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 BUSINTSS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

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NOVEMBER 1957

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BUSINESS STATISTICS．．．．．S－1 to S－40 cal Index

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th by the U．S．Department of Commerce，Sinclair Weeks， ce of Business Economics，M．Joseph Meehan，脽 Fiption price，including weekly statistical supplement，is freign mailings $\$ 5.75$ ．Single copy， 30 cents．Send remit－ partment of Commerce Field Office or to the Superintendent of Hed States Government Printing Office，Washington 25，D．C．脽ion arrangements，including changes of address，should be极 the Superintendent of Documents．Make checks payable th of Documents．

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By the Office of Business Economics

## Output and Income Higher in Both Dollar and Real Terms




AS THE Nation moves into the holiday buying season which closes out the year, the high rate of economic activity is providing a flow of goods and services and a corresponding flow of purchasing power which are of record or near-record proportions. Some signs of hesitancy, however, have been evidenced in the more recent movements of monthly business indicators. Personal income, nonfarm employment, and retail sales-three of the broadest measures of the economy's month-to-month pace-are off a bit from their summer highs but continue appreciably above a year ago.
Third-quarter income and output were at record levels. While the continuous dollar rise in GNP thus far in 1957to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 439$ billion in the third quarter-has reflected the influence of higher prices and costs, the physical volume of total output has been maintained on the high plateau marked out in the final quarter of last year. The adjacent chart shows that the annual rate of physical production in the first three quarters of 1957 was moderately above the calendar-year total for 1956, and that the dollar total was up around 5 percent.

## Income and employment

Total personal income in October was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 345 \not / 2$ billion, about $\$ 1$ billion below the September and third-quarter rates; it was $\$ 3$ billion higher than in the second quarter and $\$ 11 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, or $31 / 2$ percent, above October of last year. The October decline centered in wages and salaries as both employment and hours worked per week were off, with average hourly earnings remaining at record levels. Income flows other than wages and salaries showed little change from September apart from a rise in transfer payments stemming mostly from increased unemployment insurance benefits.
After allowance for seasonal influences, employees on nonfarm payrolls totaled $52 \frac{1}{2}$ million in October, about 350,000 below the August high. The reductions in employment in this period occurred chiefly in manufacturing, and more particularly in the durable-goods lines of aircraft, primary metals, and machinery production.

## Changes in retail sales

Retail sales in September, seasonally adjusted, differed little from the average for the preceding 2 months. For October, the preliminary report indicates a less-than-seasonal rise, with dollar sales in most lines and in the aggregate well above a year ago.
Total sales of durable-goods stores have been fairly steady recently, at or close to the level reached at the start of the year. Sales in the nondurable-goods category advanced over most of 1957 and, while down slightly in the more recent period, are close to their alltime high.

New model automobiles are only now coming on the market in volume, and hence it is too early to say how sales are proceeding. It is fairly clear, however, that the cleanup sales of 1957 models have proceeded well. Total unit sales of new cars so far in 1957 match those of a year ago after having shown some lagging tendencies earlier in the year.

The general movement of prices in consumer channels continued upward through September, marking the 13th consecutive rise in the overall index. The increase during the past 12 months has amounted to $31 / 2$ percent, with prices of nearly all principal groups of goods and services higher than a year ago.

Wholesale prices underwent a small net decline in the aggregate from mid-August through the end of October, and at that time were less than 2 percent above a year ago. In the latest period, farm and food prices moved moderately lower; industrial prices were down fractionally with raw materials, such as metal scrap and lumber, being the principal items affected.

## Manufacturing activity eases

Manufacturers' sales were fairly stable during the middle months of 1957, at rates above a year ago but somewhat reduced from the record first-quarter volume. September shipments were also higher than a year earlier, though down fractionally from August. The Federal Reserve Board's index showed some easing of industrial production in October.

New orders booked by manufacturers have tended downward this year and in September were moderately less than in the same month of 1956 . With incoming business below sales so far in 1957, unfilled orders were reduced by $\$ 7$ billion, or more than 10 percent, over the past 12 months. Much of this decrease reflected adjustments in military procurement programs.

The steel and auto industries-which have been important in shaping the overall trend in manufacturing and for which quite current information is available-have followed somewhat different activity patterns this year. Steel output, trending moderately downward throughout 1957 from high and near-capacity rates of operation during most of 1956, has not shown the usual seasonal pickup for this time of year. Weekly production rates in early November moved below the 2 -million ton mark for the first time since resumption of activity after the 1956 midsummer work stoppage. This compares with a weekly average of about $21 / 2$ million tons in the fourth quarter of last year.

On the other hand, production of new cars, which in 1956 fell well below the exceptional 1955 total, has increased this past year and 1957 assemblies are expected to top last year's volume of 5.8 million units.

## Construction activity steady

Next to manufacturing, the construction industry is the largest producer of goods in the economy. Total dollar value of construction put in place-for both public and private accounts-was at a record high in October on a seasonally adjusted basis. Output in physical terms has held steady over the past year.

Outlays for public construction have been almost steadily upward over the last several years as requirements for schools, highways, and local improvements have continued to grow. Total private construction activity, which had been stable in the earlier months of 1957, turned moderately upward last August; value put in place during October was equivalent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 34$ bil-
lion, up about $\$ \sqrt[3]{3}$ billion from the third-quarter average. Throughout most of the recent period including October, activity on nonresidential projects was virtually unchanged, roughly $\$ 1$ billion above a year ago. The slight fillip to total private construction activity stemmed from residential building, which reached a low last May.

There are some indications that the recent rate of residential construction may be at least maintained and perhaps bettered over the next several months. Private housing starts in the third quarter were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1 million units, having tended upward in recent months from the low reached last winter. Moreover, as indicated in the next section, the sharp reduction in demand for federally supported home financing in 1956 and early 1957 was halted this past summer, and the more recent volume of applications appears to be up slightly after allowance for seasonal influences.

It might be noted that, as previously indicated in the Surver, total investment in new plant and equipment is expected by business firms to remain steady through the fourth quarter at the record annual rate of $\$ 37$ billion.

In other parts of the private economy, where the combined rate of activity has been well sustained, recent trends have exhibited considerable diversity. A few examples may be cited.

Electric power output has been off moderately in the latest period on the basis of seasonally adjusted indexes, but is up markedly so far this year in comparison with 1956. Activity in the communications branch has shown a substantial and almost steady rate of growth in recent years, which is being extended currently.

On the other hand, rail freight business has tended downward during most of 1957 , with the bulk of the drop in the seasonally adjusted series having occurred in the second quarter. Currently, total carloadings are off about 10 percent from the late 1956 rate.

## Demands for capital funds

While aggregate investment demands have been close to peak rates, and interest rates remained at their postwar highs through early November, there is some evidence that business borrowing from banks has been reduced from earlier this year as well as from the exceptionally heavy requirements of 1956. Since midyear, loans to business by leading city banks have been reduced by $\$ 3 / 4$ billion in contrast to an expansion of over $\$ 1$ billion in the same period last year.

After reaching a peak in July, common-stock prices declined through mid-October and have undergone little net change in the past month. Currently, these prices as measured by the Securities and Exchange Commission average 10 percent below a year ago and are back to mid-1955 levels. The recent downward movement in stock prices undoubtedly indicates some increase in costs of new equity financing, which reached a postwar low last spring.

While the impact of these changes in costs cannot now be fully assayed, it appears that new equity financing was off moderately in the last several months. There also appears to be some letup in new bond flotations, which were being issued in record volume earlier this year.

In mid-November the Federal Reserve Board authorized some of its district banks to lower their discount rates from $3 \not / 2$ percent to 3 percent on member-bank borrowings, thus paving the way for somewhat easier terms on loans to bank customers. The discount rate had previously been increased in successive steps from early 1955 to August of this year in a program of restraining bank credit expansion to alleviate inflationary pressures.

## National Income and Product-

## Demand and Income Sustained in Third Quarter

THE VALUE of national output continued to rise in the third quarter, as consumer buying expanded further. At a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 439$ billion, gross national product was $\$ 5$ billion higher than in the spring quarter, and $\$ 10$ billion more than in the first quarter of 1957. Government and investment buying leveled off after midyear.

The increase in total GNP-and the associated rise in national income-so far during 1957 have been broadly paralleled, in percentage terms, by an advance in the general level of prices. The real volume of production of goods and services has remained on a high plateau since the end of last year, but as is clear from the chart on page 1 the current year has registered a further gain in physical production over the results of 1956 .

The general structure of the Nation's markets has shown little change from 1956 to 1957, although-as indicated by the article on the subject in this issue-there has been diversity of output changes among the various products making up the broad aggregates. The major distributions of output-by purchaser group and by type of productin the accompanying chart reveal a basic constancy of pattern.

The postwar rise in the services fraction of gross national product seems to have continued, though neither this movement nor the corresponding decline in the nondurable goods fraction has been at all marked this year.

Approximate stability in the fraction of dollar output represented by construction and durable goods is due in part to offsetting movements, though these have not been large. Total spending for durables is up this year relative to gross national product, reflecting larger business (and foreign) purchases of equipment as well as increased Federal outlays for military goods. The postwar uptrend of construction outlays, by contrast, tapered after mid-1955, with the decline of activity in residential building.

In the lower panel of the chart, the investment percentage of GNP is seen to have moved slightly closer to the postwar average this year. Its decline reflects chiefly the contrast between the growth of inventories during 1956 and the stable position in which they have been held by business so far in 1957.

The corresponding limited increase elsewhere centered in the government fraction. The percentage of the national output going for personal consumption in the first threequarters of 1957 was virtually the same as in 1956, and somewhat under the average for other recent years.

A difference between 1956 and 1957-more pronounced than any of those noted above-lies in the recent tendency toward a leveling off in a number of the advances and declines which featured the economy last year.

The change in business inventory policy took place at the outset of 1957, and no further shift has since been apparent. The decline in residential construction activity which continued throughout 1956 and emerges clearly in 1956-57
comparisons to date has recently shown a tendency to flatten out.

Business investment in new construction and outlays for producers' durable equipment, which had been a major influence in the rise in business activity from 1955 through

## Percent Distribution of Gross National Product


the early part of 1957 , have leveled off at peak rates. Purchases by the Federal Government similarly have held about even after a rapid expansion extending into the early part of this year, though the summer quarter was marked by steps taken to adjust them in line with the current budget.
Recent developments in consumer, investment, and public spending are reviewed below.

## Consumer Purchasing Higher

Personal consumption reached an annual rate of $\$ 2831 / 2$ billion in the third quarter, up $1 \frac{1}{2}$ percent in comparison with the spring quarter. Outlays for nondurable goods accounted for most of the advance, though service purchases continued their uptrend. Expenditure for durable goods, which had declined earlier in the year, leveled off on a seasonally adjusted basis from the second quarter to the third. Retail sales data indicate that overall demand in consumer markets was well maintained during the third quarter.

Consumer spending for durable and nondurable goods in the first 3 quarters was 5 percent above the comparable period of 1956, and spending for services was up slightly more.

## Buying of nondurables up

Increases in nondurable goods outlays after midyear were quite general among the major subgroups. Quantitatively the most important was the continued expansion in purchases of foods and beverages. Recent quarterly advances recorded for food have in part been a reflection of greater than seasonal price increases. Through August, higher meat prices accompanied the 1956-57 decline in the volume of cattle and hog marketings, and advances have been reported in various other lines. The food price index dipped in September, however, and its advance from the second quarter to the third was less than the percentage gain in sales.
Apparel purchases also expanded in the summer quarter, after a period of virtual stability; in this category volume was up, prices having shown little change overall since a year ago. Various other items contributed smaller dollar amounts to the expansion of nondurable goods sales. In particular, a marked rise in outlays for tobacco products accompanied the increase in cigarette prices effective after midyear.

At an annual rate of $\$ 106$ billion in the third quarter, personal consumption expenditures for services were up 1 percent as further advances occurred in housing, household operation, and a variety of minor components. In most cases both price and volume increases seem to have contributed to this expansion. Real gains were particularly clear in the products related to the continuing growth and rising average quality of the Nation's housing supply.

## Mixed trends in consumer durables

Consumer spending for durable goods held level at an annual rate of $\$ 35$ billion, and good business during the windup of the automobile year brought cumulative unit sales for 1957 to date even with a year ago. Purchases of nonautomotive durables remained close to the $\$ 19 \frac{1}{2}$ billion rate which has been maintained from quarter to quarter since carly 1956 as the furniture and household appliances category, which accounts for about three-fourths of these purchases, showed no change.

As in earlier quarters, automotive buying registered larger dollar totals than in 1956. Auto prices have averaged considerably higher this year than last and, with unit sales
about the same for the 9 months, dollar sales are up proportionately to prices. Trade reports have generally expressed satisfaction with the progress made in clearing out the dealers' stocks of 1957 models preparatory to the introduction of the 1958 lines.

The unit output of major household durables through September was lower this year than last. Output of appliances and heaters, in particular, was down substantially. Declines in production of furniture and floor coverings and of radio and television sets have been relatively limited, with increases registered after midyear.

## Consumer income

Personal income in the third quarter was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 346 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, $\$ 3 \frac{1}{2}$ billion higher than in the spring. Personal income from current earnings showed a rather steady growth from quarter to quarter during the first 9 months of this year, as both payrolls and other realized earnings moved up. The accompanying text table gives the quarterly changes, in billions of dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates. (Increases in public debt interest, regular and too small to be shown separately, are here combined with changes in transfer payments defined net of personal contributions for social insurance.)

Changes in income components in 1957

|  | 4th quarter 1956 to $1 s t$ quarter $19 \overline{0}^{7}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st quarter } \\ & \text { to } 2 d \end{aligned}$ quarter | 2d quarter <br> to 3 a <br> quarter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wages and salaries | 2. 5 | 2. 7 | 2. 7 |
| Other personal income currently earned.- | 8 | 9 | 1. 1 |
| Total currently earned.- | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3. 8 |
| Net transfer payments | 0 | 1. 5 | - 1 |
| Personal income. | 3.2 | 5.1 | 3.7 |

Underlying the smooth rise in current earnings on a quarterly basis has been some disparity of experience among the different components, as well as some variation in the movenient of the total from month to month. Of interest in the third quarter are the slower growth of private-industry payrolls and a minor upswing in government wages and salaries. The tapering of the rise in total personal income on a monthly basis is discussed in the Business Review section of this issue.

The expansion of private payrolls from the second quarter to the third was slowed because of slight declines in manufacturing and construction. Changes reported for most other industries were about in line with recent trends. The chief gains were in trade and services, while transportation payrolls continued weak.

The summer slippage in manufacturing came as declines outnumbered advances among the principal industry groups. No very clear industry pattern characterized either the reductions or the advances. The largest increases were in fabricated metals, furniture, rubber, and paper; the principal declines occurred in autos (where the model changeover was a factor) and in aircraft, nonelectrical machinery, and apparel. In general these changes were small.

The third-quarter spurt apparent in public payrolls stemmed mainly from an increased rate of hiring by State and local governments; also involved was the recovery from a dip last spring in Federal disbursements to postal workers. Most other types of personal income currently earned moved up as in other recent quarters. Earnings of proprietors in retail trade and the service industries benefited from increased buying by consumers, and farm income reflected certain improvements in cost-price relationships for the summer quarter as a whole. Interest and dividend income also expanded fractionally.

Thie net total of transfer payments was swelled in the second quarter by initial social security payments to farmers and other groups recently made eligible for benefits. (An increase from the same cause in the first quarter had been offset by a rise in personal contributions as rates went up.) Many of these initial checks, moreover, covered claims for several previous months. In the summer quarter fewer such retroactive payments were made, but total net transfers remained at about the second-quarter level as social security payments for disability retiremeis's were begun and unemployment benefits rose somewhat.

## Investment Pace Maintained

Total investmeat was substantially unchanged from the second quarter to the third, and this stability extended to every major component distinguished in table 1. The decline in residential building activity was halted, and other construction held at the rate reached last spring. Investment in producers' durable equipment continued at a $\$ 301 / 2$ billion rate for the second successive quarter. The other key elements of total investment, change in business inventories and the net foreign balance, are substantially smaller than these but characteristically are more volatile. Their indicated movements from the second quarter to the third were relatively minor, being on the order of $\$ 1 / 2$ billion in each case.
Investment spending in these various forms summed to a total of $\$ 681 / 2$ billion, at seasonally adjusted annual rates, or $15 \frac{1}{2}$ percent of the third-quarter gross national product. Comparisons for years back to 1950 were as follows:

|  | Percent |  | Percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1950 | 17. 2 | 1954 | 13. 3 |
| 1951 | 17.4 | 1955 | 15. 4 |
| 1952 | 14. 4 | 1956 | 16. 2 |
| 1953 | 13. 3 | 1957 (3 qtrs.) | 15.7 |

The ratio of investment to total gross national product in the third quarter, it will be noted, was substantially the same as that shown above (and in the chart) for the first three quarters of 1957.

## Residential construction demand firms

Reflecting the irregular updrift in seasonally adjusted housing starts since. early spring, outlays for new private nonfarm residential construction firmed toward midyear, and after allowance for seasonal variation were a little higher in the summer quarter than in the April-June period.

The accompanying chart shows the relationship of starts to expenditure for construction of new units since 1952. Apart from the slight relative uptrend of outlays as average expenditure per dwelling has increased with the average size and quality of homes built and with higher building costs, the two series show a broad conformity of movement. The expected tendency for fluctuations in starts to lead those in spending also appears, though not at all uniformly from quarter to quarter.

The decline since mid-1955, like the upswing which had preceded it, is seen to have been associated with variations in federally underwritten starts. Before work is begun on units ultimately to be financed with Government backing, the FHA or VA customarily receives an application for a commitment. In the case of FHA, the prospective lender
files the application; in the case of VA, the lender, builder or prospective purchaser files it (in the form of a request for appraisal).

