sample and/or specifications. Corresponding monehly figures for 1941-46 for these earlier sexies may be found in the 1947 SUPPLEMENT; for 1939-40, in the May 1941 SURVEY. Comparable prices for the first 6 months of 1947 are as tollows: (1) Construction No. 1-January, \(\$ 52.47\); February, \$59. 10 ; March, \(\$ 60.99\); April-June, \(\$ 62.87\); (2) flooring-January, \$73.260; February, \$36.378; March. \$92.565; April-June, \%95.040.

4 Source: National Lumber Manufacturers Association. Data for all years are estimates of total national output of Southern yellow pine compiled by the Southern Pine Association from monchly reports of mills representing in recent years about onegixth of total output; coverage of reports on stocks and unfilled orders is somewhat less. Production and shipments data are adjusted to conform with annual production tigures published by the Burest of the Censue for all years through 1958 except for 1948--
flooring of the following specifications: (1) Boards (BLS code number 08-12-41), No. 2 and better, 1 "x 6 ", random length, \(54 S\) (surfaced on 4 sides), dried, short leaf, carlot or mixed car, f.o.b. mill; (2) flooring (BLS code number 08-12-01), B and better, 1 " \(x 4\) ", standard length, flat grain, plain end, dried, bundled, short leaf, carlot or mixed car, f.o.b. mill.
Through 1951, the indexes are based on prices for 1 day each week; thereafter, on prices for 1 day each month (usually around the 15 th ).
Monthly data for 1947-56 are available upon request.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: National Lumber Manufacturers Association. Data for all years are estimates of total softwood production in the Western pine region compiled by the Western Pine Association from monthly reports of mills representing in recent years about two-thirds of total output; coverage of reports on unfilled orders and stocks in somewhat less. Production and shipments data are adjusted to conform with annual production figures published by the Bureau of the Census for all years through 1958 except for 1947-51, inclusive, and 1955. In 1948 the Census Bureau made no annual survey, while in 1947 and 1949-51 and 1955 the figures are based on regional association estimates and do not agree with Census data. Figures for 1959 and 1960 are subject to revision when data from Census become available.

Undercoverage is known to affect Census data for lumber production prior to 1942 but the extent to which Western pine output was understated is not clear (see 4th paragraph of note 1 for p . 151).

Shipments include domestic and export shipments. Stocks represent estimated gross stocks at mills; month-to-month changes are based on the difference between production and shipments and adjusted to inventory data of reporting mills.
Data comprise all softwood production in the Western pine region defined as follows: Washington and Oregon east of the Cascades; pine production only in Jackson and Josephine counties in Oregon through 1953 (see note 1 for p. 152); California (except in the twelve northwestern coastal counties); Arizona; Colorado; Idaho; Montana; Nevada; New Mexico; South Dakota; Utah; and Wyoming. The softwood species included and their approximate percentages of total output in the Western pine region in 1960 are as follows: Ponderosa pine, 41 percent; sugar pine, 4 percent; Idaho white pine, 4 percent; larch and Douglas fir, 27 percent; white fir, 18 percent; Englemen spruce, Western red, and incense cedar, 5 percent; mixed wood, 1 percent.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1945-56, with the exceptions noted below, will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Revised data for 1954 appear on p. 24 of the November 1957 SURVEY. Shipments and stocks for 1950 shown in the 1953 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS have been revised; also production and shipments for 1947-48 shown in the 1951 edition have been revised.

The aforementioned revisions are available upon request. \(\mathrm{Re}-\) vised monthly (or quarterly) data for 1929-44 appear in the August 1950 Statistical Supplement issue of the Lumber Industry Report (prepared by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Industry and Commerce).
\({ }^{5}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, from information furnished by the Western Pine Association. Prices quoted through 1958 are for 1,000 board feet of Western pine lumber (BLS basic code number 08-13-01), Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, \(1^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}\), random length, surfaced on 2 or 4 sides, carlot or mixed car, f.o.b. mill (monthly aver age price).
Beginning January 1959, data are for the following specification: Ponderosa, boards, No. 3, \(1^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}\) random length ( \(6^{\prime}\) and over), S4S, dry, manufacturer to trade (average of week's prices as of mid-month).

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1939-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{6}\) March price not available; monthly average is for 11 months.
\({ }^{7}\) Data beginning January 1959 are not comparable with those for earlier periods. See 2d paragraph of note 5 for this page.

\section*{PAGE 154}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: National Lumber Manufacturers Association. Data for all years are estimates of total industry output compiled by the Maple Flooring Manufacturers Association from monthly reports by mills representing in recent years about 90 percent of total production; coverage of unfilled orders and stocks data is somewhat less.

Data include all species of flooring produced in the Maple Flooring region, but maple predominates; during recent years beech averaged about 2 percent of total output, birch about 1.5 percent.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1949-56 may be found in the 1959, 1957, 1955, and 1953 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS; those for 1934-48 appear in the August 1950 Statistical Supplement issue of the Lumber Industry Report (prepared by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Industry and Commerce).
\({ }^{2}\) Source: National Lumber Manufacturers Association. Data for all years are estimates of total industry output compiled by the National Oak Flooring Manufacturers Association from monthly reports by mills representing in recent years about twothirds of total industry output.
"Oak flooring" usually includes a small portion (totaling approximately 5 percent) of maple, beech, birch, and pecan.
Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1949-56 may be found in the 1959, 1957, 1955, and 1953 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Monthly data for 1934-48 appear in the August 1950 Statistical Supplement issue of the Lumber Industry Report (prepared by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Industry and Commerce).
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The data comprise lumber-core and veneer-core hardwood plywood (except container and packaging types) and cover all known market producers of the specified types.

Quarterly data for 1955-56 may be found in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Data for the last 2 quarters of 1953 and all quarters of 1954 as shown in the 1957 BUSINESS STATISTICS volume have been revised as follows (M square feet): 1953-3d, 187,750; 4th, 178,632; 1954-1st, 177,320; 2d, 176,620; 3d, 188,420; 4th, 213,097. Comparable data for earlier periods are not available.
> \({ }^{4}\) Average for last 2 quarters of 1953.
> \({ }^{5}\) Quarterly average.

\section*{PAGE 155}
\({ }^{1}\) Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941). The 1939-57 figures for exports and imports of "steel mill" products are based on data compiled by the American Iron and Steel Institute from Census reports, but incorporate adjustments to reflect uniform coverage of products insofar as possible. Although over the period for which data are shown here there have been some variations in product coverage, the differences, in general, do not seriously affect comparability of the totals (see exceptions below).

The totals for exports and imports of iron and steel products comprise, in general, pig iron, iron and steel scrap, iron products and steel mill products. For total exports, monthly averages beginning 1952 and monthly data beginning January 1957 include a few items classified in the export schedule as "metal manufactures" but considered by the industry as steel mill products. Exports of these commodities in the period 1952-58 averaged 41,000 tons per year. Exports of steel mill products include various iron products as well as the steel mill products so classified, except that certain railway items are omitted and the selected "metal manufactures" mentioned above (as included in total exports) are included in steel mill products. Exports of secondary tinplate (excluded through 1958) a re included beginning January 1959; such exports totaled 187,000 tons in 1959.

In the 1952 edition of the export schedule, certain items (pipe fittings, welding rods, bolts, fabricated structural, and other shapes) were transferred from the "steel mill products" to the "metal manufactures" category. Data beginning 1952 exclude exports of these items (except those mentioned above as espe-
cially retained) which totaled 229,000 tons in 1952 and 219,000 tons in 1953. The figures for both exports and imports exclude iron ore (shown separately on p. 156), advanced manufactures, and ferroalloys. It should be noted that data in the 1957 and earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS include ferroalloys.

The figures for total imports and scrap imports have been revised in this volume to include imports of tinplate scrap.

Imports of steel mill products cover products classified as such in the import schedule, except that certain items are excluded as follows: Bar iron and iron slabs; die blocks; steel circular saw plates; fabricated beams, girders, etc., sashes and frames; cast iron soil and pressure pipe; covered wire and cable (excluded through 1958 only); wire rope and strand; miscellaneous castings and forgings (except railway wheels and axles, which are included); etc.

Exports cover shipments of "domestic" merchandise; imports are imports for consumption (general imports prior to 1934). For general explanation of foreign trade data, as well as information on sampling procedures effective with data for July 1953 and thereafter, see note 1 for p. 106.

Monthly data for total exports (1955-56) and for scrap (193856) are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volume, except that scrap imports, as shown in the 1959 and earlier editions, exclude figures for tinplate scrap. Monthly data for total exports (1946-54) and imports (1946-56), and steel mill products (1954-56) are available upon request.
Monthly data for total exports and imports (1932-54, including figures for ferroalloys), for scrap exports (1936-37) and scrap imports (1934-37) are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS (see exceptions noted). Scattered revisions prior to 1950 are in the corresponding note in the 1957 volume; monthly data for 1947 for total exports are shown on p. 274 of the 1953 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS. The corresponding note in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS incorrectly states that, beginning 1952, total exports exclude exports of tinplated circles, strips, cobbles, etc.; such items are included in the total exports but, beginning 1951, are excluded from scrap exports. Note that data in the 1942 and earlier SUPPLEMENTS are in long tons.
\({ }^{2}\) Includes data not shown separately.
\({ }^{3}\) Includes also tinplated and terneplated scrap; borings, shovelings, and turnings; and rerolling and redrawing material, etc. Figures beginning 1951 have been adjusted to exclude exports of timplated circles, strips, cobbles, etc.; these items (which totaled 14,610 tons in 1951) were previously included in scrap exports.
\({ }^{4}\) Sources: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, and U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (beginning 1951); Bureau of Mines (prior to 1951). The estimated industry totals from 1951 forward (derived from a combined survey covering 1,300 iron and steel foundries and steel ingot producers) are not strictly comparable with earlier data because of changes in coverage and in sampling and estimating procedures. The monthly averages for the years 1939-50 for consumption are computed from annual totals compiled by Bureau of Mines, and are based on actual reports from all consumers. The year-end stock figures for 1939-40 are also from the annual surveys by Bureau of Mines. Consumers' stocks for 1941-50 are monthly averages of end-of-month stocks estimated for the total industry; the monthly estimates were based on reports from consumers accounting for over 90 percent of the industry.
Home scrap produced is scrap produced by the consuming mills (such as revert or recycled scrap, comprising runs, spills, risers, and croppings, etc., discarded and defective products, and old scrap); the figures do not include hammer, scale, and cinder. Net purchased scrap consists of scrap purchased from outside sources; it excludes scrap transferred from other plants under the same control, scrap received under exchange contracts or conversion agreements, as well as scrap otherwise shipped. It should be noted that the descriptive note in the 1955 issue of BUSINESS STATISTICS incorrectly defines the purchased scrap received as including these transfer shipments.

Complete iron and steel scrap stocks are not available; producers (railroads and manufacturers) are not canvassed. The Digitized forigightmonthly reports also show receipts, consumption, and http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
stocks reported by dealers, brokers, and automobile wreckers on a voluntary basis.

Monthly data for 1953-56 are in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS; monthly data for 1941-50 for consumption and stocks, comparable with monthly averages for corresponding years shown herein, are in earlie: editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volume. Monthly data for 1951-52 for production and receipts have been adjusted for comparability with succeeding data and are available upon request. Quarterly data for December 1939-December 1940 for consumption and September 1939-December 1940 for stocks are shown in a footnote on p. S-29 of the November 1942 SURVEY. (It should be noted that the 1939-40 figures for consumption given in that note relate only to the last month of each quarter.)
\({ }^{5}\) Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines. Monthly data are industry totals based on reports from a sample canvass of mines in the U. S.; they include estimates for a number of very small mines. Monthly averages through 1957 for production and shipments are computed from annual totals based on actual reports from all mines. The year-end figures for stocks at mines for 1939-42 (shown on p. 156) are also from the annual surveys and for 1939-41 are not entirely comparable with data for later years (see note 9 for \(p .156\) ).
The data refer to usable ore, i.e., direct shipping ore, iron ore concentrate, or iron ore agglomerate (sinter, nodules, pellets, briquets, and any other glomerule made from fine-grained ore or concentrate) produced by both miaes and beneficiating plants measured. in the form shipped to the consumer. Figures prior to January 1958 exclude ore containing 5 percent or more manganese. Beginning January 1958, the data include manganiferous ore (containing 5 percent to 35 percent manganese, and excluding material not sold or moved to regular iron-ore markets) ; in 1958, shipments of such ore amounted to 465,000 long tons. Agglomerates made at consuming plants are not included.

The iron ore producing districts, and the percentage of total production in each for 1957-60, are: Lake Superior District, 72-80 percent; Southeastern States, \(5-7\) percent; Northeastern States, 5-7 percent; Western States, 7-12 percent. About 1 percent of production consists of byproduct ore (iron cinder and sinter obtained from the pyrites industry).

Monthly data for 1943-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{6}\) Stocks as of December 31.
\({ }^{7}\) Average for 8 months-March and June through December.
\({ }^{8}\) Stock data were not collected for January; average is for 11 months, February-December.
\({ }^{9}\) Total exports beginning 1952 reflect changes from items covered in earlier data; see 2d and 3d paragraphs of note 1 for this page.
\({ }^{10}\) Beginning January 1959, data include exports of secondary tinplate. In 1959, exports of secondary tinplate totaled 187,000 tons.

\section*{PAGE 156}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941). Imports of iron ore include manganiferous iron ore (including ground magnetite) and dross or residuum from burnt pyrites. The figures represent imports for consumption. For general explanation of foreign trade data, as well as an explanation of sampling procedures effective with data for July 1953 and thereafter, see note 1 for p. 106.

Monthly data for 1929-56 are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Revisions for 1950 (thousands of long tons): November, 729; December, 429 .
\({ }^{2}\) Sources: American Iron Ore Association and American Iron and Steel Institute. Monthly averages prior to 1957 for receipts and consumption are based on annual totals; data prior to 1957 for stocks, shown on the "monthly average lines," are as of December 31 and are from AISI reports. According to the Association, the data represent operations in all iron and steelmaking
districts of the United States and cover ores originating in the United States, Canada, and other foreign countries. (Operations in Canada are excluded from figures shown here but are available separately in the original reports.) Iron ore is defined as including direct shipping ore, iron ore concentrates, and iron ore agglomerates (such as pellets, nodules, or sinter) which are produced at the mine or in conjunction with the mining operation.

For the period 1951-56, consumption covers iron ore consumed directly in the blast furnaces, steel furnaces, and sintering plants located at the iron or steel plant. Beginning January 195\%, consumption figures also include ore sold to nonreporting companies and ore used for other purposes; such miscellaneous consumption totaled 171,000 long tons in 1957 and 93,000 tons in 1958. However, consumption figures, as shown, exclude comparatively small tonnages of ore consumed by the cement and paint industries and other miscellaneous users. (According to the Bureau of Mines, consumption of iron ore by these industries in 1957 and 1958 totaled 399,000 and 702,003 long tons, respectively.) Data on p. 155 for shipments of iron ore (compiled by the U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines) include shipments to these users.

Monthly data prior to 1957 are not available. Monthly data for 1929-56, shown in the 1957 and earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS, cover operations in the Lake Superior District only for U. S. and Canadian ores.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941). The data cover exports of all grades of iron ore and concentrates and include (for the years 1944, 1945, and 1955) small quantities of reexports of foreign ore. For general explanation of foreign trade data, as well as information on sampling procedures effective with data for July 1953 and thereafter, see note 1 for p. 106.

Monthly data for 1955-56 are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS; monthly data for earlier years may be obtained from records of the Bureau of the Census.
\({ }^{4}\) See note 5 for p. 155.
\({ }^{5}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941). Data represent general imports except for the period 1939-53, for which they are imports for consumption. For general explanation of foreign trade data, as well as information on sampling procedures effective with data for July 1953 and thereafter, see note 1 for p. 106. The data (reported in manganese content) cover imports of manganese ore (including ferruginous) or concentrates, and manganiferous iron ore (containing more than \(10 \%\) of manganese), and the following manganese alloys: Ferromanganese ( \(30 \%\) or more manganese), manganese silicon, spiegeleisen (containing not more than \(1 \%\) carbon), manganese boron, and manganese metal.

Monthly data for 1955-56 are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS; monthly data prior to 1955 may be obtained from records of the Bureau of the Census. Note that manganese imports as shown in the 1957 and earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS represent imports for consumption and exclude the comparatively small quantities of manganese alloys imports which are included in the present series.
\({ }^{6}\) Source: American Iron and Steel Institute. According to the Institute, its coverage of total blast-furnace production was almost 100 percent prior to 1945 ; thereafter, 100 percent. The data cover blast-furnace production of pig iron and include silvery pig iron beginning 1955. Prior to 1955, monthly averages are based on annual totals which exclude production of silvery pig iron; such production averaged less than 200,000 tons per year in 1955-58. Production of ferroalloys in blast furnaces has been excluded from the data, as shown, beginning with the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS.

Monthly data for 1955-56 are shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Monthly data (including production of ferroalloys in blast furnaces) for 1938-56 are in the 1957 and earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. (See the corresponding note in the 1957 edition for revised monthly data for 1945-50.) For monthly data for 1913-37, see p. 14 of the October 1940 SURVEY. (Note
that figures in the 1942 SUPPLEMENT are in shori tons instead of in long tons as indicated.)
\({ }^{7}\) Sources: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, and U.S. Deparmment of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (compiled jointly beginning 1951); Bureau of Mines (prior to 1951). Beginning 1951, the data represent estimated industry totals derived from a combined survey covering approximately 1,300 iron and steel foundries and steel ingot producers. Earlier data are estimated industry totals based on reports from consumers accounting for over 90 percent of the industry total. Prior to 1941, data were collected only for the last month of each quarter.

Monthly averages for consumption for 1939-50 are based on annual data. Year-end stock figures for 1939-40 are also from annual surveys. Monthly data for 1941-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p\). 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{8}\) Source: American Metal Market. Data represent averages of daily prices of pig iron. Currently, the composite price is computed from 10 tons of pig iron as follows: \(\mathbb{l}\) ton each of basic, Neville Island; Bessemer, Neville Island; malleable, Swedeland; malleable, Youngstown; No. 2 foundry at Euffalo, at Chicago, at Cleveland, and at Pittsburgh; and 2 tons of No. 2 foundry at Birmingham. For the period shown here, substitutions have been made for various markets included in the weighting.

Beginning 1953, the composite does not relate to delivered prices, as formerly; to compare the new composite with that compiled prior to 1953 an arbitrary figure of \(\$ 1.58\) should be added to the new composite at the beginning of 1953 . This has gradually increased to \(\$ 5.6 .28\) with the latest freight rise of February 15, 1958.

Effective July 1948, the basis of quotation was changed from basing point to f.o.b. producing point.

Monthly data for 1929-56 are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Revisions for February and October 1950, respectively: \(₫ 46.85\); \(\$ 49.87\).
\({ }^{9}\) Data are as of December 31 and are based on reports from all mines; they exclude stocks of byproduct materials (pyrites cincler and sinter at plants that produce these products for consumption in iron and steel furnaces) which are included in data for later years. The December 31, 1942, stock figure excluding byproduct material, comparable with earlier data, is 3,367,000 long tons.
\({ }^{10}\) Stocks as of December 31 .
\({ }^{11}\) Average for 8 months, March and June-December.
12 Average for 11 months, February-December.
13 Average for 6 months, July-December; see 3d paragraph of note 8 for this page.

14 Prices beginning January 1953 are not strictly comparable with earlier data; to compare the new composite with that compiled prior to 1953 an arbitrary figure of \(\$ 1.58\) should be added to the new composite at the beginning of 1953. See note 8 for this page.

15 Includes production of ferromanganese and spiegel.

\section*{PAGE 157}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Basic pig iron prices are f.o.b. valley furnace producing points. The foundry pig iron prices relate to No. 2, Northern, manufacturer to user, f.o.b. Neville Island area producing points (prior to the 1947 issue of BUSINESS STATISTICS, Pittsburgh delivered prices). Effective July 1948, quotations for both series were changed from basing point prices to f.o.b. producing points. Beginning 1952, the prices shown are based on quotations for 1 day each month (usually around the 15th); prior to 1952 , on quotations for 1 day each week.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1923-56 for basic (furnace) pig iron and 1941-56 for foundry pig iron, comparable with monthly averages for corresponding years shown herein, will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
 oue and U.S. Deparment of the merlor Zurean on Mines (joinfy befming 1951), Bureau of the Gensus October 1945 -Decembe: 1950; , and War Eroduction Board pwher 0 (9as).

Mi data are estmared nousty wais. The monhy estmates begming 1951 ace deriyed from a combined survey of approxi. na ely 1,300 tron and steel Yountres sud steel hagot prowners. Monhy averages for \(1944-46\) and \(1951-58\) are based on annual weporis for those years tom all known foudries. Monmly aym orages toased on anual totals iot the pearg 1947 - 49 take mo ac. cout drfereaces shown by comparing estmated 1950 totais Wom mothly report from a velected sample of foudries) with acoal 1950 totals from a complete ceupass of all ferrous amories). Dau are not incbuled tor mouvies operated by Goychmerr establishmem, whin as nayy yurs, arsenals, ard pusons, etc.

Tots derved from rapors tom she 1958 Census of Manutac" whe are nor comparable with data show here because the foraer include fiscal year reports and revisions of the monchly data are reflect difterences in clagsincation of certan captive plants ane in producre covered.

The terra "gray iron cesthgs" reletes to all iron castings (ex. sept malleable;, meludig sembeel, alloy iron, and white tron caseings, as well as zast luon pipe, erc. Tonnages represent the Wegh of rough cascrigs betore machang. Total shipments in chate shipmerts tor use by the same aombany for an afiliate, mbsioiazy, or perent company) and shipments tor sale wo wher conpanies, Browa separately tegming November 19A4. Schilat deta were no collected prior of 1943 .

The origian hepors give separtite monkly figures beginntig Fentery 1943 for cast-irch son pipe ent mings and cast-iron ressure pipe and rangs; beriming faty 1944 for chilled-tron Currod car wheels and nolds tot beevy steel mgons, also, befining 1951, that monthy ehoments by Lates. Anual reports ion 194-46, 1050-53, and 1955.59 alo hachde Srate data on Won-rionncy accivey.

Monthly figures but \(1943-46\) and \(1949-56\) win be fomd in
 Q. 197 of this youme. Wonmiy data bor 1947048 (evevisec by OBE) sre available upon reguest
"Samces: IJ. B. Deparment of Commerce, Bureau of he CenSus, and U. S. Deparment of the Intevor, Burean of mines (joinc" iy begiming 1951); Burean of he Census prior to 1951).

The data begining 1951 represent estmated tadustry tolals derived trom a combined survey of aprosimately 1,300 inon and steel homaries and steet ingor producers. Amual data for \(194 \%\) 50 cetlect adjuments for undercoverage ndicated by the comHece canvass in 1950.

For the pericd 1944-46, the coverage of the fachustry is virtual. ly complete, for \(1942-43\), the estinared coverage is 97.98 percon. Prior to 1942, the manifacturers tejoring produced over 00 percent of the toral volue of supur of the induatry as reported in the Census of Manufacures for 1989. Bor a rore detailed statement of coverage for yeare prior co 1947. see note 2. p. 298 of the 1959 edtan of BUGTNESE GTATMETCS.

Monthy averages prior to 1939 and monthig data for 1941-56 (ercept for 1947-48), comparable wim monthly averages for corresponding years shown herein, whil be foud in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATYTICS as zndicated ar top of \(p .197\) of this 701 mane. (Revised \(1947 \cdots 48\) data-conouted by Office of Business Geonomics-are avaikable upon regucst.) Figures for unhlled orders begin with 1945 only. Mionthy tagures ior total shipments for \(1929-40\) appear in the volumes referced to 0 p. 197 , and on
 shpments for sale are avaizhle won reviest.
"Source: American Iron and Siee Thseive. Dava cover production of sreel ingors thy open-hearth turnace, Bessemer, electric, crucible, and oxygen processeg) and sieel for castings produced by ingor makers; steel for cassings produced by foundries Which normally do not yroduce ingots are excluded. Crucible steel production, which has been negligible during the period Ghown here, is aot included in the figures through 1945; beginning With 1946 the very small amount produced for reported separafly) is inchued with production of electic manaces. Produc-


Data beginning with 1947 are based on reports trom companies Which account for the entire output of ingots and all steel for castings produced by ingor makers. Earlier dara are industry totals 5u include estimaces for some companies nor reporing.

The nonthly mex ef production is based on the daily average production in \(1957-59\) and is nor welghted by grades of steel. Since the index is calculated on the average daily production (i.e., adjusted for varying number of days in each month), the increase or decrease from month to month in the tonnage may not coincide with the monthemmont change in the index.

Monthy percen of capacity is the ratio of average weekly production in a given mond to average weekly capacity calculated on annul capacity as of the beginning of the year, no allowance being made for Sundays or holidays. Annual data for percent of capacity (shown on the "monthly average" lines) represent the catio of cotal profuction in each year to the capacity as of Janu\(2 x^{2} y\) I of that year (except that percentages tor 1941-44 and 1950 are besed on averages of the annal capacity as of January 1 and July 1 ). Since the percent of capacity measures the operating rate in relation to full capacity (which varies from year to year), is should not be used for year-io-year comparison of the volume of production. It is a measure of the extent wo which steel facilidies in place at a given time are uilized. The figures become less meaningul as time elapses from the base period from which they ase calcuiated, paricutarly during periods of rapid expansion of dacilities. Amual capacity ronnages as of January 1 are shown below:

\section*{Sreel Ingots and Steel For Castings* Amnal Capacity: 1929-60 (Thousands of short tons)}

As of fan. 1:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline of jan. \(1:\) & s of jan. & or jan. \\
\hline 1929,......69,554 & 1940....... 81,514 & 1951....... 104,230 \\
\hline 1930....... 71,011 & 1941....... 84,148 & 1952...... 108, 588 \\
\hline 1931........ 75,299 & 1942.0..... 88,566 & 1953....... 117,547 \\
\hline 1932, ..... 76,875 & 1943....... 90,289 & 1.954....... 124,330 \\
\hline 1933....... 76,744 & 1944, \(\ldots \ldots .93,648\) & 1955........ 125,828 \\
\hline 1934....... 78,110 & 1945....... 95,501 & 1956........ 128,363 \\
\hline 1935....... 78,440 & 1946, ..... 91,891 & \(1957 \ldots . . . .133,459\) \\
\hline 1936....... 78,152 & 1947....... 91,241 & 1958....... 140,743 \\
\hline 1937.0..... 78,137 & 1943....... 94,233 & 1959...o. .a. 147,634 \\
\hline \(1938 . \ldots \ldots . .80,176\) & 1949....... 96,121 & 1960........ 148,571 \\
\hline 1939........ 81,824. & 1950.a. . . 99,393 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Faciudes capacity fox production of steel astings by ingot producers only dio \(_{0}\), excibades capacity for production of steel castings in foundries which do not normally produce ingots?; excludes capacity of orucible furaices.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthy data for 1938-56 (except for the index of production) are in earlier editions of BUSMNESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly cata for 1917-37 for total production and 1926-37 for percent of capacity appear th table 9. p. 16, of the March 1941 SURVEY fnote that capacity as of December 31, 1933, in that volume has been corxected as siown above ).