As the chart suggests, these applications have shown some tendency to lead the total of starts made under FHA-

## Residential Construction

Decline arrested in third quarter


Federally underwritten starts have
firmed recently . . .

and the downtrend in applications for FHAVA commitments was halted after midyear


Table 1.—Gross National Product, National Income, and Personal Income, 1955, 1956, and First Three Quarters 1957
(Billions of dollars)

|  | 1955 | 1956 | Unadjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1957 |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  | 1956 |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |
|  |  |  | I | II | III | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III |
| GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT OR EXPENDITURE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross national product | 391.7 | 414.7 | 104.0 | 107.8 | 108.4 | 379.0 | 387.7 | 397.0 | 402.8 | 405.2 | 410.8 | 416.7 | 426.0 | 429.1 | 434. 3 | 439.0 |
| Personal consumption expenditures | 254.4 | 267.2 | 65.8 | 69.7 | 69.3 | 247.4 | 252.1 | 258.3 | 259.9 | 262.8 | 265.0 | 268.6 | 272.3 | 276.7 | 278.9 | 283.6 |
| Durable goods. | 35.6 | 33.9 | 8.1 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 34.7 | 35.3 | 37.2 | 35.4 | 34.6 | 33.3 | 33.0 | 34.8 | 35.9 | 35.0 | 35.0 |
| Nondurable goods. | 126.0 | 133.3 | 31.6 | 34.4 | 34.8 | 122.4 | 124.8 | 127.4 | 129.2 | 130.9 | 132.7 | 134.4 | 135.3 | 137.3 | 139.1 | 142. 5 |
| Services.... | 92.8 | 99.9 | 25.1 | 26.4 | 26.2 | 90.2 | 92.0 | 93.7 | 95.3 | 97.2 | 99.0 | 101. 1 | 102. 2 | 103.4 | 104.9 | 106.1 |
| Gross private domestic investment.-.....-----... | 60.6 | 65.9 | 16.5 | 15.4 | 16.7 | 55.6 | 59.7 | 61.4 | 65.4 | 64.4 | 65.3 | 65.5 | 68.5 | 62.7 | 65.0 | 65.5 |
| New construction. | 32.7 | 33.3 | 7.1 | 8.2 | 9.1 | 31.6 | 32.7 | 32.9 | 33.2 | 32.9 | 33.6 | 33.2 | 33.4 | 32.8 | 32.7 | 33.0 |
| Residential nonfarm. | 16.6 | 15.3 | 2.9 | 3. 6 | 4. 0 | 16.3 | 16.8 | 15.7 | 16.4 | 15.7 | 15.5 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 14.4 | 13.7 | 14.0 |
| Other--- | 16.1 | 18.0 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 15.3 | 15.9 | 16.2 | 16.8 | 17.3 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 18.4 | 18.5 | 19.0 | 19.0 |
| Producers' durable equipment | 23.7 | 28.1 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 21.3 | 22.4 | 25.2 | 25,9 | 26.3 | 27.2 | 29.0 | 29.9 | 30.7 | 30.5 | 30.5 |
| Change in business inventories, total........ | 4.2 | 4.6 | 2.0 | $-.8$ | . 1 | 2.7 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 5.1 | -. 8 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Nonfarm only.. | 4.0 | 5.0 | 2.1 | $-.7$ | . 2 | 2.2 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 6.3 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 5.7 | $-.3$ | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Net foreign investment. | -. 4 | 1.4 | 1.0 | . 9 | . 4 | -. 4 | $-.7$ | . 1 | $-.7$ | $-.2$ | 1.2 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Government purchases of goods and services .... | 77.1 | 80.2 | 20.7 | 21.8 | 22.0 | 76.5 | 76.6 | 77.2 | 78.2 | 78.2 | 79.3 | 80.6 | 82.8 | 85.6 | 86.9 | 86.7 |
| Federal. | 46.8 | 47.2 | 12.6 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 46.9 | 46.5 | 46.7 | 47.1 | 46. 2 | 46.4 | 47.3 | 49.0 | 50.3 | 51.1 | 50.6 |
| National security. | 41.3 | 42.4 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 41.8 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 41.6 | 42.7 | 44.2 | 45.5 | 46.3 | 45.8 |
|  | 39.1 | 40.4 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 39.2 | 39.0 | 39.4 | 38.7 | 39.1 | 39.5 | 40.9 | 42.0 | 43.6 | 44.2 | 43.8 |
| Other national security..........-.-. | 2.2 | 2.0 | . 5 | . 5 | . 5 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1. 9 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Other. | 5.9 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 5. 5 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5. 2 |
| Less: Government sales. | . 4 | . 4 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 |
| State and local | 30.3 | 33.0 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 29.5 | 30.1 | 30.5 | 31.1 | 32.0 | 32.9 | 33.3 | 33.9 | 35.3 | 35.8 | 36. I |
| NATIONAL INCOME <br> BY DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| National income.- | 324, 1 | 343.6 | 87.7 | 89.8 |  | 311.4 | 321.5 | 328. 3 | 334. 9 | 335.8 | 340.6 | -344.5 | 353.3 | 355.1 | 358, 1 |  |
| Compensation of employees | 223.1 | 241.4 | 62.0 | 63.3 | 65.0 | 214.0 | 221.3 | 226.1 | 230.8 | 234.5 | 240.0 | 242.7 | 247.9 | 251.1 | 254, 0 | 257.0 |
| Wages and salaries. | 210.3 | 227.2 | 57.9 | 59.2 | 61.1 | 201.8 | 208.8 | 213.0 | 217.5 | 220.9 | 226.1 | 228.3 | 233.3 | 235.9 | 238.6 | 241.3 |
| Private | 174.4 | 189.4 | 48.1 | 49.4 | 51.3 | 166.9 | 172.8 | 176.9 | 181.1 | 183.9 | 188.4 | 190.1 | 194.7 | 196.8 | 199.1 | 200.9 |
| Military | 9.8 | 9.7 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.8 |
| Government civilian. | 26.1 | 28.2 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7. 4 | 25. 3 | 26.1 | 26.4 | 26.8 | 27.3 | 27.9 | 28.5 | 28.9 | 29.4 | 29.7 | 30.6 |
| Supplements to wages and salaries. | 12.7 | 14.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 12. 2 | 12.5 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 15.7 |
| Proprietors' and rental income ${ }^{1}$. | 49.4 | 49.9 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 48.7 | 49.6 | 49.6 | 49.6 | 49.3 | 49.7 | 50.0 | 50.7 | 50.3 | 50.7 | 51.3 |
| Business and professional. | 27.3 | 28.0 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 26.7 | 27.3 | 27.6 | 27.8 | 27.7 | 28.0 | 28.2 | 28.3 | 28.4 | 28.7 | 29.1 |
| Farm | 11. 9 | 11.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 11.7 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 11. 7 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 11.8 |
| Rental income of persons | 10.2 | 10.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10. 1 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.4 |
| Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment. | 40.7 | 40.4 | 10.0 | 10.6 | .--- | 38.2 | 39.9 | 41.6 | 43.2 | 40.5 | 39.1 | 39.8 | 42.4 | 41.2 | 40.7 | -..-- |
| Corporate profits before tax | 42.5 | 43.0 | 10.8 | 10.8 |  | 39.4 | 40.7 | 43.6 | 46.1 | 43.3 | 42.4 | 40.8 | 45.6 | 43.9 | 42.0 |  |
| Corporate profits tax liability-...-.....-- | 21.5 | 22.0 | 5.5 | 5.5 |  | 20.0 | 20.6 | 22.1 | 23.4 | 22.1 | 21.6 | 20.8 | 23.3 | 22.4 | 21.4 |  |
| Corporate profits after tax... | 21.0 | 21.0 | 5.3 | 5.3 |  | 19.5 | 20.1 | 21.5 | 22.7 | 21.2 | 20.7 | 19.9 | 22.3 | 21.5 | 20.5 |  |
| Inventory valuation adjustment. | $-1.7$ | $-2.6$ | $-.7$ | $-.3$ | $-.3$ | $-1.2$ | $-.9$ | $-2.0$ | -2.9 | $-2.8$ | $-3.2$ | $-1.0$ | $-3.2$ | -2.7 | $-1.3$ | -. 9 |
| Net interest | 10.9 | 11.9 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 13.0 |
| Addendum: Compensation of general government employees. | 33.9 | 36.1 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 32.9 | 23.8 | 34.4 | 34.5 | 35.0 | 35.8 | 36.6 | 36.9 | 37.5 | 38.0 | 39.0 |
| PERSONAL INCOME <br> AND ITS DISPOSITION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personal income... | 305.9 | 326.9 | 82.9 | 85.2 | 87.3 | 294.8 | 303.3 | 309.4 | 315.2 | 318.5 | 325.3 | 328.7 | 334.5 | 337.7 | 342.8 | 346.5 |
| Less: Personal tax and nontax payments....-....-.-. | 35.8 | 39.7 | 11.3 | 11.8 | 10.6 | 34.7 | 35.5 | 36.2 | 36.6 | 38.9 | 39.5 | 39.8 | 40.5 | 42.2 | 42.9 | 43.6 |
| Federal | 31.5 | 35.1 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 9.5 | 30.6 | 31.3 | 31.9 | 32.3 | 34.4 | 35.0 | 35.2 | 35.8 | 37.4 | 38.0 | 38.6 |
| State and local | 4. 2 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 4. 1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| Equals: Disposable personal income. | 270.2 | 287.2 | 71.6 | 73.4 | 76.7 | 260.1 | 267.8 | 273.2 | 278.6 | 279.6 | 285.8 | 288.8 | 294.0 | 295.5 | 299.9 | 302.9 |
| Less: Personal consumption expenditures.-........ | 254, 4 | 267.2 | 65.8 | 69.7 | 69.3 | 247.4 | 252.1 | 258.3 | 259.9 | 262.8 | 265.0 | 268.6 | 272.3 | 276.7 | 278.9 | 283.6 |
| Equals: Personal saving.. | 15.8 | 20.0 | 5.8 | 3.7 | 7.4 | 12.7 | 15.7 | 14.9 | 18.7 | 16.8 | 20.8 | 20.3 | 21.7 | 18.9 | 21.0 | 19.3 |

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

VA inspection-although this relationship, like that of starts to value put in place, is not at all constant over time. The course of FHA-VA starts (and applications) shown for the most recent period has reflected sufficient strength in the FHA portion to outweigh a marked downtrend in that of the VA.

## Business investment high

Outlays for nonresidential construction and producers' durable equipment were steady in the third quarter. Business anticipations for plant and equipment outlays as reported in late July and early August confirmed previous indications that the results for 1957 as a whole will show an increase on the order of 6 percent from last year.

By comparison with 1956 , the industrial distribution of the rise in investment for this year through September has featured increases in manufacturing, public utilities, and railroads. Investment in nonrail transportation and in mining has been maintained at about the 1956 rates, and a decline has occurred in the commercial and miscellaneous group. Estimates for construction alone, it may be noted, show a like industrial pattern and a similar overall advance from last year on a 9 -month basis.
facturing industries most important in the production of equipment, since these industries also turn out a wide variety of other products for United States and foreign markets. From the second quarter of 1957 to the third, seasonally adjusted sales by manufacturers of electrical and other machinery were approximately stable; and transportation equipment other than motor vehicles showed a rather marked expansion which continued through September on a monthly basis.

## Little change in inventories

Business inventories have been very nearly stable on the whole so far this year. At annual rates and measured in terms of replacement cost, the entire net expansion through September has amounted to less than $\$ 1$ billion. The aggregate stock in which this increment has occurred, it may be noted, is valued at more than $\$ 90$ billion.

As might be supposed from its relatively small size, the net change recorded this year has reflected an approximate balance of upward and downward fluctuations stemming from conditions in particular lines of business; any broader tendency to accumulation or to reduction is hard to find.

There has been a net liquidation of nondurables in trade since the turn of the year, and the nondurables branch of manufacturing has moved in the same direction. The move-

Table 2.-Relation of Gross National Product, National Income, and Personal Income, 1955, 1956, and First Thrce Quarters 1957
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1955 | 1956 | Unadjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted at annual rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1957 |  |  | 1955 |  |  |  | 1956 |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |
|  |  |  | I | II | III | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III |
| Gross national product | 391.7 | 414.7 | 104.0 | 107.8 | 108.4 | 379.0 | 387.7 | 397.0 | 402.8 | 405.2 | 410.8 | 416.7 | 426.0 | 429. 1 | 434.3 | 439.0 |
| Less: Capital consumption allowances------.-...-- | 31.6 | 34.3 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 30.6 | 31.4 | 32.0 | 32.6 | 33.3 | 33.9 | 34.6 | 35.3 | 36.1 | 36.6 | 37.4 |
| Indirect business tax and nontax liability.-... | 32.9 | 35.0 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 31.5 | 32.8 | 33.2 | 34.0 | 34.1 | 34.7 | 35.1 | 36.1 | 36.4 | 36.6 | 37.1 |
| Business transfer payments. | 1.3 | 1. 3 | $\cdot{ }^{-3}$ | . 3 | . 3 | 1.3 | 1. 3 | 1.3 | 1. 3 | 1.3 | I. 3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1. 3 | 1.3 |
| Statistical discrepancy .-- | 2.1 | 1.6 | $-1.7$ | $-.3$ |  | 4.4 | 1. 4 | 2.3 | . 1 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 3.3 |  |
| Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises | 2 | 1.1 | . 2 | . 4 | . 4 | . 1 | . 7 | . 0 | . 1 | . 8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| Equals: National income_ | 324.1 | 343.6 | 87.7 | 89.8 |  | 311.4 | 321.5 | 328.3 | 334.9 | 335.8 | 340.6 | 344.5 | 353.3 | 355.1 | 358.1 |  |
| Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment | 40.7 | 40.4 | 10.0 | 10.6 |  | 38.2 | 39.9 | 41.6 | 43.2 | 40.5 | 39.1 | 39.8 | 42.4 | 41. 2 | 40.7 |  |
| Contributions for social insurance--.-.------ | 11.0 | 12.4 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 10. 6 | 10.8 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 12.8 | 14. 2 | 14.3 | 14.6 |
| Excess of wage accruals over disbursements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 1 | . 5 | $-.6$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Plus: Government transfer payments | 16.1 | 17.2 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 15.7 | 16. 1 | 16. 1 | 16. 2 | 16. 6 | 17.1 | 17.4 | 17.7 | 18.4 | 20.0 | 20.6 |
| Net interest paid by government | 5. 2 | 5.7 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 5. 2 | 5.1 | 5. 2 | 5.3 | 5. 5 | 5.7 | 5. 8 | 5.9 | 6. 0 | 6. 0 | 6. 0 |
| Dividends. | 11.0 | 11.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 11.5 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.6 |
| Business transfer payments | 1.3 | 1.3 | . 3 | - 3 | . 3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1. 3 |
| Equals: Personal income. | 305.9 | 326.9 | 82.9 | 85.2 | 87.3 | 294.8 | 303.3 | 309.4 | 315.2 | 318.5 | 325.3 | 328.7 | 334.5 | 337.7 | 342.8 | 346.5 |

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

When the third quarter is compared with the second, a variety of minor and mutually offsetting shifts appear within the stable total of fixed investment. In the case of railroads, seasonally adjusted plant and equipment spending reached a high during the summer which was scheduled to represent the quarterly peak for the year in this industry. Utility company outlays were also larger in the summer quarter, continuing a marked uptrend initiated in mid-1956 and expected to persist through 1957. These gains after midyear balanced the declining investment of the commercial group.

Construction activity in these three broad industrial categories exhibited corresponding movements from the second quarter to the third.

The quarterly course of expenditures on producers' durables does not always accord with sales trends in the manu-
ments in the aggregates seem to have reflected the overall course of stocks of apparel and tobacco, and of some holdings of foods, in particular; these are areas where increases in consumer buying have been noted above. The direction of inventory change in them has not been uniform from quarter to quarter or from one level of distribution to the next, however; and has been sometimes in conformity and sometimes in contrast with the net balance of changes in other product lines.

The latest monthly data, covering September, show nondurables inventories down somewhat in manufacturing and stable in trade.

In apparent contrast is the record for durables: The firstquarter dip in trade stocks has been more than made up since last spring, and the 1956 buildup of manufacturers'
stocks continued, though on a greatly reduced scale, in 1957. During the first half, book value increases at the manufacturing level centered largely in nonauto transportation equipment, machinery other than electrical, and primary metals. In the third quarter expansion tapered in all but the last-mentioned of these lines. September data for durables manufacturing show a pattern not much different in net effect from that recorded in August.

In trade, stocks of autos and nonauto durables alike have expanded moderately since midyear. The policy of the auto companies to provide high stocks for the changeover period has been an important influence.

## Government Demand

Total purchases by all government agencies remained near the $\$ 87$ billion annual rate reached in the spring. At an average rate of $\$ 861 / 2$ billion for the calendar year through September, such purchases were up 9 percent from the same period of 1956. Recent changes are reviewed below in terms of a four-way breakdown, the relative magnitude of each part in 1957 to date being as follows:
Government purchases of goods and services.....................-. Percent $\quad 100$

Other Federal purchases ------------------------------------ 8

Other State and local purchases_--.------------------------ 29
The expansion of defense and total purchases by the Federal Government was checked this summer, after a series of quarterly advances averaging over $\$ 1$ billion at annual rates during the preceding fiscal year. State and local government outlays, which have been rising $\$ 1 / 2$ billion or more in each quarter, continued to expand at close to this annual rate, after approximate allowance for seasonal variation.

## Federal expenditures

Outlays for national defense have risen from rates around $\$ 39$ billion a year and a half ago to $\$ 44$ billion last spring and summer. A limited contraction is indicated to have taken place in the third quarter. Federal purchases other
than for defense have held stable in recent quarters at a $\$ 7$ billion annual rate. This figure includes roundly $\$ 2$ billion for foreign economic assistance and the conduct of foreign affairs and $\$ 5$ billion for the general administrative functions of government and the farm price-support programs.
All these sums represent purchases of currently produced goods and services, which are included in the gross national product. Old-age benefits and other transfer payments are excluded. Owing largely to previous statutory changes, the total of such transfers rose in the second quarter to a $\$ 16$ billion annual rate-up $\$ 11 / 2$ billion over the first-and maintained this rate during the summer, contributing to the rise in personal income as noted above. Also excluded above are net interest payments now amounting to $\$ 51 / 2$ billion, subsidies (including operating losses realized by the CCC, Post Office Department and some of the other business-type agencies) at $\$ 31 / 2$ billion, and a similar amount in grants-inaid to State and local governments. Of these three, only the last has shown any important change during 1957: It rose a half-billion dollars in annual rate after midyear as highway and public assistance payments increased.

## State and local government purchases

Purchases by State and local governments in the third quarter reached an annual rate of $\$ 36$ billion, close to $\$ 1 / 2$ billion higher than in the spring and nearly $\$ 3$ billion more than in the same period a year earlier.

The gradual advance in State and local spending for construction was checked temporarily in July, following a strike in the cement industry, and the seasonally adjusted total was off fractionally for the summer quarter as a whole. The basic uptrend in the total of such outlays is expected to persist, however, as the federally financed road program moves into high gear and moderate further increases occur in school and other building activity.
Total compensation of State and local employees, which has likewise shown a rising trend in recent years, moved up again in the summer quarter. The advance, which seems to have been a little sharper than those in most other recent quarters, reflected gains in seasonally adjusted employment as well as somewhat higher pay rates. Other spending by State and local governments was substantially unchanged from the second quarter to the third.

# Crosscurrents in 

## Production and Consumption

THUS FAR in 1957 the national economy has produced a record volume of goods and services. While services have advanced steadily since 1955 , output of goods showed a minor further rise in 1956 to a 1957 plateau. Nondurables have continued to set new records, while durable goods and construction have shown slight declines in volume.

The advance in production of manufactured goods, which started in mid-1954, also reached a high point in late 1956. As in most earlier recoveries following declines, the later peak surpassed the earlier-in this case by about 7 percent; the increase from the recession low in mid-1954 amounted to 20 percent. Durables and nondurables contributed about equally to the relative change between mid-1953 and late 1956, although the trough was deeper for the durables.

Total factory production this year has been quite well maintained, being off only 3 percent from last December's high. The change is attributable entirely to durables; nondurable goods output in September and October was at a new high. From an overall point of view, final demand for manufactures has probably not been lowered at all since last December as the easing in output reflects the reduced channeling of goods into inventories.

## Divergent forces of demand

Within the relatively stable aggregate, many important industrial products have undergone sizable reduction while others show continued growth. The differential trends are, of course, attributable to the varied patterns of demand in the economy. Some of these demand forces are currently evidencing changes in intensity and, in some cases, in direction.
Most industries have been affected by the change to a more cautious inventory policy and now the leveling of business capital outlays is having a direct impact. Producers' sales of industrial, commercial, construction and mining machinery have eased in recent months following sharp increases since late 1954 (see chart).

The flow of new machinery business has not matched sales since the beginning of this year, and inroads have been made into the large backlogs of unfilled orders. The reduction in backlogs has been more sizable in industrial machinery (and particularly for machine tools); the growth in office machinery technology and the recent improvement in demand for agricultural implements have provided some offsets in the case of nonindustrial machinery firms.
The record shipments by producers of generating and transmission equipment reffect to an important extent the current large expansion programs of electric utilities. Outstanding orders have risen steadily since mid-1955 as new orders exceeded shipments.

[^0]While consumers' expenditures have been keeping pace with the rise in income, demand for particular commodities has been far from uniform. The markets for food, drugs, motor fuel, and shoes evidence a steady rise, while the output of clothing and cigarettes has recently improved following rather stable periods in 1954 and 1955.

## Machinery Sales and New Orders

Current movements reflect leveling in business demand


[^1]57-29-4
9

Demand for consumer durables has undergone sizable fluctuations, with production of most major types below the 1955 highs. The comparative weakness in furniture and some appliances earlier in 1957 has in part resulted from the reduced activity in housing construction. New car purchases, which generally lagged year-earlier rates through this July, have done better recently and thus far in 1957 have approximated the number sold a year ago.

Department of Defense purchases, which in the 3rd quarter were at record peacetime rates, are being adjusted downward through the elimination of some items and the lengthening of scheduled deliveries for other products. While these cutbacks affect a large number of commodities--ranging from food and clothing to ordnance and electronics-the major impact is on the aircraft industry. Aircraft output has fallen 11 percent since the spring, though it is still higher than in any nonwar period prior to 1957.