5 Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines (com* piled jointly begiming 2951); Bureau of the Census (prior to 1951).

The data begnning with 1945 represent industry totals and, beginning with 1951, are estimates based on a combined survey of approximately 1,300 iron and steel foundries and steel ingot producers. From October 1945 forward, the figures relate to total shipments of steel castings and to for-sale shipments (commercial) : previously, to "production" of commercial steel castings only. This chamge, hovever, does not significantly affect comparabiliny of the series, since for any month during the war years, production and shipmerts were practically the same. Beginning 1952, "shipments for sale" include small quantities shipped for own use.

Firms reporting for \(1939-44\) produced in 1939 approximately 96 percent of the total value of steel castings made for sale as reported in the Census of Manufactures for that year: this percentage appears to be approximately correct for total production for sale for later years through 1944. Throughout the period

1939-44, it is believed that all production of the reporting firms was shipped for sale.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1949-56 are shown in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume. Revised monthly data for 1947-48, computed by the Office of Business Economics, are available upon request. Monthly data for 1926-46 for total production, for sale (based on a varying number of companies, as noted above), are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS; see reference note, p. 197.
\({ }^{6}\) Production for sale prior to 1945 (see note 5 for this page).
\({ }^{7}\) Monthly average computed from estimated total shipments for sale in 1944 , based on the distribution between shipments for sale and shipments for own use during November and December 1944.
\({ }^{8}\) See 3d paragraph of note 3 for this page regarding industry coverage prior to 1944.
\({ }^{9}\) Average for 6 months, July-December; see note 1 for this page.

\section*{PAGE 158}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Data are industry totals. The totals beginning 1947 (except as noted) are estimates based on reports from producers which had average monthly shipments of commercial steel forgings of 300 tons or more in 1953 (for May 1951 -July 1953 , totals are based on reports received from producers shipping 50 tons or more per month). Forge ships in the aforementioned category account for the bulk of total industry shipments of commercial steel forgings. Averages for 1946 are computed from totals derived from a complete canvass of producers. Estimates for the May 1951 -July 1953 period are not strictly comparable with earlier and subsequent data because of the change in the factors used as a basis for the estimates.

The forge shops covered by these data include only those producing forgings for sale to the trade. The forgings not included in "for sale," i.e., those for own use, are forgings which are further processed or machined in the same plant in which the forgings were produced; in other plants of the same company; or in affiliated, subsidiary, or parent companies. All other forgings are considered as commercial forgings, and are included in "for sale." The term "drop and upset forgings' includes all steel products whose final forming operations are completed on a steam drop hammer, board drop hammer, upsetter, or mechanical press. Total shipments also include "press and open-hammer" forgings, i.e., steel products whose forming operations are completed on a flat die, either on open hammer or press. The tonnages reported for shipments and unfilled orders represent the weight of the forgings before machining.

Monthly data for 1946-56, comparable with monthly averages for corresponding years shown herein, will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: American Metal Market. Data represent the average price of finished carbon steel products, excluding rails, based on daily prices of 10 pounds of steel products weighted according to tonnage importance. The price covers the following items: 2 pounds of bars (H.R.); 1-1/2 pounds each of plates, pipe (buttweld, base and extension after average discounts on \(1 / 2\) to 3 inch), and sheets ( 26 gauge, cold rolled, \(36^{\prime \prime} \times 120^{\prime \prime}\)-extension is base plus size extras) ; 1 pound each of shapes, nails (eight-penny nail, including extras), and strip (H.R.) ; and \(1 / 2\) pound of tinplate (base box, \(1-1 / 2 \mathrm{lb}\). coating, 100 lb ).

During World War 11 , changes in production of some items resulted in corresponding alternatives in relatives which, however, had only a minor downward effect on the composite. Beginning July 1948 the basis of quotation was changed from the basing point system to quotations at the mills of leading producers.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volume.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Beginning July 1948, the prices (except for scrap) are f.o.b. producing point and represent mill price to user; prior to July Digitized for FRASER
steel pails (defined as single-walled shipping containers having a capacity of from 1 to 12 gallons inclusive) and ice cream cans or fluid milk shipping containers.
Food cans include those used for truits and vegetables (including juices), evaporated and condensed milk, other dairy products, fish and other seafood, coffee, lard and shortening, meat (including poultry), and miscellaneous food cans. Beginning January 1960, food cans of the pressure-packing type are not included in the food category. Total shipments include (in addition to food cans, shown separately) nonfood cans which cover those for beer, oil (open top, 1,4, and 5 -quart), pet food, miscellaneous nonfood cans, and, beginning January 1960, all pressurepacking cans (valve type), both food and nonfood.

The data are total shipments, i.e., shipments for own use (defined as those for use by the same company, or an affiliate, subsidiary, or parent company) and shipments for sale. Separate data for shipments for sale are not available prior to October 1945. The original reports also show quarterly shipments by geographical area and, beginning january 1960, total shipments of aluminum cans.
Monthly data for 1943-56 for total shipments (October 1945 through 1956 for shipments for sale) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. No similar data were collected prior to 1943.
\({ }^{6}\) Data beginning 1943 not comparable with those for earlier years; see note 4 for this page.
\({ }^{7}\) Average for 3 months, October-December.
\({ }^{8}\) Beginning July 1948, the basis of quotation was changed from the basing point system to quotations at the mills of leading producers; average for 1948 is based on average prices for 12 months.
\({ }^{9}\) Average for 6 months, July-December (computed by OBE); see note 3 for this page regarding change in basis of quotation.
\({ }^{10}\) Average for 8 months, May-December (computed by OBE); see note 3 for this page regarding the substituted series beginning May 1953.
\({ }^{11}\) Beginning 1957, data for light-type grease drums are included; see note 4 for this page.
\({ }^{12}\) Beginning 1958, prices are not strictly comparable with earlier data; see 1st paragraph of note 3 for this page.
\({ }^{13}\) Beginning january 1959 , composite not strictly comparable with earlier data. Scrap price at San Francisco was substituted for price at Los Angeles (included in composite through 1958); January and February averages, comparable with data through December 1958, \$40.40 and \$41.89, respectively.

\section*{PAGE 159}
\({ }^{1}\) Sources: U. S. Deparment of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, beginning September 1945; the War Production Board for 1943-August 1945. The reporting companies represent the entire industry.
Commercial closures for glass containers cover both the metal and plastic types (except caps for collapsible tubes) and include those for both food and nonfood containers; they exclude production of milk bottle closures (paper, aluminum, and other) which averaged 10.3 billion units per year in the 1957-59. (In previous editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS, production of milk bottle closures was incorrectly stated, in corresponding note, in terms of million units.) Of the total production of closures in 1957-59, the metal type averaged 82 percent.

The original reports show production and shipments of commercial closures for glass containers by type and size; production and shipments of milk bottle closures by type; crowns by end use; and home-canning closures for glass containers.

Monthly data for July 1945-December 1956 are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: American Iron and Steel Institute. Data are compiled from reports of companies representing nearly 100 percent of the total production of the industry for 1953-60, and over 95 percent for earlier years. The industry includes only those Digitized farecessioks which are also primary producers of steel. Data
are net shipments, i.e., they exclude shipments to members of the industry for conversion into further finished products or for resale.

Data reflect regrouping of certain products and differ from those shown in BUSINESS STATISTICS prior to the 1957 edition. Total shipments relate to all grades of steel (carbon, alloy, stainless, and heat-resisting steels). For some early years, total shipments include small quantities of certain grades not distributed to the separate product classifications. For example, no product detail is available for heat-resisting steels for the period 1941-49. The component items for which data are given and which may need clarification are described below.
"Semifinished products"-ingots and steel castings, blooms, slabs, billets, tube rounds, sheet bars, skelp, and wire rods. "Rails and accessories" --all rails, tie plates, rolled and forged wheels, axles, joint bars, and track spikes. "Hot rolled bars, including light shapes" - (the note appearing in the 1955 and earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS with reference to coverage of grades for hot rolled bars is incorrect); the figures comprise carbon, alloy, and stainless steel grades through 1949 and, thereafter, also heat-resisting steels. 'Pipe and tubing'-standard and line pipe, oil-country goods, and mechanical and pressure tubing. "Wire and wire products"-drawn wire, wire nails and staples, barbed and twisted wire, woven wire fence, bale ties, and baling wire. "Tin mill products"--electrolytic tinplate, hot dipped tinplate and terneplate, and black plate. "Sheets and strip"--hot and cold rolled, galvanized sheets, and (beginning 1946) all other coated and enameling sheets; also (beginning 1946) electrical sheets and strip. For the period 1946-56, figures for cold rolled sheets (shown separately, p. 160) include shipments of enameling sheets (in 1946-50, such shipments averaged 210,000 tons per year) ; beginning 1957, shipments of enameling sheets are classified as to either hot or cold rolled sheets.

The annual totals include revisions that cannot be allocated to the separate months because some companies make adjustments in their yearly figures which are not available on a monthly basis. Monthly averages are based on the annual totals.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1953-56 are shown in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS; monthly data for 1950-52 are available upon request.
\({ }^{3}\) Monthly average computed from annual total.

\section*{PAGE 160}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 2 for p .159.
\({ }^{2}\) Includes data nor shown separately.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc. Data are estimated totals for the fabricated structural steel industry and are based on reports from Institute members whose shipments range from 65 to 75 percent of the total industry shipments. The estimates in this volume have been adjusted to reports from the 1958 Census of Manufactures. Data cover only structural steel (for construction and building use) that is fabricated to order. Products such as window and door frames, stairs, and ornamental iron are not included. New orders (including both domestic and foreign orders) pertain to actual contracts closed; backlog, to tonnage available for future fabrication for work orders on hand.
Figures beginning 1952 include additional work (intercompany and export work) not included in earlier years.
Monthly data (orders and shiprnents) for 1955-56 are available upon request. Monthly data for 1947-54 appear on p. 19 of the November 1958 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. Estimates for years prior to 1947 (not published in this volume) were not linked to the levels determined from materials obtained from the 1947 Census of Manufactures. Also, figures for the war years are as actually reported to the institute and do not represent industry totals. These monthly estimates (for new orders, 1910-46, and for shipments, 1933-46) are available upon request.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines. Monthly data on production and stocks of primary aluminum are preliminary and are based on reports of all producers; final yearly totals of primary production are derived from an annual industry canvass. Monthly averages for aluminum recovered from
scrap are based only on data reported to the Bureau of Mines and to the Aluminum Smelters Research Institute.

Beginning January 1956, data for aluminum recovered from scrap are compiled by Bureau of Mines from a survey of smelters and from figures supplied by the Aluminum Smelters Research Institute covering the operations of its members. Earlier data were reported directly to the Bureau of Mines.

The 1957 monthly figures for recovery from scrap exclude operations of plants consuming less than 100 tons of aluminumbase scrap per year. Effective January 1958, the data include monthly estimates of metallic recovery from aluminum scrap by nonreporting scrap consumers. The monthly data for 1957-60 are expressed in terms of metallic content (i.e., aluminurn and alloying constituents, including copper, magnesium, zinc, etc.) calculated to be recoverable from scrap consumed. Monthly averages reflect recoverable aluminum content only of new and old aluminum -base scrap; aluminum content is approximately 93 percent of the metallic content. The calculated recoverable metallic content of purchased aluminum-base scrap consumed includes new, old, and imported scrap, and scrap treated on toll agreement. No estimates of home or run-a round scrap (process scrap consumed in the plant where generated) are included in the total.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 (except for stocks) and monthly data for primary production (1941-56), secondary production (1953-56) , and stocks (1955-56) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volume. For primary production, monthly data for 1945-46 have been revised (in line with annual totals) and are available upon request; monthly data prior to 1941 are not available. Estimates for secondary aluminum production (1951-52) and monthly data for aluminum stocks (1950-54) are available upon request.
\({ }^{5}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941.

For imports, monthly averages beginning 1949 are general imports (i.e., imports for immediate consumption plus material entering the country under bond); those for 1939-48, imports for consumption. Monthly averages for 1949 for imports for consumption, comparable with data shown through 1948 are as follows (short tons): Metals and alloys, crude, 6,445 , and plates, etc., 655. For foreign trade definitions, as well as information on sampling procedures effective with data for July 1953 and thereafter, see note 1 for p. 106.

Imports of metal and and alloys (crude) include imports of ingots, pigs, and wire bars; figures for plates, sheets, and bars also include rods, circles, squares, etc. Exports of aluminum metal and aluminum alloys include ingots, pigs, blooms, and slabs.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1953-56 for imports are in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS; monthly data for 1950-52 are available upon request. (Revision for December 1955 imports of metal and alloys, etc., 10,247 tons.) Monthly figures for imports prior to 1950 and for exports prior to 1957 may be obtained from records of the \(\mathrm{Bu}-\) reau of the Census.
\({ }^{6}\) Source: American Metal Market. Prices are averages based on daily quotations at New York. For the years 1939-47, average annual prices are for \(99 \%+\) virgin ingot aluminum; for 1948 -July 1960, prices refer to \(99 \%\) + pig aluminum (1947 average comparable with succeeding years, \(\$ 0.1400\) ); and beginning August 1960, primary unalloyed ingot, \(99.5 \%\) minimum, base price, \(50-\) pound units, f.o.b. customer's plant or point where buyer takes custody in U. S., no transportation allowances. Effective August 1960, primary aluminum, previously listed as "pig", is sold as "ingot" at the same price level applying to the former pig aluminum.

Improved techniques in production have enabled the industry to step up purity of the primary aluminum to a guaranteed \(99.5 \%\). Since the primary product (sometimes called "processed pig") has approached the ingot classification, the term'ingot" was substituted for "pig". Therefore, the "ingot" price beginning August 1960 is comparable with the prices quoted for "pig" as shown for 1948 forward.
In previous editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS and in the monthly SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS prior to the September 1960 issue, the aluminum price was for 30 -pound ingots

Monthly data for \(1952-56\) for the totai of mil products and pig and ingot are in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STA TISTICS (see pertinent note on p. 294, 1957 volume, for 1952 monthly figures). Earlier data are not available.

Monthly data for 1946-56 for totai mill products and 1942-56 for plate and sheet, comparable with monthly averages shown herein, will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STETISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume. Monthly data for 1942-45 for total mill products are avalable upon request.
\({ }^{2}\) Sources: U. S. Deparment of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Civiliar Production Amministration for data prior to October 1985.

The data relare so toral aluminum and aluminum-base alloy castings and, begiming 1944, covex all types of castings; the categories "sand," "permanent mold," "die," and "all other" are Shown separately in the monthly releases of the compiling agency. The castings data for 1942 and 1943 do no include figures for the "all other" types and thus are not strictly comparable with those for later years, however, this lack of comparability is not serious, since the "all other" group is a negligible part of the cotal. (Monthly average shipments for this group in 1944 were 233,000 pounds.)

The shipments of castings represen estimates of industry activiry, including amounts shipped for sale and for own use. Prior to 1945, the estimates are based on reported shipments representing about 98 percent of the industry total. Monchly averages bor 1946 and 1050 are based on annual totais of actual figures reported by all foundries; those for 1947-49, on totals adjucted to ievels indicated by the 1950 reported data. For the perioc september 1952 -December 1957 , the monthly data are based on a sampie of 550 establishments producing nonferrous castirgs. Monthly data for Januery 1951 -Ahgust 1952 were revised th order to \(b\)-ing the previously published daca into cioser agreement with the estimates obtaned for September-December 1952 from the sampie introduced in September 1952. Beginning january 1958, the figures reflect adjustments to industry totall based on the expanded survey of 625 establishmems (producing nonferrous castings) introduced the Janary 1959 . The origiaal survey panel was expanded for the 1958 data in order co more fully represent the industry. It is not known to what extent the 1957 dexa are noderanced or overstaced, but it is estmated thot the same generat leqel of revision (shipments increased by 8 percent) coulc be applied to the 1957 estimates.

Monthly data for \(1942-56\) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATESICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of thic volume. Note that monthiy tigures for \(1947-48\) (published in the 1051 and 1949 editions) are not adjusred for undercoverage as described in the corresponding note th the 1953 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of the Interion, Bureau of Mines. Mine production data are in terms of recoverable metal from mines in the United States (including Alaska). The monthly figwres are estimates reflecting 100 -percent coverage and (except for 1956 and 1957) are adfusced to final annal totals of mine production.

Primary sefinery production figures represent the cotal refined copper produced at primary plants from primary materiai of both donestic and foreign origin.

Begiming with 1945 , production of secondary copper (recovered as refined) relates to that produced by both primary and secondayy plants; prior to 1945, the figures cover output of primary phens oniy. The votal production of refinec copper from secondary materials includes electrolyic, casting grade, and copper billes, but excludes black sopper and electro ype plates and copper castings and copper recovered by primary piants is forms ober than refinery shapes (such as powder, etc.)

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthy data for 1953-56 for all series are shown in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSENESS STATESTGS; monthiv data for \(1941-52\) for mine production will be foud in earliec edinions of EUSTMESS STATISTICS as indicated as top of B .197 of this volume. Quarterly dain for \(1946-\) ist quarter 195 and monthly date for fpril i951-Decem-
ber 1952 for production of refined copper from primary and secondary materials are available upon request.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration (Copper Division) from records of the Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941). Exports relate to domestic exports (metal weight) and cover refined copper (in cathodes, bilLets, ingots, wire bars, etc.), copper scrap, brass scrap, and copper-base alloy ingots and other crude forms.
General imports (imports for immediate consumption plus material entering the country under bond) relate to basic metal content of copper in all forms-ore, concentrates, regulus, unrefined, black, blister, converter, refined, scrap, etc. The fig. ures exclude copper used in the smelting or refining of copper products which are being withdrawn from bonded smelting and refining warehouses for export. For general explanation of foreign trade data, as well as information on sampling procedures effective with data for July 1953 and thereafter, see note I for \(p\). 106.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1953-56 are in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS; monthly data for 1947-52 are available upon request. Earlier monthly data may be obtained from records of the Bureau of the Census.
\({ }^{5}\) Average for 3 months, October-December. Data for October 1945 forward are not comparable with earlier figures, primarily because the earlier figures include shipments of aluminum ingots.
\({ }^{6}\) Beginning 1945, data comprise secondary copper produced by both primary and secondary plants. Figures prior to 1945 cover primary plants only. In 1946, recovery of refined copper from secondary planis averaged 2,300 tons per month.
\({ }^{7}\) Not comparable with earlier data; see 4th paragraph of note 1 for this page.
\({ }^{8}\) Not strictly comparable with earlier data; see 3d paragraph of note 1 for this page.
\({ }^{9}\) Based on annual total which includes revisions not distributed to the monthly data.

10 Begiming January 1958, industry estimates are based on an expanded survey of producers and are not strictly comparable with data through 1957; see 3d paragraph of note 2 for this page.

11 Part of August 1959 production is included in December 1959 data.

\section*{PAGTR 162}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration (Copper Division). The data, representing the total industry, are based on a monthly survey of brass mills, copper wire mills, and secondary smelters (conducted jointly by BDSA and U. S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines), on a quarterly survey of brass and bronze foundries, copper -bose powder mills, and miscellianeous users of refined copper (conducted by BDSA), plus additional information on stocks obtained from the Copper Institute.

Total stocks of refined include both own and coll refined copper on hand (wherever located) held by refiners and fabricators, but exclude copper held in Government stockpile. Stocks of re-fined copper do not include copper in process of fabrication which would be difficult to estimate because of the mixture of other metals in alloys, and of scrap materials with primary materials. Figures for fabricators' stocks and consumption cover brass mills, copper wire mills, copper -base ingor makers (secondary smelters), brass and bronze foundries, copper-base powder mills, and miscellaneous users of refined copper.
Receiptis, consumption, and stocks of copper-base scrap are not accounted for in the summary. Statistics for such materials, however (as published quarterly in the Copper Industry Report), are shown below.

Copper-Base Scrap
(Thousands of short tons-copper content)
\begin{tabular}{ccc} 
& \multicolumn{2}{c}{ Distribution } \\
Receipts \(^{1}\) & Con- & Ex- \\
sumption ports & Stocks, \\
& end of period
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Quarterly average:} \\
\hline 1947. & 182 & 181 & 1 & \(\ldots\) \\
\hline 1948. & 193 & 194 & 2 & \\
\hline 1949. & 132 & 132 & 5 & \(\cdots\) \\
\hline 1950..................... & 207 & 206 & 4 & ... \\
\hline 1951..................... & 219 & 213 & 4 & 51 \\
\hline 1952. & 223 & 215 & 4 & 84 \\
\hline 1953. & 241 & 225 & 15 & 76 \\
\hline 1954.. & 231 & 196 & 37 & 75 \\
\hline 1955..................... & 236 & 221 & 16 & 76 \\
\hline 1956...................... & 214 & 203 & 16 & 74 \\
\hline 1957.. & 209 & 185 & 25 & 70 \\
\hline 1958..................... & 186 & 174 & 11 & 78 \\
\hline 1959.. & 219 & 212 & 9 & 83 \\
\hline 1960.. & 214 & 180 & 38 & 69 \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Quarterly totals:} \\
\hline 1957: 1st quarter.... & 224 & 193 & 33 & 71 \\
\hline 2d quarter.... & 234 & 189 & 43 & 75 \\
\hline 3d quarter.... & 180 & 172 & 15 & 69 \\
\hline 4th quarter.... & 197 & 186 & 10 & 70 \\
\hline 1958: lst quarter.... & 171 & 163 & 7 & 73 \\
\hline 2d quarter..... & 175 & 160 & 12 & 75 \\
\hline 3d quarter.... & 174 & 166 & 10 & 74 \\
\hline 4th quarter.... & 224 & 207 & 14 & 78 \\
\hline 1959: lst quarter.... & 217 & 211 & 11 & 76 \\
\hline 2d quarter..... & 240 & 231 & 9 & 78 \\
\hline 3d quarter.... & 196 & 194 & 6 & 75 \\
\hline 4th quarter.... & 221 & 211 & 8 & 83 \\
\hline 1960: 1 lst quarter .... & 230 & 214 & 24 & 75 \\
\hline 2d quarter.... & 212 & 174 & 39 & 76 \\
\hline 3d quarter..... & 208 & 163 & 46 & 76 \\
\hline 4th quarter.... & 204 & 171 & 41 & 69 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\({ }^{1}\) Including receipts by exporters.

Monthly data for 1953-56 are shown in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS. (Revisions for March 1953: Stocks-total, 123,000 tons; fabricators', 88,000 tons.) Quarterly data for consumption (1947-52) and for stocks (1952) are available upon request. Monthly data prior to 1953 for consumption and stocks are not available.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: Engineering and Mining Journal. Data are based on weighted averages of domestic sales for both prompt and future delivery, and represent averages of daily quotations for copper in the form of ordinary wire bars and ingot bars. Cathodes in standard sizes are sold at discounts prevailing at the various refineries at time of shipment. Other shapes are subject to premiums currently in force at the refineries.

In the trade, copper prices are quoted on a delivered basis, i.e., delivered to consumer's plant. Since delivery charges vary with the destination, as well as the shipping point, the figures here are net prices at refineries. The average shipment cost is deducted in order to arrive at a refinery price.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration (for data beginning 3d quarter 1951). The data for previous periods as taken from various sources were adjusted by BDSA where necessary to be compaDigitized farablenwith succeeding figures. The data represent the entire http://fraser.stlouisfed.org Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
weight. The total shown at the end of 1942 is derived from an expanded survey of the secondary lead industry. Stocks of scrap reported by consumers from earlier surveys at the end of 1942, 1941, and 1940, totaled 53,500 tons, 41,200 tons, and 41,900 tons, respectively.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1953-56 are shown in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STATIS TICS. Note that monthly figures for secondary production through 1956 exclude estimates for nonreporting smelters and lead recovered from copper-base scrap. (Revisions: Producers' stocks, December 31-1953, 118,151 and 1954, 106,620 short tons.)

Monthly data for 1948-52 (except for refiners' stocks which are compiled monthly by Bureau of Mines beginning January 1951) are available upon request. Monthly data for 1930-54 for primary lead production, shipments, and stocks (compiled by ABMS and as published in the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS prior to the October 1955 issue), as well as mine production data for 1941 52, will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{5}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941). General imports refer to imports for immediate consumption plus material entering the country under bond. For foreign trade definitions as well as information on sampling procedures effective with data for July 1953 and thereafter, see note 1 for \(p .106\). Imports of lead shown here comprise the lead content of lead-bearing ores of all kinds, tlue dust, and mattes; bullion or base bullion; and pigs and bars. Imports of reclaimed lead, scrap, dross, etc., are not included. Figures for secondary lead recovery, shown in the adjacent column, include production from imported scrap and dross.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1953-56 are in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS; monthly data for 1948-52 are available upon request. Earlier monthly figures may be obtained from records of the Bureau of the Census.
\({ }^{6}\) Figures shown on "monthly average lines" for copper-base mill and foundry products are quarterly averages.
\({ }^{7}\) Stocks as of December 31.

\section*{PAGE 163}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 4 for page 162. (See also note 5 for the present page regarding periods applicable to lead stock figures.)
\({ }^{2}\) Source: Engineering and Mining Journal. The data represent arithmetic averages of daily prices of common grade lead. Prices are ظased on weighted averages of sales (reported by producers and their agencies) of domestically refined metal sold to domestic consumers. The quotations are cash basis, New York, on sales for both prompt and future deliveries.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume. (The revision for June 1950, noted in the 1955 issue of BUSINESS STATISTICS, is incorrect. The price for June 1950 is \(\$ 0.11 .81\) per pound.)
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941). For general explanation of foreign trade data, as well as information on sampling procedures effective with data for July 1953 and thereafter, see note 1 for p. 106. The data for imports comprise the tin content of ore, cassiterite, and black oxide of tin; and tin bars, blocks, pigs, grain, or granulated.

Exports, including reexports of metallic tin, cover tin metal and tin base alloy in ingots, pigs, bars, blocks, anodes, cathodes, slabs, and other crude forms (including ores and concentrates but excluding babbitt metal). The figures for 1939-41 cover foreign tin only; exports of domestic tin are not separately recorded.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for imports of ore (1938-56), imports of metal (1929-56), and exports (195156) are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. (Note that imports prior to 1934 are general imports.) Monthly data for exports (1951-52) and Digitized fortised data for ore imports (1947) are in the corresponding note
\({ }^{14}\) Beginning 1953, data include consumption of imported tinbase alloys (not included in earlier data); see 3d paragraph of note 4 for this page.
\({ }^{15}\) Beginning with 1956, a more accurate method was introduced for classifying data as between consumers' and secondary smelters' stocks (in refinery shapes, etc.) and scrap stocks. Accordingly, there were shifts between the two classifications, but the net changes in the respective levels of stocks did not significantly affect comparability with earlier data.
\({ }^{16}\) Less than 1 ton.
\({ }^{17}\) Quarterly total.