To sum up, significant changes are taking place in the markets for many important products within a framework of high overall activity where movements in industrial output for several monthis are attributable almost entirely to seasonal influences. As in several previous periods since the end of World War II, aggregate output has thus far benefited from the lack of coincidental timing in the peaks and troughs of the various demands both within the private economy and between private and Government purchasing.

## Order backlogs off

The backlog of manufacturers' unfilled orders has fallen steadily from the recent high at the end of 1956. Declines have occurred in all major durable-goods industries except electrical machinery, although producers of defense goods have been most affected.

## Recent employment changes

Nonagricultural employment in October was slightly higher than a year ago with increases in employment in all major areas except manufacturing, construction and transportation. Manufacturing employment has been curtailed by almost one-half million, or 3 percent. Within manufacturing there is a large and still growing demand for personnel other than those directly engaged in production and related activities. With increasing emphasis on management, research and development, and distribution, employment in "indirect" manufacturing activities has risen 100,000 since a year ago, and about 600,000 over the past 5 years. Production workers are currently almost 600,000 and 800,000 lower, respectively, than in these earlier periods.

Among the major manufacturing industries, production worker employment is higher than a year ago only in the paper, printing, and publishing groups. Minor reductions are reported in transportation equipment, furniture, petroleum, tobacco, and leather, while more appreciable employment declines occurred in other major industries. In more recent months, layoffs have been most frequent in aircraft and household appliance plants.
The year 1957 has also witnessed a record investment by manufacturers-expenditures which have resulted in a large addition of highly efficient capacity. The accompanying slippage in employment and a small reduction in the length of workweek have resulted in a reduction in capacity utilization. While the release of pressure has been welcome in some areas where operations have been uncomfortably close to capacity, in others the search for markets has been intensified. Unused capacity also relieves pressures on industrial prices through lowering of costs by reductions of overtime paid for at penalty rates, while the greater efficiency of the new additions to capital stock has provided some offset to genertlly rising labor costs.

# The Output of Selected Commodities 

To evaluate the diverse patterns in output and to bring out the areas of strength and weakness, it is necessary to evaluate the current position-both cyclically and secularlyof a wide range of commodities. Table 3 presents data for about 150 products-where information is available-indicating production in the highest postwar year and in 1956, and the relative changes from these periods to the current rate of operations. ${ }^{1}$

Before discussion of the individual products, it may be worthwhile from the standpoint of perspective to review briefly the current position of the major economic classes of manufactured goods. October production by the durable goods group, after seasonal adjustment, was 7 percent below last December's alltime high, while nondurables output was at a record rate.
${ }_{1}{ }^{1}$ The products in this table represent perhaps two-thirds of manufacturing activity. While all major industries are at least partially covered, some areas-particularly military hard goods and machinery and equipment-are underrepresented due to unavailability of physical volume data. The discussions of developments in these areas therefore frequently rely on
value estimates.

Record buying of nondurable goods is mirrored in the high current rate of production for the consumers' market. September-October output of consumers' durable goods was higher than a year earlier but still more than 10 percent below the 1955 peak.

The accompanying chart shows also that production of investment goods-as measured by machinery, instruments and selected construction materials--is currently quite strong. From the point of view of overall investment or of business purchases of capital goods, the influence of lower inventory accumulation by capital goods producers this year as compared to last should not be overlooked.

The reduction from the very high rate reached last spring in output of transportation equipment other than motor vehicles is due to adjustments in aircraft programs. Freightcar shipments have been stable in recent months following a rise of some 50 percent from 1956; civilian aircraft are being produced in near record numbers; and shipbuilding activity has been rising sharply from its low rates of recent years.

## The dispersion of output

Table 3 illustrates the wide dispersion in recent commodity output trends. The column denoting the year in which individual commodities reached their highest postwar production rate clearly shows the lack of coincidental timing in cycle peaks.

This is not to say that these peaks were evenly distributed over the past 12 years. In 1957, output of more than onefourth of the commodities was above previous highs-a not surprising result in view of the high rate of total output. An additional one-fourth of the commodities had highs in 1956 and another one-eighth in 1955. In each of the major classes of commodities-consumers' goods, investment goods, and intermediate products-more than 50 percent of the listed items experienced peak production rates in the 1955-57 period.
In terms of output changes, the picture this year, as in 1956, is quite mixed with output gains and losses being fairly evenly distributed by both number and value of products. As can be seen in table 1, output of almost one-fifth of the selected commodities was unchanged from the third quarter of 1956 to the same quarter of this year; the remainder were almost equally divided between those being produced in greater quantities than a year ago and those where output has been curtailed. The increases and decreases were also about equal in number between the third quarter of 1955 and the third quarter of last year.
By major classes of commodities, the increases over the past year were relatively most numerous in nondurable manufactures awaiting further processing-for chemicals and leather in particular. Among industrial hard goods, declines in output were more frequent than increases. This was also true for items of producers' durable equipment and construction materials, while consumer goods were more evenly distributed between output gains and losses.

## The Market for Consumer Goods

The consumer market constitutes the largest segment, with purchases of goods currently at an annual rate of $\$ 177$ billion, or close to three-fourths of the total output of goods. This market has generally shown strong growth in the period since World War II. The increase over the past 10 years is almost one-third in real terms.

Aggregate production of consumer goods advanced in all years from 1947 to 1955 , with the exception of 1949,1951 and 1954. In 1949 and 1954, the decreases reflected minor recessions in business activity accompanied by the lowering of inventories. The recessions in both periods were short, affecting quarters of 2 years. When averaged out on an annual basis, consumption expenditures for goods in real terms did not decline in either year. The 1951 interruption was moderate, occurring during the Korean period when limitations on the use of metal restricted the output of important hard-goods lines, particularly automobiles.

In 1956 and 1957, output has been relatively steady at the high 1955 rate although final demand in real terms has continued upward. The stability in output is attributable to rising consumer nondurable-goods production. The aggregate output of consumer durable goods peaked in 1955 and then declined sharply to a point well below its earlier high.

## Passenger car output

After the war, automobile assemblies moved steadily upward through 1950 when completions reached a record 6.7 million units. In the subsequent 6 -year period, output
was subject to large year-to-year fluctuations, ranging from 4.3 million, the low point in the Korean period, to a peak of 7.9 million units in 1955. Both production and sales in 1956 were substantially below the record performance of 1955.

Automobile output rose in late 1956 and early 1957 with the introduction of the 1957 models. The rise was quite sharp and brought output to a point about equal to the 1953 peak-though still well below 1955.

Following a rapid rise in dealers' inventories, automobile assemblies were reduced this spring. Factory sales through October totaled 5 million, around 350,000 cars more than in the same months of 1956. Retail sales of new automobiles in the same periods were almost identical. A small deficiency in sales in the first half of this year was offset by an improved third quarter volume as dealers intensified their drive to work off the large stock of 1957 model cars. Production for the full year 1957 will likely be higher than in all years except 1950,1953 , and 1955 , though the final sales performance as compared with 1956 still hinges on performance in the final 2 months.

## Household durable goods

The market for major household goods during the past 10 years has been greatly expanded by the addition of new products, a factor which has stimulated and helped to sustain overall output of consumer hard goods at a high rate. In terms of final retail value, manufacturers' sales of six major items introduced in volume for the first time after World War II-television sets, air conditioners, freezers, dryers, dishwashers, food disposers-amounted to $\$ 2.8$ billion in 1956, or about two-fifths of aggregate consumption expenditures for household equipment, radio and television.

## Steady expansion of new products

As might be expected, the relatively newer products showed the strongest growth trends in the past decade, but of the major appliances only air conditioners and dryers registered continuous year-to-year production gains. Most. of these newer products hit output peaks in 1956 but, on

Table 1.-Output Trends and Peaks: Dispersion of 153 Commodities

| (Percent of commodities) |
| :--- |

[^2]the basis of available data, moderate declines are indicated this year in comparison with the year 1956.

The demand for room air conditioners, after a slow start, picked up spectacularly after 1952. From 380,000 units in that year, sales climbed to 1.8 million in 1956, almost a fivefold increase. The expansion in clothes dryers was also very impressive, from 58,000 in 1947 to nearly 1.7 million units in 1956, almost 20 percent more than in 1955. Sales of the newly developed combination washer-dryer are growing rapidly with output so far in 1957 nearly double the year-ago volume.
Television receivers and freezers represent two of the postwar products of continuing high sales which appear to have shown little or no growth in recent years. To a large extent the experience of the former product is explainable by the rapidity• with which a high degree of market saturation was obtained. Freezer sales have been maintained around the 1 million mark for the past 6 years. Television set production ranged between 7.2 million and 7.8 million units per year for the past 4 years. Output last year totaled 7.4 million and, judging by the first 9 months, will fall well below 7 million this year.
Production of picture tubes for television receivers, however, has shown an almost uninterrupted rise reflecting an increasing replacement market which now accounts for nearly one-fourth of total output as against 6 percent in 1949. Public acceptance of portable television sets has resulted in a large increase in output of 17 -inch and smaller tubes; this has been offset by the reduced sales of the larger size tubes.

Among the well-established lines-refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, electric ranges, water heaters, and radios-production trends have been mixed. In general, output of these products reached an early postwar peak in 1948, declined in 1949, and then rose sharply to a new peak in 1950 under the stimulus of war-scare buying. Production in the following 6 years, while still relatively high, remained well below the record volume of 1950 .
A notable exception, however, is washing machines which after a lull during the Korean period advanced steadily to successive highs in 1955 and 1956, with output in the latter year up 7 percent from 1955. In the first 9 months of 1957, however, the production of nearly 2.9 million washers, excluding combination washer-dryers, was 16 percent below the same months of 1956.
Production trends of major durable goods in 1957 as compared with 1956 have thus been mixed, with considerably more items registering decreases than increases. Radios, electronic-phonographs, and combination washer-dryers were outstanding in the latter category, while output of electric ranges, refrigerators, and waste disposers has declined 15 percent or more.

## Steady growth in nondurables

Consumer nondurable goods ouput-which account for three-fourths of all types of consumer goods-have increased much less rapidly, although more continuously, than output of other manufactures.
Demand for food, shoes, motor fuel and, until recent years, cigarettes has been fairly consistently upward over the past 10 years. A postwar feature of food production has been the fast growth of some new types of food lines such as frozen foods and instant coffee. While alternate items, these new lines require considerably more processing than the foods they replace. Total frozen food output-fruit juices, vegetables, meat, and others-expanded from 1 billion pounds in 1947 to approximately 5 billion pounds in 1956. A further and more recent development in the frozen food
line is the preparation of complete luncheons and dinners in one package for mass serving by schools, factories, and airlines.

## Manufacturing Production Has Been Steady Since Last Spring

- Nondurables strong
- Durables off from recent highs


$260-$ MACHINERY AND

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

57-29-5

Although available for many years, margarine in a more acceptable form has been showing all the growth characteristics of a new product. The growth in the more staple items such as meats and cereals has been slow but steady.

Supplies of motor fuel over the entire postwar period have expanded in about the same proportion as the increase in the number of cars on the highways, or approximately double. In more recent years, there has also been an increase in motor fuel use per car.

In the case of cigarettes, the long-term growth trend was broken in 1953 and 1954, but there was a production advance in 1955 and 1956. A further rise to a new high is indicated on the basis of 9 months' data. A feature here has been the development of filter and king-size cigarettes, and the introduction of many new brands with a resultant decline in the share of the market going to the top 3 or 4 brands.

## Apparel production at high rate

Over the years, clothing production has been the most volatile of the soft-goods lines. Nevertheless, the general trend has been upward with 1955 output representing the peak year. Production in 1956 was almost as large and indications are that the flow in 1957 will show little change.

Changing styles coupled with the tendency in recent years toward casual, and perhaps less costly, dress resulted in sharply diverse movements among the major apparel lines. For example, output of dresses and coats for women moved generally upward during the entire period since 1947 while women's suits have been declining in volume for the past 5 years. Last year, cuttings of women's suits were 8 percent below 1947 and more than one-fourth under the top volume of 1951. In men's wear, cuttings of suits and overcoats are well below 1947, while separate trousers for dress and sports wear have nearly doubled.

## The Market for Producers' Goods

The demand by business for new machinery and equipment has been high since the end of World War II as business met the requirements of expanded markets, advanced its technology, and countered rising costs. As a proportion of gross national product in real terms (constont dollars), producers' equipment expenditures in this period ranged from 5.6 to 7.2 percent. In an earlier high position-1929it was 5.7 percent. There have been, however, several major surges of investment, with each surge finding different industries setting the pace with changing emphasis on different types of equipment.

In the case of the railroads, for example, there have been wide swings in investment both in aggregate and in the distribution of investment between the two major equipment items: freight cars and diesel-electric locomotives. The output of freight cars was quite high through the first half of 1949 , fell sharply during the following 12 months, and then rose sizably throughout the period of Korean hostilities. As traffic deteriorated and net income dropped in 1954, deliveries fell back below the 1950 level and continued low through 1955.

With traffic and income improving and with the stimulation of the defense tax amortization program, the output of freight cars rose rapidly in 1956 and again this year. Current shipments are close to 9,000 units a month, higher than in any previous year except 1948, when the monthly average was almost 9,600 cars. New orders in the first 8 months of 1957 were well above the corresponding period of 1956 ,
although September's bookings fell below the preceding September. Incoming orders, however, have not matched the high volume of shipments, and unfilled orders have declined steadily since the beginning of 1956 to their present figure of about 73,000 cars.

Unlike freight cars, the postwar demand for dieselelectric locomotives was only to a minor extent dependent on cyclical factors. Here, the railroads embarked on a program to replace their steam locomotives where feasible by the relatively new and more efficient diesel-electrics. Installations rose rapidly and continuously between 1946 and 1951, when a record of about 3,500 power units was reached. Installations, while declining, continued relatively high in 1952 and 1953.

By 1953, the railroads had completed most of their dieselization program and the steam locomotive accounted for only one-third of the number of locomotives in service. Installations of diesels since 1953 have therefore dropped back. Output in 1956 and thus far in 1957 has been running at a rate of about 1,400 units, well above 1954 and 1955. These locomotives now account for seven-eighths of all tractive effort used by the railroads.

## Other transportation equipment

Trucks and civilian aircraft have followed completely different production trends since the end of World War IIalthough both trucking and air transportation have been showing rapid growth. Truck production rose rapidly in the early postwar period and reached a peak of 1.4 million units in 1951. Since then, output of trucks has fluctuated within a range of 1.0 to 1.2 million.

The output of civilian planes has fluctuated widely. Production was very high in 1946 and 1947. In the former year, over 25 million pounds of airframe weight and $6 \frac{1}{2}$ million horsepower of aircraft engines were produced. Most of this output was light personal and business planes, however; and with a limited demand for this type of aireraft production fell rapidly after the wartime backlog to a low of 5 million pounds of airframe in 1951.

The steadier growth in requirements for civilian transport planes has since asserted itself and output of civilian aircraft has moved upward since 1951. Both 1956 and 1957 have shown successive sizable gains; this year's outpait of aircraft engines is at an alltime high, while assemblies of aircraft in terms of airframe weight will come close to the high 1946 volume. The industry is undergoing a change in emphasis from conventional piston-type planes to jet and turbojet transport planes. Domestic airlines alone have placed orders of more than $\$ 2$ billion for these newer types of aircraft.

## The industrial machinery market

Activity among producers of industrial machinery has been generally bigh throughout the postwar period, reflecting the large pervasive investment programs which, in the aggregate, have increased manufacturing capacity by perhaps twothirds since 1947. The trend in investment had not been even among the various manufacturing industries, however-and this had resulted in different rates of growth among the special industry machinery groups in the 1947-55 period.

With the 30 percent increase in manufacturers' investment in new facilities in 1956, output of virtually all producers of industrial machinery and equipment rose to near-capacity rates. Capital outlays by manufacturers in 1957 are sched-
uled at 8 percent above the record 1956 rate. Within 1957, however, expenditures have leveled out-and the output of machinery companies is evidencing mixed trends. Second quarter shipments of metalworking producers were some 6 percent above the corresponding period of 1956, with the increase confined to metal-cutting tools. In August and September machine tool builders' sales were somewhat below a year earlier, new orders were off sharply, and outstanding orders had been reduced to 3.7 months of sales, as compared to 7.7 months a year ago.

## Demand for farm equipment

The course of farmers' expenditures for capital goods since 1951 has diverged considerably from that of nonagricultural fixed investment. Outlays for agricultural equipment reached a high point in 1951, the year of peak farm income, and then fell steadily.

Farm prices reached their recent low in early 1956, steadied in the later months of that year, and are currently somewhat above a year ago. Equipment expenditures have shown a similar performance: Current outlays are moderately above the 1956 low point. Shipments of wheel-type tractors (excluding contractor's off-highway wheel-type) totaled 223,000 in 1956, a decline of almost three-fifths from the 1951 high. The current rate, which is only slightly above that of 1956, is about equal to the prewar highs of 1937 and 1940.

The trend in output of track-laying tractors has been quite different, reflecting the long sustained high rate of construction activity. Shipments since 1948 have ranged from 40,000 to almost 55,000 units (in 1956)-as compared to a prewar high of 30,000 in 1937. In the first 6 months of this year, shipments were about one-fifth below the same period of 1956. The decline in sales of other construction machinery has been more moderate.

## Defense procurement

Lowered rates of procurement are scheduled during the current fiscal year for military goods by the Department of Defense. The defense program will continue, however, to provide a relatively well-sustained high demand for manufactured goods. The largest cutback under present schedules is in aircraft and related products, and backlogs of orders for United States military account have been declining. In mid-1957, such outstanding unfilled orders of the aircraft industry totaled $\$ 10 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, about $\$ 1$ billion lower than a year earlier and $\$ 61 / 2$ billion below the Korean high. When civilian and foreign orders on hand are taken into account, however, backlogs have declined only moderately over the past year, and are $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion below 1953 .

Over the past year, expenditures for ammunition, support vehicles and some subsistence items have fallen, while increases have occurred in othe categories.

## The Market for Industrial Materials

Aggregate output of industrial materials declined slightly in the first half of 1957 from the record October-December 1956 rate, and partially recovered this summer. The reduction was rather widespread and included such key products as steel, lumber, and crude petroleum.

On the consumption side, overall use of materials has been better maintained as users in many cases have been drawing
down purchased materials inventories which had been generally accumulated in 1955 and 1956. This was particularly true in the case of metals.

The magnitude of the increase in capacity represented by the postwar capital boom may be appreciated from the data on the enlarged facilities for a selected group of materials shown in table 2 . In some cases such as aluminum, synthetic rubber, and ammonia, capacity in the past 10 years doubled, while in others such as steel, cement, paper and paperboard, the expansion exceeded 50 percent.

## Steel output eases in 1957

Over the last 10 years, the steel industry has maintained operations at a high rate, averaging roughly 90 percent of capacity. This compares with an average of 76 percent in the relatively prosperous years of the twenties. In the 5 -year period 1953 to 1957 (the current year being partly estimated), nearly 550 million tons of steel have been producedan average of 110 million tons per year, as compared to an average of 92 million tons in the previous 5 years, and about 65 million tons in 1929 and 1940.

Within this period there have been significant shifts in importance among the various types of steel. According to American Iron and Steel Institute figures, for example, relative demand for sheets and strip and for pipe and tube (influenced importantly by the automobile and pipeline industries) has increased and together accounted for almost one-half of total finished steel shipments in 1956, as against less than two-fifths 10 years earlier. The proportions of rails and wire products, on the other hand, have declined sizably.