\section*{PAGE 164}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: American Metal Market. Data represent averages of daily prices of Straits tin for prompt delivery in New York.

In August 1941 a ceiling price of \(\$ 0.5200\) a pound was established by the Government and this price was in effect through October 1946. From November 1946 through December 1949, the prices are those offered by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Data for January 1950 through July 1951 are open market quotations (January 1950 RFC quoted price, \(\$ 0.7614\) ). The selling price from August 1951 through August 1952 was maintained by the RFC (at \(\$ 1.03\) from August 1, 1951, to January 21, 1952, and at \(\$ 1.215\) from January 22,1952 , to the end of the year). Resumption of private importing for resale was permitted beginning August 1, 1952. The open market price was nominal until midAugust.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated ait top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines. Data represent actual mine production of recoverable metal (including that made into zinc pigments and salts) in the United States and Alaska. Monthly data are on an estimated 100 -per-cent-coverage basis and are adjusted after the year end to final annual figures. Monthly averages for 1939-40 are computed from annual totals.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941). For foreign trade definitions, as well as information on sampling procedures effective with data for July 1953 and thereafter, see note 1 for p. 106.

Data on imports cover zinc-bearing ores (except pyrites containing not more than 3 percent zinc) and zinc blocks, pigs, or slabs. General imports refer to imports for immediate consumption plus material entering the country under bond. The monthly average for 1960 for imports of ores is based on a revised annual total which includes revisions not distributed to the monthly data.
Exports represent exports of zinc cast in slabs, pigs, or blocks.
Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1953-56 are in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS; monthly data for 1945-52 are available upon request. (Note that monthly averages for 1929-38 for metal are imports for consumption.) Monthly data prior to 1945 may be obtained from records of the Bureau of the Census.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines (except as noted below). Monthly data represent industry totals; monthly averages for all series through 1959 are based on \(\mathrm{Bu}-\) reau of Mines annual surveys which include additional small companies not reporting monthly. Averages for 1960 are based on totals derived from the monthly surveys.

Consumption of ores and secondary zinc is expressed in terms of recoverable zinc content of ores and of zinc-base scrap, copper-, aluminum-, and magnesium-base scrap. Through 1956, monthly averages for consumption of ores are based on totals which cover ores used in the production of zinc sulfate, zinc oxide, and lithopone; beginning 1957, ores used for lithopone production are excluded from the figures. (The monthly data exclude consumption of ores for lithopone for all years.) Beginning 1957, in Digitized addition \(\mathbb{E} Q\) ores consumed in the production of zinc sulfate and http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
zinc oxide, the averages also cover ores used directly in galvanizing. (However, the monthly data include consumption of ores used in galvanizing only beginning January 1958.) The data cover domestic ores and, beginning 1941, also consumption of foreign ores. Monthly averages for consumption of zinc-base scrap by chemical piants, foundries, and other manufacturers exclude production of redistilled slab (shown separately under slab zinc statistics), zinc produced by remelting and, beginning 1957, consumption of scrap used to produce lithopone. (The monthly data exclude such consumption for all years.) The figures include zinc content of zinc dust made from other than scrap.
Primary smelter production of slab zinc (from domestic and foreign ores) is calculated, for the monthly series, as the difference between total secondary (redistilled) production as compiled by Bureau of Mines and total smelter production as reported monthly by the American Zinc Institute, since the Bureau of Mines compiles primary smelter production on a yearly basis only. Production of secondary redistilled zinc by primary and secondary smelters excludes zinc recovered by remelting purchased scrap (except that beginning 1954, the data include small quantities of redistilled slab made from remelt die-cast slab) and from other operations (such as production of zinc dust, zinc in zinc oxide form, etc., and zinc recovered from other alloy scrap).

Consumption of slab zinc by fabricators (shown separately by industry groups and products in the original reports) includes small quantities of remelt zinc for some years. The monthly average for 1939 for consumption (calculated by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics) is based on total industrial use of primary and secondary zinc, except for a few small consumers.
Consumers' stocks represent slab zinc at plants and exclude remelt spelter and metal in transit. Monthly figures for producers' stocks are compilecl by the American Zinc Institute and represent stocks of slab zinc as reported by all producers that are members of the Institute. Producers' stocks shown for 193959 on "monthly average lines" represent stocks of zinc held December 31 at primary and secondary zinc reduction plants; these figures are derived from Bureau of Mines annual surveys. Producers' stocks (as of December 31, 1960) are as reported by the American Zinc Instiate.
Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1953-56 (except for consumption of ores and scrap; available for JulyDecember 1956 only) are shown in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS; monthly data for all series for 1944-52 and for consumption and consumers' stocks for 1942-52 are available upon request. Moathly figures for 1929-52 for AZI producers' stocks are in the 1955 and earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{5}\) Source: Engineering and Mining Journal. Data represent averages of daily prices for prime Western grade (including prices for other grades when sold on a prime Western basis) based on weighted averages of sales reported by producers. Common grades of slab zinc are reported on the basis of East St. Louis. Sales are made for delivery at the places where required, and prices are figured back to a St. Louis basis or are made on St. Louis basis and figured up to points of delivery, with allowance for freight differentials either way.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56, will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{6}\) Figures shown on "monthly average lines" for zinc stocks are as of December 31. Through 1959, the data are derived from annual surveys; for 1960 , from the monthly surveys.
\({ }^{7}\) Beginning 1941, data include consumption of foreign ores not included for earlier years; for 1941-45, such consumption was as follows (short tons): 1941, 2,464; 1942, 10,886; 1943, 15,634; 1944, 19,254; 1945, 26,243.
\({ }^{8}\) See 2d paragraph of note 4 for this page regarding change in items covered.

\section*{PAGE 165}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: The Institute of Boiler and Radiator Manufacturers, as published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (except for the period January 1946-May 1953 when estimates were orginally compiled by the Bureau of the Census). In addition to ordinary-type cast-iron radiators, the figures cover
(for the reporting firms) also cast-iron convectors (but not non. ferrous-metal convectors). Prior to 1940 , however, data reported for convectors were incomplete. Conyectoxs are represented by thousands of square feet of equivalent radiation. Monthly data are not available for the period Seprember 1942 December 1945; annual estimates of production of radiators and convectors for 1942-45, compiled by the War Production Board, are as follows (millions of square feet of heating surface): 59.6; \(31.0 ; 17.4 ; 17.7\).

According to the Institute, the estimates begimning fune 1953 qepresent substantially complete coverage of shipments of the specified items. For the period 1942-May 1953 the data are based on reports of all known producers of these products. In 1940 and 1941 , the reporting firms were estimated by the Institure to account for nearly 99 percent of all cast-iron radiators and convectors produced; and in 1939 , for over 90 percent. Averages for \(1953-59\) are based on toral shipmence (from annual surveys of all known producers). Figures for stocks shown on the "monthly average lines" for 1953-60 are as of December 31, not averages of the monthly data.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for \(1932-56\) (except for the period September 1942-December 1945) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume. The radiation tigures are desLgnated "ordinary-type radiators" in BUSINESS STATISTICS prior to the 1942 issue, but, according to the Institute, include some data for cast-iron convectors and radiators.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: \(U\). S. Depariment of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Beginning fune 1953 , the monthy data are estimated industry totals based on reports from a selected group of large firms whose shipments represent over 90 percent of the rotal industry. For the period 1944-May 1953, the reported data represent all known manufacturers. For 1939 , the data are as reported by manufacturers producing approximately 90 percent of the total value of outpur reporited in the 1939 Census of Manufactures. Fewer companies reported during \(1940-43\), but this reflects the remporary decline in activity in the industry during the war period.

Annual shipments for \(1955-59\) and end-of-year stocks are derived from reported annual figures and differ substantially from the data reported in the monthly survey because of varying survey methods used. Revised monthly data for shipments are not available; sevised stocks for January-December are available in the Annual repori "Heating and Cooking Equipment" (Current Inciustrial Reports, M34N). Estimates begimning January 1959 are raised to industry totals based on revised intating factors and are not surictly comparable with data through December 1958.

These statisties relate to ol burners and oil-burner units designed for use in conjunction with the following types of equipment: Central heating plants for homes, apartments, office buildings, churches, theaters, and similat buildings; residential water neaters; industrial-process equipment and equipment for generation of steam for power. The figures do not include burners used in ranges, stoves, wacer heaters, and space heaters.

Data included for furnace mbuner units, boilex bumer units, and (through 1944) for water-heating uniss cover only those units produced by manufacturers of oil burners; units produced by frms which purchase oil burners for insiallation in furnaces. boilers, and water heaters of their own manufacture are excluded. Begining 1945 , data for water weating units are excluded prior to 1945 , water heating units were nor called con on the schedule but were usually reported in dara for iresidencial burners shipped separately).

Mionthly averages prior 101939 and monthly data for 1933-56 will be found in eartier edirions of BUSUNESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{3}\) Sources: 1\(\}\). S. Deparment of Commerce, Bureau of the Cen Gus, and the Gas Appliance Manuacurers' Association (the later for shipments of gas stoves and ranges as published by the Bureau of the Census beginning January 1956 ; such data are estimated rotals based on reports trom manufacturers accounting for \(80-95\) percent of total industry shipments of the various types of gas stoves and ranges); prior to Cctober 1945, date were compled by the War Production Board. For the period September 1943-May 1953, nonthy reports were received from all known Digitized for FRYASER
known manufacturers; monthly data for gas furnaces (which include estimates for these firms) have not been revised accordingly.

Monthly data for 1944-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{6}\) Sources: Gas Appliance Manufacturers' Association (as published by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, beginning June 1953), except for the period prior to June 1953 when estimates were originally compiled by Census. The Association's figures are from reports of manufacturers whose shipments represent about 95 percent of total shipments of the product (the data are not inflated to represent total industry); figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census represent substantially complete coverage of the industry. Monthly averages based on annual totals (as currently published by the Bureau) for the years 1955-59 are as follows (number): 1955, 219,482; 1956, 225,977; 1957, 225,980; 1958, 242,552; 1959, 249,561. The foregoing figures cover direct-fired water heaters, comprising underfired storage and side-arm types. The original reports also show inventories on hand at the end of each period.

Monthly data for 1952-56 for shipments of gas water heaters and for September 1945-December 1951 for shipments of all water heaters of the nonelectric type (including direct-fired heaters for use with gas, oil, or coal and wood, and also indirectfired types) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{7}\) Average for 8 months, January-August.
\({ }^{8}\) Average for 4 months, September-December.
\({ }^{9}\) See 1 st paragraph of note 2 for this page.
10 Stocks as of December 31.
\({ }^{11}\) Beginning June 1953, figures for total heating stoves exclude shipments of wood heating stoves of the sheet-metal airtight type. Shipments of this type averaged 37,900 and 28,700 units per month in 1952 and 1953, respectively.

12 Based on total shipments (from annual survey of all known manufacturers) published by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; the monthly figures (which include estimates for these firms) were not revised.

13 Beginning 1958, data include shipments of built-in gas-fired ranges not included in earlier figures; see 3d paragraph of note 3 for this page.

14 Monthly average based on annual total which excludes data for liquid-fuel types. Final annual totals for liquid-fuel stoves are not available because of disclosure; based on monthly estimates, shipments for these types averaged 6,500 units per month in 1958 and 6,700 units per month in the first 10 months of 1959.
\({ }^{15}\) Monthly estimates beginning January 1959 are based on revised inflating factors and are not strictly comparable with earlier monthly data.

16 Excludes shipments of liquid-fuel stoves and ranges; the data are withheld to avoid disclosing operations of individual companies.

\section*{PAGE 166}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Comparability of the series has been affected at various times by changes in the number of reporting companies and in items included (see following paragraphs for available details on major changes). Beginning with 1954, the data for fans and blowers and for the unit-heater group represent orders booked by all known manufacturers of the specified products. Figures for 1948-53 are believed to represent substantially complete industry coverage, whereas those prior to 1948 account for about 90 percent of total "production" of the items.

The Bureau of the Census reviewed the returns from the 1947 and 1954 Census of Manufactures and, as a result, revised previously published figures from 1948 forward and again from 1954 forward to incorporate data for a number of companies not reporting in the original surveys. In 1948, shipments of fans, Digitized followersse and unit heaters by the additional companies included
will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: The Material Handling Institute, Inc. The index is based on the dollar volume of new orders for industrial material handling equipment as reported by manufacturers to five cooperating trade associations. These associations in turn supply the reported figures of their member companies to an accounting firm, where the data are consolidated and converted to an index. The index is not adjusted for seasonal variation.

According to the Material Handling Institute, it is believed that the index reflects the orders activity of the largest manufacturers and accounts for at least 30 to 40 percent of the total industry; the industrial truck segment of the index represents a much higher percentage of the industry total (except that, by definition, new orders for certain types of equipment, e.g., hoists, storage racks, and pallets, etc., are not covered).

The following associations cooperate in furnishing the basic data for the index: Association of Lift Truck and Portable Elevator Manufacturers; Caster and Floor Truck Manufacturers Association; Conveyor Equipment Manufacturers Association; The Industrial Truck Association; and the Monorail Manufacturers Association.

Monthly data for 1954-56 are as shown below.
Marerial Handling Equipment, New Orders Index
\((1954=100)\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline 1954 & 1955 & 1956 \\
\hline January...... 93.6 & 91.7 & 112.5 \\
\hline February.... 96.5 & 98.7 & 129.6 \\
\hline March........ 115.6 & 149.2 & 166.1 \\
\hline April ......... 122.8 & 109.5 & 145.2 \\
\hline May.......... 98.5 & 115.6 & 155.5 \\
\hline June ........... 112.4 & 139.9 & 189.1 \\
\hline July ........... 91.7 & 111.8 & 165.1 \\
\hline August ....... 94.1 & 106.2 & 168.7 \\
\hline September... 88.4 & 136.1 & 152.5 \\
\hline October.o..... 95.4 & 123.5 & 143.4 \\
\hline November... 88.7 & 118.1 & 138.5 \\
\hline December... 102.5 & 139.9 & 117.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\({ }^{5}\) Sources: The Industrial Truck Association and U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (prior to July 1941). Data as reported by the Bureau of the Census cover the entire industry. According to information from the Association, the reported data for electric trucks (operator riding) are estimated to cover the following percentages of the industry total: For the period 1941-49, 75 to 80 percent; 1950, 85 percent; 1951-53, 95 percent; 1954, 99 percent. Beginning 1955, figures for all types shown cover approximately the entire industry (except as noted below).

Data cover electric rider-type trucks, hand (motorized) trucks, and gasoline-powered trucks (including the rider types) and tractors. The platform types (fixed, low lift, and high lift), the cantilever types (fork, ram, and crane), and straddle carriers, as well as some special models, are included. The figures for gasolinepowered tractors do not include farm or construction tractors with lifting attachments. Manufacturers of these types are not members of the ITA; any tractors made by these firms for industrial use are excluded from the figures shown here. (See p. 167 for wheel-type and other tractors used in the construction industry.)

Data prior to 1955 for electric hand trucks and gasoline-powered trucks and tractors, as compiled by the Association, are not available. According to the 1954 Census of Manufactures, shipments (for which number of units is available) of powered trucks (operator walking) totaled 8,452 units in 1954 and 7,469 in 1947; shipments of gasoline-powered trucks (operator riding) and tractors totaled 21,322 units in 1954 and 17,824 in 1947.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for electric rider-type trucks (1929-56) and for hand trucks and tractors (1955-56) are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume.
\({ }^{6}\) Source: National Machine Tool Builders' Association (data from the War Production Board for the period 1941-July 1945).

The data represent total industry shipments, new orders, and backlog based on reports from Association members. Reported volume of shipments and new orders accounts for \(85-90\) percent of the industry totals.

The data relate to machine tools of the metal-cutting and metalforming types (see also p. 167), defined as power driven, complete metalworking machines, not portable by hand, used for progressively removing metal in the form of chips or for the forming of metal, such as presses and forging machines.

Estimated backlog is calculated as follows: (a) 3-month moving averages (using the value of shipments for the latest 9 months) are computed for each reporting company; (b) the highest 3 -month moving average for each reporting company is selected and these averages are totaled; (c) this total is then divided into the total dollar value of unfilled orders reported by these companies for the latest month.

The indexes of new orders and shipments of machine tools, as shown in the biennial editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS (194955 issues), have been discontinued. (The new orders index previously published was based on gross new orders. Therefore, comparison of xates of change between the present dollar series of net new orders and the former index for gross new orders should not be made.)

For metal-cutting tools, monthly averages prior to 1939 for total shipments only and monthly data (1953-55) for all series are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume; monthly data (1945-52), comparable with monthly averages for corresponding years shown herein are available upon request. Monthly figures (1956) for metalcutting and metal-forming tools combined are in the 1959 edition; separate data are available upon request. Data prior to 1956 for the forming tools are not available.

Monthly data for total dollar shipments only for the period 1939-44 are available as follows: 1939, upon request; 1940, in note on p. S-30 of the November 1942 SURVEY; 1941-44, in the 1947 STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT.
\({ }^{7}\) Figures shown on the "monthly average lines" for fans and blowers and unit heaters are quarterly averages.
\({ }^{8}\) Average for 4 months, September-December.
\({ }^{9}\) Data beginning 1948 are not comparable with preceding figures; see 2 d paragraph of note 1 for this page.

10 Data beginning 1950 are not strictly comparable with preceding figures; see 2 d paragraph of note 1 for this page.
\({ }^{11}\) Beginning 1953, figures include new orders for positive displacement blowers and turbo-blowers not included in the earlier data. In 1953, new orders for the added items averaged \(\$ 2,620,000\) per quarter.
\({ }^{12}\) Data beginning 1954 cover reports from companies not formerly included; the 1954 quarterly average for new orders on the former basis, and more directly comparable with data for 1953, is \(\$ 47,334,000\).
\({ }^{13}\) Beginning 1957, data are not comparable with earlier figures because of additional items covered; see 3d paragraph of note 1 for this page.
\({ }^{14}\) The negative figure reflects cancellations not reported for earlier periods.

\section*{PAGE 167}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 6 for p. 166.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The data are based on two surveys of manufacturers covering (1) all known producers of the types of tractors included and (2) the varying number of reporting companies engaged in production of the selected types of excavating and earthmoving equipment and mixers, pavers, and related machinery. The dollar value of shipments is compiled from net billing prices, f.o.b. factory.

Since the figures refer to shipments which cover different types of equipment for various periods, reference should be made to specific footnotes to the data for designated years.

Quarterly shipments and quarterly average shipments of construction machinery exclude data for certain types of equip-
ment (published in the original reports) in order to provide, insofar as possible, comparable data for the periods shown here. Also, quarterly averages are based on annual totals which (1) include revisions not distributed to the quarterly data; (2) for tractors, are based on reports by some manufacturers reporting on fiscal-year basis; and (3) for 1958, include shipments for two types of equipment for which the adjustments, mentioned above, cannot be effected. Also, beginning 1st quarter 1959 and 1st quarter 1960, the data reflect additions and substitutions of some classes of machinery. Comparison of overlapping figures indicate that, for the total shown here, these differences are minor. (Quarterly data for 1957, comparable with succeeding quarters, are not available; for 1957 quarterly figures for excavating and earthmoving machinery, excluding tractors, see p. 169 of the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS.)

Data for construction machinery, included in the total but not shown separately, comprise off-highway haulers, trailers, and wagons (beginning 1950); and off-highway trucks (beginning 1950, except for the years 1955 and 1956); cranes (locomotive, whirleys, hammerheads); mixers, pavers, and related equipment; portable crushing, screening, washing, and combination plants; ditchers, trenchers, scrapers, rollers, and compactors; motor graders and light maintainers; construction machinery for mounting on tractors; and drills.

Not included in the total are figures for classes of equipment for which only annual shipments are available; such data are shown below.

Annual Shipments of Selected Construction Equipment 1956-59
(Millions of dollars)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 1959 & 1958 & 1957 & 1956 \\
\hline Tractor attachments and parts. & 289 & 251 & *245 & * 293 \\
\hline Power cranes, draglines, and shovels, incl. mine shovels ..... & 267 & 216 & 312 & 329 \\
\hline Concrete mixers, portable ( \(31 / 2\) cu . ft. and over), truck mixer or agitator type. \(\qquad\) & 34 & 26 & 27 & N.A. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
N.A.-Not available. *Excludes shipments of attachments for tracklaying tractors; such shipments totaled \(\$ 16,493,000\) in 1958.

For years prior to 1947, the figures for tractors represent sales, but these data do not differ significantly from shipments. Figures prior to 1953 for contractors' off-highway wheel tractors are not shown separately but are combined with data for other types of wheel tractors (except garden); such totals are shown in adjacent columns. (In 1952, shipments of wheel-type contractors' off-highway tractors averaged 1,007 units valued at \(\$ 14,962,000\) per quarter.) Prior to 1957 , tractor shovel loaders shipped as integral units were not reported separately and are here included in either the tracklaying or wheel-type class.

In the original construction machinery reports, shipments (total and for export) by type of equipment are shown by number and value; the tractor reports show, by horsepower rating, the number of tractors shipped for domestic and export use, and the number produced by type of fuel powering the engine.

Quarterly data for excavating and earthmoving types of equipment only (1948-57) and for tractors (1953-56) are in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS. See p. 300 of the 1957 edition for construction machinery (1948-52 quarterly data); quarterly data for tractors (1948-52) are available upon request.
\({ }^{3}\) For summary of items included in the total but not shown separately, see 4th paragraph of note 2 for this page.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The data are based on reports received from all active manufacturers of complete tractors of the specified types and, through 1952, include shipments (or sales) of contractors' offhighway wheel tractors. After 1952, such shipments (averaging
per quarter in that year 1,007 units at \(\$ 14,962,000\) ) are reported separately under the construction machinery group, since contractors' off-highway wheel tractors are used extensively in connection with excavating and earthmoving.

The figures prior to 1947 represent sales, but these data do not differ significantly from shipments. Quarterly averages prior to 1951 are based on annual totals reported on either a fiscalyear or calendar-year basis. Also, the quarterly averages for some years are computed from totals which include revisions not allocated by quarters.

The original monthly reports (from which the quarterly data shown here are derived) also show, by horsepower rating, the number of tractors shipped for domestic and export use, the number produced by type of fuel powering the engine, and total inventory held at end of monch.
Quarterly data for 1953-56 are in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS; annual totals beginning 1922 (except for the years 1932, 1933, and 1934) are available upon request. Quarterly data for wheel-type tractors, other than contractors' off-highway, are not available prior to 1952.
\({ }^{5}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The quarterly estirnates of total shipments of selected classes of farm machines and equipment (except tractors) are based on quarterly reports from manufacturers producing significant amounts of the classes of products itemized below. For all types, the reporting companies account for over 65 percent of the total value of shipments and for the largest classes of products, the reporting companies account for over 80 percent of the total. The data cover the value of complete units and attachments, but exclude the value of parts. The classes of products covered are as follows: Plows and listers; harrows, rollers, pulverizers, and stalk cutters; planting, seeding, and fertilizing machinery; cultivators and weeders; sprayers and dusters; harvesting machinery; haying machinery; machines for preparing crops for market or for use; milking machines and equipment; farm wagons, trucks, and other farm transportation equipment; and farm elevators and blowers (included through 1955 only; shipments of farm elevators and blowers in the 1st 3 quarters of 1955 averaged \(\$ 11,000,000\) per quarter).
Figures obtained from annual surveys of farm machines and equipment are not comparable with the quarterly estimates because the two surveys differ in the following respects. First, the annual survey represents virtually complete coverage of all manufacturers of farm machines and equipment and comprises shipments of complete units, attachments, and parts, whereas the quarterly survey (based on a sample of manufacturers) does not cover the value of parts shipped. (The total value of attachments and parts shipped in recent years is as follows: 1959, \(\$ 227,390\),000; 1958, \$224,694,000; 1957, \$184,979,000; 1956, \$185,257,000 .) Second, the annual survey also includes the value of farm elevators and blowers, farm poultry, and barn and barnyard equipment, not called for in the quarterly survey. (Total shipments in recent years of the aforementioned types of equipment, including the value of parts, are as follows: 1959, \(\$ 127,470,000\); 1958, \(\$ 128,961,000 ; 1957, \$ 100,796,000 ; 1956, \$ 99,991,000\). ) Third, for various periods (as noted below), the annual survey covers tractors, or certain types of tractors, not included in the quarterly data. Finally, whereas the quarterly estimates refer to calendar quarters, the annual totals are reported by manufacturers on either a calendar- or fiscal-year basis.
Quarterly data for 1954-56 are shown in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS.
Annual reports on farm equipment have been published by the Department since 1920, except for the years 1932, 1933, and 1934. These reports show value of domestic and export shipments for complete units and/or attachments and parts by class of product and by geographical division and state, as well as number produced, and domestic and export shipments by individual items of farm equipment. For the period 1955-59, export shipments of farm machines and equipment (complete units, attachments, and parts), excluding tractors, averaged 7 percent of total shipments. Total shipments of farm machines and equipment (compiled from the annual reports of the Bureau of the Census) are shown below:

Farm Machines and Equipment.
(Complete units, attachments, end parts)
Shipments \({ }^{3}\)
(Millions of dollers)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Excluding tractors} \\
\hline Yeaz & \\
\hline 19490.0. & 997.8 \\
\hline 1950.. & 1,001,3 \\
\hline 1951.0. & 1,219.0 \\
\hline 1952.. & 1,104. 1 \\
\hline 1953.. & 1,003.3 \\
\hline 1954.0. & 383.3 \\
\hline 1955.0. & 912.2 \\
\hline 3956.0. & 854.6 \\
\hline 1957.0. & 897.6 \\
\hline 1958.0. & 1,075.4 \\
\hline 1959.0. & 2, 131.9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{meluding rractors for farm use} \\
\hline Vear & \\
\hline 194300 & 34.6 \\
\hline 1944.0 & 617.4 \\
\hline \(1945 \ldots\) & 700.2 \\
\hline 1946.00 & 850.5 \\
\hline 1947... & 1,294.7 \\
\hline 1948.0. & 3,733.77 \\
\hline 1949.. & 1.313.0 \\
\hline 1950... & 1.792. 4 \\
\hline 1951.。 & 2,204.5 \\
\hline 19520. & 1.933.3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Inclucing ferm and nonfam tractors
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Year & \\
\hline 1929. & 493.0 \\
\hline 1930. & 417.9 \\
\hline 1931. & 208.6 \\
\hline 1935. & 277.1 \\
\hline 1936. & 375.1 \\
\hline 1597. & 485.1 \\
\hline 1938. & 404.0 \\
\hline 1939. & 386.5 \\
\hline 1940. & 462.4 \\
\hline 1941. & 638.6 \\
\hline 194\%. & 622.5 \\
\hline 1943..... & 602.3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
"Bata priar to 1947 represent "sales", but do not dineen sige acticantly fron "shipments",

6 Source: Hydraulic Instimte. Data reflect the value of new orders booked by reporting companies and cover orders for domestic distribution only. The number of reporting companies ranged from 29 to 25 in the 1939-44 period and from 314035 in 1945-60. The total volume of bookings reported by these companies canot be compared with summary data as published in reports from the Census of Manufactures (U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureal of the Censust, since the latter include figanes for complete pump wats including the prime movers, as welf as export sates, other items not covered in the present benies, and because of dferent metheds or reporting, erc.