A significant reduction in steel output occurred in the second quarter of 1957 following a long period of close to capacity operations. This year began with mill operations at 97 to 98 percent of the rated capacity of $133 \frac{1}{2}$ million tons. The rate fell steadily to 79 percent in July, recovered somewhat in August and September, and then declined again to

Table 2.—Capacity of Selected Basic Materials, 1947-58

| Product | Unit of measure | Indicated capacity as of Jan. 1- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1947 | 1950 | 1953 | 1957 | 1958 |
| Steel ingots and steel for castings. | Thous. sh. tons. | 91, 241 | 99, 393 | 102, 678 | 133, 459 | 141,000 |
| Pig iron-------------------- | Thous. sh. tons. | 65, 709 | 171,560 | 79, 380 | 86, 818 | n. a. |
| Aluminum | Thous. sh. tons.- | 750 | 720 | 1,250 | 1,700 | 1,850 |
| Copper refinery, electrolytic. | Thous. sh. tons. | 1,585 | 1,557 | 1,647 | 1, 726 | n. a. |
| Magnesium | Thous. sh. tons | 116 | 122 | 127 | 136 | 133 |
| Cement. | Thous. bbls. | 241, 622 | 258, 948 | 284, 000 | 349, 442 | 381, 136 |
| Synthetic rubber | Thous. 1g. tons...- | 840 | 750 | 1,050 | 1,460 | 1,650 |
| Petroleum refining | Thous. bbls. daily | 5, 569 | 6,696 | 7,639 | 9, 124 | 9,380 |
| Paper and paperboard | Thous. sh. tons | 22,025 | 25,048 | 27, 854 | 32, 579 | 35, 428 |
| Woodpulp...... | Thous. sh. tons. | 212,789 | ${ }^{2} 16,167$ | 19,497 | 25, 156 | 27,936 |
| Sulfuric acid. | Thous. sh. tons.- | ${ }^{3} 10,575$ | 4 13, 400 | n. a. | 19,500 | n. a. |
| Chlorine gas | Thous. sh. tons...- | ${ }^{3} 1,447$ | ${ }_{4} 42,190$ | n. a. | 4,000 | n. a. |
| Ammonia NH3 basis | Thous. sh. tons.-- | ${ }^{3} 1,117$ | ${ }^{4} 1,700$ | n. a. | 4,500 | n. a. |
| Methanol, synthetic | Mil. gal. | ${ }^{3} 82$ | ${ }^{\text {¢ }} 174$ | 226 | 257 | n. a. |
| High purity oxygen. | Mil. cu. ft | 313,793 | ${ }^{4} 23,870$ | $\mathrm{n} . \mathrm{a}$. | 45,031 | n. a. |
| Rayon and acetate ${ }^{5}$ | Mil. lbs | 891 | 1,196 | 1,519 | 1,529 | 1,651 |
| Noncellulosic fibers ${ }^{5}$ - | Mil. lbs | 11.a. | n. a. | 319 | 615 | 817 |

n. a. Not available.

1. A verage annual capacity as of Jan. 1 and July 1.
2. For year.
3. Represents production.
4. As of Jan. 1, 1951.

Sourch: St
Sources: Steel and pig iron, American Iron and Steel Institute; aluminum and magnesium, rubber, paper, and chemical products, U.S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration; copper, American Bureau of Metal Statistics; cement and petro-
leum, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines; woodpulp, U. S. Pulp Producers Association, Inc.; fibers, Textile Organon.

77 percent by mid-November. Output in October 1957, at 9.2 million short tons, was down 17 percent from the record volume a year earlier.

This year's shipments of steel products to the metal consuming industries show a similar reduction. The magnitude of the decline when considered in relation to the high rate of activity in the metal-fabricating industries, which consume roughly four-fifths of the total available domestic supply, suggests that consumers have been liquidating substantial amounts of steel inventories.

## Nonferrous metals undergoing readjustment

Aggregate supplies of nonferrous metals so far in 1957 have continued large as domestic production as well as imports, which account for an important proportion of domestic supplies, have been maintained close to the 1956 volume. As in the case of steel, the maintenance of overall consumption of nonferrous metals in the face of an appreciable decline in shipments to consumers in 1957 resulted in significant reductions in fabricators' inventories.

Despite sizable sales to Government under contract agreements, refiners' stocks of nonferrous metals, which had been increasing in the last half of 1956 , expanded further in 1957. For copper, such stocks increased from 36,000 tons at the end of June 1956 to 119,000 tons in August of this year. An even higher relative buildup occurred in aluminum, while zinc stocks in producers' hands more than doubled over this period.

In response to this demand and inventory situation, as well as a weakening in world prices, producers of copper, lead and zinc began to cut operations noticeably in June. Refined copper output in the third quarter was one-sixth below the average of the first half of 1957.

In the case of aluminum, production in most months has been running below the record volume of last year. Due to the strike loss in August 1956, however, aluminum output for the first 9 months of this year is as high as a year ago. Supplies have been expanded by an increase in imports, chiefly from Canada under long-term commitments.

Developments in nonferrous metals in the postwar years include a rapid expansion in production and consumption of aluminum and comparatively minor changes in copper, lead, and zinc. Output of aluminum rose nearly threefold, from less than 600,000 tons in 1947 to about 1.7 million tons in 1956 with most of the rise occurring since 1952. During the same period, producers of refined copper and slab zinc from domestic and foreign ores increased output by about one-fourth and lead showed little change.

## Construction materials down

The lower rate of residential building this year has been reflected in a reduced volume of output of construction materials. Production of these products began to fall from generally record rates in the latter part of 1956, leveled off in the early months of this year and then showed some improvement since last spring. The declines were widespread and particularly large in hardwood flooring and doors, asphalt roofing, insulating boards, warm air furnaces, water closets, and bathtubs. Lumber and cement mills also turned out a smaller volume this year, but much of the reduction in cement output was traceable to this summer's work stoppage.

Exceptions to the general downward trend occurred in softwood plywood, paint, concrete reinforcing bars, and
fabricated structural steel-where production gains ranged from 3 percent for plywood to 17 percent for fabricated structural steel. In the case of structural steel-used primarily in heavy construction such as bridges, factory, office and warehouse buildings-shipments have been maintained at record rates but new demand has fallen in recent months. Ordering in the May-September period has averaged less than three-fourths of the high January-April rate, and backlogs, while still large, have been reduced by 12 percent since the end of 1956 .

## Chemicals and paper strong, textiles down

The chemical industry is now operating at a higher rate than ever before, while producers of paper and board boosted output to near-record rates in August and September, following a moderate dip in the first half of the year. These two industries have shown exceptionally strong growth trends in the postwar period, registering the largest relative increases among the major materials-producing industry groups.

The higher rate of activity in chemical production this year as compared with 1956 stems largely from continued increases in both inorganic and organic industrial chemicals, the latter including many of the plastics materials which have shown exceptional growth in the past decade. In paperboard, which has wide industrial uses for packaging, both production and new orders in August and September were higher this year than in 1956 and this favorable trend has continued in October.

Despite the well maintained demand for apparel, the textile industry has continued to operate under conditions of lowered demand. Output, except for only minor intermediate recoveries, has shown a downward trend since early 1956. Seasonally adjusted activity in the July-October 1957 period, the lowest since midsummer 1954, was down 10 percent from the recent high in the first quarter of 1956 , though most of the reduction occurred before the end of that year. All segments of the industry, from mill consumption of raw cotton and wool to finished fabrics, shared in the decline.

A notable exception is the newer noncellulosic fibersnylon, orlon, and others-where output has been moving up steadily. Production so far this year is about one-third higher than a year ago. These relatively new products now account for over one-third of the total output of manmade fibers; as recently as 1954, the proportion was less than one-fourth.

Production of textile-mill products from 1947 to 1956 has shown the smallest relative increase among the major manufacturing groups. In only one year, 1951, when output was stimulated by defense orders, did the production index exceed 110 percent of the 1947-49 base period and then only by one index point. The average index for the entire 10 -year span was 103 .

## Summary note

Differential movements in sales and production of individual commodities are a usual condition in a dynamic economy, and it is not these differences that determine the general trend. The answer to future movements, if such can be derived, must be sought from sources other than study of variations within an aggregate that must be more stable in movement than the detailed parts which make up this total.

Table 3.-Production of 153 Selected Commodities


# Analysis of Long-Term Markets 

## Measuring Product Trends and Potential

THE POSTWAR period has seen business sales and consumer income and living standards reach progressive new highs. With an economic situation which is currently stable in the aggregate but increasingly competitive, business is giving more attention to such forces as supply-demand, prices, and costs. Over the longer run, there is an awareness of the effects of growth in population on demand, of the need to have adequate capacity to meet these increasing

## Market Situations

* Where Growth Is Large and Steady: MOTOR FUEL
** Where Growth Is Less hut Stable: SHOES
*** Where New Product Expands Rapidly: FOOD PACKAGING

demands, and of the important role of technological development today and its great promise for tomorrow.

Business concerns are constantly faced with problems of evaluating near-term prospects, of measuring the market potential of their existing and new products, and of making

[^3]orderly and economical provision for associated long-term future requirements. To find out what governs the demand for a company's or industry's products is at best a difficult problem in analysis, because of the multiplicity of factors affecting demand and the difficulty of measuring and isolating the effects of these factors. As a practical matter what the businessman needs most for aid in the solution of these problems is a set of guides.

It is the purpose of this article to indicate the usefulness of historical data in the development of relationships between the industry's or company's sales and broad measures of economic activity. Sensibly handled, they assist in fostering an understanding of the current situation and in working out guidelines for evaluating longer run problems and prospects.

The appraisal of near-term changes in demand for a given commodity must, of course, essentially rely on cyclical influences-although consideration must be given to basic factors such as those resulting in growth. The projection of longer run prospects is most frequently tied to relations in past periods of high demand and economic activity. The major emphasis of this article will be on the examination of different types of market situations with a view toward the evaluation of long-term demand potentials.

## Differentials in Product Growth

A large number of products have been experiencing an ever-growing market with only a mild response to cyclical factors. Except for abnormal influences such as wartime restrictions or strikes, these products evidence considerable regularity in their growth over time-although there are shifts in their rates of growth.

The course of output of three such commodities for varying periods through 1957 is shown in the initial chart. ${ }^{1}$ The differences in trends are quite significant. Shoes and motor fuel, which are well-established products, show a steady rate of growth while a more recently introduced product paperboard for food packaging-is illustrative of the rapid advance where new uses have been developed.

Considerable care must be exercised in projecting the future demand for products which display independent growth characteristics. Relationships with overall economic factors generally cannot be used-due to the considerably lesser importance of cyclical influences. In the case of special food board, for example, consumption has been expanding so rapidly-- 10 percent per annum in the last 5 years-that the influence of major economic forces cannot be ascertained, although adverse general economic conditions would obviously have some effect.

[^4]From the data available in many cases, the only practical type of relationship defining the market is a trend. A projection of future demand from a trend assumes that the factors underlying the pattern of growth will continue to have the same net effect in the future. The impact of various factors on growth often changes, however, with a resulting alteration in the growth pattern. Consequently, considerable caution and good judgment must be used both with regard to the type of trend employed and the length of the projection.

In particular, trend projections are especially hazardous for new products due to the uncertainties of the duration and intensity of market acceptance. Demand for, say, a new appliance with a relatively long life is eventually limited by market saturation. Television is a prime example of a product which is so well received that the demand quickly approaches the saturation point. In other cases, such as air conditioners, market penetration starts out more slowly and continues for a much longer period. And of course, at the other extreme, some products that fail to receive sufficient continuity of consumer approval eventually disappear from the market.

There are cases where the growth may result from the influence of a particular dominant factor such as population or number of households. Shoe consumption, for example, appears to be highly dependent on population changes. Although income, style, and quality changes have resulted in some fluctuations around the growth curve, the range of variation is narrow, and in the last 10 years per capita shoe production has held close to just over three pairs per person.

As can be seen in the chart, the quantity of motor fuel consumed has also moved generally upward in the prewar

## The Market Situation

- Where Demand is Related Closely to Personal Intome: PAPER

and postwar periods, reflecting the increased use of fuel for motor transportation and agricultural and industrial purposes. Reflecting primarily the fast growth of motor vehicles, motor fuel consumption has shown an average rate of growth exceeding 6 percent in the postwar years. Shoe production has advanced at an average rate of 2 percent in the same period.

The cases discussed above are those in which growth characteristics predominated. In other cases, more meaningful results can be obtained through the development of relationships with factors which are comprehensive enough to serve as substitutes for basic causal factors. The derivation of such relationships requires a technique which has merit, and instances of this sort are described in the next section.

## Correlation in Market Analysis

In general, the basic statistical techniques for projecting cconomic behavior are procedures which extend the evidence given by past experience. By analyzing the experience of his own company or industry as affected by economic forces over periods of varying economic conditions, the businessman may be able to develop a guide for appraising future prospects. The correlation technique provides not only the means for obtaining such a guide from past experience, but is also fairly simple to apply.

Activity in any industrial or market segment is usually dependent on a multiplicity of economic factors, such as income, population, prices, and industrial production. If a product is used by consumers and producers, real consumer income and industrial production would both be underlying demand factors. However, these two variables are highly interrelated and consequently only one need be used in developing the relationship for the particular product.

Briefly, there are essentially two basic steps in deriving a relationship based on past experience. First is the selection of factors affecting demand or market fluctuations. It is generally desirable to keep the number of factors to be analyzed to a minimum. The second step is to develop a relation between the factors finally decided upon and demand. This is necessary so as to be able to detect the influence of changes in the factors on demand.

There are various ways of deriving a relationship but basically the techniques fall into two broad types-graphical and numerical. The former is generally quicker and easier to apply. Moreover, no other method brings out the nature of a relationship, if any, more rapidly or more clearly. It is for this reason that it is widely used and certainly is an essential step in obtaining an initial understanding of the problem.

In using the correlation technique, different considerations may be involved depending on whether the objective is to project short-run or long-run demand. For the short-run case, the relationship to be determined would be based on the indications given in periods of cyclical changes. Long-term projections are generally made to measure market potentials, and usually assume conditions of high employment.

In some cases, as will be indicated in the examples that follow, the relationship will hold for years of both low as well as high economic activity. Where, however, the relationship varies for different levels of business activity, long-range projections must be based primarily on years of high employment disregarding low points in the cycle.

These mathematical devices provide a projection which implies a continuation of the past experience not only with respect to the factors affecting demand, but also with respect to the nature of the relationship. In extrapolating for some period in the future, however, the " $\mathrm{mix}^{\prime}$ " of factors may
change and, indeed, even the nature of the relationship may be altered. Thus, it is important to bring to bear on the project any additional information which may be available with respect to future known or assumed conditions that would materially alter the indications given from past experience.

For example, the correlation between book paper and real purchasing power which existed in the prewar period and earlier postwar years has been significantly modified in the more recent years by the accelerated expansion of the schoolage population. Thus, the rate of growth of the younger age groups would be an additional important factor to be considered in the long-term projection of demand for book paper.

## Response to business activity

Fluctuations in aggregate business activity appear to be the major determinant of market demand for most products although there are differences in the degree of response. In general, industrial commodities and materials tend to show close association with such indicators as GNP and industrial production. Disposable personal income is found to be the major factor for a wide range of consumer commodities as well as for products serving both consumer and industrial uses. An example of the latter market situation is paper, where consumption is rather closely related to fluctuations in general business activity.

Since paper includes newsprint, printing paper, fine paper, industrial paper, and sanitary and tissue paper, the product mix represents a wide range of industry and consumer uses. As a result, it could be expected that changes in paper consumption would show a close relationship to variations in industrial production and in consumer purchasing power. In this case, "real" purchasing power as measured by disposable personal income in constant (1956) prices was selected because of the close association of this broad economic measure and paper demand.

This example is taken from a study of OBE included in a 1957 report of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives under the title: Pulp, Paper, and Board Supply-Demand. This study covered an analysis of demand for total paper and paperboard and their 12 major subgroups, with the object of obtaining projections through 1965. The basic procedure used to make the projections was to develop relationships between demand and the various factors. Experts in the industry were consulted as to the probable stability of the relationships as well as possible new factors which might have an important bearing on the long-term projections.

The accompanying chart presents a scatter diagram relating the total consumption of paper in thousands of short tons to real disposable personal income (in billions of 1956 dollars). Except for the war period and the first postwar year, all the points tend to cluster along a straight line giving a clear indication of the fact that consumption of paper generally followed the overall economic movements in peacetime years. Moreover, there appears to be no essential difference in the character of the relationship between the prewar and postwar periods, nor between periods of cyclical swings and those of relatively stable high employment.

In fitting a line graphically which best conforms to the scatter of the points, observations for the years 1942 through 1946 were excluded since it was felt that the wartime distortion of paper demand was a temporary factor. In general, known abnormalities which are not likely to exert an influence in the period of forward projection are eliminated.

Examination of the chart (in which ratio scales are used) shows that the line about which the points tend to cluster makes an angle of about $45^{\circ}$ with the baseline, which implies a slope of the line close to "unity." Thus, over the entire interval considered, consumption of paper has tended to respond in a one-to-one relation to the changes in real disposable income.

## The Market Situation



The five major subgroups of paper portray different characteristics from that of the total group. The differences are essentially: (1) The response to changes in economic activity and other factors differs from group to group. (2) In some groups the relationship to economic activity shifts over time. (3) Demand for some groups is influenced by several factors rather than dominated by one.

In the case of newsprint, the projection relationship is obtained in a manner not too different from that for total paper, with the years except those in the war period used in the determination. On the other hand, in the case of printing paper the early depression years showed a behavior substantially different from that of the later years and were excluded in determining the basis of long-range projections. Similarly, for the sanitary and tissue paper segment, demand showed a substantial growth beginning in the late thirties, so that here also the early years were out of line. The postwar growth shown in this group was considerably greater than that for any of the other four major groups.

## Cyclical vs. long-term demand

In the case of paper it has been indicated that the nature of the relationship did not change either in the depression
period or in the postwar years of high level employment, so that the same relation can be used for either short- or long-term projections. However, in many cases the relationship shifts as between periods of cyclical swings and those when economic activity is relatively high. The demand for furniture is a case in point. The chart shows the relation of the dollar outlays for furniture to disposable income from 1929 to 1957. The variations from the linear tendency are apparently due to the influence of such other factors as rate of family formation, residential construction, and furniture prices.

In the period of the thirties when the cyclical swings were pronounced, the points clustered about a line with a slope considerably in excess of $45^{\circ}$, reflecting the marked sensitivity of demand to income changes. ${ }^{2}$ This is a reflection of the high degree of postponability of furniture buying which results in the well-known tendency of durable-goods expenditures to fluctuate widely and with more volatility than business activity.

In the postwar years, however, with a sustained high level of income and employment, the factor of postponability of furniture acquisitions had been less influential. Both income and furniture expenditures in this period have been rising, although income has advanced faster. As a result, the response of furniture demand to income changes was less than during the depression years.
It may be observed that the prewar years of relatively high employment-1929, 1940, and 1941-fall more or less in line with the postwar years, a line which differs from one confined to the cyclical years of the thirties. Thus, for long-term projections it would be reasonable to use a relation derived from the high employment years.

## Shift in demand

The demand for clothing is a case showing a shift in the response of sales to income changes from the prewar to the postwar period. In charting this pattern, the ratio of outlays for clothing to disposable income from the period 1929 to 1957 has been used. A clear indication is given over the past three decades of a decline in clothing demand relative to income. This has been much more pronounced in the postwar period, although even in the prewar years the ratio declined. In real terms purchasing power has more than tloubled since 1929, while clothing outlays have increased only about one-fourth.
The ratio is shown in this case to provide a quick overall view. For purposes of projection it is desirable to cast the analysis in the form of a correlation diagram in order to examine the nature of the relation. From this analysis it appears that while there was a definable response of expenditures to income in the prewar years, no discernible relationship is evident in the sales-income pattern in the postwar period.

## Influence of several demand factors

While changes in business activity affect the demand for all products, in many cases special market situations result in variations due to other factors. Here, a broad economic indicator provides only a partial explanation of product behavior and an adequate demand analysis requires examining the effect of additional influences.

When other significant explanatory factors are known they can be explicitly introduced into the analysis. For example, the number of households and differential movements be-

[^5]tween a particular commodity price and the overall price level are found to be important in explaining changes in demand for automobiles and several major household appliances.

In some cases, however, these various factors may in themselves be strongly interrelated, especially during periods of significant cyclical variation when the broad economic forces have pervasive impacts. As a result it may not be possible to obtain directly the particular influence of these factors. In such cases it is sometimes of value to employ a trend factor which represents a "catchall" of the combined effects of the forces not explicitly determined.

## The Market Situation

- Where Demand Has Declined Relative to hacome: CLOTHing


Paperboard is an example of a product in which this type of analysis yields useful results (see chart). New uses for the products of the paperboard industry have been continually developing. The growth of board for food packaging has been discussed earlier. More and more industrial products are also being shipped in fiberboard containers. In addition, containerboard is used for making toys, shipping pallets, building construction forms, display stands, etc. One of the newest uses of special paperboard has been for cigarette packaging. Thus, the increasing use of paperboard for more and more purposes has led to a persistent growth in this industry exceeding the average gain over time in general business activity.

It may be observed in the upper panel of the chart that paperboard consumption, in general, tends to rise and fall with industrial production. The average relation with industrial production is indicated by the line $A B$. It can be seen, however, that industrial production alone does not sufficiently explain all the fluctuations in paperboard consumption, and that the deviations from the regression line have become progressively larger with the passage of time.
This observed net time trend-net because it is determined after removing the changes associated with industrial production-is shown in the lower panel of the chart. The
points represent the ratio of actual consumption of paperboard each year to the consumption "calculated" for that year from the line AB in the upper panel.

The line of net trend determined from these residual points indicates that, on the average, consumption of paperboard tended to increase about $2 \frac{1}{2}$ percent per year over and beyond changes explained by industrial production. There is thus an underlying growth trend for the product aside from the basic growth of the general industrial economy.
It should be pointed out that a good deal of caution is necessary in attempting to project a time trend for too long a period into the future. This trend is a "catchall" and represents the combined effect of many factors-factors which if known and quantifiable would have been used explicitly. The projection should be made with due consideration given to the question of whether the factors resulting in the particular net trend determined from the past period can be expected to be operative in the period ahead.

## Basis for Long-Term Projections

In the above discussion, examples of relationships were given between consumption of different commodities and various overall indicators of economic activity, such as disposable personal income and industrial production. A major purpose in deriving such relationships is to utilize the results as a first step in making long-range projections for particular segments of industry and trade.
To make use of such relationships, however, it is first necessary to project-on the basis of specified assumptionsthe overall measures of economic activity and other factors used in the relationship for a given future point in time. The national income and product accounts developed over the past quarter of a century give us a very valuable framework of analysis. The real gross national product, or the measure of the total volume of goods and services produced in the economy is the most comprehensive indicator of economic activity, and is usually projected first over the long term.

The effort put into deriving this projected figure depends on the degree of fineness and detail desired. For example, a working estimate could be made simply by assuming a continuation of the past rate of growth in gross national product: This has averaged about 3 percent per annum over the last 50 years taking into consideration only peacetime years of high level employment. The fact that this underlying growth trend has been stable over time serves as a valuable readymade tool.

Other approaches to project aggregate output utilize more detailed assumptions in addition to average growth trends. The most commonly used measures are population, the associated labor force and its distribution between the Armed Forces, unemployment and employment (both agricultural and nonagricultural), productivity, and length of workweek. ${ }^{3}$

As aids in determining the basic figures for these more detailed considerations, there are available various current population reports of the Bureau of the Census giving population and labor force projections, ${ }^{4}$ and a recent report on United States population projections to the year 2050 by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. ${ }^{5}$ The

[^6]estimates presented in these reports are based on various assumptions as to future trends in rates of fertility, mortality, and labor-force participations.
Other studies are available on trends in productivity. Technological advances, increased mechanization, more efficient use of materials, improved distribution methods, and a more highly skilled labor force have resulted in continual gains in output per man-hour. Over the past 50 years both agricultural and nonagricultural output per man-hour have increased at an average annual rate of about 2 percent.

## The Market Situation

(0) Where Growth Trend Is Strong, but Cydical Sensitivity is
Pronounced: PAPERBOARD Pronounced: PAPERBOARD



The estimates of prospective gross national product provide the basis for the projections of other overall measures used in the analysis. Broad indicators of business activity such as disposable personal income and industrial production are highly correlated with GNP, as would be expected.

It should be pointed out that the techniques described above serve only as an aid to, and not as a substitute for, practical knowledge and judgment. Having set up the working relationship between the variables based on past experience, the step of actual projection assumes a continuation of the relationship between demand and the broad
overall economic factors. This assumption of continuity may imply, for example, that consumer buying habits will not shift materially, that income distributions and their effect on demand will remain relatively unaltered, that prices will maintain their position compared to overall prices, or that the international situation will not change drastically.

On the practical application of the techniques the businessman's judgment, experience, and knowledge of his industry are needed to appraise and evaluate properly the final results obtained by the analysis of past experience.

# New or $R_{\text {evised }}$ <br> <br> Statistical Series 

 <br> <br> Statistical Series}

National Output of Goods, Services, and Construction, Revised Estimates, 1954-56

The following tables present revised estimates for the years 1954-56 of gross national product broken down by major types of output. The total is classified into durable goods, nondurable goods, services, and construction; and for the first two of these categories, output is shown also as the sum of final sales and inventory change.
The data here are directly comparable to those presented for 1929-53, in similarly numbered tables in the June 1957 Survey, and are revised to conform with the detailed
estimates of gross national product for 1954-56 published in the July Surver. Adjustment to these estimates, as well as incorporation of additional statistical source materials, did not alter significantly the distributions for recent years which had been shown in the June study.

The statistical procedures used to develop the new breakdown of gross national product introduced in the June Survey are described in a technical note which is available upon request.

Gross National Product in Current and Constant Dollars and Implicit Price Deflators, by Major Type of Product, 1954-56

| Year | Gross national product |  |  | Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Services | Construction |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Final sales | Inventory change | Total |  |  | Durable |  |  | Nondurable |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Output | Final sales | Inventory | Output | Final | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inventory } \\ \text { change } \end{array}\right\|$ | Output | Final sales | Inventory change |  |  |
| Table 1.-Billions of Current Dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1954. | 361.2 | 363.1 | -1.9 | 197.4 | 199.3 | -1.9 | 70.7 | 73.3 | -2.6 | 126.7 | 126.0 | 0.7 | 124.1 | 39.7 |
| 1955. | 391.7 | 387.5 | 4.2 | 214.4 | 210.1 | 4.2 | 81.4 | 79.2 | 2.2 | 133.0 | 130.9 | 2.0 | 132.7 | 44.6 |
| 1956 | 414.7 | 410.1 | 4.6 | 226.0 | 221.5 | 4.6 | 86.2 | 83.5 | 2.7 | 139.8 | 138.0 | 1.9 | 142.5 | 46.1 |
| Table 2.-Billions of Constant (1947) Dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1954 | 301.3 | 302.4 | -1.0 | 175.0 | 176.1 | -1.0 | 61.0 | 62.8 | -1.9 | 114.1 | 113.3 | 0.8 | 95.3 | 31.0 |
| 1955 | 322.8 | 319.0 | 3.8 | 189.3 | 185.5 | 3.8 | 69.0 | 67.4 | 1.7 | 120.3 | 118.1 | 2.1 | 99.4 | 34.1 |
| 1956.. | 332.0 | 328.6 | 3.4 | 194.6 | 191.2 | 3.4 | 70.1 | 68.4 | 1.7 | 124.5 | 122.8 | 1.6 | 103.7 | 33.7 |
| Table 3.-Implicit Price Deflators (Index Numbers, 1947 = 100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1954 | 119.9 <br> 121.3 <br> 124.9 |  |  | 112.8 <br> 113.3 <br> 116.2 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 115.9 \\ & 118.0 \\ & 122.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 111.1 \\ & 110.6 \\ & 112.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 130.2 <br> 133.5 <br> 137.5 | 128.3 |
| 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 130.8 |  |
| 1056 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 136.6 |  |

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

Percentage Distribution of Gross National Product in Current and Constant Dollars, and Implicit Price Deflators, by Major Type of Product and Purchaser, 1954-56

Table 5.-Percentage Distribu- Table 6.-Percentage Distribu- Table 7.-Implicit Price Defla-

|  | Table 5.-Percentage Distribution, Current Dollars |  |  | Table 6.-Percentage Distribution, Constant (1947) Dollars |  |  | Table 7.-Implicit Price Deflators (index Numbers, 1947-100) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 |
| Gross national product | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100, 0 | 190.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 119.9 | 121.3 | 124, 9 |
| Nondurable goods. | 35.1 | 33.9 | 33.7 | 37.9 | 37.3 | 37.5 | 111.1 | 110.6 | 112.4 |
| Personal consumption expenditures | 33.4 | 32.2 | 32.2 | 35.3 | 34.7 | 35.3 | 113.4 | 112.5 | 113.9 |
| Net exports (net foreign investment) | $\underline{-1}$ | 1.5 -.2 | 1.0 | $\stackrel{.}{ }{ }^{2}$ | 1.8 .1 | $\begin{array}{r}1.3 \\ .4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Change in business inventories...... | ${ }^{2}$ | . 5 | . 5 | 3 | . 7 | , |  |  |  |
| Durable goods. | 19.6 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 20.2 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 115.9 | 118.0 | 122.9 |
| Personal consumption expenditures | 8.1 | 9.1 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 10.0 | 9.2 | 109.0 | 1107 | 111.3 |
| Producers' durable equipment | 6. 2 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 128.1 | 130.9 | 139.19 |
| Government purchases | 5.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 123.0 | 123.8 | 129. 7 |
| Net exports (net foreign investment) | . 9 | . 9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 |  |  |  |
| Change in business inventories....... | -. 7 | . 6 | . 6 | -. 6 | . 5 | . 5 |  |  |  |
| Services. | 34.4 | 33.9 | 34. 4 | 31.6 | 30.8 | 31.2 | 130.2 | 133.5 | 137.5 |
| Personal consumption expenditures. | 24.0 | 123.7 | 24.1 | 22.4 | 22.1 9.6 |  | 128.1 | 130.1 138.6 | 133.2 |
| Government purchases Net exports (net foreign investment). | 11.2 -.8 | 11.0 $-\quad .8$ | 11.1 -.8 | 10.1 -.9 | 9.6 -.9 | 9.5 -.9 | 132.6 | 138.6 |  |
| Construction. | 11.0 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 10.2 | 1283 |  | 130.1 |
| Private construction-.-.- | 7.7 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 129.7 | 132.2 | 138.0 |
| Government construction | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 125.2 | 127.1 | 133.2 |

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

Table 9.-Farm and Nonfarm Output of Goods in Current and Constant (1947) Dollars and Implicit Deflators

| Year | Billions of dollars |  |  | Billions of 1947 dollars |  |  | Implicit deflators ( $1947=100$ ) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total goods output output | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nonfarm } \\ \text { goods } \\ \text { output } \end{gathered}$ | Farm goods output | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Total goods } \\ \text { output } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nonfarm } \\ & \text { goods } \\ & \text { output } \end{aligned}$ | Farm goods output | Total goods output | Nonfarm goods output | Farm goods output |
| 1954 | 197.4 | 176.9 | 20.5 | 175.0 | 149.8 | 25.2 | 112.8 | 118.1 | 81.3 |
| 1955... | 214.4 | 194.4 | 19.9 | 189.3 | 163.2 | 26.1 | 113.3 | 119.1 | 76.1 |
| 1956..- | 226.0 | 206.5 | 19.6 | 194.6 | 168.7 | 25.9 | 116.2 | 122.4 | 75. 7 |

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

Farm Income: Revised Data for Page S-2 ${ }^{1}$

 for $1954-56$ are based largely on information provided by the 1954 Census of Agriculture. Revisions by months for 1951-53 are not available.

# NEW OR REVISED STATISTICAL SERIES 

Lumber Production, Shipments, Stocks, and Orders: Revised Data for Page S-31 1
[Millions of board feet]

| Month | All Types |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Shipments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Stocks (gross), mill, end of month |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total |  |  | Hardwoods |  |  | Softwoods |  |  | Total |  |  | Hardwoods |  |  | Softwoods |  |  | Total |  |  | Hardwoods |  |  | Softwoods |  |  |
|  | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 |
| January | 2,616 | 2, 754 | 2,911 | 579 | 529 | 591 | 2,037 | 2, 225 | 2, 320 | 2,465 | 2, 774 | 2, 900 | 472 | 550 | 637 | 1,993 | 2, 224 | 2. 263 | 9,23919 | 9,202 | 8,702 | 3, 357 | 3,907 | 3, 255 | 5,882 | 5, 295 | 5,447 |
| February | 2,773 | 2, 890 | 2,911 | 610 | 569 | 589 | 2,163 | 2, 321 | 2, 322 | 2, 676 | 2,910 | 2, 965 | 550 | 628 | 639 | 2,126 | 2,282 | 2, 326 | 9, 335 | 9,178 | 8,651 | 3,4163, | 3,848 | 3, 205 | 5, 919 | 5,330 | 5,446 |
| March-- | 3,235 | 3, 334 | 3, 099 | 621 | 593 | 566 | 2, 614 | 2, 741 | \|2, 53313 | 3,214 | 3, 433 | 3, 260 | 538 | 619 | 630 | 2, 676 | 2, 814 | 2, 630 | 9,356 9 | 9, 084 | 8, 496 | 3, 498 | 3, 822 | 3, 141 | 5, 858 | 6, 262 | 5,355 |
| April. | 3, 191 | 3, 207 | 3, 159 | 595 | 577 | 563 | 2, 596 | 2,630 | 2, 5963 | 3,253 | 3, 420 | 3, 260 | 543 | 657 | 602 | 2,710 | 2, 763 | 2,658 | 9, 29318 | 8,876 | 8,397 | 3, 550 | 3,742 | [3, 102 | 5,743 | 5, 134 | 5,295 |
| May. | 3,219 | 3, 393 | 3,3,450 | 571 | 586 |  | 2, 648 | 2, 807 | 2, 8 89,3 | 3, 112 | 3, 476 | 3,386 | 506 | 639 | 559 | 2, 606 | 2, 837 | 2, 827 | 9,398 | 8,801 | 8,460 | 3,614 | 3,689 | 3, 134 | 5,784 | 5,112 | 5,326 |
| June. | 3,011 | 3, 559 | 13.3331 | 555 | 598 | 603 | 2, 456 | 2,961 | 2, 730 | 3, 180 | 3,716 | 3, 180 | 470 | 648 | 525 | 2, 710 | 3,068 | 2, 655 | 9, 2278 | 8, 649 | 8, 612 | 3, 698 | 3, 639 | 3, 212 | 5, 529 | 5. 010 | 5, 400 |
| July | 2,587 | 3,000 | 3, 3 , 6 | 584 | 543 |  | 2, 003 | 2, 457 | 2, 479 | 2,732 | 3, 192 | 2. 958 | 486 | 603 | 481 | 2,246 | 2, 589 | 2, 477 | 9, 081 \| | 8,4538 | 8.729 | 3,795 | 3, 579 | (3, 328' | 5, 286 | 4, 874 | 5, 401 |
| August | 2, 919 | 3,623 | [3, 562 | 609 | 578 |  | 2, 310 | :3,045 | 2,943: | 2,938 | 3,635 | 3, 284 | 532 | 662 | 523 | 2, 406 | 2, 973 | 2, 761 | 9.060 | 8,4419 | 9, 004 | 3, 872 | 3,495 | '3, 424 | 5, 188 | 4, 946 | 5, 580 |
| September- | 3. 275 | 3,505 | 13,159 | 600 | 632 |  | 2, 675 | 2, 873 | 2, 540 | 3,241 | 3, 431 | [2, 901 | 556 | 671 | 538 | 2, 685 | 2, 760 | 2,363 | 9.096 | 8. 509.9 | 9, 257 | 3,916 | 3,456 | \% 3, 505 | 5, 180 | 5,053 | 5,752 |
| October.-- | 3,350 | 3,388 | [3, 394 | 618 | 662 | 616 | 2, 732 | 2,726 | 2. 778 | 3. 329 | 3,326 | 3, 172 | ${ }_{5}^{616}$ | 712 | 550 | 2, 713 | 2,614 | 2, 622 | 9, 1178 | 8,566 | 9, 478 | 3, 918 | 3,406 | , 3,571 | 5, 199 | 5,160 | 5,907 |
| November | 3, 129 | 3,061 | [2, 954 ${ }^{\prime}$ | 573 | ${ }_{6}^{630}$ | 572 | 2,556 | 2. 431 | 12, 382 | 3, 038 | 3, 030 | 2, 802 | 561 | 674 |  | 2, 477 | 2, 356 | 2, 278 | 9. 2078 | 8.593 | 9, 629 | \|3,930 | 3, 362 | 3.619 | 5, 277 | 5, 231 | 6, 610 |
| December | 3,051 | 2,835 | 2, 520 | 559 | 573 | 518 | 2,492 | 2, 262 | 2, 002 | 3,036 | 2, 737 | [2,375 | 561. | 634 | 477 | 2,475 | 2,103 | 1,898 | 9, 224.8 | 8, 688 | 9,777 | 3,928 | 3.301 | 3,660 | 5, 296 | [5,387\| | 6,117 |
| Monthly average | 3,030 | 3,212 | 23, 127 | 590 | 589 | 587 | 2, 440 . | 2,623 | 2, 540 | 3,018 | 3.257 | 13.037 | 533 | 641 | 557 | 2.485 | 2.615 | 2, $480^{\circ}$ | 9,2198 | 8,7538 | $8.933^{\prime}$ | 3,708 | 3.604 | 3,346 | 5,512 | 5,150 | 5,586 |


${ }^{1}$ Source: National Lumber Manufacturers Association. Data reflect the latest revised industry estimates; the 1954 production estimates are adjusted to data from the 1954 Census of Manufactures.

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

Statistics originating in Government agencies are not copyrighted and may be reprinted freely. Data from private sources are provided through the courtesy of the compilers, and are subject to their copyrights.

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

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS



## PERSONAL INCOME, BY SOURCE

Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates:


Total nonagricultural income.---.--......................... r Revised.
o'Includes inventory valuation adjustment. ¢ Government sales are not deducted.
§Personal saving is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above.