Classes of pumps covered by the data shown here include eingle steam, duples steam, simplex and duplex power, triplex and multiples powex, close-coupled centritugal (including motors), all other centifugal pumps (single and muti-stage), and oomay pumps.

Mondhy averages prior to 1939 and monthly dawa for \(1934-56\) are in earler editions of BUSNAESS STATISTICS as indicated at cos of p. 197 of this volume.
"Date shown on the "monthy average lines" for all series (except machine rools and pumpsi are quartery averages.

Prior to 2957 , ciate are for excaveting and earthoving machimery only and exclude value of related equipment (included begiming 1957 ) and velue of tactor shimment (included beginning 5953).

Dace beginning 1950 inchucle on highway type rack tactors, Trofers, wagons, and trucks iexcept that he later type is ex. chuced for the years 195 and 1956 ), designed primerily for operation on ratural verrain and rescricted from opereting on public nighways. Tokal shipments of these ypes tor the year 5950 were vained at \(22,856,000\).

10 Beginning 1953 , shipments of concractors offuighway wheel-type traciors are shown separarely under consuruction mechinery hatead of with data for nonconstruction wheel-rype teobors as formerly, In 2953, shipmente of this type avexaged 766 units (valued at \(10,990,000\) ) per guarcer.

Is Beginning 2956 , data exclude shipmeng of farm elevators and blowers; see ist paragraph of note s rot this page.
ip Quarterly ayerage based on anmal soel for construction mechinery whol includes shipments or niwers and pavers, mbhug phant end related eguipment (ogether valued at \(\$ 105.6\) milion in 1958 hat racluded in figures tor years priox to 1957 which refer to excavaring ancl eathmoving machinery only. Ouarteriy deter for 105 mexe not revised to cover the expansion ct poducts covered tu the total sor the yeat.
agegining 1957 , trectors shoped as integral components of ractor shovel Toaders are shown separatevy instead of with the


14 Based on annual total which includes revisions not allocated to the quarterly data.

15 Quarterly averages shown on "monthly average lines" beginning 1958 include shipments of tractors used in the construction industry.
\({ }^{16}\) Quarterly data for 1958 include wheel-type tractor shovel loaders with bucket capacity under 1 cubic yard; in 1958 , such shipments averaged \(\$ 1,584,000\) per quarter. Figures for this type are not included in quarterly averages for 1958 and succeeding years; for 1959 , the number of units, adjusted to exclude these tractor loaders, is not available.

17 Quarterly data beginning 1960 are not strictly comparable with figures for earlier petiods: certain ypes of equipment are added and other products substifuted for some units previously covered. (For the total value shown, the net differences are comparatively smain.)

\section*{PAG霆 168}

Source: The Association of American Battery Manufacturers, Inc. The data (compiled for the Association by the Marketing Services Company, Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc.) represent estimated industry totals derived from reports of jobbers, dealers, mailorder houses, and chain stores that report monthly shipments. Beginning 1954 , the estimates are benchmarked to the 1954 Census of Manufactures; for 1947-53, to the 1947 Census; and for 1939-46, to the 1939 Census.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1941-46 and 1949-56 are in earlier edirions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume. Monthly data for 1947 48 adjusted to the benchmark incicated by the 1947 Census of Manufactures are shown on p. S-35 of the July 1952 SURVEY. Monthly data for 1937-40 are available upon request.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: National Electrical Manufachirers Association. Data represent total industry sales (including exports) based on member reports to the Association which account for 85 to 90 percent of the industry. Monthly averages prior to 1955 are based on annual totals published in "Electrical Merchandising" (MoGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc.). The data cover sales of household electric ranges (over \(21 / 2\) kilowatt) including freestanding and built-in types (the latter, beginning 1954). Sales of built-in ovens for the period 1954-60 are as follows (number): \(195 A, 100,000 ; 1955,200,000 ; 1956,385,000 ; 1957,425,000 ; 1958\), 544,\(400 ; 1959,753,000 ; 1960,665,000\). Salles figures for topburner sections for use with the built-in ovens are not included.

Nionchly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1956 are in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Division of Research and Staristics. The combined index, reflecting changes in total output of refrigerators and home freezers, is not adjusted for seasonal variation. The index includes production for Government, military use, and for export.

The monthly index of production, derived mainly from reported factory shipments and inventories, is adjusted to annual benchmarks. The monthly totall number of units for all sizes of refrigerators is also adjusted to an annual index based on sep. arately weighted output series for different sizes of refrigerators.

Monthly data for 1947-56 are available upon request. (The index shown in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS included types of refrigeration appliances not covered by the present index, and was adjusted for seasonal variation.)

\footnotetext{
*Source: Vacuum Cleaner Manuracturers Association. Data are based on reports of members of the Association and several nonmember companies, and cover practically the entire industry. They represent manufacturers' sales to all outlets, including export and domestic sales. Figures cover standard floor-type vacuum cleaners only.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1941-56 (except for 1943-45) are in earlie:r editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. (Revision: December 1949, 268,517 units.) Monthly figures for \(1936-40\) are availeble upon request.
}
\({ }^{5}\) Source: American Home Laundry Manufacturers' Association. For the period 1946-57, the data represent manufacturers' sales compiled from reports of members of the Association estimated to account for at least 97 percent of the total industry sales and, beginning 1958, for nearly 100 percent of the total. Beginning 1957 the figures cover domestic and export sales and exclude sales of combination washer-dryer machines; for the period 1946-56, the data relate to domestic sales only and include the combination machines. (Sales of the latter, including exports, in 1958 totaled 168,000 units, in 1957, 179,000, and in 1956, domestic sales were 102,000 units.)

The data through 1942, as shown here, represent estimated industry totals (including export sales) and are based on reports from members accounting for approximately 98 percent of total sales. Figures for the war period are not available.

For 1947-52 and January-June 1953, the figures include sales of small or midget-type washers. Total sales of such types for the aforementioned years are as follows (thousands of units): 336.8; 287.6; 99.2; 100.9; 79.5; 73.5; 30.8 (for January-June 1953).

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1946-56 are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly data for 1933-June 1942, as described in the 2d paragraph above, appear in the 1947 and 1942 STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENTS and on p. 17 of the October 1939 SURVEY.
\({ }^{6}\) Source: Electronic Industries Association, Marketing Data Department. Data represent industry totals based on reports from both members and nonmembers of the Association. Both private and company brands are included. Radio production comprises table, portable, automobile, and clock models. Data for television sets cover table, console, portable, and combination models for monochrome receivers only; excluded are industrial and commercial types and color television receivers.

The monthly data for all years, except for December 1957, represent 4- and 5-week periods as follows: March, June, September, and December cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks (for December 1957, the figures cover 6 weeks).

Monthly averages prior to 1939 (for radio sets) and monthly data for 1951-56 are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volume; monthly data for 1947-50 are shown on p. 20 of the October 1952 SURVEY.
\({ }^{7}\) Source: Electronic Industries Association. The data, covering selected components, are estimated industry totals based on reports from members of the Association and estimates for nonreporting manufacturers (except as noted). Total factory sales (comprising initial and renewal equipment, direct government, and export sales) cover only those products for which monthly data are available for publication.

Monthly averages for 1939-53 relate to factory sales of receiving tubes and also include for 1947-53, television picture tubes (for the latter, data for 1947-51 are for reported totals only); data shown on the "monthly average lines" beginning 1954 and monthly data beginning 1957 are the sum of the items shown separately below.

\section*{Electron Tubes and Semiconductors: Factory sales (Thousands of dollars)}

Monthly
average
for:
Semiconductors

\({ }^{1}\) Data cover sales of germanium and silicon types only except for the years 1957 and 1958 for which sales of selenium and other types are also included. (For the latter, sales averaged \(\$ 2.5\) million and \(\$ 1.5\) million per month in 1957 and 1958 , respectively.)
\({ }^{2}\) Figures for television monochrome picture tubes exclude the sales of cathode ray tubes other than picture tubes. The data represent the sales of tubes made from new and from reworked glass Digitized farcelopes \(R^{\text {by }}\) reporting manufacturers plus, for nonreporting manufacturers, estimates of sales of tubes made from new glass envehttp://fraseloptesubifỳ org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Monthly averages prior to 1939 for receiving tubes and monthly data (1955-56) for sales of receiving tubes and TV picture tubes are in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS; monthly data for picture tubes sales (1949-54) and receiving tubes sales (1952-54) are available upon request. Figures for special purpose tubes are not available.
Manufacturers' sales of components (other than tubes and semiconductors) and of industrial and military electronic products, not covered on p. 168, are summarized below:

\section*{Electronic Products: Factory sales} (Millions of dollars)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year & Parts (other than tubes and semiconductors) \({ }^{1}\) & Industrial products \({ }^{2}\) & Military products \({ }^{3}\) \\
\hline 1950......... & 697 & 350 & 500 \\
\hline 1951........ & 788 & 450 & 1,050 \\
\hline 1952. & 1,126 & 500 & 2,050 \\
\hline 1953........ & N.A. & 600 & 2,650 \\
\hline 1954........ & 1,300 & 650 & 2,700 \\
\hline 1955.. & 1,400 & 750 & 2,800 \\
\hline 1956. & 1,427 & 950 & 3,450 \\
\hline 1957. & 1,510 & 1,300 & 4,100 \\
\hline 1958. & 1,411 & 1,380 & 4,400 \\
\hline 1959. & 1,681 & 1,600 & 4,700 \\
\hline 1960. & N.A. & 1,750 & 5,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration and Bureau of the Census, and Electronic Industries Association.
N.A. - Not available.
\({ }^{1}\) Includes sales of resistors, capacitors, transformers, and related components.
\({ }^{2}\) The following types of equipment are included: Computers and processing, testing and measuring, navigational aids, landmobile, microwave, and broadcasting, industrial controls, nuclear-electronic, diagnostic and therapeutic, commercial sound, communication, etc.
\({ }^{3}\) Estimates (by EIA based on best avallable information) for product procurement only; data represent the value of electronic products for missiles, space vehicles, aircraft, military ships and harbor craft, communications, and expenditures for research and development, etc.
\({ }^{8}\) Source: National Electrical Manufacturers Association. The index for insulating materials covers the following products: Industrial laminated products; manufactured electrical mica; flexible electrical insulation (formerly varnished fabric and paper); vulcanized fiber; coated electrical sleeving (beginning May 1952); and special dry process electrical porcelain (through December 1955).

The index for motors, etc., applies to integral horsepower motors and generators as follows: A. C. generators, engine and belt-driven, all integral horsepower sizes (excluding waterwheel, aircraft, and turbogenerators) ; integral horsepower motors, polyphase induction, 1-200 horsepower, inclusive; integral horsepower motors and generators, d.c., 1-200 horsepower, \(3 / 4\) to 150 kilowatts, inclusive; synchronous motors, integral horsepower; integral horsepower motor-generator sets, all types, \(3 / 4\) to 150 kilowatts, inclusive, including dynamotors, frequency converters, etc. (beginning August 1940); and integral horsepower motors, single phase, 1 horsepower and larger--all types (beginning January 1944). Data for fractional horsepower motors are not included.

Basic data for the component series are compiled from reports of both nonmember and member companies of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association; the reports do not include all manufacturers of these products but are stated by the compilers to be fairly representative of the industry. The indexes are based on dollar figures of billed sales for electrical insulating materials (except that the coated electrical sleeving component index is based on footage) and on dollar figures of gross orders received for motors and generators.

The method of computation of the electrical insulating materials index is as follows: (1) A separate index is computed for each of the components of the series; (2) each of the indexes is multiplied by the weight assigned to it; (3) these weighted indexes are than combined for each month and the aggregate for each month is related to the average aggregate monthly figure for the base years, 1947-49.

The method of computation of the motors and generators index is as follows: First the value reported quarterly to the Association for each component product is inflated to represent 100 percent of the industry, based on estimates of the coverage of the reports prepared by the Association from available data; the inflated dollar figures for all products covered by the index are then combined for each quarter and the aggregate for each quarter is related to the average aggregate quarterly figure for the base years, 1947-49. The 1942-45 data for motors and generators have been adjusted for cancellations reported through December 1945; in making this adjustment the cancellations were deducted from data for the quarter in which the original order was reported. Similar adjustments have not been made in the earlier data nor in the data since 1945 .

No adjustments have been made in pertinent periods for renegotiations of contracts nor for unusual fluctuations due to extremely large orders. The indexes are not adjusted for seasonal variations nor for differences in the number of working days in the month.

Monthly and/or quarterly averages prior to 1939 and monthly and/or quarterly data for 1953-56 for the insulating materials index and the motors and generators index are in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS; for 1934-52 data, see p. 28 of the February 1955 SURVEY.
\({ }^{9}\) Source: National Electrical Manufacturers Association; from data furnished voluntarily by its members. It should be noted that the statistical coverage is not altogether comprehensive. The Association states that the figures shown are not necessarily complete nor are they necessarily comparable; users of the data are therefore cautioned to avoid misinterpretation.

Gross new orders of electric motors and generators cover domestic business only; that is, business with organizations in the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii) and the Canal Zone. The data relate to integral horsepower motors and generators; direct current, 1-200 horsepower, \(3 / 4\) to 150 kilowatts, inclusive, and to integral horsepower motors, polyphase induction, 1-200 horsepower, inclusive.

The data are for a varying number of reporting companies and the percentage of coverage of the industry may vary slightly from month to month. According to figures obtained from the 1958 Census of Manufactures, the 1958 billings data (available from the original reports) for direct current motors and generators represent over 80 percent of the total industry commercial shipments; for polyphase induction motors, over 70 percent of the total.

Quarterly averages prior to 1939 and monthly or quarterly data for 1929-56 (except monthly figures prior to 1932 for polyphase induction motors) are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly data for July 1929 through 1931 for polyphase induction motors are available upon request.
\({ }^{10}\) Figures shown on the "monthly average lines" for the index of new orders of motors and generators are quarterly averages.
\({ }^{11}\) Average for 6 months, January-June.
\({ }^{12}\) Average for 4 months, January-April. Civilian production was suspended in April 1942.
\({ }^{13}\) Not comparable with earlier data; see note 5 for this page.
\({ }^{14}\) See 2 d and 3d paragraphs of note 7 for this page regarding types of components included for various periods.
\({ }^{15}\) Average based on 53 weeks; averages for other years cover 52 weeks.
\({ }^{16}\) Data beginning 1954 include sales of built-in ovens; such sales totaled 100,000 units in 1954.
\({ }^{17}\) Data beginning 1957 include export sales and exclude figures for combination washer-dryer machines; see note 5 for this page.
\({ }^{18}\) Based on annual total which includes revisions not distributed to the monthly data.
\({ }^{19}\) Quarterly total.
\({ }^{20}\) Data cover 6 weeks; see 2 d paragraph of note 6 for this Digitized fpage? \({ }^{20}\) Data

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly (or quarterly) data for 1936-56 for both series (also for 1929-35 for bituminous) for the various price composites as described, except as noted below, will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. The October 1956 anthracite price should read \(\$ 27.15\) per short ton. (Minor revisions for bituminous coal for 1939 and 1940 are available upon request.) Monthly data for anthracite for 1929-35 appear in the 1940 SUPPLEMENT and on p. 20 of the February 1937 SURVEY.
\({ }^{5}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Beginning 1947, prices are for Pennsylvania anthracite, chestnut, f.o.b. car at mine; prior to 1947 the quotations are for coal on tracks, destination. From 1952 forward the prices shown are quotation averages for 1 day each month (usually around the 15th); earlier data are quotation averages for 1 day each week.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1949-56 and for 1932-46 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly data for 1947 and 1948 are available upon request.
\({ }^{6}\) Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines. The monthly figures as originally compiled and reported in the SURVEY are estimates based on daily and weekly statements of cars of coal loaded by the principal railroads and of ship \({ }^{-}\) ments over the more important originating rivers, supplemented by direct reports from a number of mining companies, local coal operators' associations, and detailed monthly production statistics from district and State sources. Allowance has been made for commercial truck shipments, local sales, and colliery fuel, and for small truck or wagon mines which produce over 1,000 tons a year. These estimates are later revised to agree with the results of the annual statistical reports from the coal producers. Data comprise bituminous and lignite and any anthracite mined outside of Pennsylvania, coal used at collieries for power and heat, and coal made into coke at the mines.

Data exclude production from small mines which have an output of less than 1,000 tons a year and sell their product by wagon or truck; such production was also excluded from data for 1919, 1921, 1924 and thereafter as published in earlier volumes. in 1944 there were approximately 1,821 of these small mines with a total production of 756,000 tons (later information is not available).

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-38 and 1941-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Data for 1939-40 (in the 1942 SUPPLEMENT) have been revised and are available upon request.
\({ }^{7}\) Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines. (For electric power utilities, the data included beginning with July 1936 are originally compiled by Federal Power Commission, previously by U. S. Geological Survey; for railroads, Association of American Railroads.)

The data on both consumption and stocks (latter series on p . 170) cover bituminous coal, including lignite, and are based on complete coverage, except for certain categories of manufacturing and mining and the retail category which are estimated totals based on a selected list of reporters. After establishing periodic benchmark totals for the estimated components, the totals for a given month are determined by matching plants reporting for that month with the same plants reporting for the preceding month, calculating the percentage change from the previous month, and applying this percentage change to the published figure for the previous month.

The total shown for industrial consumption and retail deliveries to other consumers includes bunker fuel (not shown separately) and approximates total consumption of bituminous coal and lignite. Because of omissions from stocks, a reliable consumption figure cannot be calculated on the basis of production, imports, exports, and changes in stocks. The important omissions comprise stocks on Lake and Tidewater docks, those at other intermediate storage piles between mine and consumer, and coal in transit.

Figures for electric power utilities pertain to bituminous coal and lignite consumed and stocks held by public utility power plants. They exclude data for plants generating electric energy Digitized for electric railways and railroads and manufacturing plants
generating electric energy for public sale (such data were excluded from previously published monthly figures beginning 1945 only; coal consumed by these plants totaled \(2,231,000\) tons in 1944).

Consumption figures for railroads (class I) pertain to bituminous coal and lignite for all uses, including locomotive, powerhouse, shop, and station fuel. Data for switching and terminal companies are not included in either the consumption or stocks figures.

Figures for retail delivexies to other consumers include some coal shipped by truck from mine to final destination.
Early in 1958 the Bureau of Mines issued revisions of certain segments of the series on bituminous coal consumption and stocks to reflect adjustments to new benchmarks based on the 1954 Census of Manufactures and of Mineral Industries. For consumption and retail deliveries, the revisions were made available on an annual basis from 1933 forward and monthly beginning January 1954. For stocks, the revisions were issued beginning only with January 1957 and pertained only to the overall total, the total for manufacturing and mining, and to the steel and rolling mills component of total manufacturing, etc., each of which was raised at the end of January 1957 about 200,000 short tons over the old level for that month.

Data shown in the present and 1959 volumes reflect all revisions issued in early 1958 and subsequently. The 1954 revised monthly figures for industrial consumption and retail deliveries are available upon request.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1955 and 1956 (revised) appear in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Comparable monthly figures prior to 1955 are available in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS (as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume) for the following items and periods: Bituminous coal consumed and stocks held by electric power utilities (back to January 1945); by class I railroads (back to January 1933; March 1933 consumption figure should read \(6,030,000\) short tons); by coke plants (back to January 1947).
\({ }^{8}\) Inclucles data for bunker fuel (not shown separately).
\({ }^{9}\) In addition to coke plants, includes data for steel and rolling mills, cement mills, other manufacturing, and mining industries.
\({ }^{10}\) Beginning January 1947, prices are quoted f.o.b. car at mine instead of on tracks, at destination. Monthly average for 1947 comparable with data in italics is \(\$ 14.108\).
\({ }^{11}\) Data beginning 1951 are based on quotations in 11 cities; see note 4 for this page. Monthly average for 1951 comparable with earlier data in italics is \$23.16.
\({ }^{12}\) For 1953 through November 1957, data represent the weighted average price of anthracite (stove) based on quotations in 6 cities as follows: Baltimore, Boston, Laconia (N.H.), Madison (Wis.), Middletown (Conn.), and New York. In December 1957, pricing in Laconia (N.H.) was dropped; this change has only a negligible effect on comparability of the data.
\({ }^{13}\) Monthly average based on a total which does not reflect the revised December 1960 data shown here.

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\({ }^{1}\) See note 7 for p. 169.
\({ }^{2}\) In addition to oven-coke plants, includes data for steel and rolling mills, cement mills, other manufacturing, and mining industries.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; prior to May 1941, from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Beginning 1947, data include shipments under the Army Civilian Supply Program which were not reported previously; in that year, such shipments amounted to 102,200 short tons. (For general explanation of foreign trade data, as well as information on sampling procedures effective with data for July 1953 and thereafter, see note 1 for p. 106).
Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 (with exceptions noted below) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. (Revisions, in thousands of short tons: 1946-April, 1,753; December, 1,701; 1947-Pebruary, 3,191; September, 7,593.) Data in the 1940 SUPPLEMENT and earlier issues are reported
in long tons and may be converted so shote rons by multiplying by 1.12 。
\({ }^{4}\) See note 4 for page 169.
\({ }^{5}\) Source: U.S. Deparment of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statis rics. Prices are quotation averages for 1 day each month tin the week containing the 15 th ),

Monthly data for May 1954 - December 1956 are shown in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS; comparable data prior to May 1954 are not available. For wholesale prices through Aprill 1954 sor coal of different specifications. see the 1955 volume.

6 Deta for 1951 and 1952 ate based on quotations for 29 cities. See note 4 for p. 169.

7 Beginning 1953, data represent weighted averages based on quotations in 26 cities for all sizes of bituminous coal.
\({ }^{8}\) Average of data for May December.
\({ }^{9}\) Beginning December 1957, the composite is based on prices in 25 ciries. See note 4 for \(p .169\).

\section*{PACE 171}
\({ }^{\text {B }}\) Source: U. S. Deparment of the Interior, Bureau or Mines. Data are based on reports from plants accounting for practically the entire output of beehive and oven coke, including public utility plants having coke ovens. The figures exclude screenings, coke produced by medium- and low-cemperature carbonization plants and by coal-gas retoris, and coke made from coal-tar pirch. The coke trade is concerned primarily with beehive and oven coke, since only such coke is adapted to blast furnaces and foundries, which consume the bulk of all coke produced.

Data on petroleum coke the residue from the petroleum refining process) are also given here, since this product has some importance as a petroleum refinery fuel, as a household fuel, and for industrial uses. In recent years the production of perroleum coke includes increasing quantities of nonmarketable catalyst coke. (Total quanties included in data for \(1954-60\), respective. Iy, are as follows, in thousand short tons: 1,\(901 ; 2,400,2,749\); 2,\(835 ; 3,038 ; 2,340 ; 3,029\) )

Data relaung to stocks ar plants are here restucted to oven (byproduct) and petroleum coke, since bechive plants as a rule carry only small stocks. Stocks of over coke ar furnace plants relate to those at plants whose man business is the production of furnace coke which has an assured outlet either through financial ahliation with: or divect ownership by, an ironworks, ow through long-time contracts. Merchent plants, as the name implies, refer to those plants producing coke for sale. moluded are a few plants affiliated with local iron furnaces which produce more coice than the furnaces can absorb and which therefore sell in competitive maxkets; plancs aftilated wich alkall and chemical works, and a number of plants (though constructed primarity to supply city gas) which must dispose of their coke in the usual trade chamels.

Monthly averages prion to 1939 and monthly data for \(1932-56\), except as noted below, will be found in earlier editions of BUSI. NESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of 1.197 of this volume. Total stocks at oven coke plants have beer revised as follows: December 1936 and December 3939 , respectively, \(1,699,000\) and 2,570,000 shore tons.

2 Source: U.S. Deparmena of Commerce, Bureau of the Cen = sus (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941). For general explanation of roreign trade data, as prell as informarion on sampling proceduces effective with dara for fuly 1953 and thereafter, see note 1 for p. 106.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for \(1929-56\) whit be found in earlier edirions of BUSTNESS STATISTICS as indicated ar top of \(p .197\) of this volume. Data in the 1940 SUPPLE. MENT and earlier issues are in long tons and may be converced to short tone by mulciplying by 1.12 .

3 Source: STEEL magazine Prices are averages of weekly quotations for oven foundry coke of merchant piants, fiob. Birmingham. Alabama.

Monthly data for 1955 and 1956 appear in the 1959 edicion of BUSTNESS STATISTUS; those for 1953 and 1954 are avallable

States, including such receipts in Alaska and Hawaii (shipments from these two points to the West Coast, formerly considered imports, are handled as intradistrict shipments within District V).

Exports. -Through 1958, total shipments from the United States, including shipments to Alaska and Hawaii (but excluding shipments from Alaska and Hawaii to foreign countries); beginning January 1959, total shipments from the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, to foreign countries (shipments to these two points from the West Coast, formerly considered exports, are handled as intradistrict shipments within District V).

Stocks. -Crude petroleum stocks comprise those on leases (producers' stocks), at tank farms, in pipelines, and at refineries. Stocks of natural gas liquids are those at plants and terminals and at refineries. Stocks of refined products comprise those held at refineries, as well as those at bulk terminals and in pipelines, if any (for liquefied petroleum gases, also stocks underground).

Monthly averages back to 1929 and monthly data for 1955 and 1956 are published in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS. For references to the availability of monthly data prior to 1955 for certain constituent series of the supply and demand compilation, see separate notes pertaining to these series.
\({ }^{2}\) Crude petroleum production includes some condensate, which is mixed with crude, and covers oil transported from producing properties plus that remaining on properties and consumed on leases.

Monthly data for 1929 and 1930 and 1932-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. The 1931 revised data are available upon request.
\({ }^{3}\) Includes data for items not shown separately.
\({ }^{4}\) Beginning with 1953, separate data are shown for jet fuel (a blend of low-grade gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil; gasoline principal element). Prior thereto, the elements of jet fuel are included in data for the several original products. (For production and stocks of jet fuel, separate data are shown beginning 1952; see p. 175.) Data beginning January 1960 are for military grade of jet fuel only (see note 10 for this page).