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

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued


${ }_{1}^{r}$ Revised. $\begin{gathered}p \text { Preliminary. } \\ \text { Estimates based on anticipated capital expenditures of business; those for the } 4 \text { th quarter of } 1957 \text { appear on } p .5 \text { of the September } 1957 \text { issue of the Survex. }\end{gathered}$
§Inclides data not shown separately.
$\ddagger$ Revised annual data for $1951-56$ (monthly, January 1954-May 1956) for farm income and marketings appear on $p$. 23 of this issue of the SURvex; those for the indexes of cash receipts and olume of marketings will be shown later.

|  | 1956 |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | Septem- ber | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION-Continued Federal Reserve Index of Physical Volume-Con. Unadjusted index-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 132 | 132 | 130 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 138 | 131 | 132 | 130 | 123 | $\begin{array}{r}130 \\ r 86 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{-129}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}90 \\ 147 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}93 \\ 147 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}90 \\ 149 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 155 | $\begin{array}{r}85 \\ 158 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}87 \\ 157 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 156 | $\begin{array}{r}83 \\ 155 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}82 \\ 153 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}88 \\ 145 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}65 \\ 145 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | r <br> $\mathbf{1 4 6}$ <br>  <br> 18 | + ${ }^{86}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array} 148$ |
|  | 142 | 142 | 114 | 94 | 91 | 98 | 95 | 111 | 135 | 150 | 137 | 139 | 136 |  |
|  | 151 | 150 | 144 | 138 | 128 | 129 | 133 | 137 | 145 | 148 | 149 | 154 | 155 |  |
| Seasonally adjusted, combined index.....-.....-do. | 144 | 146 | 146 | 147 | 146 | 146 | 145 | 143 | 143 | 144 | 144 | 145 | 144 | -142 |
| Manufactures...-.-.-......................... do. | 146 | 147 | 147 | 149 | 147 | 148 | 147 | 145 | 145 | 146 | 146 | 147 | 146 | \% 143 |
| Durable manufactures | 162 148 | 163 147 | 165 146 | ${ }_{145}^{167}$ | 144 | $\stackrel{164}{143}$ | 162 | 160 <br> 134 | 159 132 | 162 132 | + 168 | 162 136 | +130 | P159 |
| Metal fabricating (incl. ordnance) .........-do | 174 | 176 | 180 | 183 | 180 | 180 | 179 | 176 | 175 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 174 | - 170 |
| Fabricated metal products...............do. | 139 | 140 | 139 | 141 | 137 | 138 | 137 | 140 | 136 | 139 | 141 | 140 | 140 | - 136 |
|  | 175 | 175 | 175 | 177 | 173 | 172 | 172 | 166 | 168 | 171 | 173 | ${ }^{+} 173$ | ${ }_{+}{ }^{1751}$ | ${ }^{7} 163$ |
| Nonelectrical machinery...-.-.-.-....-. do. | 158 | 156 | 155 | 157 | 154 | 155 | 155 | 151 | 152 | 151 | 152 | r 152 | +151 | ${ }^{p} 1146$ |
| Electrical machinery-...-.-......-.....do. | 210 | 211 | 214 | 216 | 208 | 204 | 204 | 196 | 199 | 209 | 214 | 「213 | ${ }^{-207}$ | P195 |
| Transportation equipment...-.........- do. | 193 | 203 | 216 | 223 | 221 | 224 | 222 | 217 | ${ }_{213}$ | 215 | ${ }^{210}$ | 「 210 | ${ }_{+} 205$ | ${ }^{7} 203$ |
| Autos, trucks, and parts-.-.-........-. do | 112 | 121 | 137 | 143 | 139 | 140 | 135 | 126 | 124 | 127 | 173 | r 1175 | + ${ }_{+} 122$ | ${ }^{p} 121$ |
| Instruments and related products.......do | 171 122 | 172 122 | 172 | 173 120 | 173 | 174 | 173 118 | 172 | 171 | 171 | 173 <br> 124 | $\begin{array}{r}\mathrm{r} 175 \\ \mathrm{r} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +121 | -119 |
| Lumber and products........................do | 126 | 120 | 119 | 117 | 114 | 113 | 111 | 113 | 115 | 125 | 114 | ${ }^{-120}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 114$ |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products............do | 154 146 | 146 | 157 <br> 144 | 158 <br> 148 | 155 140 | 155 136 | 155 137 | 155 140 | 158 139 | 157 142 | 155 141 | $\begin{array}{r}160 \\ 144 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | r +160 F 145 | $\begin{array}{r}\square \\ \square \\ \hline\end{array} 140$ |
| Nondurable manufactures-..................do. | 130 | 131 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 129 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 131 | 132 | -13 |
| Food and beverage manufactures..........do | 114 | 113 | 114 | 114 | 111 | 113 | 113 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 114 | 113 | 112 |  |
|  | 115 | 114 | 113 | 113 | 111 | 113 | 113 | 111 | 111 | 112 | 115 | 113 | 113 |  |
|  | 112 | 111 | 115 | 117 | 113 | 111 | 115 | 108 | 111 | 115 | 108 | 112 |  |  |
| Tobacco manufactures-.------------1.-- - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 106 | 106 | 109 | ${ }_{103}^{107}$ | 112 | 116 | 111 | 109 99 | 110 | 111 | 114 | 110 | 103 |  |
| Textile-mill products.-....................do............ | 113 | 117 | 108 | 110 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 109 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 111 | 114 |  |
| Leather and products .-................... do | 102 | 101 | 104 | 102 | 102 | 106 | 107 | 106 | 102 | 106 | 103 | 105 |  |  |
| Paper and allied products --------------- - do | 159 | 160 | 160 | 157 | 159 | 157 | 157 | 151 | 158 | 159 | 156 | - 163 | 161 |  |
| Printing and publishing ---------------- do | 137 | 140 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 142 | 141 | 140 | 181 | 142 | -145 |
|  | 194 | 196 | 195 | 199 | ${ }_{205}$ | ${ }_{205}^{183}$ | 202 | 204 | 206 | 198 | 205 | + 204 | 208 |  |
| Petroleum and coal products................do | 143 | 140 | 143 | 145 | 147 | 143 | 141 | 142 | 142 | 138 | 139 | ${ }^{+141}$ | 145 | 3 |
|  | 132 | 134 | 126 | 137 | 145 | 145 | 142 | 131 | 130 | 129 | 133 | 144 |  |  |
|  | 131 | 131 | 130 | 130 | 131 | 133 | 133 | 130 | 130 | 127 | 127 | 129 | r 128 | -127 |
|  | 86 | 85 | 87 | 80 | 82 | 87 | 92 | 87 | 82 | 86 | 83 | '84 | 82 | 79 |
|  | 151 | 151 | 149 | 153 | 154 | 154 | 152 | 151 | 1153 | 146 | 147 | 1150 | +149 | 148 |
|  | 123 143 | ${ }_{141}^{132}$ | 128 | 127 | 1142 | 122 | 143 | 140 | 114 | 142 | 143 | ${ }_{-}{ }_{\sim} 1145$ | 146 |  |
| CONSUMER DURABLES OUTPUT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted, total output................ $1947-49=100 \ldots$ | 113 | 128 | 139 | 141 | 137 | 143 | 142 | 130 | 124 | 131 | 116 | 132 | -119 | 120 |
| Major consumer durables..---.-...............- do . | 111 | 132 | 151 | 154 | 149 | 157 | 155 | 140 | 131 | 140 | 121 | 139 | ${ }^{-118}$ | -121 |
| Autos- Major household goods -----...............-- do | $\begin{array}{r}59 \\ 158 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 105 158 | 164 | 177 <br> 137 <br> 1 | 174 | 178 <br> 140 | 171 | 155 | 144 | 156 | 134 110 | 148 | -84 | -88 |
| Major household goods--.---..............-- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 122 | 108 <br> 122 | 117 | 118 | 113 | 116 | 116 | 113 | 108 | 110 | 105 | 115 | 119 |  |
| Appliances and heaters --...........-...--do | 158 | 142 | 122 | 128 | 125 | 144 | 151 | 131 | 125 | 131 | 105 | 109 | 141 |  |
| Radio and television sets............-....-do | ${ }_{1}^{265}$ | 312 | 112 | 117 | 188 | ${ }_{112}^{201}$ | 196 | 159 | 153 | 180 | 143 | ${ }_{118}^{256}$ | 119 |  |
| Other consumer durables......................-do. | 118 | 118 | 112 | 110 | 110 | 112 | 111 | 107 | 106 | 108 | 106 | 116 | 119 | 120 |
| Seasonally adjusted, total output................-do. | 123 | 123 | 132 | 141 | 137 | 138 | 134 | 124 | 124 | 129 | 129 | 133 | 128 | 122 |
| Major consumer durables.....-.................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 127 | 129 | 143 | 154 | 147 | 149 | 144 | 131 | 131 | 137 | 137 | 141 | 134 | -127 |
|  | 106 | 117 | 152 | 168 | 169 | 167 | 159 | 141 | 139 | 144 | 134 | 145 | 129 | -118 |
| Major household goods --.-.-...........-.-.-. do | 148 | 115 | 136 | 115 | 130 <br> 114 | 1134 | 132 | 1114 | 126 112 | 133 113 11 | 142 | ${ }_{\text {r }}{ }^{11168}$ | 111 |  |
|  | 149 | 136 | 130 | 144 | 128 | 137 | 133 | 119 | 119 | 123 | 126 | 123 | 134 |  |
| Radio and television sets....--.-..........-do.- | 232 | 237 | 218 | ${ }^{218}$ | 181 | 189 | 185 | 167 | 186 | 226 | 259 | 248 | 237 |  |
| Other consumer durables....-..............-- - do | 113 | 110 | 109 | 113 | 114 | 114 | 111 | 109 | 108 | 108 | 111 | 114 | 115 | -111 |
| BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES§ $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing and trade sales (seas. adj.), total bil. of dol | 54.2 | 55.9 | 56.3 | 57.0 | 57.9 | 57.4 | 56.2 | 56.4 | 56.8 | 56.4 | 57.4 | 57.0 | 56.3 |  |
|  | 27.1 | 28.7 | 28.5 | 28.8 | 30.0 | 29.5 | 28.4 | 28.7 | 28.6 | 28.1 | 29.0 | 28.6 | 28.2 |  |
| Durable-goods industries-.---------------- do- | 13.4 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 14.5 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 14.2 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 14.6 | $\bigcirc 14.3$ | 14.1 |  |
| Nondurable-goods industries................-do.-.- | 13.7 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 14.3 | 15.0 | 14.7 | 14.2 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 13.9 | 14.5 | $\cdot 14.3$ | 14.1 |  |
|  | 11.1 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.2 |  |
| Durable-goods establishments-.-.-.....-.-.-do..-- | 4.2 7.0 | 4.3 7.1 | 4.4 | 4.4 7.4 | 4.6 | 7.4 | 4.4 7.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | ${ }_{7.1}^{4}$ | 4.2 | 4.1 |  |
| Nondurable-goods establishments----------do---- | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.1 |  |
|  | 15.9 | 15.9 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 16.6 | 16.8 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 16.9 |  |
| Durable-goods stores | 5. 3 | 5. 5 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 |  |
|  | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.2 |  |
| Manufacturing and trade inventories, book value, end of month (seas. adj.), total...............-. bil. of dol... | 86.9 | 87.8 | 88.5 | 89.1 | 89.3 | 89.6 | 89.9 | 90.1 | 90.6 | 90.7 | 91.0 | r91.3 | 91. |  |
| Manufacturing, total .-.......................... do. | 50.8 | 51.8 | 52.2 | 52.3 | 52.4 | 52.9 | 53.3 | 53.7 | 53.9 | 53.9 | 54.1 | r 54.2 | 54.1 |  |
|  | 29.5 | 30.2 | 30.6 | 30.7 | 30.6 | 31.0 | 31.2 | 31. 5 | ${ }^{31.6}$ | 31.4 | 31.7 | r 31.7 | 31.7 |  |
| Nondurable-goods industries.................- do- | 21.4 | 21.5 | 21.6 | 21.6 | 21.8 | 22.0 | 22.1 | 22.2 | 22.3 | 22.4 | 22.4 | - 22.5 | 22.4 |  |
| Wholesale trade, total...-.......................do. | 12.6 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.8 |  |
| Durable-goods estabishments .-...-.......-- do- | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6. 5 | 6. 6 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6. 7 | 6.7 | 6.7 |  |
| Nondurable-goods establishments..........-- -- ${ }^{\text {do-.--- }}$ | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.1 |  |
|  | 23.4 | 23.3 | 23.5 | 23.9 | 24.0 | 23.9 | 23.7 | 23.7 | 23.9 | 24.1 | 24.1 |  | 24.5 |  |
|  | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 11.2 |  |
|  | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13. 2 | 13.2 |  |
| ${ }^{\tau}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


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

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

| MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales, value (unadjusted), total ..............mil. of dol. | 27, 478 | 30,286 | 28, 771 | 28,070 | 28,928 | 27, 869 | 29,815 | 29,010 | 29,116 | 28, 278 | 27, 196 | - 29, 063 | 28, 226 |  |
| Durable-goods industries, total.-.-.-.............. do | 13, 351 | 14,963 | 14, 475 | 14,372 | 14, 363 | 13,975 | 15, 033 | 14,768 | 14, 833 | 14, 590 | 13, 336 | r 14, 231 | 13,683 |  |
|  | 2,389 | 2,660 | - 2 2,51 | 2,394 | 2, 574 | 2, ${ }^{1374}$ | 2,592 | 2,481 | 2, 425 | 2,484 | 2,068 | r2, 262 | 2,195 |  |
|  | 1,514 | 1, 710 | 1,508 | 1,332 | 1,463 | 1, 438 | 1,551 | 1,642 | 1,585 | 1, 552 | 1,491 | r 1,632 | 1,621 |  |
| Machinery (including electrical) $\qquad$ do ---- | 4,081 | 4,371 | 4,085 | 4,390 | 4,080 | 4,171 | 4, 485 | 4,355 | 4,425 | 4,459 | 3,970 | ${ }^{-4,134}$ | 4,201 |  |
| Transportation equipment (including motor vehicles) --.....-...................................... of dol. | 2,260 | 2,816 | 3,445 | 3,699 | 3,611 | 3, 467 | 3,590 | 3,489 | 3, 496 | 3,187 | 3,193 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 3,256 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,893 |  |
|  | 1, 197 | 1,180 | 1,039 | 895 | -989 | $\bigcirc$ | 1,010 | -995 | ${ }^{3} 975$ | 1,027 | - 868 | - r 1, 031 | 1,009 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass | 1,767 | , 913 | , 754 | ${ }^{626}$ | 646 | 628 | , 740 | 728 | 799 | , 763 | 721 | 1,793 +7 | , 678 |  |
| Other durable-goods industries -------.------ do | 1,143 | 1,313 | 1,123 | 1,036 | 1,000 | 956 | 1,065 | 1,078 | 1,128 | 1,118 | 1,025 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,123 ~}$ | 1,086 |  |
| Nondurable-goods industries, total.....-.......-do. | 14, 127 | 15,323 | 14,296 | 13,698 | 14,565 | 13, 894 | 14,782 | 14, 242 | 14, 283 | 13,688 | 13,860 | - 14, 832 | 14,543 |  |
| Food and beverage.....-.-.-.-.-.................do...-- | 4,323 | 4,605 | 4,264 | $\begin{array}{r}4,088 \\ 343 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4,260 \\ 338 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 4,077 | 4,347 321 | 4,196 347 | 4,394 | 4, 291 | 4,362 | r 4,499 | 4, 496 |  |
|  | - 3,225 | 371 1,391 | 1,356 1, 192 | 343 1,072 | 1,338 1,143 | 1,312 1,131 | 1,321 1,163 | 1,347 1,030 | 1,387 1,031 | 1,382 1,022 | 398 939 | +386 $\mathbf{r}, 137$ | 378 , 085 |  |
|  | 855 | 1,959 | 1,895 | 816 | 1,923 | 1,840 | , 901 | ,928 | 1,916 | , 888 | 833 | $\begin{array}{r}1,185 \\ r 95 \\ \hline 1,98\end{array}$ | , 924 |  |
|  | 1,987 | 2,043 | 1,865 | 1,780 | 2,002 | 1,853 | 2,055 | 2,005 | 2, 100 | 1,886 | 1,848 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,988}$ | 2,031 |  |
| Petroleum and coal | 2, 558 | 2, 711 | 2,799 | 3,037 | 3,273 | 2,871 | 3.045 | 2,907 | 2,900 | 2,780 | 2,931 | r 2,920 | 2,724 |  |
|  | 440 | 507 | 442 | 461 | 491 | 460 | 495 | 500 | 486 | 481 | 509 | 519 |  |  |
| Other nondurable-goods industries.--.....-.d.do | 2,424 | 2, 736 | 2,483 | 2, 101 | 2,135 | 2,350 | 2,455 | 2,329 | 2,069 | 1,960 | 2,046 | - 2,431 | 2, 412 |  |
| Sales, value (seas. adj.), total....-...............-d do | 27, 146 | 28,696 | 28, 480 | 28,846 | 29,956 | 29,534 | 28,426 | 28,679 | 28, 617 | 28, 142 | 29,030 | - 28.638 | 28, 236 |  |
| Durable-goods industries, total...-...............-do | 13, 449 | 14, 393 | 14, 294 | 14, 526 | 14, 941 | 14, 808 | 14, 198 | 14, 254 | 14, 296 | 14, 207 | 14, 573 | + 14, 297 | 14, 114 |  |
| Primary metal.- | 2,334 | 2, 551 | 2,531 | 2,462 | 2, 594 | 2, 453 | 2,389 | $\stackrel{2}{2} 357$ | 2,263 | 2, 289 | 2, 447 | - 2,362 | 2,177 |  |
|  | 1,440 4,058 | 1,548 4,230 | 1,487 4,189 | 1,418 | 1,594 4,342 | 1,573 | 1.514 4,158 | 1,625 | 1,562 | 1,492 | 1,605 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.520$ | 1. 538 |  |
| Machinery (including electrical) $\qquad$ do.... Transportation equipment (including motor | 4,058 | 4, 230 | 4,189 | 4, 241 | 4,342 | 4, 290 | 4,158 | 4,242 | 4,354 | 4, 259 | 4.447 | - 4, 281 | 4, 220 |  |
| vehicles $\qquad$ mil. of dol | 2,696 | 3, 067 | 3,234 | 3, 530 | 3,570 | 3, 620 | 3,406 | 3,240 | 3, 276 | 3,241 | 3,251 | + 3,448 | 3,513 |  |
|  | 1, 122 | 1, 065 | 1,019 | 1,014 | 1, 039 | 1,053 | 952 | 989 | 978 | 1, 076 | 957 | r 925 | -953 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass | 727 | 776 | 741 | 746 | 751 | 766 | 747 | 707 | 747 | 741 | 736 | + 708 | 652 |  |
| Other durable-goods in | 1, 072 | 1,156 | 1,093 | 1,115 | 1,051 | 1,053 | 1,032 | 1,094 | 1, 116 | 1, 109 | 1,130 | ${ }^{+} \mathbf{1 , 0 5 3}$ | 1, 061 |  |
| Nondurable-goods industries, | 13, 697 | 14,303 | 14,186 | 14, 320 | 15, 015 | 14,726 | 14,228 | 14,425 | 14,321 | 13,935 | 14, 457 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 14,341$ | 14, 122 |  |
| Food and beverage | 4, 109 | 4,280 | 4,240 | 4, 278 | 4, 558 | $\begin{array}{r}4,447 \\ 371 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4,333 | $\begin{array}{r}4,322 \\ 358 \\ \hline 1,078\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4, } 340 \\ 352 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 4, 183 | 4.323 | r 4, 357 | 4,282 |  |
| Tobacco Textile. | 1,129 | 350 1,172 | $\begin{array}{r}337 \\ 1,109 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 1,147 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 1,174 \\ \hline 183\end{array}$ | 1,371 1,252 +81 | $\begin{array}{r}349 \\ 1,144 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +358 | 1,352 1,079 | 1, 0638 | 1, 375 | $\begin{array}{r}+354 \\ +1.072 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 382 |  |
| Paper | 859 | 895 | , 888 | 868 | 942 | 875 | 858 | 919 | 907 | 477 | 896 | $r{ }^{1} 915$ | . 924 |  |
| Chemical | 1,875 | 1,979 | 1,940 | 1,936 | 1, 996 | 1,930 | 1,908 | 1,894 | 1,996 | 1,894 | 2,008 | r2.008 | 1,969 |  |
| Petroleum and | 2,629 | 2, 727 | 2,763 | 2, 786 | 3,241 | 2,960 | 2,928 | 3,028 | 2,959 | 2,780 | 2.991 | - 2, 920 | 2,88 |  |
| Rubber | 461 | 477 | 462 | 474 | 496 | 495 | 476 | 490 | 481 | 458 | 514 | 514 |  |  |
| Other nondurable-good | 2,310 | 2, 423 | 2, 447 | 2, 459 | 2, 245 | 2,396 | 2,232 | 2,341 | 2,207 | 2,298 | 2, 261 | -2,201 | 2.221 |  |
| Inventories, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book value (unadjusted), total | 50, 480 | 51, 262 | 51, 965 | 52.515 | 52,941 | 53,320 | 53,670 | 53, 827 | 53,985 | 54, 043 | 53,762 | - 53, 576 | 53.533 |  |
| Durable-goods industries, total | 29,154 | 29,850 3 | 30,346 | 30, 591 | 30, 835 | 31, 196 | 31,512 | 31,778 | 31,873 | 31,749 | 31,450 | r 31, 225 | 31, 233 |  |
|  | 3.761 | 3,913 | 4,031 | 4,119 | 4,068 | 4, 077 | 4,018 | 3,962 | 4,053 | 4, 043 | 4.173 | r 4.314 | 4,421 |  |
| Fabricated metal --..--------------- do | 2.942 | 3, 002 | 3,062 | 3,056 | 3, 106 | 3,165 | 3, 242 | 3, 286 | 3, 272 | 3, 292 | 3,240 | r 3, 151 | 3. 081 |  |
| Machinery (including electrical) | 9.975 | 10, 134 | 10,309 | 10,316 | 10,408 | 10, 524 | 10,614 | 10,662 | 10,811 | 10,760 | 10. 584 | r 10,481 | 10, 455 |  |
| Transportation equipment (including motor vehicles) -..................................... of dol. | 7,195 | 7,573 | 7,659 | 7,714 | 7, 803 | 7, 878 | 7,951 | 8,124 | 7,969 | 7,899 | 7,781 | r 7,713 | 7.737 |  |
|  | 1,827 | 1,816 | 1, 843 | 1,855 | 1,869 | 1,889 | 1,945 | 1,922 | 1,904 | 1,877 | 1,871 | + 1.853 | 1. 849 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass | 1,084 | 1,079 | 1,110 | 1,159 | 1.179 | 1,217 | 1,233 | 1,257 | 1,265 | 1,267 | 1.239 | ${ }_{r} 1.186$ | 1,192 |  |
| Other durable-goods indus | 2,370 | 2,333 | 2,332 | 2;372 | 2,402 | 2,446 | 2,509 | 2,565 | 2,599 | 2,611 | 2.562 | - 2, 227 | 2,498 |  |
| By stages of fabrication: $\ddagger$ Purchased materials................bil. of | S. 4 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 |  |
|  | 12.3 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 13. 6 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 13.2 | r 13.3 | 13. 2 |  |
|  | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 9.5 |  |
| Nondurable-goods industries, total.....mil. of dol.- | 21,329 | 21,412 | 21,619 | 21,924 | 22,106 | 22,124 | 22,158 | 22.049 | 22, 112 | 22, 294 | 22,312 | - 22, 351 | 22,390 |  |
|  | 4,988 | 5,017 | 5, 111 | 5,061 | 5. 001 | 4, 902 | 4, 754 | 4, 622 | 4, 504 | 4, 524 | 4,629 | r 4, 830 | 4,863 |  |
|  | 1, 814 | 1,856 | 1,895 | 1,959 | 2,131 | 2, 132 | 2, 105 | 2,075 | 2, 027 | 1,981 | 1,936 | r 1,923 | 1,924 |  |
|  | 2,577 | 2, 562 | 2, 582 | 2, 663 | 2,739 | 2,736 | 2.748 | 2,698 | 2,720 | 2, 691 | 2, 678 | + 2,623 | 2,565 |  |
| Paper. | 1,307 | 1,301 | 1,325 | 1,362 | 1,362 | 1,412 | 1,455 | 1,453 | 1,453 | 1,442 | 1. 430 | - 1,415 | 1,396 |  |
|  | 3,414 | 3, 487 | 3, 539 | 3, 633 | 3,648 | 3,701 | 3,725 | 3,750 | 3,716 | 3,744 | 3, 716 | r 3,679 | 3,657 |  |
| Petroleum and coal.-......-.-............- do | 3,264 | 3,300 | 3,252 | 3,249 | 3, 102 | 3,101 | 3, 157 | 3,202 | 3,346 | 3,451 | 3, 529 | ${ }^{+} 3,587$ | 3,710 |  |
| Rubber- | 926 | 1,002 | 1, 014 | 1,049 | 1,057 | 1,057 | 1,071 | 1,062 | 1,065 | 1,058 | 1,024 | 1,010 |  |  |
| Other nondurable-goods industries...-... do...- | 2,966 | 2,887 | 2,901 | 2,948 | 3,066 | 3,083 | 3,143 | 3,187 | 3,281 | 3,403 | 3,370 | -3,284 | 3, 154 |  |
| By stages of fabrication: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  Goods in process. $\qquad$ | 8.2 2.9 | 8. ${ }_{2} 4$ | 8.6 2.9 | 8.9 2.9 | 8.9 3.0 | 8.9 3.0 | 8.9 3.0 | 8.8 3.0 | 8. 3.0 | 8.7 3.0 | 8.7 3.0 | 8.7 3.0 | 8.8 3.0 |  |
|  | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.6 | -10.7 | 10.5 |  |
| Inventories, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book value (seas. adj.), total.-----.-.-.mil. of dol. | 50, 842 | 51,751 | 52, 210 | 52, 295 | 52, 434 | 52,918 | 53, 334 | 53, 663 | 53, 909 | 53,853 | 54, 093 | ${ }^{+} 54,203$ | 54, 112 |  |
| Durable-goods industries, total..-.-........... do. | 29, 451 | 30, 232 | 30,647 | 30, 660 | 30,631 | 30,961 | 31, 185 | 31,462 | 31, 566 | 31,438 | 31,696 | r 31,742 | 31, 741 |  |
|  | 3,687 | 3, 824 | 3, 891 | 3,975 | 3,962 | 4,071 | 4, 102 | 4,114 | 4,192 | 4,207 | 4. 245 | r $+4,326$ | 4, 365 |  |
|  | 3,002 | 3,127 | 3,157 | 3,183 | 3,169 | 3,230 | 3,210 | 3,222 | 3,146 | 3,077 | 3,146 | r 3, 151 | 3. 144 |  |
| Machinery (including electrical) --.-....do....- | 10,089 | 10, 294 | 10,404 | 10,409 | 10,444 | 10,454 | 10,478 | 10,509 | 10,624 | 10,601 | 10,622 | +10,609 | 10,638 |  |
| Transportation equipment (including motor vehicles)...............-.-.-.................. of dol. | 7,280 | 7,552 | 7,714 | 7,630 | 7,632 | 7,738 | 7,825 | 8,016 | 7,975 | 7,919 | 8, 038 | -8,035 | 7,935 |  |
|  | 1,870 | 1,892 | 1,395 | 1,869 | 1,839 | 1,865 | 1,914 | 1,890 | 1,865 | 1,845 | 1,857 | + $\mathrm{r}, 872$ | 1,894 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass............................ do | 1,129 | 1,148 | 1,168 | 1,171 | 1,156 | 1,170 | 1,174 | 1,209 | 1,240 | 1,254 | 1,239 | + 1,210 | 1,242 |  |
| Other durable-goods industries | 2,394 | 2,395 | 2,418 | 2,423 | 2,429 | 2,433 | 2, 482 | 2,502 | 2, 524 | 2,535 | 2, 549 | - 2, 539 | 2,523 |  |
| By stages of fabrication: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Purchased materials---------------bil. of dol | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 |  |
|  | 12.3 | 12.6 9.1 | 12.9 91 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.9 9.3 | 13.0 9.4 | 13.4 9.4 | 13.4 9.6 | 13.3 9.7 | 13.5 | +13.6 9 | 13.4 |  |
| Finished goods. | 8.9 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.9 |  |
| Nondurable-goods industries, total...-.mil. of dol.- | 21,391 | 21,519 | 21,563 | 21,635 | 21,803 | 21,957 | 22, 149 | 22, 201 | 22,343 | 22,415 | 22,397 | r 22,461 | 22,371 |  |
| Food and beverage...-.-.-.-.-.........- do. | 4,831 | 4,809 | 4,814 | 4,799 | 4, 820 | 4, 867 | 4.872 | 4,876 | 4,869 | 4, 882 | 4, 804 | ${ }^{+4,805}$ | 4,711 |  |
|  | 1,870 | 1,875 | 1, 895 | 1, 884 | 2,010 | 2, 030 | 2,024 | 2,054 | 2, 047 | 2,064 | 2,038 | $r 2,024$ | 1,984 |  |
|  | 2,648 | 2,676 | 2, 674 | ${ }^{2,713}$ | 2,766 | 2, 694 | 2, 692 | 2, 629 | 2, 625 | 2, 612 | 2, 642 | r 2, 649 | 2. 634 |  |
| Paper | 1,320 | 1,328 | 1,338 | 1,349 | 1,362 | 1,398 | 1, 426 | 1,439 | 1,453 | 1,442 | 1,430 | r 1, r 279 | 1,410 |  |
|  | 3, 504 | 3, 558 | 3, 582 | 3, 594 | 3, 593 | 3, 643 | 3, 676 | 3,730 | 3,729 | 3,692 | 3,728 | ${ }^{\text {r 3, }} 337$ | 3, 757 | - |
| Petroleum and cos | 3, 169 | 3, 204 | 3,188 | 3,249 | 3, 133 | 3,197 | 3,255 | 3,267 | 3,380 | 3,486 | 3,494 | ${ }^{+} 3,517$ | 3.602 |  |
| Rubber- | 1,038 | 1,044 | 1,035 | 1,039 | 1,047 | 1,036 | 1,030 | 1,031 | 1,024 | 1,027 | 1. 045 | 1.074 |  |  |
| Other nondurable-goods industries......-do....- | 3, 011 | 3, 925 | 3,037 | 3,008 | 3,072 | 3,092 | 3,174 | 3,176 | 3,216 | 3,210 | 3, 216 | - 3,226 | 3.199 |  |
| By stages of fabrication: $\ddagger$ <br> Purchased materials bil. of dol. | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 |  |
| Goods in process......-......................-do...-- | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 |  |
| Finished goods...............................do. | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | -10.5 | 10.4 |  |


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

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

## MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES,



New incorporations (48 States)...---.-.-.--- number.-
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES $\sigma^{\circ}$


| Commercial service. | do. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Construction | do. |
| Manufacturing and mining | do |
| Retail trade. | do.. |
| Wholesale trade. | do. |
| Liabilities (current), total | thous. of dol |
| Commercial service. | do. |
| Construction.-.... | do. |
| Manufacturing and mining | do. |
| Retail trade | o. |
| Wholesale trade. | do |

Failure annual rate (seas. adj.)*...No. per 10,000 concerns.
Durable-goods industries, total\$-... Frimary metal
Machinery (including electrical) $\xi-$
Transportation equipment (ineluding motor ve-.


Nondurable-goods industries, total...........................
Indo. Industries without unfilled ordersi--............................
Unflled orders, end of month (unadj), total.-. do..-

 hicles) Other industries, including ordnance.........................................



Wholesale trade.-.-.-. _ th

Commercial service. dol




 ---


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

## COMMODITY PRICES-Continued

| RETAIL PRICES |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce <br>  |  |
| Consumer price index (U. S. Department of Labor): <br>  |  |
|  |  |
| Food 9. |  |
| Fruits and vegetables.-...................................... Meats, poultry, and fish................................... |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Gas and electricity ......................................... <br> Housefurnishings........................................ do |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Medical care................................................. do Personal care-.-.-........-................................ do. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Private do. <br> Public $\qquad$ $\qquad$ do... |  |
|  |  |
| Other goods and services...-.........--.-.-. - do |  |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 213.1 | 213.4 | 213.8 | 213.9 | 214.1 | 214.9 |



| Chemicals and allied products 9 .----...----- do.. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Chemicals, industri |  |
| Drugs and pharmace |  |
| Fats and oils, inedib |  |
| Fertilizer materia |  |
| Prepared p |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| urniture, other househol |  |
| Appliances, househo |  |
| Furniture, household |  |
| Radio receivers and phonographs....----- do Television receivers..................................- do |  |
|  |  |
| Hides, skins, and leather products ${ }^{\text {a }}$.-....... do. |  |
| Footwear |  |
|  Eeather |  |
|  |  |
| Lumber and wood products. do Lumber. |  |
|  |  |
| Machinery and motive products $9 . . . . . . . . . .-d o . ~$ |  |
| Agricultural machinery and equip.. |  |
| Construction machinery and equip.-....-do.. |  |
| Electrical machinery and equipment......-do...Motor vehicles............................................ |  |
|  |  |
| Metals and metal products ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$.-.-.-.-.-........ do |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Clay products |  |
|  |  |
| Gypsum products. |  |
| Pulp, paper, and allied products...............do <br> Paper................................................ do |  |
|  |  |
| Rubber and products do <br> Tires and tubes. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |
| Textile products and apparelo ................do |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Tobacco mfs. and bottled beverages \% ........do. |  |
| Beverages, alcoholic $\qquad$ do <br> Cigarettes. $\qquad$ do.... |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## 



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

COMMODITY PRICES-Continued

| PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| As measured by- <br> Wholesale prices....................-....-. $1947-49=100$. <br> Consumer prices | 86.6 85.4 | 86.5 85.0 | 86.3 84.9 | 86.0 84.7 | 85.5 84.6 | 85.5 84.2 | 85.5 84.1 | 85.3 83.8 | 85.4 83.6 | 85.2 <br> 83.2 | 84.6 82.8 | 84.5 82.6 | $\begin{array}{r}84.7 \\ \hline 182.6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 185.0 |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE



NEW DWELLING UNITS
(U. S. Department of Labor)

New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started
nadjusted:
Total, privately and publicly owned....thousands Privately owned, total. Publicly owned
Seasonally adjusted at annual rate
Privately owned, total $t$
Residential construction authorized, all permit-issuing
places:
New dwelling units, total_-....................... Units in 1 family structure
Units in 2 family structures.
Units in multifamily structures Publicly financed, total

r Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary.
Indexes based on 1935-39z100 are as follows: Measured by-wholesale prices, 44.5 (October); consumer prices, 49.4 (September)
of Includes data not shown separately
$\dagger$ Revisod series, reflecting nationwide coverage and new techniques for compiling data on residential buildings.
§Data for November 1956 and January, May, August, and October 1957 arc for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
o'Data for Octoher 1956 and January, May, July, and October 1957 are for 5 weeks; other months 4 weeks.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for 1954 appear in the October 1957 issue of the SURVEY.

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

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

| CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Department of Commerce composite_-.-1947-49 = 100 - | 133 | 133 | 134 | 134 | 134 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 138 | 138 |  |
| Aberthaw (industrial building) | 441 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage, 30 cities .....-......................-1913=100.. | 642 | 642 | 644 | 647 | 649 | 653 | 654 | 655 | 659 | 664 | 668 | 668 | 670 | 672 |
|  | 696 | 696 | 696 | 699 | 702 | 705 | 710 | 712 | 712 | 712 | 712 | 712 | 713 | 721 |
| New York | 681 597 | $\stackrel{681}{596}$ | $\stackrel{681}{595}$ | ${ }_{594}^{687}$ | 701 | 703 | 704 | 704 | 704 | 705 | 705 | 705 | 705 | 711 |
| San Francisco | ${ }_{637}^{597}$ | ${ }_{6}^{596}$ | ${ }_{635}^{595}$ | ${ }_{6} 594$ | 594 <br> 640 | 610 643 | 610 644 | 610 644 | 610 644 | 609 656 | 610 660 | 624 660 | 625 660 | ${ }_{661}^{625}$ |
|  | 470 | 470 | ${ }_{470}$ | 470 | 472 | 472 | 472 | 473 | 479 | 485 | 488 | 488 | 490 | 661 490 |
| E. H. Boeekh and Associates:\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage, 20 cities: Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: $\quad$ Brick and concrete......U. S. avg, $1926-29=100 \ldots$ | 280.8 | 281.0 | 281.4 | 281.9 | 282.7 | 283.1 | 283.5 | 284.3 | 286.3 | 288.3 | 290.5 | 290.6 | 291.0 |  |
| Brick and steel.............................-do...- | 276.7 | 276.9 | 277.3 | 277.7 | 278.3 | 278.5 | 278.8 | 279.1 | 280.7 | 282.7 | 284.7 | 284.8 | 285.0 |  |
| Brick and wood-..-...-......................do. | 277.0 | 277.0 | 277.3 | 277.4 | 277.9 | 278.3 | 278.4 | 278.9 | 280.3 | 281.7 | 283.1 | 283.2 | 283.2 |  |
| Commercial and factory buildings: <br> Brick and concrete. | 288.9 | 289.2 | 289.6 | 290.2 | 291.3 | 291.8 | 292.4 | 283.5 | 295.9 | 297.8 | 300.1 | 300.1 | 300.7 |  |
| Brick and steel | 288.6 | 288.8 | 289.1 | 289.6 | 290.3 | 291.3 | 291.6 | 292.3 | 294.4 | 296.4 | 300.2 | 300.2 | 300.8 |  |
| Brick and wood | 275.9 | 276.0 | 276.3 | 276.5 | 277.4 | 278.1 | 278.2 | 278.7 | 280.2 | 281.6 | 283.3 | 283.3 | 283.5 |  |
| Frame.. | 275.4 | ${ }^{275.3}$ | 275.5 | 275.5 | 275.4 | 275.3 | 275.4 | 275.9 | 277.4 | 278.7 | 280.0 | 280.2 | 279.8 |  |
| Steel.-. | 274.9 | 275.1 | 276.1 | 276.4 | 276.8 | 278.4 | 278.7 | 279.1 | 280.4 | 282.6 | 287.9 | 287.9 | 288.5 |  |
|  | 277.4 | 277. | 277.6 | 277.8 | 278.3 | 278.6 | 278.7 | 279.3 | 280.8 | 282.2 | 283.5 | 283.6 | 283.6 |  |
|  | 27.5 | 270.3 | 270.6 | 270.6 | 270.7 | 270.8 | 270.9 | 271.3 | 272.6 | 273.9 | 275.1 | 275.2 | 275.0 |  |
| Engineering News-Record: ${ }^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction-.................................-do.... | 155.4 | 155.4 | 155.4 | 156.3 | 156.7 | 156.4 | 156.6 | 158.0 | 159.2 | 159.9 | 163.1 | 162.9 | 152.7 | 162.8 |
| Bu. of Public Roads-Highway construction: Composite, standard mile........................ $1946=100 .-$ | 140.5 |  |  | 140.7 |  |  | 142.6 |  |  | 42.7 |  |  | 142.8 |  |
| Output of selected construction materials, index: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel products..............1947-49 = 100.. | 138.2 | 159.2 138.4 | 145.5 120.5 | 145.1 | 142.6 | 135.2 | 150.8 113.8 | 151.5 124.8 | 156.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 163.0 \\ & 194.0 \end{aligned}$ | $140.9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 151.5 \\ & 129.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Real estate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by- <br> Fed Hous Adm. Face amoumt . thous, of dol |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 163,633 |  |  |  |  |
| Fed. Hous. Adm.: Face amount.-......thous. of dol.- <br> Vet. Adm.: Face amount................................... | ${ }^{2037} 5$ | $\xrightarrow{229,797}$ | 2162, 307 | -174, 4752 | 555,076 | 430, 560 | ${ }_{379}^{161,822}$ | ${ }_{349}^{157,651}$ | 1546, 291 | 276, 147 | 268, 492 | 251, 483 | 1294, 506 |  |
| Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions mil. of dol.- | 1,142 | 1,148 | 1,153 | 1,228 | 1,038 | 776 | 961 | 971 | 93 | 1, 079 | 1,040 | 1,072 | 1, 119 |  |
| New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associations, estimated total............................. of dol. | 850 | 922 | 784 | 710 | 714 | 09 | 842 | 899 | 968 | 925 | 969 | 1,001 | 891 |  |
| By purpose of loan: <br> Home construction | 292 | 323 | 277 | 250 | 245 | 243 | 298 | 317 | 360 | 319 | 318 | 331 | 292 |  |
| Home purchase....................................-. - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 397 | 422 | 360 | 320 | 326 | 318 | 366 | 391 | 412 | 415 | 462 | 470 | 423 |  |
| All other purposes.........---.-.-.-.-.-. do | 161 | 176 | 147 | 140 | 143 | 149 | 179 | 191 | 197 | 190 | 190 | 200 | 176 |  |
| New nonfarm mortgages recorded ( $\$ 20,000$ and under), estimated total...................................-. mil. of dol. |  | 2,425 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2, 211 | 2,208 |  |  |
|  | 2,88 70,118 | 2,762 81 81 | 2,737 80 80 | 2, 569 96,485 | [ $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } \\ 11781 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 1,921 104,565 | 2, 983 85,994 | 2,894 79,045 | 2,745 69,710 |  |  |  |  |
| Fire losses-................................thous. of dol.. | 70,118 | 81,121 | 80,481 | 96, 485 | 115, 272 | 95, 569 | 104, 565 | 85, 994 | 79,045 | 69,710 | 77,814 | 78, 364 | 72, 264 |  |

## DOMESTIC TRADE



[^7]Copyrighted data, see last paragiaph of heanote, p. 1
$\ddagger$ Revised beginning Juiy 1955 to adjust for changing seasonal pattern. Revisions for July 1955-July 1956, respectively: $316 ; 320 ; 324 ; 321 ; 329 ; 329 ; 340 ; 352 ; 355 ; 364 ; 372 ; 376 ; 397$.