Monthly data for 1938-56 (for gasoline), 1929-56 (for kerosene), 1932-56 (for distillate fuel oil), and 1953-56 (for jet fuel) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volume. See separate notes regarding changes affecting comparability.

5 Barrels of 42 gallons.
\({ }^{6}\) Beginning 1951, data are on a revised basis reflecting a change in the definition of "bulk terminals."
\({ }^{7}\) Beginning 1953, amounts used as components of jet fuel are excluded. See note 4 for this page. Monthly averages for 1952 for domestic demand, excluding jet fuel components, are as follows (thousands of barrels): Gasoline, 95,249; kerosene, 10,104.
\({ }^{8}\) Data beginning January 1959 include Alaska and Hawaii. See note 1 for this page.
\({ }^{9}\) Monthly average based on annual total which reflects revisions not distributed by months.
\({ }^{10}\) Data beginning January 1960 are not comparable with those for earlier periods because of the inclusion with kerosene of jet fuel used in commercial aircraft; formerly this product was included in the jet fuel total.

PAGE 173
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p. 172.
\({ }^{2}\) See note 4 for p. 172. Monthly data for 1938-56 for distillate fuel and 1953-56 for jet fuel will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{3}\) Monthly data for 1938-56 for residual fuel, 1929-56 for lubricants, 1949-56 for crude petroleum, and 1930-56 for natural gas liquids will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{5}\) Revised basis. Beginning 1942 includes liquefied petroleum gases (162,000 barrels) at natural gasoline and cycle plants.
\({ }^{6}\) Revised basis; 199,000 barrels of California condensate were transferred from crude oil stocks at the beginning of 1945.
\({ }^{7}\) Revised basis. Monthly averages for 1951 comparable with earlier data are as follows (thousands of barrels): Distillate fuel oil, 37,425 ; residual fuell oil, 47,027 .
\({ }^{8}\) Revised basis beginning with data for January 1951 to reflect change in definition of "bulk terminals."
\({ }^{9}\) Beginning January 1953 the amount used as a component of jet fuel is excluded; the 1952 monthly average excluding such amount is \(39,749,000\) barrels.
\({ }^{10}\) Beginning January 1958, nonrecoverable liquid petroleum gas underground is excluded. The January 1958 figure for natural gas liquids including such data is \(18,407,000\) barrels.
\({ }^{11}\) Data beginning January 1959 include Alaska and Hawaii. See note 1 for p. 172 .

12 Monthly average based on annual total reflecting revisions not distributed by months.

\section*{PAGE 174}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines (for all data except prices); see note 1 for \(p\). 172 for pertinent explanations.

2 Monthly averages prior to 1939 (where available) and monthly data for the following items and periods will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p\). 197 of this volume: Gasoline production, 1936-56; gasoline stocks, 1938-56 (November 1939 figure for unfinished should read 5,171,000 barrels); kerosene production, 1929-56; kerosene stocks, 1942-56; distillate oil production, 1932-56. See separate notes regarding changes affecting comparability.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data through 1951 are based on quotations for 1 day each week; thereafter, on quotations for 1 day each month (usually in the week of the 15 th). The prices are for regular grade gasoline (Oklahoma, group 3), northern shipment, bulk lots, f.o.b. refinery or terminal, excluding all fees and taxes.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volume.
\({ }^{4}\) Sources: Platt's Oilgram Price Service, beginning with data for June 1956; prior thereto, American Petroleum Institute (according to data compiled by the Texas Company). The prices are simple averages of service station prices (exclusive of taxes) on the 1st of each month for regular grade gasoline in representative cities ( 55 cities beginning May 1957; 54 from June 1946 through April 1957; and 50 cities prior thereto).

The 55 cities include 3 in Texas, 2 each in the States of New York, Ohio, California, and Washington, and 1 in each of the other 43 States (excluding Alaska and Hawaii) and the District of Columbia. Data for the 54 cities are based on the aforementioned selection of cities, except that only 2 cities in Texas are represented. Data for the 50 cities are based on prices in 2 cities in the State of New York and 1 in each of the other 47 States and the District of Columbia. The change in cities represented does not materially affect comparability of the series. Prices reported as of the 1st of each month are shown here for the preceding month.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1938-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Monthly figures prior to 1938 are shown on p. 16 of the March 1941 SURVEY.
\({ }^{5}\) See p. 175 for separate data for jet fuel, also important to the aircraft-fuel picture but not included in aviation gasoline.

Monthly data for 1941-56 for production and stocks will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{6}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data through 1951 are based on quotations for 1 day each
week; thereafter, on quotations for 1 day each month (usually in the week of the 15th).

Kerosene prices.-For No. 1 fuel, New York Harbor, bulk lots, f.o.b. refinery or terminal, excluding all fees and taxes.

Distillate fuel oil prices. - For No. 2 fuel, New York Harbor, bulk lots, f.o.b. refinery or terminal, excluding all fees and taxes.

Residual fuel oil prices.-For No. 6 fuel, Oklahoma, group 3, bulk lots, f.o.b. refinery, excluding all fees and taxes.

Lubricant prices. - Beginning August 1956, for midcontinent, bright stock, solvent refined, \(150-160\) viscosity at \(210^{\circ}, 95\) viscosity index, \(0-10\) pour point, bulk lots, producer to jobber or compounder, f.o.b. Tulsa, excluding all fees and taxes. Through July 1956, prices are for "conventional" instead of "solvent refined" and are not comparable with later data.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1955 and 1956 for the price series described above are published in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS. For 1947-54 monthly data for these series, see the 1957, 1955, 1953, and 1951. volumes.
\({ }^{7}\) Barrels of 42 gallons.
\({ }^{8}\) Average for 3 months, October-December.
\({ }^{9}\) Revised basis of reporting; not strictly comparable with earlier data.
\({ }^{10}\) Beginning January 1953, amounts used as components of jet fuel are excluded. Comparable monthly averages for 1952 excluding these amounts are as follows (thousands of barrels): Gasoline production, 98,169 ; finished gasoline stocks, 124,008; kerosene production, 10,731 ; kerosene stocks, 25,340; distillate oil production, 43,160 . (See p. 175 for separate figures beginning 1952 for production and stocks of jet fuel.)
\({ }^{11}\) Beginning January 1955, transfers from gasoline plants are excluded from production data. January 1955 figures including transfers are as follows (thousands of barrels): Kerosene, 12,665 ; distillate oil, 53,926 .
\({ }^{12}\) Data beginning January 1959 (except for the price series) include Alaska and Hawaii.
\({ }^{13}\) Monthly average based on annual total which reflects revisions not distributed to months.
\({ }^{14}\) Data beginning January 1960 are not comparable with those for earlier periods; jet fuel used in commercial aircraft now classified as kerosene (formerly included with "jet").
\({ }^{15}\) See note 4 for this page regarding change in number of cities represented.

\section*{PAGE 175}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 1 for p. 172 .
\({ }^{2}\) Data include all refinery stocks of distillate and residual fuel oils, bulk terminal stocks in California, and (beginning 1939) bulk terminal stocks east of California. Comparability of the series is materially affected by changes at the beginning of 1949, 1951, and 1953; for details see separate notes pertinent to the series.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1938-56 for distillate and for residual appear in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume (nore various changes affecting comparability).
\({ }^{3}\) See note 6 for p. 174 .
\({ }^{4}\) Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1932-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{5}\) See note 4 for p. 172. Monthly data for 1953-56 will be found in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS.
\({ }^{6}\) Monthly data for 1929-56 for production and 1942-56 for stocks will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. See note 11 below regarding change affecting comparability.
\({ }^{7}\) Barrels of 42 gallons.
\({ }^{8}\) Revised basis. Deductions at the beginning of indicated years Digitized farefassfohows (thousands of barrels): Distillate-1941, 29; 1942, http://fras arghtonessidualy \(+1941,1,278 ; 1942,236 .^{2}\).
\({ }^{9}\) No quotation.
\({ }^{10}\) Beginning January 1948, data include quantities of grease which previously were classified elsewhere; average for 1948, excluding grease, is \(1,083,000\) barrels.
\({ }^{11}\) Revised basis. Beginning 1948 the level of stocks was lowered by 923,000 barrels.
\({ }^{12}\) Revised basis; not strictly comparable with earlier data.
\({ }^{13}\) Revised basis; 1948 monthiy average on comparable basis is \(39,999,000\) barrels.
\({ }^{14}\) Beginning January 1953, excludes amount used as a component of jet fuel. Comparable monthly average for 1952 is \(81,846,000\) barrels.
\({ }^{15}\) Data beginning January 1956 include jet fuel at bulk terminals.
\({ }^{16}\) Average for 7 months (January-fuly).
\({ }^{17}\) Prices beginning August 1956 are not comparable with those for earlier periods; see note 6 for p. 174 regarding change in specification.
\({ }^{18}\) Data beginning January 1959 (except for the price series) include Alaska and Hawaii.
\({ }^{19}\) Monthly average based on annual total which reflects revisions not distributed to months.
\({ }^{20}\) Data beginning January 1960 not comparable with earlier data; jet fuel used in commercial aircraft now classified as kerosene (formerly "jet").

\section*{PAGE 176}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines. See note 1 for p. 172 for pertinent explanations.

Data for a sphalt cover only that made from petroleum. Asphalt production includes amounts produced from both domestic and imported petroleum. Stocks of asphalt represent amounts held at petroleum refineries only; beginning January 1948, data exclude distributors' stocks in California (see note 6 for this page).

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 for asphalt will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. In the 1953 and earlier volumes, asphalt data are in short tons ( 1 ton \(=5.5\) barrels).
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The figures shown have been adjusted from reported data to represent complete coverage of all manufacturers of the specified roofing and siding products in conterminous United States (see minor exceptions stated in note 7 for this page).

Data include direct shipments (export and domestic) from the producing plants and from warehouses served by or operated in conjunction with these plants. To avoid duplication, shipments of the listed products to other manufacturers of these products are not included. Only those products having a base of dry felt or other organic binder are covered; no data are included for products made with asbestos base.
Monthly averages for 1936-38 for asphalt roofing (total only) and monthly data for 1955 and 1956 for all items will be found in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Earlier editions (as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume) contain monthly figures for the series as follows: 1941-54 for asphalt roofing; September 1943 through 1954 for asphalt siding and saturated felts; 1953 and 1954 for asphalt board products. Monthly data for 1946-52 for asphalt board products and 1946-54 for insulated siding are available upon request.
\({ }^{3}\) Barrels of 42 gallons.
\({ }^{4}\) Average for 9 months, April-December.
5 Average for 4 months, September-December.
\({ }^{6}\) Revised basis; 250,000 barrels deducted at the beginning of the year.

7 Monthly averages for 1949-51 are based on annual totals containing revisions not allocated to the monthly data. The monthly figures for the indicated years may not reflect complete industry coverage.
\({ }^{8}\) Beginning July 1958, data exclude nonrecoverable amounts of liquefied petroleum gases in underground storage.

\section*{PAGE 177}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from the War Production Board for 1941 through August 1945). Data include both domestic and imported pulpwood and, beginning 1941, represent total receipts, consumption, and stocks at all wood pulp mills with estimates for a few mills that do not report regularly. For years through 1940, annual data only are available for consumption; monthly averages are computed from those totals. Prior to 1941, consumption data exclude mills producing wholly defibrated, exploded, asplund fiber, and similar grades of pulp, but it is believed that the exclusion of such mills does not materially affect the comparability of the data. Further details as to softwood and hardwood and geographic regions are available in the original reports.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1941-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. No monthly data are available prior to 1941.

Since the monthly data were published in the SUPPLEMENTS referred to above, minor revisions which were not distributed by months were made in the annual totals for some years as indicated by note 6 for this page.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (for the war period through August 1945, from the War Production Board). Data beginning 1941 cover all mills producing paper and paperboard except that all 1943 data and stocks figures for 1944 include reports from a few mills producing other products; in order to raise totals to an industry basis, estimates are included for a few mills not reporting in some months or years.

Monthly consumption averages computed from annual totals for 1940 and earlier years are not exactly comparable with those for later years due to exclusion of some mills not classified in the industry prior to 1941. Their inclusion in 1941 raised the total for that year by 3.5 percent (see note 1 for p . 179).

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1943-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.

Monthly data are not available for years prior to 1943. Since publication of the monthly data, revisions which were not distributed by months have been made in the annual totals for some years as indicated by note 6 for this page.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from April 1942 through September 1945 based on reports received by the War Production Board). Data represent practically complete coverage of all known pulp mills operating in the United States (including operations in Alaska from 1954 forward). Beginning with 1940, data for six mills not previously classified as pulp producers were included, raising the total production approximately 1 percent. (The 1940 monthly average production of all grades, excluding these mills, amounted to 737,600 short tons.) All tonnages are on a 2000 -pound air-dry weight basis ( 10 percent moisture).

Data for stocks cover, in addition to pulp mills, all known producers of paper and board and, effective January 1951, mills outside the paper and board industry that consume wood pulp. The coverage of these latter mills is not entirely complete but, according to Census reports, their "consumption" accounts for all but a small percentage of outside consumption.

Prior to 1948, data for the dissolving and special alpha grade of pulp (a special grade of bleached sulphite and sulphate used primarily in the manufacture of rayon, cellophane, photographic film, plastics, explosives, etc.) are included with data for sulphite. The 1949 monthly average shown for dissolving and special alpha is based on an annual total; separate monthly figures for 1949 for that grade are not available.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly production data for 1945-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume; monthly data for stocks for 1953-56 appear in the 1957 and 1959 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS (earlier years, beginning September 1945, are available upon request). It is to be noted that, while the data shown in the 1955 and earlier editions of BUSINESS STA-

TISTICS are compiled by the United States Pulp Producers Association, they may be compared with those in later editions because the Association adjusted the compiled production figures to the Bureau of the Census annual totals. In some instances the sum of the monthly data will not agree with the total upon which the monthly averages are based because of revisions which are not available by months.
\({ }^{4}\) See 1 st paragraph of note 3 for this page.
\({ }^{5}\) See 2 d paragraph of note 2 for this page.
\({ }^{6}\) Based on slightly revised annual totals; the revisions were not distributec by months.
\({ }^{7}\) See 3d paragraph of note 3 for this page regarding 1949 data and classification of dissolving and special alpha grade prior to 1948.
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\text { PSGE } 178
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\({ }^{1}\) See nore 3 for p. 177.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941). For general explanation of foreign trade data, as well as information on sampling procedures effective with July 1953 and thereafter, see note 1 for p. 106. Data cover imports and exports of all grades of wood pulp. Pulpwood, rags and rag pulp, and other paper-base stocks are not included. Data relate to imports for consumption beginning 1934; in earlier years they cover general imports. Tonnages of imports for all years and of exports beginning 1936 are air-dry weights.
Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1934-56 for total exports and imports and for 1949-56 for dissolving and special alpha imports will be found in earlier editions of the BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. In the 1940 and earlier SUPPLEMENTS, however, no export data nor import totals were published, but the latter may be obtained by adding chemical and groundwood classes. Monthly data for dissolving and special alpha exports are not available prior to 1952; those for imports not available prior to 1949.
\({ }^{3}\) See 1 st paragraph of note 3 for page 177.
\({ }^{4}\) Defibrated or exploded included with soda, semichemical, etc;; monthly average for 1946 based on sum of unrevised monthly figures for defibrated or exploded is 63,000 tons.
\({ }^{5}\) Not comparable with figures beginning 1951 which include stocks reported by nonpaper mills.
\({ }^{6}\) Monthly average based on annual total; data not available by months.

\section*{PAGE 179}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, except data for 1941 through September 1945 which were compiled from reports to the War Production Board. Figures for most of the period beginning with 1941 are estimates of total industry output based on reports from all known operating mills and include estimates for nonreporting mills. Figures prior to 1941 exclude operations of certain mills (approximately 25 ) which before that year were not classified as producers of paper and paperboard. The output of the additional mills included in 1941 lifted the level of total production approximately 5 percent above the basis of data for 1940 and prior years, with most of the added output consisting of construction paper and board.
Production data pertain to primary operations, i.e., paper and board as it leaves the cutting, reeling, trimming, sorting, or supercalendaring operations directly behind the machine. Patent and clay-coated boards and paper coated on the paper machine are considered primary products, as are building boards and flexible paper insulation. All measurements cover finished production or machine production less machine and finishing-room waste.

It should be noted that data for the component items as shown in the 1.957 and later volumes differ in the following respects from data in earlier volumes: (1) Construction (building) paper, formerly included in the total for paper, is now combined with
 wh paperbord, is row shown as a separate tom,

The paper wol as presenty construted comprises mach mator Ttems as nemburint, groundwood pape: moneret, priting and converting paper paper machine coced, bock paper (mcoated), the paper, cotee paper, specta incmetsal peper thobuthg ob gorbent paper), gantary ibsue spock, end thene paper Raperboxd conmaises wontaner board, bendes bond, monbending board, specta papenboard such, and sarboerc, Wer-machne bard comproses buders' band, Gnoe boxd, but other wet
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Data for 195 for unh hed orders and shock have been reFiced on a quarterly besis ondy; averages for the year are based on ead of quater gures. The unrevised data for total paper (except buldng paper, newsprint, and paperboard) are as fotlows (1 \(n\) quayter - ith guarrer \(195 \%\), respectively): Unfilled orders - \(720.3 ; 630.1 ; 693.9 ; 604.6 ;\) stocks-519.9; 575.2; 484.0; 520.6 .

Monthy averages back to 1934 and monthly data for 1947-56 (with exceptions noted below) will be found in earier editions of BUSTIESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. The Jenuary 1956 figure for production of coarse paper in 1959 volume should read 332.3 instead of 323.3 . In 1954 the method of estimating imduatry wide unfilled orders and srocks from the data mrnished by xeporting mills was changed, and the previously published figures for total, hine, printing, and coarse paper were revised back to Janury 1947 according to the new nethod, These unpublished revisions for malled orders and stocks (for \(1987-50\) ) are available upon requesc.

3 Monthly ayorage besed on annual total which includes revisione not distibuted by monrhs. See ist paragraph of note 2 tor hig page regarding production data.

A See is paragraph of note i for this page regarding increased coverage of midis beginming with 1941.

See 5th paragraph of note 1 for this page regarding classinication changes beginning with 1946 .

6 Begmning win January 1947 data, maniled orders and stocks are dexived by a different method, hence are not strictly comparable with those for prior yeacs. However, revisions for the year 1947 were very small, raising the undiled orders by an average of 0.3 percent and lowering stocks by an average of 0.4 percent.

7 Beginning with january 1956 data, tissue paper is not included with totals for new and unilied orders, shipments, and socks. Tissue paper accounted for 15 percent of the total paper production in 1955.)
\({ }^{3}\) See 4 th paragraph of note 2 for this page regarding revisions for unfilid orders and ghocks.

\section*{PAGEE 180}

1 See note 2 for page 279.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Deparment of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The prices quoted from 1947 forward are for 100 pounds of book paper (BLS code number 09-31-21). A grade, English finish, white sheets untrimmed, cased, standard weights \(25^{\prime \prime} \times 38^{\prime \prime}, 50\) 1b. 500 , carload lots, \(10 . b\), mill, carload freight allowed to specifiod areas. Beginning with 1952 , the prices shown are quotation averages for one day of each month (usually in the week containing the 15 th), based on data reported by various sellers (no fewer then three) of the commodity; prior to 1952 , they are quotation averages for one day of each week.

Mionthy averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1949-56 for the specification described above (BLS code number 09-31-21) will be found in the 1957 and 1953 editions of BUSINESS STATISTiCS. The \(1947-48\) monthiy prices per 100 pounds on a comparable basis are as follows 1947 -janwary, \(\$ 9.50\); FebruaryTuly, \(\$ 9.97\); August. \(\$ 10.22\); September-December, \(\$ 10.47\); 1948-January-April, \(\$ 10.47\); May, \(\$ 10.63\); June-August, \(\$ 10.80\); Seprember, \$1.09; Ocrober-December, \$11.30.

The monthly averages for \(1935-46\) as shown in this volume and in earher ones are not compaxable with subsequent figures. Such averages are based on quotations for book paper, B grade, English anish, uncoared, white sheets. foob. mill, freight allowed, zone 1. Quotations for this grade for the first 6 months of 1947 are as bllows jenuary, 49.30 ; Februaty, 9.68 ; March- Hune, 89.80. The 1941 w 46 monhly figures tor this grade appear in the 1947 Issue of the STATISTICA SUPPLEMENT.

3 Average based on anma rotal which moludes revisions not distributed by months. See 1 st paragraph of note 2 for \(p\). 179.

4 Date begiming 1941 erclude "special industrial peper" and are not comparable with chose for earlier years.
\({ }^{5}\) Beginning with January 1947 data, unfilled orders and stocks are derived by a different method, hence are not comparable with prior years.
\({ }^{6}\) Data beginning 1947 are not strictly comparable with earlier figures; see 3d paragraph of note 2 for this page.
\({ }^{7}\) See 4 th paragraph of note 2 for p. 179 regarding revisions for unfilled orders and stocks.

\section*{PAGE 181}
\({ }^{1}\) See note 2 for p. 179.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: Newsprint Service Bureau and the Newsprint Association of Canada. The reported data cover virtually the entire industry in both Canada (including Newfoundland) and the United States. Judged by the comparison of newsprint production data for the United States with figures published by the Bureau of the Census, the Association's data cover between 98 and 100 percent of total United States newsprint output for each of the years 1939 through 1960 (with coverage at 100 percent since 1950). Shipments data now include tonnage invoiced (whether or not shipped) and stocks at mills include supplies at destination warehouses not yet invoiced to customers. Prior to 1936 for the United States and prior to 1935 for Canada, shipments of U. S. newsprint had represented only paper moved during the period and stocks covered only tonnage at mills.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1939-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. It is to be noted that the data for Canadian newsprint in the 1949 and prior SUPPLEMENTS exclude Newfoundland; monthly data including Newfoundland for 1937-46 are shown on pp. 22-23 of the May 1950 SURVEY.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: American Newspaper Publishers Association. Data for allyears are based on reports from publishers which, over the period covered here, have accounted for approximately 75 percent of total United States newsprint consumption. Stocks at and in transit to publishers are those on hand in city of publication plus tonnage billed to the publishers by mills but not received.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1939-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{4}\) Average based on annual total which includes revisions not distributed by months. See 1 st paragraph of note 2 for p. 179.
\({ }^{5}\) Data beginning 1941 exclude "special industrial paper" and are not comparable with those for earlier years.
\({ }^{6}\) Beginning with January 1947 data, unfilled orders and stocks are derived by a different method, hence are not strictly comparable with prior years.

7 See 4th paragraph of note 2 for p. 179 regarding revisions for unfilled orders and stocks.

\section*{PAGE 182}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941). Data cover "imports for consumption" of standard newsprint paper (general imports prior to 1934). For general explanation of foreign trade data, as well as information on sampling procedures effective with data for July 1953 and thereafter, see note 1 for p. 106.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1939-56, except for revisions which follow, will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Revised imports (in short tons): 1946-December, 319,072; 1948-March, 398,486; April, 349,828; November, 416,984.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Beginning with 1952, the prices shown are quotation averages for one day each month (usually in the week containing the 15th), based on data reported by various sellers (no fewer than three) of the commodity; prior to 1952, they are quotation averages for one day each week. The price quoted is for a ton of Digitized fortandard newsprint, rolls, contract, delivered to principal ports
\({ }^{5}\) Source: Folding Paper Box Association of America. Data are indexes of physical volume based on reports of member companies representing 50 percent of the industry and, except for milk cartons, include all dry-and wer-type folding cartons. Tonnages for shipments of boxes are converted to industry-wide totals, from which indexes (based on \(1947-49=100\) ) are computed by the Association. Records of member companies are audited annually and indexes are revised to reflect any corrections needed.

Beginning 1954, the data reflect an increased scrap rate (from 15 percent to 19 percent on an annual basis) to take into account the additional scrap loss resulting from an increase in the "window" type folding paper boxes. Scrap is the difference between the number of tons of boxboard put into the production process and the tons of folding paper boxes actually produced.

The monthly average shipments for the base period 1947-49 amounted to 155,499 tons. The physical volume of shipments in tons for a given month may be obtained by applying the index for that month to the base period average.

Monthly data for 1947-56 appear on p. 20 of the November 1958 SURVEY; those for the months of 1955 and 1956 also appear in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Indexes on a physical volume basis are not available for periods prior to 1947.
\({ }^{5}\) Source: Publishers' Weekly. Data are based on reports from publishers, numbering over 800 for the years through 1958, over 1200 in 1959, and over 1,000 in 1960. In order to assure as complete a coverage as possible, the records of the compilers are checked against book reviews and notices, and also against the card index of the Library of Congress.

Prior to January 1960, a publication was counted as a book if it was hardbound, a mass-distributed paperbound, or a paperbound of 65 pages or over (except that paperbound workbooks and laboratory manuals were excluded). Beginning with the jonuary 1960 data a book is defined as a non-periodical publication of not less than 49 pages, exclusive of the covers. This adds to the count paperbound workbooks, laboratory manuals, and paperbounds from 49 through 64 pages. The 1959 annual totals on the basis of the new definirion are: Total 14,876 ; new books, 12,017 ; new editions 2,859 .

Reprints involving no change whatsoever are nor included. However, popularly priced editions in reprint series, usually done by a different publisher from the original, are included.

The monthly figures represent 4 -and 5 -week totals, depending upon the number of Saturdays in the month through April 1956 and on the number of Mondays thereafter.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1939-56, except for a few minor revisions, will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{7}\) Daca beginning 1947 are not strictly comparable with earlier years; see note 2 for this page.
\({ }^{8}\) Beginning 1954, data reflect increased scrap rate; see note 5 for this page.

9 Average of March-December data. Begiming with March 1956, the prices are not entirely comparable with earlier data (in that month the number of reporters was increased to give representation in the southern area).

10 Data beginning January 1960 are not comparable with those for earlier periods because of a change in the definition of a book; see 2 d paragraph of note 6 for this page.

11 Data for the months noted cover 5 -week periods; all other months, 4 weeks.

\section*{PAGE 183}
\({ }^{1}\) Sources: U.S. Deparmment of Commerce (Bureau of the Census and Business and Defense Services Administration beginning June 1957; Business and Defense Services Administration for October 1953-May 1957; National Production Authority for September 1950-September 1953; and Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for April 1947-August 1950); the Civilian Production Administration and predecessor agencies for June 1941March 1947; and the U. S. Department of Commerce (Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce) and the Rubber Manufacturers Digitized for Foreign
\({ }^{3}\) Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (for data beginning April 1947); U. S. Government base selling price (from February 1942 through March 1947); Rubber Trade Association of New York, Inc. (through January 1942).

The prices cover No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets and, beginning with 1952, are quotation averages for one day each month (usually in the week containing the 15th). From early 1942 through 1947 the U. S. Government was the sole purchaser of natural rubber and the price shown for that period is the Government base selling price. This price was fixed at \(\$ 0.225\) in 1941 and continued until January 13, 1947, when it was raised to \(\$ 0.2575\). A free market was restored April 1, 1947, and the prices shown for subsequent periods through June 1956 are spot market prices at New York; beginning July 1956 daily quotation replaced spot market price. The Government, however, continued to sell rubber at \(\$ 0.2575\) in April and early May 1947.

Monthly averages beginning 1921 and monthly figures for 192356 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume (revisions-for September 1947, \(\$ 0.167\); July 1949, \(\$ 0.164\); January and November 1950, \(\$ 0.184\) and \(\$ 0.732\) ).
\({ }^{4}\) Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census and Business and Defense Services Administration beginning June 1957; Business and Defense Services Administration for October 1953-May 1957; National Production Authority for September 1950-September 1953; and Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for April 1947-August 1950); and the Civilian Production Administration and predecessor agencies prior to April 1947. All data are industry totals and include butadienestyrene, neoprene, butyl, and butadiene-acrylonitrile types. Production for the entire period and consumption and stocks through August 1945 are based on complete reports; thereafter, consumption and stocks are based on samples representing almost the entire industry and are adjusted to complete coverage. Stock figures include Government and industry stocks for the entire period. Stocks shipped for export but not cleared are not included.

Monthly figures for 1941-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume (July 1950 figure for production should read 43,820 tons; December 1946 revision for stocks, 115,186 tons).
\({ }^{5}\) Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census and Business and Defense Services Administration beginning June 1957; Business and Defense Services Administration for October 1953-May 1957; National Production Authority for September 1950-September 1953 and Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for April 1947-August 1950); the Civilian Production Administration and predecessor agencies for January 1941-March March 1947; and the Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., and the U. S. Department of Commerce (Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce) prior to 1941. Data through 1943 include only natural rubber reclaim; thereafter, both natural and synthetic rubber reclaim. Consumption and production for April 1942-August 1945 and later production data are based on complete reports; data for the earlier period and consumption data beginning September 1945 are based on monthly reports, representing a large proportion of the industry, adjusted to complete coverage. Stock figures for 1941-June 1947 are calculated from consumption, production, exports, and imports and are adjusted periodically to reported inventories, representing complete coverage. Beginning July 1947, stocks represent estimated total stocks based on reported figures.

Consumption and stocks prior to 1941 were based on monthly reports to the Rubber Manufacturers Association, adjusted to complete coverage by the Association beginning May 1938 and by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (on the basis of annual surveys of the industry) for the earlier period. Annual production figures prior to 1941 were derived from changes in stocks, amounts consumed, and amounts exported and im.ported; monthly figures reported to the Rubber Manufacturers Association were adjusted to these annual totals. Information on the coverage of the reported monthly data for individual years prior to 1941 and the method of adjusting these data to industry totals are given in the 1942 SUPPLEMENT in notes 1 and 12 for p. 160 .

Ir sone months out of alp proportion to pronuchon (see Te 194 ? STATETICAD SUPPE ERENT for 1942 mOnhty data, The AEBO cemon carions that, becave of concinewble commeion tre the Gutry in 2942, figures tor that year shoth not be uged o mot ceme trende.

Whohty averagee back to 1929 and monhty hgures for \(1935-67\) and 1939-5A for ari series (except 1996-97 and I929-60 cetc fow Ghmmente of cashge for replacement equmment and for expont Whi be found in earher exitions of BuSMESS STATHSTME as in diceted at top of p .197 ot this yofume mothly data for \(1955-56\) (Gnal) for prodichon, out shipments, expore (tre), and storke
 revised and are avarable upon request. Wonchy agures prior to
 of te May 1989 GURYEY. Export dace hown in the 19 and 1040 phames ere expore as reporcer by the H . S. Deparmentof Gommerce (see amplanadon of the date gbove) plas shumente to

 por hanes and shipnomes fre omginci equphent. However, for most years, these date foe expore suc repacenent shonones Lo at vamy sighumenty trom the expot and replecmery bhip mente reportet by me Association Ammal dare bact to 50 ond monthy hgraes begmung 1921 for emon कhimments and replacenemt shpmeme, as ragored by the hesociacion, are avanable mos request.

Sources: U. S. Deparment of Comaemce, Bursau ot the Cen. Gus (Bureau of Foreign and Donesmo Commerce hrong: April 194). For general explenarion of forevg tade daca, as weil as mormation on semplug procedures efecroe with July 1953 and Thereater see note 1 tor \(p\). 106.

Bata low expors of pnemetic cashgs begmong banary 1958 cover exports of new zuromotive hires, mothing peasenger-car, tuck, and bus tres. Data for enrber yeare cover automotive tres, hchomg used end remeaded rute as welt as new tues; monorcycle thes are mowde for the yeave 195 . 57 . The Mgures do not include exports of sofic and curnion cires. ar are plene, bicycle, eractok, ant farm moplemenc trese, and beginmag mith date Ho 1958 , motoreyche mes

Date for exporte of toner rubes begmning Januay 1958 molude ah ypes, new and uced, ercept aincrat, eacher data (prion to \(19 g 8\) incuobe ony abomotive ubes (passenger-ar, trucl. and bush, whth the erception of fugres br Manary June los6 which cover tuck and bus twes ondy. During the 1 st hal of yge, ober types of athomotive wbee were not reported separately in the export scabcics. However, the ICG monthty average ic besed on the annal total, incluing the trems onitor th the yan" Gary- Juse perion.

Montuly data for 191 - 56 mill be foun in earliet editone of BUTNESS STATISTCS as indicecer as top of P . \(19 \%\) of the volmas (revision: May 1948 , exporte of cagings, bi thousand). Wontivy data tor togs-40 comparabie winh the figures chown here are wrathable won reguest. (ty should be noted that rgures hrough 1941 as shown in the 1942 SUPDLENENT and earler whumes are not comparable witl the present sertes which covexs onty shpments trom the customs area to foretra countres; Gguyes th he earlie vommes also monded ghimmente from the Uaiter States to Alaske, Fawrin, Puerto fico, whe, begmany 595, Gie Vrgin Islenda.?

Date for motorcycle mbes zre incuded begimng 1951.
\(\checkmark\) Data for motorcycie ures are mouded for gre period Janvery 1952-December 1957

Averages are based on amual sotas whin huiude revisions rot instribured by monthe.

Grace for motoropole rees are exclubed beginning Janary f958 (see 2 d paragraph of note 2 for the page).
 acm and ubed, Gropt atrersf (see 30 pamagraph of mote 2 for the page).


\section*{Dhes 18 B}
"Sourve: U. S. Deparmen of the Moterior, Bureau of Mines. The coverage of the monthy figures on operecions is practically complece, accoroing to annua figures of the compiling agency. Data represent operations m conterminous United States (48 Stares End D. G.) and, begiming 1940 , also in Fuerto Rico (operations in Puerto Rico started Janazy 1940). The figures for Sopenber 194 through 996 aiso include data cor one plant in Wawaik fant ismanted December 1946; production in Hawait resumed in 961).

Deta for production and shpments relate to finished portand cement: they molude high-early-strength cement which, beginning 105 , is separately reported by the compiling agency. Chinker cement is mground cenent; i.e., the intermediate product between rav materials and the finighed cement. Data for producfion of chnaer cement are avallable in the originail reports.

Nionthly averages priot to 1999 and monchly data for \(1929-56\) Whi be fohd iv earliex edtions of BUSUNEGS STATISTRCS as moicater at top of p .197 of this volume.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Deparment of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. In generat, the data refect totel shipments of all producers of the specified products. The 1947 and 1954 anmal totals (on which monthiy averages are based) are according to totals reported in the 1947 and 1954 Census of Manutacures, and the latest reported monthly figures for those years have been ad fusted to levels mdicated by the Census of Mandfactures totals. Monthiy data for other yeers, for the most part, are estimated cotals based on a sample of reporters.

A new and larger panel. of respondents was selected in mid495\%, based on homation from the 1954 Census of Manutactures and brom other sources. The monthy figures beginning with log based on the new reporing panel moicate a level of achyiry higher than that based on the tommer panel. The 1956 Tigutes (except for floor and wsil me) have not been adjusted wo the new benchmank and, for some items, are probably someWhat moderstaced.

Date for facing tle comprise ceramic glazed (including glazed brick) and unglazed and salt glazed die. Unglazed and Gelt glazed uile, originaly reported in quanties of 1,000 rille \(8^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}\) equivalent. is converted to brick equivalent by muiciplying by 3 (i.e., 1 rie \(=3\) brick equivalenc).

Date tor floor and wall the frolude both glazed and unglazed mpes, aiso quarry bile.

Monenty data for 1955 and 1956 will be found in the 1959 editon of BUSTNESS STATISTICS; thoce for 1947-54 are available upon request.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Deparmem of Labor, Bureau of Labor Staristics. The price hodex is computed from quotations on common buicing brick, manufacturer to contractor, dealer, or user, Fo.b. plant or f.o.b. New Fork dock.

Beginming with 1952 , the quotarions used in deriving the index pertain to 1 day each month (usuaily in the week of the 15 th ); previously, to 1 day a week.

Vionthy data for 955 and 1956 will be found in the 1959 edition of BUSMNESS STATISTRG; those for \(1947-54\) are available upon request.

\section*{PAGE 186}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Deparment of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Data represent total manuiacturers' shipments of the specified items. The sheer glass figures cover borh uncolored and Einted or colored types, for which separate information is provided in recent origine reports. Other flat glass includes wire and rolled glass (tramslucent, opaqued, roughed, or other wise impressed). Shipments of laminated glass and glass blocks and nle ase not included.

The figures beginning with 195 cio not include shipmenrs of ghas blanks (plate glass before ground and polished), which are included in earmer figures. Such shipmens, however, represented less than 10 percent of total shipments of "plate and other flat glass" in 195 , according to the Census of Manutactures.

Comparable figures by quarteris are no available prior to 1957. The quarcerly averages shown for 1947 and 1950-56 are based on the Cencus of Mambactures (1947 and 1954) and the

Annual Survey of Manufactures and, with the exception noted above, are comparable with quarterly averages from 1957 forward.
\({ }^{2}\) Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, for data since October 1945; prior thereto, the Glass Container Association and the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute (for data through 1944) and the War Production Board (for January-October 1945). Data cover all known manufacturers of glass containers but, prior to 1945, include (except for stock figures through 1943) estimates for two small companies that did not report. The omission of stocks of these two companies prior to 1944 does not appreciably affect the comparability of the stock data.

Production figures from 1945 forward include production both for domestic use and for export; prior to 1945, some production for export may not have been included. Shipments exclude those for direct export; such shipments for 1953-60, respectively, were (thous. of gross) : 3,\(112 ; 2,779 ; 2,804 ; 2,966 ; 3,019 ; 2,897\); 2,639; 2,114.
Beginning 1948, data for the beverage classification cover both returnable and nonreturnable containers; prior thereto, the figures cover returnable containers (except in 1944 when some nonreturnable containers are included). Beer bottles comprise both returnable and nonreturnable types.

Current data as reported to the Census Bureau include a breakdown of production and stocks by type of container similar to the classes shown here for shipments.
Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1941-56 for all categories, also 1934-40 monthly data for stocks, will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volume. (See note 5 below regarding 1955-57 data for certain items. Also notice that in the 1951, 1949, and 1947 volumes, data for "fruit jars and jelly glasses" are shown separately; they should be combined with figures for wide-mouth containers for comparability with figures shown in later volumes.) Revised monthly figures for production and shipments for 1940 are available upon request.
\({ }^{3}\) Data for flat glass are quarterly averages.
\({ }^{4}\) See 3d paragraph of note 2 for this page.
\(\mathbf{5}^{\text {Based on annual total including minor upward revision not }}\) distributed by months.
\({ }^{6}\) Data beginning 1957 not strictly comparable with earlier periods; see 2 d paragraph of note 1 for this page.

\section*{PAGE 187}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines; imports are from the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census beginning May 1941 and Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce prior thereto. Imports represent imports for consumption. The Bureau of Mines data are industry totals based on reports covering all major gypsum producing and processing companies.
Production of crude gypsum excludes gypsum recovered as a byproduct by chemical plants. Calcined production includes gypsum processed from both domestic and foreign sources. Data on gypsum products sold or used cover amounts made from domestic, imported, and byproduct gypsum.
Uncalcined gypsum products include portland-cement retarder and agricultural gypsum, as well as gypsum for use as filler and for unspecified minor uses.

Quantities for industrial uses apply to plate-glass, terracotta, and pottery plasters, dental and orthopedic plasters, and industrial molding, art, and casting plasters, etc. "All other" building plasters include sanded and premixed perlite, plasters sold to mixing plants, gaging and molding plasters, prepared finishes, roof-deck plasters, miscellaneous building plasters, and Keene's cement.

Quarterly averages prior to 1939 and quarterly data for 193956 ( \(1942-56\) for wallboard and "all other" building uses) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of. p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{2}\) Sheathing board is included with wallboard through 1941; thereafter, with "all other" building uses. Relatively small foquantities of laminated board and formboard are included with
low. The estimated monthly totals are obtained from a selected cut-off sample of manufacturers. Since the monthly estimates are based on a different reporting panel from year to year, the monthly data are not strictly comparable from year to year. Monthly averages (except for the most recent year) are based on totals reported from nearly all known manufacturers who are classified by the Bureau in the four principal women's and misses ' outerwear industries (blouses and waisis; dresses; household apparel, including dozen-price dresses; suits, coats, and skirts), as well as some women's and misses 'outerwear establishments not specifically classified as such, but which manufacture the principal products of the four industries mentioned. Figures are also collected from jobbers owning the materials and employing contractors to produce the garments.

Figures for coats include cuttings of both fur-trimmed and untrimmed coats (including toppers, capes, and reversible coats but excluding rainwear). Cuttings of dresses comprise dresses sold at a unit price and those sold at a dozen price only; they exclude data for firms engaged solely in the manufacture of aprons and washable service apparel. Dara for suits exclude ski, snow. slack, and uniform suits.

The original monthly reports also show value of net shipments of the various items by price line of establishment and cuttings by price line of establishment and by type of fabric, as well as output of slips and of sweaters.

Monthly data (1954-56) and quarterly data (1950-53) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volume. Note that tigures for cuttings of skirts (1950-54) appear in the corresponding note in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Cuarterly data prior to 1950 are not available on a comparable basis.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The Bureau of the Census reports cumulative ginnings in running bales for 12 specified dates during the cotton year-August 1, August 16 , September 1 , September 16, October 1 , October 18, November 1, November 14, December 1, December 13 , January 16, and rotal ginnings (preliminary figures) on March 20. A final report on total ginnings from the crop grown in the preceding year is issued in May. Total ginnings for the season are given in both running bales and equivalent 500 -pound bales (gross weight). The latter figures are derived from reported ginnings in running bales.
The Consolidated Cotton Report (issued by the Bureau of the Census and the Agricultural Marketing Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, August to December inclusive) gives estimated total production in 500 -pound gross bales; these estimares are published in the SURVEY until total ginnings, converted to equivalent 500 -pound bales, become available in March. As the weight of the running bale varies for different localicies, as well as (to a lesser degree) from year to year (see note 5 for this page), running bales are converted to bales of unitorm weight in order to measure more accurately the size of the cotton crop. Prior to 1945 , bale weights for about half of the cotron crop were obtained from local weighers, merchants, and other handlexs of cotton. Beginning 1945 , two reports on bale weights have usually been collected from the ginners during the season (for cotton ginned prior to November 1 and for corton ginned November 1 and later) for a sample of ginnings. On the basis of these reports, weighted average gross weight of running bales and the number of equivalent 500 -pound bales are computed for each county and State and used to convert running bales to equivalent 500 -pounds gross weight. County totals are added to obtain State and United States totals.

Monthly figures represent cumulative ginnings as of the end of the month specified (except that the December 13 period is given here as of the end of December) for the cotton-ginning season; the March figure covers total ginnings from the crop grown in the preceding year. Annual figures (shown on "monthly average" lines) represent total production (i.e., ginnings) from the crop grown in the year shown.

Annual figures beginning 1913 and monthly data prior to 1957 for ginnings in running bales for selected reporting dates will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. (Revisions for the periods to end of November 1950 and to December 13,1950 , respectively, 8,786,000 and 9,180,000 running bales.) Figures for county Digitized for now State data are given in the original reports of the Bureau of http://frasethe Censusurg/
Federal Rese 59 ©
\({ }^{5}\) Production of lint cotton is expressed in both running bales and equivalent 500 -pound bales (gross weight), as indicated. All other figures for cotton (see p. 189) are in running bales, except imports, consumption, and stocks of foreign cotton which have been converted to 500 -lbs. equivalent gross bales. Round bales (produced prior to 1942), included in running bales of lint cotton, are counted as half bales.
\({ }^{6}\) Figures for cotton production (ginnings) shown on the "monthly average" lines represent total ginnings from crop grown in the year shown; they are not monthly averages. See also 2 d paragraph of note 4 for this page regarding period covered by other figures.
\({ }^{7}\) Beginning with the 1950 annual canvass, a number of additional firms were added to the survey. For 1950, the additional firms accounted for approximately 6 percent of the total cuttings of the major outerwear industries. Figures for 1949 shown here are adjusted for comparability, whereas the data for 1947 and 1948 omit production of these additional firms.
\({ }^{8}\) The 1953 and 1958 averages are based on 53 reporting weeks; averages for other years are based on 52 weeks.
\({ }^{9}\) Monthly averages and monthly data for 1958 and 1959 include production of men's stormcoats; such items are not included for other periods.
\({ }^{10}\) Total ginnings from crop grown in preceding year. See also 2d paragraph of note 4 for this page regarding period covered by other figures.
\({ }^{11}\) Monthly data for 1958 exclude cuttings of men's dress shorts; such production is included for other periods and in the annual total for 1958 on which the monthly average is based.

12 Monthly data'for 1959 exclude production of men's uniform shirts; such production is included for other periods and in the annual total for 1959 on which the monthly average is based.

\section*{PAGE 189}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The monthly data are compiled from reports received from consumers of cotton accounting for 99 percent of total consumption of domestic and foreign cotton in the United States. Annual reports are obtained from companies not reporting monthly and are used to revise the monthly cata. Domestic cotton consumption is expressed in running bales and foreign cotton in equiva lent 500 -pound bales. A bale is considered to be "consumed" when it is opened at the mill. Beginning 1950, data are for 4 and 5-week periods; earlier data are for calendar months. The 5 -week periods for the years 1957-60 are as follows: 1957 and 1958-January, April, July, October, and for 1958, also December; 1959 and 1960-Miarch, June, September, and December.

The monthly reports of the Bureau of the Census show total consumption by cotton-growing States, New England States, and "all other' States; separate figures for consumption of foreign cotton and American-Egyptian cotton; stocks held by consuming establishments and stocks at public storage and at compresses; cotton-system spinning activity; imports and exports; and world supply and distribution of cotton. Also available in the original reports are monthly data for manmade staple consumed in cotton mills and stocks held by cotton mills.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1923-56 are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volume.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: New York Cotton Exchange. Figures for total stocks as shown here include ginned stocks in all hands, both private and Government controlled, and also; for dates in harvesting periods, the unpicked portions of the current crop. The Exchange uses figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census for stocks of American cotton in consuming establishments and in public stor age and at compresses and for stocks of foreign cotton. Beginning 1950, the Bureau's cotton statistics are reported for 4- and 5 -week periods; stocks are for end of period covered, which is generally the Saturday falling nearest the end of the month or the beginning of the following month. Figures are in running bales, counting round bales (produced prior to 1942) as half bales, except foreign cotton which has been converted to equivalent bales of 480 pounds net weight.

For the period 1955-60, cotton (including both loan and owned cotton) held by the Commodity Credit Corporation on July 31, the end of the crop year, was as follows (thousands of bales) : 8,127; 9,858; 5,184; 2,922; 7,043; 5,042.
Data shown for public storage and compressors' stocks at end of July 1957 are adjusted to include stocks held by warehouses not formerly reporting. Figures for January-June 1957 are understated by an unknown amount.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1941-56 for all series and 1936-40 for domestic cotton stocks will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. (Revisions for August and November 1945 are in the corresponding note in the 1957 and 1955 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS.)
Monthly data for August 1925-December 1935 for domestic cotton are shown on p. 16 of the August 1939 SURVEY. (Data for "public storage and compresses" and "consuming establishments" are designated "warehouses" and "mills," respectively.) Monthly data prior to 1941 for stocks of foreign cotton in the United States and total stocks including foreign cotton are available upon request.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941). For definitions and other pertinent foreign trade information, see note 1 for p. 106.
In the original reports, exports are given in detail by countries of destination, and imports by countries of origin. Imports represent imports for consumption (prior to 1934, general imports) ; exports are exclusive of reexports and are expressed in running bales. Beginning 1947, data include shipments under the Army Civilian Supply Program (not previously available); such shipments amounted to 30,395 bales in 1947.
The import figures shown here, covering the period beginning with 1946, are in bales of 480 pounds net weight (equivalent to 500 pounds gross weight); earlier figures are in bales of 478 pounds net (equivalent to 500 pounds gross). In the 1942 SUPPLEMENT and previous issues, the data are in bales of 500 pounds "net" weight (see paragraph below for conversion factor).

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 (with exceptions mentioned below) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Scattered monthly revisions for exports (1940) and imports (1948) are in the corresponding note in the 1957 and 1955 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Revisions for 1954 are as follows (bales) : Exports (December), 496,665; imports (November) , 6,898. Data for imports for 1940 and earlier years (as published in the 1942 and prior volumes) should be converted to 500 -pound gross weight bales (by multiplying by 1.046 ) to have figures comparable with those shown here.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Mar keting Service (Crop Reporting Board). In computing the monthly average price received by farmers, State prices received by farmers for all grades of lint cotton (as determined from reports of special price reporters) are weighted by monthly sales in each State to obtain a monthly average price for the United States. The average prices received are for American upland (short staple) cotton and reflect open-market prices. The most current prices are generally for the first 2 weeks of the month, but are subsequently revised to represent the average for the month.

Annual averages beginning 1942 are unweighted averages of calendar-month prices; annual figures for 1939-41 are weighted crop-year average prices.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for farm prices for 1934-July 1937 and for 1941-56 are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Note that prices received in 1929-35, as well as those for all other periods covered in BUSINESS STATISTICS prior to the 1953 issue, reflect sales of small quantities of AmericanEgyptian and Sea Island (long staple) cotton. However, the price "averages" including and excluding long staple cotton are identical except in a few scattered months, when the difference is very minor. (Revised figure for May 1936, \(\$ 0.114\).) Monthly figures for August 1937-December 1940, (revised since publication of the 1942 and earlier SUPPLEMENTS) are given in a note on \(p_{R} S-35\) of the June 1944 SURVEY, Monthly data for

August 1909-July 1936 are available in the January 1946 issue of "Crops and Markets" published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The spot market price, beginning August 1951, represents the average price of middling 1 -inch American cotton computed from official daily quotations of cotton exchanges in southern markets. For the period August 1951 July 1954, the following markets are represented: Charleston (this market was substituted for Norfolk beginning August 6, 1941), Augusta, Atlanta (substituted for Savannah beginning December 4, 1950), Montgomery, New Orleans, Memphis, Little Rock, Dallas, Houston, and Galveston. Effective August 1954, the Department of Agriculture began publishing the average spot price in 14 spot markets. (The four additional markets are Lubbock, Texas; Fresno, California; Greenville, South Carolina; and Greenwood, Mississippi. There is no significant break in comparability due to the expanded number of markets.) For the period 1939-50, prices are as quoted on middling \(15 / 16\)-inch, based on 10 markets. (For the period August-December 1951, the price of middling 1 -inch cotton was 0.4 cents per pound higher than middling \(15 / 16\)-inch.)
Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for spot market prices for 1953-56 for the current series and for 1938-52 for middling \(15 / 16\)-inch will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume. (Note that monthly prices prior to August 1939 are more fully described in the earlier volumes.) Monthly data for August 1951December 1952 and for 1913-37 for spot prices are available upon request.
\({ }^{5}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Linters are the short fiber obtained by the cottonseed-oil mills in delinting cottonseed. The quantity of linters obtained from a con of cottonseed varies. In recent years, the average quantity obtained has varied as follows (years ended July 31): 1957 and 1958 (net weight), 181 and 176 pounds; for both 1959 and 1960 (gross weight), 181 pounds.

Beginning August 1958, figures for consumption of linters are for 4 - and 5 -week periods. The 5 -week periods for the years 1958-60 are as follows: 1958-October and December; 1959-60March, June, September, and December. Production and consumption figures (through July 1958 for the latter) are for calendar months. (The note appearing in the 1955 and 1953 issues of BUSINESS STATISTICS, stating that beginning 1950 the monthly data cover either 4-and 5-week periods, is incorrect.) Figures beginning August 1958 for production of linters and for that part of stocks "at oil mills" are in thousands of equivalent 600 -pound bales; earlier data are in thousands of running bales. (August: 1958 data comparable with figures shown through July 1958 are as follows: Production, 43,000 bales; total stocks, 682;000 bales.)
Production figures are based on reports from cottonseed-oil mills only; excluded are small quantities of linters obtained from planting seed at gins and other delinting plants. For the 1959-60 season, the linters data have been revised to include 80; 000 bales consumed by companies not previously included in the monthly survey.

Data for stocks include stocks held in consuming establishments, in public storage and at compresses, and stocks at cot-tonseed-oil mills. Data do not include stocks held in private warehouses or by private individuals, stocks held at ports, and linters in transit.
Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1938-56 are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. (November 1956 production figure should read 203,000 bales.) Monthly data for consumption for 1913-37 and for production and stocks for August 1925-December 1937 are available upon request.
\({ }^{6}\) See note 5 for p. 188.
\({ }^{7}\) Data for consumption and, through July 1958, for production and stocks are in running bales; see 2d paragraph of note 5 for this page regarding change in unit for production and stocks beginning August 1958.
\({ }^{8}\) Monthly averages beginning 1942 are simple averages of calendar month prices; averages for 1939-41, are weighted crop year averages.
\({ }^{9}\) Beginning 1950, data for consumption cover 4- and 5-week periods; stocks are as of end of period covered (see notes 1 and 2 for this page).
10 Average based on 5 months, August-December. Data prior to 1951 are average prices for middling \(15 / 16\)-inch cotton; see note 4 for this page.
\({ }^{11}\) Data are adjusted to include stocks held by warehouses not formerly reporting. End -of-month stocks for period January June 1957 are understated by an unknown amount.
\({ }^{12}\) See note 5 for this page regarding change in reporting period covered and change in weight of bales.

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\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Data relate to all cotton-system spindles and, beginning August 1945, include data for spindles spinning synthetics and other fibers and blends; earlier monthly averages are for spindles consuming 100 percent cotton, including cotton waste and linters.
Figures beginning 1945 for active spindles refer to number of spindles active on the last working day of the period covered; earlier data relate to spindles active at any time during the month. In the first half of 1946, the number of spindles active on the last day of the month averaged 2 percent less than the number active at any time during the month. Beginning 1950, the Bureau's monthly cotton statistics represent operations for 4 and 5 weeks; earlier data are for calendar months. The 5 -week periods for the years 1957-60 are as follows: 1957 and 1958-january, April, July, October, and for 1958, also December; 1959 and 1960-March, June, September, December. Other months cover 4 weeks. Data for active spindles are as of the end of the period covered, which is generally the Saturday falling nearest the end of the specified month or the begimning of the following month.
Monthly data for August 1945-December 1956 (and data prior to August 1945 relaring to spindles consuming 100 percent cotton) are in earkier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Figures for August 1945-December 1946 for average spindle hours per working day, not previously published, are available upon request.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Carded cotton yarn quotations beginning 1952 are for weaving, natural stock, 20/2, on cones or tubes, f.o.b. mill with specified freight allowances (manufacturers' prices to weavers). Earlier data for this series are not available for publication. The monthly prices shown are quotation averages for 1 day each month (usually around the 15 th). Prices beginning June 1957 are not strictly comparable with earlier data; quotation for May 1957 comparable with succeeding prices, \(\$ 0.666\) per pound. Beginning Seprember 1958, the prices shown are calculated by the Office of Business Economics based on the rate of change in the price index as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Data for 1941-51 (in italics) are for carded, southern, 22/1, cones, white, knitting, f.o.b mill. Earlier figures are for northern, \(22 / 1\), cones, carded, white, mulespun, f.o.b. mill; the average for 1941 comparable with the earlier data is \(\$ 0.360\). Annual figures through 1951 are averages of weekly quotations (1 day each week).

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for the current series (1952-56), for the southern price (1941-51), and for the northern mulespun price (1923-41) are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated ar top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Combed cotton yarn quotations, beginning 1952, are for knitting, natural stock, \(36 / 2\), on cones or tubes, f.o.b. mill, freight prepaid or f.o.b. mill with speciffed freight allowance (manufacturers' prices to knitters). Earlier data for this series are not available for publication.
Data for the 2d half of 1946 through 1951 (in italics) are for carded cotton yarn (knitting), twisted, 40/1, on skeins, f.o.b. mill; earlier data are for southern, \(40 / 1\), single, carded, f.o.b. mill. The southern series was discontinued after October 1946 (quotations for July-October, \(\$ 0.672 ; \$ 0.756 ; \$ 0.804 ; \$ 0.834\) ).
cludes all manufacturing costs other than raw cotton, and the manufacturer 's profit. The cloth prices used in computing mill margins are averages of spot wholesale prices obtained from trade publications for 20 gray goods constructions ( 7 print cloths, 4 sheetings, 2 drills, 2 carded broadcloths, 3 twills, and 2 ducks). Unfinished or gray goods refers to cloth that has not been bleached, dyed, or printed. Prices, quoted on a per-yard basis, have been converted to a price per pound on the basis of the approximate value of each cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton, with adjustment for mill waste, salable waste, and noncotton content of cloth. The prices used for raw cotton are for the average quality of cotton used in each kind of cloth. The average margin for the 20 constructions is unweighted.

There have been two major revisions in the mill margins series. The present calculations (for data back to August 1954) are designed to improve the representativeness of mill margins: (1) By revised and expanded selection of types of cloth (in the cloth price component) for more widely produced cloths, and (2) the raw cotton price component (derived from monthly average prices for cotton in even-running lots, prompt shipment, delivered at Group 201, Group B, mill points including landing costs and brokerage ) has been expanded to reflect prices for four growths of cotton (Southeastern, Memphis territory, Texas-Oklahoma, and California growths) with equal weight being given to each. The original revision (for data back to August 1950) shifted the basis of the raw cotton price component to "landed" prices for Memphis territory growths from a "spot" price basis.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1936-56 (with exceptions noted below) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Revised monthly data for August-December 1954 are in the corresponding note, p. 327, of the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Figures for September 1944-December 1946, published in the 1947 and 1949 volumes, have been slightly revised to incorporate new prices for twill and sateen constructions which were previously included at Office of Price Administra tion ceiling prices. Monthly data for August 1925-July 1939 are shown in table 51, p. 18 of the November 1939 SURVEY.
\({ }^{8}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Averages beginning 1947 (except the sheeting price which begins 1951) represent substituted series and cover cloth prices based on the following specifications: Denim-white back, 10oz./ sq. yd., after sanforizing, finished, f.o.b. mill or finishing plant; print cloth -39 -inch, \(68 \times 72,4.75\) yds./lb., in gray, f.o.b. mill; sheeting -class B, 40 -inch, \(48 \times 44\) or \(48 \times 48,3.75\) yds./lb., in gray, f.o.b. mill. Quotations are producers' prices to first buyer in large volume, except for denim cloth for which quotations are "manufacturer to jobber or cutter."

Data for 1939-46 (1939-50 for sheeting) cover prices of cloth described as follows: Denim-blue, white-backed, 28 -inch, 2.20 yards per pound, unsanforized (mill finish); print cloth-38-1/2inch, 64 by 60, 5.35 yards per pound (except for 1944-45 when prices relate to print cloth, 64 by \(56,5.50\) yards to a pound as indicated in note 13 for this page); sheeting -36 -inch, 56 by 60 , 4 yards per pound, unbleached, unmercerized (except for the 1944-46 period when prices relate to 56 by 56 sheeting as indicated in note 14). Production of 56 by 60 sheeting and \(64 \times 60\) print cloth was discontinued during the war period by War Production Board order, effective April 20, 1943, and looms formerly producing these constructions were required to produce \(56 \times 56\) sheeting and \(64 \times 56\) print cloth, respectively. Monthly average prices for 1947 for denim and print cloth and 1951 for sheeting (comparable with the series described in this paragraph) are 33.8 cents, 24.6 cents, and 23.0 cents, respectively.

Through 1951, the data are averages of weekly quotations (for 1 day each week). Thereafter, they are based on quotations for 1 day each month (usually around the 15th).

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1949-56 (1951-56 for sheeting) for the current series are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume; monthly data for 1947-48 (except for sheeting) are available upon request. Earlier monthly figures for the former print cloth and sheeting series (1929-48) and for the former denim series (1938-48), described in foregoing paragraph, are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS (see the aforementioned reference note, p. 197). For the print cloth price, revi-

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\({ }^{1}\) Source: Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.; published in Texgile Organon. The figures for production and stocks represent industry totals for the specified items (except as noted). Production refers to packaged or baled production ready for sale or fabrication. Stock data represent stocks of all finished filament yarn, staple, and tow held by domestic producers. Waste is not included in any of the series shown here.

Beginning January 1958 , the series on production and stocks of staple exclude acetate staple and tow. Figures prior to 1958 in clude such data (except that for 1954-58, quantities used for cigarette filtration purposes are not included). Total amounts of acetate staple and row produced in \(1955-60\), respectively, were estimated as follows (millions of poundis): \(58 ; 57 ; 54 ; 75 ; 70 ; 60\).

Data beginning 1941 for rayon and acetate are as actually reported by the entire industry; earliex data are estimated totals based on reports obtained from 86 percent or more of the indus try, with adjustments for complete coverage in accordance with information from the Census of Manufactures.

Production of noncellulosic fibers is available beginning with 1940 only; prior thereto, such production was nominal or nonexistent. Textile glass fiber production (together with that of other noncellulosics) is included in cotal fiber production for all years from 1940 forward. Production of textile glass fiber may, of course, be derived by subtracting from total fiber production the data shown for the component items. Textile glass fiber refers to continuous strand and staple sliver and excludes the substantial poundages of blown glass wool and pack for filtration, in insulation, etc.

Data included for rayon relate to manmade fibers produced by the viscose and cuprammonium processes. Rayon horsehair and manmade straw (monofilaments) are included in the filament yarn figures beginning with 1952 (for the period 1940-51, production of these items averaged just under 1 million pounds per year). Acetate means manmade fibers composed of diacetate, triacetare, and saponified acetare.

Noncellulosic fibers comprise the following rypes: Acrylic and acrylic-type, dinitrile, polyamide, polyester, polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl chloride, polyvimylidene chloride, protein, TFE-fluorocarbon, and vinyl chloride-acetate, etc.

Filament yarn means a yarn composed of a number of fine and concinuous filaments, grouped and lighty twisted together. Staple (sometime called staple fiber) is made by cutting the manmade filaments into short and usually uniform lengths. These short fibers are subsequendy spun into yarn, and the resulting yarn is called "spun yarn." Tow is a collection of many parallel, continuous filaments without twist, which are grouped together in rope-like form.

Only quarterly production data are shown in this volume; however, the monthly magazime SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS provides, for rayon and acetate yarn and rayon staple production, the latest available monthly figures following the close of the latest quarter.

Ouarterly or monthly averages prior to 1939 and quarterly production data for 1951-56 and monthly data for 1938-56 for rayon and acetate stocks are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume. Monthly data for 1930-37 for yarn stocks appear on p. 18 of the April 1940 SURVEY (these data and those for 1953-54 in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS are correct excepr for scattered revisions in the end digits). Monthly data for 1934-37 for staple stocks are available upon request.

Annual totals for 1911-28 and quarterly data for 1930-50 for rayon and acecate production are availlable upon request.
\({ }^{2}\) Total includes, for 1940-60, production of textile glass fiber not shown separarely.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through Apri1 1941). Export and import figures for manmade fibers and manukactures, as shown here, cover both cellulosic and noncellulosic types. The import figures are irnports for consumption. For foreign trade definitions and other pertinent information, see nore 1 for page 106 .

Because of the reclassification of commodities according to the Digitized faruad eld 1952, Expore Schedule, data beginning 1952 are not di-
\({ }^{7}\) Less than 500 pounds.
\({ }^{8}\) Not comparable with earlier data; see note 4 for this page.
\({ }^{9}\) Beginning 1952, figures include monofilaments; see 5th paragraph of note 1 for this page.
\({ }^{10}\) Data for 1952-57 are not strictly comparable with figures through 1951 and beginning 1958. See note 3 for this page.
\({ }^{11}\) Beginning 1958, figures exclude data for acetate staple and tow; see 2d paragraph for note 1 for this page.
\({ }^{12}\) Beginning January 1958, exports of glass staple and tow are included in "yarns, etc." and excluded from "staple, etc.'"; see note 3 for this page.

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\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Data prior to 1947 were compiled from reports to the Civilian Production Administration and predecessor agencies. The figures represent the entire production of broadwoven fabrics (over 12" in width) of manmade fibers, both cellulosic and noncellulosic, and of silk and silk mixtures. In addition to items shown separately, total production of manmade fiber fabrics includes broadwoven fabrics of textile glass fiber (beginning 2d quarter 1944), of saran and polyethylene filament yarn, acrylic, and polyester fibers, and of twisted paper yarn (beginning 1954), etc. Quarterly figures include estimates for a few companies reporting on an annual basis. The quarterly data cover 13 -week periods (except 4th quarter 1958 which represents 14 weeks).

Beginning 1951, all broadwoven goods are classified according to principal fiber content. Rayon and acetate goods are defined as those containing 51 percent or more rayon and/or acetate by weight. Figures prior to 1951 exclude rayon fabrics containing 25 percent (or more) wool. (Figures for 1950 exclude 43,799,000 yards of fabric--containing less than 25 percent wool-produced on woolen and worsted looms. No breakdown is available oo show quantities that are cotton or chiefly cotton, or rayon or thiefly rayon. For 1950, however, production includes 19,896,300 yards of fabric -25 percent or more wool-made in rayon nills. The majority of these fabrics contain less than 50 percent wool.) Fabric production beginning 1951 includes yardage of rafon and acetate fabrics (amounting to 8 million yards in 1951) ind other synthetic fabrics ( 21 million yards in 1951) produced in woolen and worsted looms.
Nylon production beginning 1953, as shown here, comprises fabrics of 100 -percent nylon and of nylon mixtures (chiefly aylon); for 1952 and earlier years, 100 -percent nylon fabric only. In 1953, mixtures (chiefly nylon) amounted to 18.3 million linear yards. Beginning 1957, figures for nylon goods exclude production of nylon blanketing (included prior to 1957); such production in 1957 amounted to approximately 2 percent of total nylon and nylon mixtures fabrics.

Silk fabric statistics beginning 1946 represent fabric of \(100-\) percent silk and mixtures over 51 percent silk. Production in the 1939-45 period refers to fabric of 100 -percent silk (small quantities of silk mixtures are excluded).

Production is that taken from the looms and is measured in linear yards of varying widths over 12 inches. From 1947 to 1958, the average width of manmade fiber and silk broadwoven fabrics increased 11 percent. It was about the beginning of this period that the noncellulosic manmade fiber fabrics came into production; as a group, these fabrics are lighter than rayon and acetate fabrics. In 1958, silk and noncellulosic manmade fiber fabrics averaged 5.83 square yards to the pound and rayon and acetate fabrics averaged 3.80 square yards to the pound. The original reports show production by type of fabric; yarn consumed by type of yarn; machinery activity (number of looms in place, and aggregate hours operated) ; and stocks of selected filament yarns at mills.

Quarterly data for 1953-56 for total manmade fiber fabric, ny lon, and silk fabric production are in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS; quarterly data for 1944-52 are available upon request. Quarterly data for the 2d half of 1943 through 1952 for rayon and acetate goods are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
\({ }^{2}\) See 1 st paragraph of note 1 for this page for summary of items included in total but not shown separately.
\({ }^{3}\) See note 3 for p. 191.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941). Silk imports are for unmanufactured silk, comprising raw silk in skeins, wild or tussab and doupion, cocoons, silk noils (not exceeding 2 inches in length), and silk waste.

Data are imports for consumption. For definitions and other pertinent foreign trade information, see note 1 for p. 106.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1923-56 are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. (Note that data prior to 1934 are general imports.)
\({ }^{5}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices beginning 1948 are for raw silk, white, Japanese, in bales, \(20 / 22\) denier, 87 percent (AA), importer or dealer to manufacturer or converter, f.o.b. warehouse; for 1947, specifications are for 85 percent (A). For average prices prior to 1947, the description is as follows: Silk, raw, white, Japanese, double extra crack, \(13 / 15\) denier, 78 percent, New York. The overlapping average for 1947 (based on 10 months), comparable with prices shown through 1946, is \(\$ 4.434\) per pound. Prices for the period 1939 through July 1941 are from a trade organization.

From August 1941 through May 1942 prices represent ceilings established by OPA and predecessor agencies. All stocks of silk were taken over by the Defense Supplies Corporation in July 1941. Prices are not available for the period from June 1942 to June 1946, since silk was not sold for commercial use. When silk imports from Japan were resumed after the war, the U. S. Commercial Company (RFC) was the exclusive selling agent of Japanese silk. Prices for 1946 represent selling prices of U. S. Commercial Company; in July and August of 1946, prices were on a bid basis and for the balance of the year were auction prices.

Beginning with 1952, the prices are based on quotations for 1 day each month (usually around the 15th). Prior thereto, they are averages of quotations for 1 day each week.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1923-56 (except for the period 1942-49) are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Note that monthly prices for 1947-49 (as shown in the 1951 and 1953 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS) are for the former series, 13/15 denier. Monthly prices for 1947-49 for the 20/22 denier series are available upon request.
\({ }^{6}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Data cover total raw wool mill consumption (wool of the sheep) on the woolen spinning and worsted combing systems and, prior to 1946, also consumption by all other known manufacturers, including consumption in batting and felt manufactures and on the cotton, silk, etc., systems of spinning. Total raw wool consumed on the cotton system of spinning for the years 1957-60 was as follows (in millions of pounds, scoured basis) : 1957, 1.6; 1958, 2.5 (revised) ; 1959, 6.1; 1960, 4.7. Manufacturers of felt, hat bodies, and other miscellaneous products consumed approximately 7.8 million pounds in 1946. Estimates are included for a few manufacturers from whom reports were not received. The 1946 figures originally published also included data for all known manufacturers using wool. They have been revised to cover consumption on the woolen and worsted system only, so that data will be comparable with figures compiled since the early part of 1947. Total consumption for the year 1946, including all known manufacturers and comparable with earlier data, was \(620,241,000\) pounds for the apparel class and 128,056 ,000 pounds for the carpet class. It may be noted that consumption on the woolen and worsted systems accounted for 98.3 percent of total consumption of apparel wool in 1946 and practically the entire consumption of carpet wool.

Apparel wool comprises wool generally regarded as more or less suitable for apparel purposes, whereas carpet wool is foreign wool particularly suitable for the manufacture of floor coverings. Beginning 1942, all domestic and duty-paid foreign wools have been classified as apparel and all free foreign wools as carpet. Apparel wool not finer than 40 's and all carpet wool
(if used for floor coverings, press cloth, knit or fell boots, camel 's hair belting, or lumbermen's heavy fulled socks) may be imported free of duty. Prior to 1942 , reported amounts of dury-free apparel wool not finer than 40 's were included in the apparel-wool classification (this wool was incompletely reported prior to September 1941) and a small quantity of duty -paid wool was included in the carpet-wool classification. The 1941 figures shown here include all duty-paid foreign wool in apparel wool and all duty-free foreign wool in carpet wool, as in figures for later years. Earlier data have not been similarly revised but amounts involved prior to September 1941 were small.

Prior to 1942 , wool was considered consumed when carded or otherwise advanced beyond scouring. For the period 1942-46 wool was considered consumed on the worsted system when it entered the scouring bowls and on the woolen and other systems when it was put into process as scoured wool. Beginning August 1948 , wool consumption on the worsted system is measured as the sum of top and noil production; consumption on the woolen system is measured ar the time the wool is processed in the mixes for spinning.

Data are reported for 4-and 5-week periods. For 1957-60, the 5 -week periods are as follows: 1957 and 1958-January, April, July, October, and for 1958, also December; 1959 and 1960-March, June, September, and December. No data were collected for the week of December 28,1941 , to January 3, 1942. The reporting year covered 51 weeks for 1942 and 53 weeks for 1943. 1947, 1953, and 1958; the monthly averages for these years were computed from 52 week totals based on average weekly consumption for the reporting year.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for \(1934-56\) will be found in earlier edirions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated ar rop of p .197 of this volume. (There have been minor revisions in 1935 data for apparel class wool.) Monthly figures for apparel class wool for 1932-33 are available in the 1936 edition; for 1918-34, on p. 20 of the July 1935 SURVEY.
\({ }^{7}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941). Data are imports for consumption. For definitions and other pertinent foreign rrade information, see note if for \(p\). 106. The figures represent unmanufactured wool converted to a clean-weight basis. Figures beginning 1953 exclude imports of carbonized wool which is reported in actual weight only; in 1952, impores of this class averaged 52,000 pounds (clean weight) per month.

Total imports comprise all wools including the animal hairs. The difference between figures for total wool imports and figures for apparel class imports (shown separately) represents wools imported duty-free (for immediate consumption or withdrawn from warehouses under bond) for use in the manufacture of rugs, carpets, or any other floor coverings. The apparel class includes some quantities of wool entered free of duty for use in the manufacture of press cloth, camel's hair belting, knit or felt boots, heavy fulled lumbermen's socks, etc.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for total wool imports (clean-weight basis) for 1949-56 and apparel class for 1951-56 appear in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Note that imports prior to 1934 are general imports. Monthly data prior to 1949 for total wool imported in the condition received (i.e., not converted to a uniform basis) are in the 1951 and earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS (see aforementioned note, p. 197). Revisions for 1931 are given in the descriptive note in the 1957 and 1955 volumes. Monthly imports prior to 1949 for apparel class wool may be obtained from records of the Bureau of the Census.

8 Data shown on the "monthly average lines" for production of manmade fiber fabrics and silk fabric are quarterly averages instead of monthly averages.
\({ }^{9}\) Average for 1941 is for 7 months, January-July. The Office of Price Administration fixed the price of raw silk at \(\$ 3.080\) in August 1941; see 2d paragraph of note 5 for this page. For 1942, the average is for 5 monchs, January-May.

10 Quarterly average based on 6 months, July-December.
\({ }^{11}\) Figures for production of total manmade fiber fabrics include small quantities of silk mixtures which are excluded from figures for silk fabric.
\(i 2\) Represents quarterly average production of fabrics of silk, nylon, casein, glass, etc., not available separately.

13 Average for 6 months, July-December.
\({ }^{14}\) Excludes consumption on cotton, silk, and other systems; comparable with succeeding data. Monthly average for 1946 comparable with data for 1945 and earlier years (thousands of pounds): Apparel class, 51,687; carpet class, 10,671. (See note 6 for this page.)

15 Average price for 1947 is not comparable with earlier prices and is not strictly comparable with succeeding prices, beginning 1948. The average for 1947 is for 9 months; no sales were reported in April, August, and October. See note 5 for this page.

16 Not strictly comparable with earlier data; however, there were no changes in specifications for the commodity.

17 For data beginning 1951, see 2d paragraph of note 1 for this page explaining the coverage of mixed fabrics.

18 Quarterly average based on total production for 53 weeks.
\({ }^{19}\) Beginning 1953, data relate to nylon and chiefly nylon mixtures; earlier data, to 100 -percent nylon fabric only. In 1953, goods of chiefly nylon mixtures averaged over 4.5 million linear yards per quarter.
\({ }^{20}\) Beginning 1953 , data include exports of certain broadwoven fabrics (mixed or blended fibers, chiefly rayon and acetate, and other chiefly manmade fibers) not included in prior years. In 1953 , exports of these fabrics averaged \(1,708,000\) square yards per month.
\(2^{1}\) Beginning 1953, dara exclucle imports of carbonized wool. Such imports, which are included through 1952, averaged 52,000 pounds per month in that year.
\({ }^{22}\) Represents production for 14 weeks; other quarters, 13 weeks.

\section*{PAGE 193}
\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. Prices are from the reporting service of that agency and are based on the mean of weekly ranges of quotations in the Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market. More complete descriptions of the raw wool series are as follows: Territory wool-shorn wool, graded territory, 64 s and finer (fine, good French combing and staple), clean basis; fleece-shorn wool, bright, graded fleece, \(56 \mathrm{~s}-58 \mathrm{~s}\) ( \(3 / 8\) blood, good French combing and staple), clean basis; Australian wool-shorn, 64s70 s , good topmaking, clean basis, Boston market, excluding duty. Prices as shown for a few scattered months are nominal.
Beginning in April 1943, practically all domestic wools were purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation and sold to mills at Office of Price Administration ceiling prices. These purchase and sale prices were identical through November 1945, after which the Commodity Credit Corporation cut its selling price below its purchase price. Beginning June 1947, for the territory wool, data are for wool sold on the open market (the figures through August 1948 are based on information obtained from trade and government sources) instead of the Commodity Credit Corporation selling price; the 1947 average price (based on 1 st 6 months) , comparable with averages for earlier years, is \(\$ 1.198\) per pound. For the bright fleece series, the open-market quotations began in August 1948 and, for that month, the prices from both sources were identical.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1941-56 (with qualifications mentioned) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p_{0} 197\) of this volume. (Revised January 1948 quotation for the Australian wool price, \(\$ 1.292\).) Note that bright fleece prices shown in BUSINESS STATISTICS prior to the 1953 issue are quoted as the grease equivalent of the clean-basis price (based on arbitrary shrinkage of 47 percent). Monthly data for 1939-40 for the two domestic series appear on p. 24 of the February 1945

SURVEY. Monthly prices for the territory wool (1913-38), the bright fleece on clean basis (1924-48), and the Australian wool (1929-40) are available upon request.
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statis tics. Through 1951, the index is computed from price quotations for 1 day a week; thereafter, from quotations for 1 day a month (usually around the 15th). Specifications in detail are as follows: Worsted yarn, Bradford system, machine knitting, 2/20s\(50 \mathrm{~s} / 56 \mathrm{~s}\), undyed, in oil, on skeins, manufacturers' prices to manufacturers, f.o.b. mill,

Monthly data for 1947-56 are shown on p. S-38 of the March 1958 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS; monthly dollar prices for 1949-56 are in the 1957 and earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Data beginning 1948 represent totals for the industry; the quarterly data include estimates for those companies reporting only on an annual basis. Data prior to 1948 are based on reports of manufacturers which account for 98 percent or more of the total production of woolen and worsted woven goods and in clude estimates for a few manufacturers from which reports were not received. The quarterly data are for 13 weeks, except that the 4 th quarter of 1958 covers 14 weeks. The quarterly averages for 1939 are based on annual totals from reports of the Census of Manufactures. Beginning 1951, the production of broadwoven goods is classified according to principal fiber content by weight. The figures beginning 1951 therefore exclude fabrics containing 25.0-49.9 percent wool which were previously included. For the men's and women's categories, however, such fabrics were excluded beginning 1948.

Quarterly data for 1942-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p .197 of this volume.
\({ }^{4}\) For the period 1948 through 1950, data for "total apparel fabrics, excluding Government orders" include production by cotton and rayon weavers not distributed to the separate classifications.
\({ }^{5}\) Yardage is in 54 -to- 60 -inch widths or equivalent 54 -inch linear yard measure for fabrics other than blankets and a 72 inch linear yard measure, or equivalent, for blankets. The 1939 data were reported in square yards but have been converted to these equivalent linear yards.
\({ }^{6}\) Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Through 1951, the index is computed from price quotations for 1 day a week; thereafter, from quotations for 1 day a month (usually around the 15th). More complete specifications for the series are as follows: Woolen flannel suiting-men's and boys', stock dyed, \(111 / 2-12 \mathrm{oz} . / \mathrm{yd}\)., fine and medium grade, \(58^{\prime \prime} / 60^{\prime \prime}\), manufacturers' prices to cutters, f.o.b. mill; worsted gabardine or crepe suiting-women's and children's, \(101 / 2-121 / 2\) oz./yd., \(56^{\prime \prime} / 60^{\prime \prime}\), manufacturers ' prices to cutters, f.o.b mill. (For the period shown here, the ranges of weight per yard and width of fabric have varied; however, the index is adjusted to form a continuous and comparable series.)

Monthly data for 1947-56 are shown in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume. Earlier indexes for these constructions are not available.

7 Data for woolen and worsted woven goods are quarterly averages.
\({ }^{8}\) Average for 7 months, June-December; see note 1 for this page.
\({ }^{9}\) Beginning 1951, figures exclude production of fabrics containing 25.0-49.9 percent wool. See note 3 for this page.
\({ }^{10}\) Quarterly average based on production for 53 weeks; averages for other years are based on totals for 52 weeks.
\({ }^{11}\) Represents production for 14 weeks; data for other quarfors are for 13 weeks.

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\({ }^{1}\) Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and Federal Aviation Agency for data beginning 4th quarter 1958 (prior thereto, Bureau of the Census and Civil Aeronautics Administration).

The data are based on reports from all companies active in manufacturing complete aircraft, aircraft engines, and aircraft propellers. Whereas the figures include parts for these components made by these companies, the data do not include operations of companies which manufacture only parts and accessories. The figures (except for backlog of military orders) comprise orders and sales for both civilian and U. S. military customers and include other miscellaneous products and services. The value of backlog for the military, shown here, covers only complete aircraft, engines, and propellers.
Net new orders represent new orders received during a given period less terminations during the same period. There is some duplication in the new orders, sales, and backlog figures shown here because, for the data included for manufacturers of complete aircraft and parts, the value of subcontracts is reported both by the prime contractor and the subcontractor, if both are airframe producers. As measured by major subcontracts let by airframe producers to other airframe producers, the duplication in the value of backlog of orders for complete aircraft and parts has averaged less than 3 percent of total backlog in recent years.

In the original reports, value of sales and orders is shown separately for complete aircraft, aircraft engines, and aircraft propellers by type of customer.

Data prior to 1948 are not available. Quarterly figures for 1948-56, comparable with quarterly averages for corresponding years shown herein, are published in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS (see p. 325 of the 1957 edition).
\({ }^{2}\) Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and Federal Aviation Agency for data beginning December 1958 (prior thereto, Bureau of the Census and Civil Aeronautics Administration). Data are shipments (both domestic and export) as reported by all plants active in the manufacture of complete civilian aircraft (i.e., including engines). For 1957 and 1958, reports were received from 20 plants and for 1959 and 1960, 23 plants. Shipments for 1945 (in terms of airframe weight) are as reported by CAA.

Figures for value of production of aircraft prior to 1946 (as compiled by CAA) include value of engines, parts, parachutes, etc., and are available in the "Statistical Handbook of Civil Aviation," 1950 edition.

Monthly data for 1953-56 are in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS; monthly data for 1946-52 for airframe weight and 1951-52 for value of shipments are available upon request. Monthly data for 1947-50 for dollar shipments may be obtained from the original reports, "Complete Aircraft and Aircraft Engines."

Monthly data for 1930-45 for aircraft production (shown in terms of number of aircraft) will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume. The published monthly data for 1940 have been revised and are available upon request.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941). Data represent the value of airplanes actually exported with no consideration given to date of production.

The data for all periods exclude gliders and lighter-than-air aircraft. Beginning 1950, the data represent exports of commercial and civilian aircraft and exclude exports of all mili-tary-type aircraft (i.e., manufactured to military specifications, even when intended for commercial or civilian use). Exports of military-type aircraft are included through 1949. Figures beginning May 1949 exclude "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons. Beginning 1952, exports include used and rebuilt (demilitarized) aircraft, formerly classified as "special category" and therefore excluded from the total. The data for the period 1954-57 include exports of new commercial cargo transports. Exports of the latter type are excluded from the figures prior to 1954 and beginning 1958; one transport of this type, valued at \(\$ 1.4\) million, was exported in 1957.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1951-56 are in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS (see also note 3 for p. 193 of the 1957 volume). Earlier monthly data, in terms of dollars, may be obtained from the records of the Bureau of the Census.

Monthly data for 1936-54 (except for 1942 which are not available), in terms of number of units only, will be found in the 1955 and earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. (The data for 1952-54, as shown, exclude exports of two types of aircraft formerly classified as "special category." Figures for 1947-48 exclude exports of rotary-wing aircraft which totaled 35 and 47 planes in 1947 and 1948, respectively.) Mionthly data for "production for export" for earlier years are shown in the 1938, 1936, and 1932 volumes.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: Automobile Mianufacturers Associacion. Prior to 1940, the series was compiled by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, in cooperation with the Automobile Mianufacturers Association (formerly known as the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce). Data shown are factory sales (for plants in the United Stares) and represent complete coverage of the industry. The figures include sales of vehicles (including military types, except as noted) to Federal Governmenc agencies. Alchough commonly zeferred to and sometimes interpreted as being identical with production, factory sales for a given period represent vehicles shipped and sold to dealers: produccion refers vo number of vehicles coming off the assembly lines. In addition to domestic sales, the cotals include as foreign sales in a given month the number of complete units or vehicles that can be assembled abroad from the parts exported in that same month.

These foreign sales account for the difference between domestic and total sales.

The passenger car classification includes-in addition to passenger cars--taxicabs and station wagons; it also includes any school buses, ambulances, and funeral cars made with passenger car chassis. The truck classification includes trucks, truck fractors, road tractors (excluding highway construction machinery), and any school buses, station wagons, and fire apparatus made with truck chassis by truck manufacturers. A substantial part of the truck and bus classifications comprises chassis only, without bodies. Fire apparatus made by companies specializing in that line is excluded. The coach classification includes all buses, primarily those of the integral type, sold to for"hire transportation companies whether for city or interciry service. The coach classification also covers special types of coaches, including integral school buses if made with coach chassis (nonintegral school buses, i.e., body-on-chassis types, are ewcluded). Trolley coaches are excluded, since these are built by companies not covered by the Association reports.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1941 and 1946-56 (except as noted below) are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Revisions tor total vehicles and for trucks (1946-49) are avail. able upon reguest. Furher revisions are as follows: December 1950-total vehicles, 640,935 ; trucks-total, 118,899; domestic, 103,531; March 1954-wtotal vehicles, 633,054. Monthly figures are not available for 1942-45. Revised monthly figures for 1940 are shown on \(p .24\) of the June 1947 SURVEY. Annual totals and monthly statistics of factory sales by types for years prior to 1940 (as shown in BUSINESS STATESTICS prior to the 1947 edition) are on a different basis of classification. Monthly data from 1921 to 1939 are available in a release entitled "Automobiles," published by the Bureau of the Census (August 1, 1941).
\({ }^{5}\) Data exclude sales of military trucks. Monthly averages for cotal military truck sales are: \(1940,5,176 ; 1941,17,175 ; 1942\), 52,\(806 ; 1943,56,237\); 1944, 51,\(780 ; 1945,30,351\); monthly aver. ages for domestic military truck sales - - vailable for 1940-41 only-1940, 2,913; 1941, 14,193.
\({ }^{6}\) Coaches are included with trucks; data for the war period are not available separately.
\({ }^{7}\) Figures shown on "monthly average lines" for 1948-60 for new orders and sales of complete aircraft are quarterly averages; those for backlog of orders are as of December 31, not quarterly averages.
\({ }^{8}\) Based on data for 2d, 3d, and 4th quarters of 1948.
\({ }^{9}\) Data beginning May 1949 exclude "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons. Exports of aircraft beginning 1950 exclude all military-type aircraft.
\({ }^{10}\) Based on data for the 3d and 4th quarters of 1951.
\({ }^{11}\) Beginning 1952, data include two types of aircraft formerly classified "special category;" see note 3 for this page.
\({ }^{12}\) Beginning January 1958, data exclude exports of new commercial cargo transports (included in figures for 1954-57). In 1957, one such transport, valued at \(\$ 1,400,000\), was exported; in 1956, there were no exports of this type.

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\({ }^{1}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941). Data include exports of domestic new and used motor trucks (including truck tractors), buses, and chassis (gasoline and diesel and semi-diesel); new and used passenger cars and chassis; and, beginning 1958, exports of used commercial special-purpose vehicles. (See next paragraph below.) Chassis are included in order to give representation to exports of "unassembled" cars. Excluded from the figures are exports of truck, bus, and automobile bodies for assembly and replacement. In 1952-60, respectively, exports of bodies (for assembly only) were as follows (units): 11,\(252 ; 5,993 ; 5,184 ; 7,074 ; 4,862 ; 2,749\); 3,375; 4,406; 4,154. Monthly reports (United States Exports of Domestic and Foreign Merchandise) give details for trucks by gross vehicle weight, as well as details for exports of parts and accessories.
Beginning January 1958, the figures for total exports and for trucks and buses include exports of used special-purpose vehicles (not included in earlier data); in 1955, exports of these types averaged 26 vehicles per month, in 1956, 25, and in 1957. 24.

During the war years, exports include shipments under LendLease and UNRRA but exclude shipments for U. S. overseas armed forces. Beginning 1947, data include shipments under the Army Civilian Supply Program. Such shipments were not reported previously (see 4 th paragraph of note 1 for p .106 ); in 1947, they totaled only 45 trucks. Data beginning July 1949 for motor trucks exclude "special category" exports not shown separately for security reasons. Additional data for the period 1952-57 (released from the special category classification) for exports of cars and trucks (not included in the figures on p. 195) are as follows (number): 1952, 121; 1953, 109; 1954, 212; 1955, 152; 1956, 131; 1957, 166. Figures beginning 1952 for all series exclude all exports of vehicles manufactured to military specifications, even when intended for commercial or civilian use.
Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 and prior years are in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p . 197 of this volume. (Revisions: March 1940-total, 26,094; trucks, 15,231; June 1948--total, 29,964; trucks, 14,976; November 1948-total, 20,566; trucks, 9,824; December 1948--total, 42,486; trucks, 23,664 .)
\({ }^{2}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941). Data include imports of trucks (valued \(\$ 1,000\) or more each), truck and bus chassis (valued \(\$ 750\) or more each), truck bodies (valued \(\$ 250\) or more each); motor buses and bodies (more than 10-passenger); and new and used automobiles (complete or chassis) and bodies. In 1953-60, respectively, imports of buses and bodies, truck bodies, and automobile bodies were as follows (units): \(157 ; 321 ; 191 ; 878 ; 755 ; 2,434 ; 1,595 ; 439\). Imports of parts are not included.
Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1955-56 are in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS; monthly data for 1950-54 are available upon request. Earlier monthly data may be obtained from records of the Bureau of the Census.
\({ }^{3}\) Sources: U, S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (beginning September 1945); prior therero, War Production Board. In general, the figures represent total production for both civilian and military use, except figures for 1939-41 which were reported as covering production for civilian use only. The sizable increase in production of truck trailers in 1953 reflects in
part a substantial increase in Defense Department procurement in that year of small-capacity trailers of special construction. Moreover, the increased output in 1942 and years immediately following is attributable in large measure to production for military use (for the available figures for this period, see the 1947 SUPPLEMENT).

The data through 1957 for "complete trailers" include only those trailers produced in entirety (i.e., body and chassis) by the reporting plant; the output of plants which purchased the chassis and added the body is excluded. Beginning with 1958, however, :he data for "complete trailers" cover all complete trailers, including those for which separate chassis are purchased.

The total for "complete trailers" includes, in addition to vans, production of the following types: Tank; pole and logging; platform; low-bed heavy haulers; dump trailers; auto transport; public utility trailers; converter dollies; and hoppers. Chassis and van bodies, for sale separately, include trailer chassis, dump trailer chassis, and (beginning January 1959) detachable trailer van bodies, for sale separately. Figures for October and November 1960 exclude production of detachable trailer van bodies, data for which are not available for publication due to disclosure of operations of individual firms.

The monthly figures are estimated totals based on a sample of reporters which account for most of the total output of truck trailers. Estimates are made each month for the remaining plants from which figures are collected on an annual basis. Some changes have been made in the reporting specifications for truck trailers, although such changes have not appreciably affected comparability of the data. For example, effective with 1952 the reporting specifications were changed to "truck trailers having one or more axles with a rating of 10,000 pounds or more per axle"; prior thereto, data were collected for "truck trailers with a rated capacity of 5 tons or more."

Monthly data for 1945-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. Note that figures for chassis sold separately (1955-56) can be derived by subtracting the figures for total complete trailers from total production as shown in the 1959 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Monthly data for January 1942-June 1945 are available separately for civilian, military, and total production in the 1947 volume.
\({ }^{4}\) Source: R. L. Polk \& Company (except for the period March 1942 through December 1945). Data represent the number of new passenger and commercial cars registered each month and cover all States and the District of Columbia; note that beginning January 1958, the figures reflect new registrations in Alaska and, beginning January 1959, also, new registrations in Hawaii.

The figures through 1939 for commercial cars and through 1940 for passenger cars include deliveries to the Federal Government which are excluded thereafter (except for nonmilitary Federal Government vehicles reported to the compilers by the manufacturers). For 1940, the number of commercial cars delivered to the Federal Government, as reported by the compiling agency, averaged 1,430 cars per month. Deliveries of passenger cars to the Government were small prior to 1941 and were not reported separately. The original reports of R. L. Polk \& Company show the statistics by make of car and by States.

Data for the period March 1942 through July 1945 are from the Office of Price Administration for passenger cars and from the War Production Board and the Office of Defense Transportation for commercial cars. For this period, the data represent rationed deliveries of cars to civilian users. Data from August through December 1945 are estimates by the Automobile Manufacturers Association. The large excess of new registrations of passenger cars over factory sales during the war period is accounted for by the stocks of cars in the hands of manufacturers, dealers, and distributors on January 1, 1942, which were taken over by the Government and released for essential uses only. The War Production Board estimated that on January 1, 1942, the industry's stocks of new passenger cars in all hands totaled about 538,000.

For some years, the monthly averages shown in this volume are based on annual totals which include adjustments not incorporated in the monthly data.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1932-56 (except as noted below) will be found in earlier editions of BUSIDigitized fNESSASTATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume.
sification of reporting roads to the Interstate Commerce Com mission revised list of class I line-haul railroads; comparability with earlier data, based on ownership, is affected by less than 1 percent.

The figures relate to ownership of class I revenue freight cars on U.S. roads and exclude cars on private lines and railroad controlled refrigerator cars on private lines. For 1939-48, the percentage undergoing or awaiting repairs is based on "total cars on line". Beginning 1949, data xepresent cars awaiting repairs as a percent of total owned; the comparability of the series, however, is not affected by more than 0.3 percent.

The original monthly condition report, "Car Service-60A," gives the ownership of cars and cars undergoing or awaiting heavy and light repairs, by districts, by individual roads, and by type of car.

End-off-year figures for years prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1929-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. (Minor revisions have been made in some of the figures appearing in the volumes prior to the 1947 issue.) In the 1955 edition and prior issues of BUSINESS STATISTICS, monthly data for unfilled orders of fireight cars, as compiled by AAR for class I roads, are also shown. Also, in these earlier volumes, figures shown on the "monthly average lines" are avexages of the monthly data; in the present volume, the data relate to cars owned or leased as of December 31.
\({ }^{3}\) Source: Association of American Railroads. Data are for class I roads only and cover all locomorives (diesel-electric, gas turbine-electric, and electric), except steam locomotives, assigned to freight service, passenger service (including multi-ple-purpose types), and switch, yard, and company service. Data beginning 1951. are shown in terms of power units; figures prior to 1951 represent complete locomotives as operated. Figures for locomotives installed in service refer to new units only; they exclude figures for rebuilt locomotives. Figures for unfilled orders shown on the "monthly average lines" for the years 193952 represent the backlog as of September 1; those for 1953-60 are as of December 31 .

The original ownership and condition report (published annually beginning with the year 1961) also gives-..for steam, dieselelectric (including gas turbine-electric, Leginning 1952), and electric locomotives--the number of locomotives in or awaiting shops and number retired; all data are shown by types and aggre-
gate tractive effort of locomotives, by districts, and for individual roads.

End-of-year figures for years prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1953-56 are in the 1959 and 1957 editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS. Monthly data for unf:lled orders (1941-52) will be found in the 1955 and earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of \(p .197\) of this volume; monthly data (1936-40) are available upon request. Monthly data prior to 1953 for number of diesel-electric and electric locomotives owned, number serviceable, and number installed may be obtained from reports of the AAR. For monthly data prior to 1941 for unfilled orders of diesel-electric and electric locomotives, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, see the 1942 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS.
\({ }^{4}\) Beginning 1951, data represent number of power units; data shown prior to 1951 are in terms of complete locomotives as operated.
\({ }^{5}\) Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through April 1941). Data represent exports of new railroad-service locomotives, including switching types (comprising steam, straight electric, diesel, nonelectric, diesel-electric, and other types); electric mining and industrial, including surface mine; as well as used or rebuilt locomotives.

Monthly averages prior to 1939 and monthly data for 1941-56 will be found in earlier editions of BUSINESS STATISTICS as indicated at top of p. 197 of this volume. (Revised total exports, September 1946,115 locomotives.)
\({ }^{6}\) Data shown on "monthly average lines" for 1942-60 for unfilled orders of freight cars are as of end of year (not averages of end-of-month figures) and are not adjusted for cancellations. Note also that unfilled orders for locomotives (except for 193952) and ownership data for freight cars and locomotives are as of end of year.

7 Data for 1939-50 represent the number of locomotives on or der as of September 1 ; for 1951 and 1952, the number of power units on order as of September 1; and for 1953-60, the number of power units on order as of December 31.
\({ }^{8}\) Nurnber of diesel-electric and electric locomotives serviceable as of November 30,1943 ; total number owned or leased as of that date, 2,570 .

\section*{Sources of Data}

American Appraisal Company (The), 525 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee 1, Wis.
American Bureau of Metal Statistics, 50 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.

American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1145 19th Street, NW., Washington 6, D. C.
American Gas Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

American Home Laundry Manufacturers' Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill.
American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc., 101 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.
American Iron and Steel Institute, 150 East \(42 d\) Street, New York - 17, N. Y.

American Iron Ore Association, 600 Bulkley Building, Cleveland 15, Ohio
American Metal Market, 18 Cliff Street, New York 38, N. Y.
American Newspaper Publishers Association, 750 Third Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.
American Paper and Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York 17, N. Y.
American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York 20, N. Y.
American Potash Institute, Inc., 1102 16th Street, NW., Washington \(6, \mathrm{D} . \mathrm{C}\).
American Railway Car Institute, 200 East 42d Street, New York 17, N. Y.
American Transit Association, 355 Lexington Avenue, New York \(17, \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{Y}\).
American Zinc Institute, Inc., 292 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Anthracite Committee, Department of Commerce, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.
Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. (The), 20th and E Streets, NW., Wa shington 6, D. C.
Association of American Battery Manufacturers, Inc. (The), East Orange, N. J.
Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington 6, D. C.
Automobile Manufacturers Association, 320 New Center Building, Detroit 2, Mich.

Boeckh (E. H.) and Associates, 1406 M Street, NW., Washington 5, D. C.
Bond Buyer (The), 67 Pearl Street, New York 4, N. Y.
Broadcast Advertisers Reports, Inc., 236 East 47th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago 4, 111.
Copper Institute, 50 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.
Corn Industries Research Foundation, Inc., 1001 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington 6, D. C.

Department of Trade and Commerce, Dominion Bureau of Statis tics, Chemical Branch, Ottawa, Canada
Distilled Spirits Institute, Inc., Pennsylvania Building, 425 Thirteenth Street, NW., Washington 4, D. C.
Dodge (F. W.) Corporation, 119 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

Dow Jones \& Company, Inc., 44 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.
Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc., 99 Church Street, New York 8, N. Y. Marketing Services Company, Box 803, Church Street Annex, New York 8, N. Y.

Edison Electric Institute, 750 Third Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. Electrical Merchandising Week, 330 West 42d Street, New York 36, N. Y.
Electronic Industries Association, 1721 De Sales Street, NW., Washington 6, D. C.

Engineering and Mining Journal, 330 West 42d Street, New York \(36, \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{Y}\).
Engineering News-Record, 330 West 42d Street, New York 36, N. Y.

Ernst \& Errist, 231 S. La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Ill.
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Atlanta 3, Ga.
Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Boston 6, Mass.
Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Chicago 90, Ill.
Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Cleveland 1, Ohio
Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, Dallas 2, Tex.
Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Kansas City 6, Mo.
Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, Minneapolis 2, Minn.
Federal Reserve Bank of New York, New York 45, N. Y.
Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pa.
Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Richmond 13, Va.
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, St. Louis 66, Mo.
Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, San Francisco 20, Calif.
Fibre Box Association, 224 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 4, Ill.
Folding Paper Box Association of America, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago 6, 111.
Foundry Equipment Manufacturers Association, One Thomas Circle, Washington 5, D. C.

Gas Appliance Manufacturers' Association, Inc., 60 East 42d Street, New York 17, N. Y.
Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 99 Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. (for data through 1944)

Handy and Harman, 850 Third Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.
Horwath \& Horwath, 41 East: 42 d Street, New York 17, N. Y. Hydraulic Institute, 122 East 4:2d Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Industrial Heating Equipment Association, Inc., 2000 K Street, NW., Washington 6, D. C.
Industrial Truck Association (The), One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.
Institute of Boiler and Radiator Manufacturers, 608 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y.
Institute of Life Insurance, 483 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Institute of Makers of Explosives, 250 East 43d Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Leading National Advertisers, Inc., 750 Third Avenue, New York \(17, \mathrm{~N}\). Y.
Life Insurance Agency Management Association, 170 Sigourney Street, Hartford 5, Conn.
Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Maple Flooring Manufacturers Association, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill.
Material Handling Institute, Inc. (The), One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.
McCann-Erickson, Inc., Advertising, 485 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.
Media Records, Inc., 63 Vesey Street, New York 7, N. Y.
Moody's Investors Service, Economics Department, 99 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.

National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, Inc., 901 Johnston Building, Charlotte 2, N. C.
National Board of Fire Underwriters (The), 85 John Street, New York 38, N. Y.
National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York 17, N. Y.
National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 18th Street, NW., Washington 6, D. C.

National Machine Tool Builders \({ }^{2}\) Association， 2139 Wisconsin Avenue，NW．，Washington 7，D．C．
National Oak Flooring Manufacturers＇Association，Sterick Build－ ing，Memphis 3，Tenn．
National Paperboard Association， 80 East Jackson Boulevard， Chicago 4，III．
National Plant Food Institute， \(1700 \mathbb{K}\) Street，NW．，Washington 6 ， D．C．
New York Cotton Exchange，Cotton Exchange Building，New York 4，N．Y。
New York Stock Exchange，Department of \(\mathbb{R}\) esearch and Statis－ tics， 11 Wall Sireet，New York 5，N．V．
New York Times（The），Times Square，New York 36，N，Y．
Newsprint Service Bureau（The）and Newsprint Association of Canada， 342 Madison Avenue，New York 17．N．Y．

Platt＇s Oilgram Price Service， 330 West 42 d Street，New York 36， N．Y。
Polk（R．L．）\＆Company， 431 Howard Streer，Detroit 31，Mich．
Portland Cement Association， 33 West Grand Avenue，Chicago 10， ITI．
Price Waterhouse \＆Company， 56 Pine Street，New York 5，N．Y．
Printers＇Ink Publishing Company，Inc．， 635 Madison Avenue，New York 22，N．Y．
Publishers＇Information Bureau，Inc．， 444 Madison Avenue，New York \(22, \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{Y}\) ．
Publishers＇Weekly， 62 West 45th Sureet，New York 36，N。Y．
Pullman Company（The）， 165 N．Canal Street，Chicago 6, I11．
Railway Express Agency，Inc．， 219 East \(42 d\) Street，New York 17, N．Y
（ice Millers＇Association， 1308 National Bank of Commerce Building，New Orleans 12 ，La．
Rorabaugh（N．C．）Company，Inc．， 347 Madison Avenue，New York \(17, \mathrm{~N}\) 。 Y 。
Rubber Manufacturers Association，Inc．， 444 Madison Avenue， New York 22，N．Y。

Savings Banks Association of the State of New York（The）， 110 East 42d Street，New York 17，N．Y．
Southern Pine Association，National Bank of Commerce Building， New Orleans 12，La．
Standard \＆Poor＇s Corporation， 345 Hudson Street，New York 14， N．Y。
＂Steel，＂The Penton Publishing Company，Penton Building，Cleve－ land 13，Ohio．

Tanners＇Council of America，Inc． 411 5th Avenue，New York 16， N．Y．
Television Bureau of Advertising，Inc．，\＆Rockefeller Plaza，New York \(20, \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{Y}\) ．
Textile Economics Bureau，Inc． 10 East 40th Street，New York \(16, \mathrm{~N}, \mathrm{Y}\) ．

\section*{UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT，INCLUDING INDEPENDENT AGENCIES：}

\section*{Department of Agriculture：}

Agricultural Marketing Service，Washington 25，D．C． Economic Research Service，Washington 25，D．C． Farm Credit Administration，Washington 25，D．C． Foreign Agricultural Service，Washington 25，D．C． Statistical Reporting Service，Washington 25，D．C．

United States Government，IncIuding Independent Agencies－Con．
Department of Commerce：
Bureau of the Census，Washington 25，D．C．
Bureau of Foreign Commerce，Washington 25，D．C．
Bureau of Public Roads，Washington 25，D．C．
Busiress and Defense Services Administration，Washington 25, D．C．
Office of Business Economics，Washington 25，D．C．
Department of the Interior：
Bureau of Mines，Washington 25，D．C．
Fish and Wildlife Service，Washington 25，D．C．
National Park Service，Washington 25，D．C．
Department of Justice：
Immigration and Naturalization Service，Washington 25，D．C．
Department of Labor：
Bureau of Employment Security，Washington 25，D．C．
Bureau of Labor Statistics，Washington 25，D．C．
Post Cffice Department：
Bureau of Finance，Washington 25，D．C．
Department of State：
Passport Office，Washington 25，D．C．
Department of the Treasury：
Bureau of the Mint，Washington 25，D．C．
Internal Revenue Service，Washington 25，D．C．
Office of the Secretary，Washington 25，D．C．
Office of the Treasurer of the United States，Washington 25， D．C．

Independent Agencies：
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System，Wash－ ington \(25, \mathrm{D} . \mathrm{C}\) ．
Civil Aeronautics Board，Washington 25，D．C．
Civil Service Commission，Washington 25，D．C．
Federal Aviation Agency，Washington 25，D．C．
Federal Communications Commission，Washington 25，D．C．
Federal Home Loan Bank Board，Washington 25，D．C．
Federal Power Commission，Washington 25，D．C．
Federal Trade Commission，Washington 25，D．C．
Housing and Home Finance Agency：
Federal Housing Administration，Washington 25，D．C．
Interstate Commerce Commission，Washington 25，D．C．
Panama Canal Company，Balhoa Heights，Canal Zone
Railroad Retirement Board， 844 N．Rush Street，Chicago 11， I11．
Securities and Exchange Commission，Washington 25，D．C．
Tariff Commission，Washington 25，D．C．
Veterans Administration，Washington 25，D．C．
Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturers Association， 2775 South Moreland Boulevard，Cleveland 20，Ohio

Wall Street Journal， 44 Broad Srreet，New York 4，N．Y．
Ward＇s Reports，Inc．， 220 W ．Congress Street，Detroit 26，Mich． West Coast Lumbermen＇s Association， 1410 Southwest Morrison Street，Portland 5，Oreg．
Western Pine Association，Yeon Building，Portland 4，Oreg． Willett and Gray，Inc．， 140 Front Street，New York 5，N．Y．

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