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

DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ADVERTISING-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Newspaper advertising: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& $$
\begin{array}{|r|}
\hline 244,056 \\
63,036
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
269,857 \\
62,197
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
261,994 \\
54,469
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{gathered}
243,080 \\
50,337
\end{gathered}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
210,509 \\
55,141
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
207,064 \\
53,264
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
249,527 \\
62,923
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
245,384 \\
59,081
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{|r}
265,599 \\
64,494
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
240,631 \\
61,194
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
204,045 \\
56,490
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
216,437 \\
58,103
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
241,294 \\
58,999
\end{array}
$$ \& <br>
\hline  \& 181,021 \& 207, 659 \& 207, 525 \& 192, 743 \& 155,368 \& 153, 800 \& 186, 603 \& 186, 303 \& 201, 105 \& 179, 436 \& 147, 555 \& 158,334 \& 182, 295 \& <br>
\hline Automotive.----------------------------- do \& 10, 018 \& 16, 878 \& 16, 424 \& 8, 824 \& 12,555 \& 14, 365 \& 14,615 \& 16,663 \& 18, 264 \& 16,615 \& 14, 214 \& 14,522 \& 13, 339 \& <br>
\hline Financial...------------...------------- do \& 3, 169 \& 4,026 \& 3,330 \& 4, 198 \& 5, 929 \& 3,215 \& 3, 824 \& 4, 241 \& 3,564 \& 4,078 \& 4, 509 \& 2,754 \& 3,442 \& <br>
\hline  \& -34, ${ }^{323}$ \& 43,420
143 \& $\xrightarrow{38,510}$ \& 27.690 \& 26, 355 \& 30, 009 \& 36, 150 \& 34, 802 \& 37, 609 \& -33,432 \& 24, 217 \& 24, 611 \& 33, 294 \& <br>
\hline  \& 133, 610 \& 143,335 \& 149, 262 \& 152, 031 \& 110, 530 \& 106, 212 \& 132, 015 \& 130, 597 \& 141, 668 \& 125, 311 \& 104,614 \& 116, 448 \& 132, 220 \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES} <br>
\hline Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: Goods and services, total......................... bil. of dol. \& 268.6 \& \& \& 2.3 \& \& \& 276.7 \& \& \& 278.9 \& \& \& 283.6 \& <br>
\hline Durable goods, total9 .....-------------.... do \& 33.0 \& \& \& 34.8 \& \& \& 35.9 \& \& \& 35.0 \& \& \& 35.0 \& <br>
\hline Automobiles and parts \& 13.7 \& \& \& 15.3
14.9 \& \& \& 16.3 \& \& \& 15.5 \& \& \& 15.3 \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 134.4 \& \& \& 135.3

2.2 \& \& \& 137.3 \& \& \& 139.1 \& \& \& 142.5 \& <br>
\hline  \& 81.3 \& \& \& 82.1 \& \& \& 821.9 \& \& \& 822.0 \& \& \& 86. 8 \& <br>
\hline  \& 8.0 \& \& \& 8.3 \& \& \& 8.5 \& \& \& 8.7 \& \& \& 8.7 \& <br>
\hline  \& 101.1 \& \& \& 102.2 \& \& \& 103.4 \& \& \& 104.9 \& \& \& 106.1 \& <br>
\hline Household operat \& 15.7 \& \& \& 15.8 \& \& \& 16.0 \& \& \& 16.2 \& \& \& 16.4 \& <br>
\hline Housing-- ${ }_{\text {Transportation }}$ \& 33.2 \& \& \& 33.5 \& \& \& 33.9 \& \& \& 34.3 \& \& \& 34.7 \& <br>
\hline Transportation \& 7.7 \& \& \& 7.8 \& \& \& 7.8 \& \& \& 7.9 \& \& \& 7.9 \& <br>
\hline RETAIL TRADE \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | All retail stores: |
| :--- |
| Estimated sales (unadjusted), total....... mil. of dol. | \& 15,583 \& 16, 130 \& 16, 493 \& 19,380 \& 14,740 \& 14,058 \& 15,788 \& 16,442 \& 17, 205 \& 17, 114 \& 16,864 \& 17,490 \& r 16, 373 \& ${ }^{1} 16,805$ <br>

\hline  \& 5, 230 \& $\stackrel{5}{5,516}$ \& 5,491 \& 6,172 \& 4,972 \& 4,914 \& 5,546 \& 5,765 \& 6, 190 \& 6,288 \& 6, 058 \& 5,995 \& 5,615 \& <br>
\hline Automotive group --.-.-.-.-. do
Motor-vehicle, other automotive dealers do \& $\stackrel{\text { 2, } 676}{2}$ \& $\stackrel{2}{2,830}$ \& 2, 907 \& 3, 122 \& ${ }^{2}, 996$ \& 2,948 \& 3,317 \& 3,391 \& 3, 550 \& 3,609 \& 3,418 \& 3,352 \& 3,078 \& 12,930 <br>
\hline Motor-vehicle, other automotive dealers.do- \& 2,507 \& 2, 646 \& 2, 730 \& 2, 901 \& 2, 858 \& 2, 809 \& 3, 154 \& 3,208 \& 3,353 \& 3,399 \& 3,175 \& 3,126 \& 2, 894 \& <br>
\hline Tire, battery, accessory dealers.---.-.-. do. \& ${ }^{2} 169$ \& 184 \& 177 \& ${ }^{2} 21$ \& 139 \& , 139 \& 163 \& 183 \& 197 \& 210 \& 242 \& 226 \& 184 \& <br>
\hline Furniture and appliance group ...........do. \& 860 \& 956 \& 1,003 \& 1,194 \& 776 \& 754 \& 806 \& 809 \& 873 \& 916 \& 863 \& 912 \& 853 \& 1926 <br>
\hline Furniture, homcfurnishings stores
Household-appliance, radio - do \& 518
342 \& 593
363 \& 634
369 \& 714
480 \& 478
297 \& 477
277 \& 517
289 \& 509
300 \& 550
323 \& 550

366 \& | 523 |
| :--- |
| 340 | \& $\begin{array}{r}577 \\ 334 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 533 \& <br>

\hline Lumber, building, hardware group.......-do... \& 1, 006 \& 1,052 \& 917 \& 861 \& 659 \& 629 \& 758 \& 856 \& 993 \& 979 \& 1,008 \& 1,032 \& 977 \& <br>
\hline Lumber, building-materials dealers.-.-..-do... \& 761
245 \& 794

258 \& $\stackrel{664}{ }$ \& | 547 |
| :--- |
| 314 | \& ${ }_{176}^{476}$ \& 455 \& 551 \& 634 \& 740 \& 731 \& 770 \& 798 \& 752 \& <br>

\hline Hardware stores ----------------------10.--- \& 245 \& 258 \& 254 \& 314 \& 183 \& 174 \& 208 \& 221 \& 253 \& 248 \& 238 \& 234 \& 225 \& <br>
\hline Nondurable-goods stores $9 .-$-------- \& 10, 352 \& 10,614 \& 11,002 \& 13, 208 \& 9,769 \& 9, 144 \& 10,243 \& 10,678 \& 11,015 \& 10, 826 \& 10,806 \& 11,495 \& 10,757 \& <br>
\hline A pparel group...-.....-.....-.-------- do \& 981 \& 1,034 \& 1,095 \& 1,694 \& 785 \& 694 \& 832 \& 1,131 \& 998 \& 994 \& 855 \& ${ }^{967}$ \& -1,010 \& 11,081 <br>
\hline Men's and boys' wear stores-..--.--.-.-- do \& 188 \& 216
405 \& 252
410 \& ${ }_{654}^{421}$ \& 181
310 \& 147

283 \& | 154 |
| :--- |
| 347 | \& 200

463 \& 192
422 \& 218

381 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
175 <br>
338 <br>
\hline 18

 \& 

177 <br>
390 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 183

398 \& <br>
\hline Family and cther apparel stores..........do.... \& 225 \& 236 \& 259 \& 387 \& 161 \& 146 \& 181 \& 248 \& 207 \& 210 \& 187 \& 222 \& 239 \& <br>
\hline Shoe stores.----.---------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ \& 194 \& 177 \& 173 \& 232 \& 133 \& 118 \& 150 \& 220 \& 177 \& 185 \& 156 \& 178 \& 189 \& <br>
\hline Irug and proprietary stores .-...-...---- - do. \& 465 \& 480 \& 470 \& 632 \& 488 \& 467 \& 500 \& 502 \& 520 \& 511 \& 513 \& $\bigcirc 528$ \& ${ }^{+} 515$ \& ${ }^{1} 573$ <br>
\hline Eating and drinking places \& I, 240 \& 1,227 \& 1,158 \& 1,201 \& 1,096 \& 1, 055 \& 1,140 \& 1,153 \& 1,253 \& 1,289 \& 1,384 \& 1, 420 \& ${ }^{+} \mathbf{1 , 2 9 1}$ \& :1,265 <br>
\hline $\underset{\text { Frood group }}{\text { Grocery }}$ - \& 3,748
3
3 \& 1,729
3
3 \& 3,877 \& 4, 052 \& 3, 690 \& 3,480 \& 3,915 \& 3,770 \& ${ }^{4,043}$ \& 3,977 \& 4,029 \& 4,353 \& - 3, 937 \& 14, 109 <br>
\hline  \& 3,323
1,181 \& 3,305
1,180 \& 3,435
1,184 \& 3,572 \& 3,281
1,137 \& 3,086
1,067 \& 3,499
1,181 \& 3,345
1,216 \& 3,613
1,293 \& 3,531 \& 3,573
1,383 \& 3,876
1,374
1 \& - 3,482

- 1262 \& 13,656
11
1
1 262 <br>
\hline General-merchandise group ----.-....-.-. do. \& 1,699 \& 1,808 \& 2,030 \& 3, 033 \& 1,328 \& 1,276 \& 1,493 \& 1,705 \& 1,723 \& 1,680 \& 1,540 \& 1,774 \& 1,696 \& ${ }^{1} 1,849$ <br>
\hline Department stores, excl. mail-order.-.-- do \& 945 \& 1,007 \& 1,132 \& 1,626 \& 720 \& 672 \& , 811 \& ${ }^{(2)}$ \& (2) \& ${ }^{(2)}$ \& (2) \& \& \& <br>
\hline Mail-order (catalog sales)..-.-...........- do \& 108
275 \& 129

284 \& | 166 |
| :--- |
| 309 | \& ${ }_{616}^{189}$ \& 97 \& 94 \& 100 \& 110 \& 121 \& 105 \& 104 \& 125 \& 117 \& <br>

\hline Other general-merchandise stores-..---- do \& 372 \& 387 \& 423 \& -601 \& ${ }_{314}^{198}$ \& ${ }_{296}^{296}$ \& 342 \& ${ }^{(2)}$ \& ${ }^{(2)} 2$ \& (2) ${ }^{276}$ \& ${ }^{(2)}{ }^{264}$ \& ${ }^{(2)}{ }^{294}$ \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 324 \& 330 \& 356 \& 539 \& 301 \& 288 \& 325 \& 309 \& 335 \& 330 \& 346 \& 370 \& 335 \& <br>
\hline Estimated sales (seasonally adjusted), total....do \& 15,865 \& 15,896 \& 16,212 \& 16,340 \& 16,295 \& 16,356 \& 16, 298 \& 16,437 \& 16,644 \& 16,783 \& 17,034 \& 17,030 \& - 16, 919 \& ${ }^{1} 16,561$ <br>
\hline  \& $\begin{array}{r}5,356 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 5,490 \& 5,664 \& 5,814 \& 5,706 \& 5,747 \& 5,685 \& 5, 631 \& 5,776 \& 5, 806 \& 5, 839 \& 5,740 \& 5,722 \& ${ }^{1} 5,622$ <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{2}^{2,780}$ \& 3, 035 \& 3, 159 \& 3, 288 \& 3,324 \& 3, 264 \& 3, 165 \& 3,194 \& 3,265 \& 3,246 \& 3, 304 \& 3,245 \& 3, 190 \& <br>
\hline Motor-vehicle, other automotive dealers-do- \& 2,599 \& 2,862 \& 2,983 \& 3, 181 \& 3,151 \& 3, 081 \& 2,976 \& 3,012 \& 3, 075 \& 3, 051 \& 3,085 \& 3,037 \& 2,995 \& <br>
\hline Tire, battery, accessory dealers. --.-----do. \& 180 \& 173 \& 176 \& 181 \& 173 \& 183 \& 189 \& 182 \& 190 \& 196 \& 218 \& 208 \& 194 \& <br>
\hline Furniture and appliance group--.-..--- - do - \& 908 \& 864 \& 912 \& 932 \& 856 \& 899 \& 905 \& 880 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 558
350 \& 530
334 \& 569
344 \& 575
356 \& 541
314 \& 578
321 \& 578
327 \& 545
336 \& 520
342 \& 551
367 \& 536

341 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
564 <br>
334 <br>
\hline

 \& 

574 <br>
327 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& <br>

\hline Lumber, building, hardware group.......-do \& 960 \& 918 \& 889 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 914 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Lumber, building-materials dealers.-.---do. \& 711 \& 689 \& 653 \& 630 \& 608 \& 622 \& 630 \& 624 \& 674 \& 656 \& 689 \& 687 \& 691 \& <br>
\hline  \& 249 \& 228 \& 236 \& 240 \& 240 \& 245 \& 246 \& 224 \& 231 \& 244 \& 225 \& 229 \& 227 \& <br>
\hline Nondurable-goods stores $¢$ \& 10,508 \& 10, 406 \& 10,547 \& 10,526 \& 10,588 \& 10,608 \& 10,614 \& 10,806 \& 10,867 \& 10,977 \& ' 11,195 \& r 11, 290 \& -11, 197 \& ${ }^{1} 10,939$ <br>
\hline Apparel group----.....-.....-------- do \& \& \& 1,004 \& -991 \& 980 \& -992 \& ${ }^{956}$ \& 1,020 \& $\begin{array}{r}1990 \\ \hline 198\end{array}$ \& 995 \& ${ }^{\text {' } 1,038}$ \& 1,092 \& 1, 050 \& <br>
\hline Men's and boys' wear stores .--.-.---.- do... \& 209 \& 214 \& 216 \& 209 \& 217 \& 210 \& 192 \& 200 \& 198 \& 204 \& 218 \& 220 \& 215 \& <br>
\hline Women's apparel, accessory stores .---.-.do... \& ${ }_{292}^{392}$ \& 388 \& 380 \& ${ }_{296}^{396}$ \& 376 \& 383 \& 384 \& 405 \& 403 \& 398 \& 412 \& 443 \& 430 \& <br>
\hline Family and other apparel stores ........do... \& ${ }_{166}^{210}$ \& ${ }_{172}^{208}$ \& 229 \& 218 \& 212 \& 222 \& ${ }_{188}^{212}$ \& 235 \& 224 \& 225 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 2311$ \& 241 \& 232 \& <br>
\hline  \& 166 \& 172 \& 179 \& 169 \& 174 \& 178 \& 168 \& 181 \& 165 \& 168 \& 176 \& 188 \& 173 \& <br>
\hline Drug and proprietary stores..---.-.-.-.-. do.. \& 492 \& 492 \& 488 \& 497 \& 484 \& 492 \& 511 \& 519 \& 526 \& 518 \& ${ }^{1} 524$ \& 534 \& 543 \& <br>
\hline Eating and drinking places------1.-.---- do. \& 1,178 \& 1,184 \& 1, 188 \& 1.194 \& 1,182 \& 1,219 \& 1,216 \& 1. 218 \& 1,242 \& 1. 245 \& 1,257 \& 1,278 \& 1,235 \& <br>
\hline Food group
Grocery
stores \& 3,764
3
3 \& 3,761
3
3
1 \& 1,778
3
3

1 \& | 1, 826 |
| :--- |
| 3,896 |
| 1 | \& 1,1825

3,892
3 \& 1,821
3,885
3 \& 1,817
3,897
3,397 \& 1,925

3,490 \& | 1,931 |
| :--- |
| 3,512 |
| 15 | \& 3,986 \& 4, 027 \& 4, 057 \& 4, 112 \& <br>

\hline  \& 3,337
1,165 \& 3,332
1,150 \& 3,351
1,179 \& 3,396
1,164 \& 3,392
1,213 \& 3,385
1,220 \& 3,397
1,246 \& 3,490
1,259 \& 3,512

1,269 \& | 3,542 |
| :--- |
| 1,264 | \& 3,566

1,281 \& 3,
1,298
1,298 \& 3, 1,254 \& <br>
\hline General-merchandise group .-.-.-....-.-.-do. \& 1,773 \& 1,674 \& 1,760 \& 1,738 \& 1,722 \& 1,718 \& 1,741 \& 1,717 \& 1,759 \& 1,771 \& 1,861 \& 1,861 \& 1,803 \& <br>
\hline Department stores, excl. mail-order.-.-.-do. \& 989 \& 913 \& 960 \& 954 \& 936 \& , 922 \& 954 \& (2) \& (2) \& ${ }^{(2)}$ \& ${ }^{(2)}$ \& ${ }^{2}$ (2) \& ${ }^{(2)}$ \& <br>
\hline Mail-order (catalog sales) ................-do. \& 116 \& 112 \& 122 \& 122 \& 118 \& 114 \& 114 \& 119 \& 130 \& 121 \& 132 \& 130 \& 121 \& <br>
\hline Variety stores...-.-..-----............. do \& 295 \& ${ }_{2}^{292}$ \& 302 \& 289 \& ${ }^{281}$ \& 289 \& 286 \& 290 \& 295 \& 292 \& 305 \& 302 \& 302 \& <br>
\hline  \& 374 \& 357 \& ${ }_{3}^{376}$ \& ${ }^{372}$ \& 387 \& 393 \& ${ }_{3}^{387}$ \& ${ }^{(2)}$ \& ${ }^{(2)}$ \& ${ }^{(2)}$ \& ${ }^{(2)}$ \& ${ }^{(2)}$ \& ${ }^{(2)}$ \& <br>
\hline  \& 323 \& 332 \& 339 \& 338 \& 331 \& 340 \& 344 \& 343 \& 353 \& 356 \& 362 \& 354 \& 364 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

r Revised. © Correction. ${ }^{\text {I }}$ Advance estimate. $\quad{ }^{2}$ Comparable data not available; series temporarily discontinued.
$¢$ Includes data not shown separately.

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued
 (January-May 1956) are available upon request.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1956} \& \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{1957} \\
\hline \& September \& October \& November \& December \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Janu- } \\
\& \text { ary }
\end{aligned}
\] \& February \& March \& April \& May \& June \& July \& August \& Septem-
ber \& Oetober \\
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|c|}{DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued} \\
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{RETAIL TRADE-Continued} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Department stores-Continued \\
Stocks, total U. S., end of month: \\
Unadjusted \\
Seasonally adjusted -------------------1947-49=100.
\end{tabular} \& r 146

139 \& 159
142 \& ${ }_{142}^{161}$ \& ${ }_{142}^{126}$ \& ${ }_{141}^{126}$ \& 132
139 \& 144
141 \& 147 \& 145
140 \& 1137 \& 1135 \& 140
143 \& $p 150$
$p 143$ \& <br>

\hline | Mail-order and store sales: |
| :--- |
| Montgomery Ward \& Co. $\qquad$ thous. of dol. Sears, Roebuck \& Co $\qquad$ ----..-do... | \& 94,412

310,817 \& $\xrightarrow{112,898}$ \& 120, 131 \& 150,615 \& r $\begin{array}{r}63,367 \\ 246,908\end{array}$ \& 155,515
223,750 \& 170,062
269,815 \& 187,374
307,394 \& 190,288
338,262 \& 182,764
335,812 \& 180,002
308,538 \& 1
190,498

344,491 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 188,603 \\
& 314,876
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 107,707 \\
& 329,811
\end{aligned}
$$
\] <br>

\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{WHOLESALE TRADE $\ddagger$} <br>
\hline Sales, estimated (unadj.), total..................bil. of dol. \& $\begin{array}{r}11.2 \\ 4.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 12.8
4.9 \& 12.0
4.5
4.5 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 11.4
4.3
4.4 \& $\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ \\ \hline 11.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 4.3
6.9 \& 4.9
8.0 \& 4.5 \& 4.2
7.2 \& 4.3
7.1 \& 4.0

6.4 \& | 1.1 |
| :--- |
| 6.9 | \& 4.3

6.9 \& 4.4
7.2 \& 4.2
6.7 \& 4.3
7.1 \& 1.7
+7.4 \& 7.0 \& <br>
\hline Inventories, estimated (unadj.), total .-........-.do-.-- \& 12.6 \& 13.0 \& 13.2 \& 12.9 \& 12.9 \& 12.8 \& 13.0 \& 12.8 \& 12.6 \& 12.5 \& 12.5 \& 12.7 \& 12.8 \& <br>
\hline  \& 6.3 \& 6.4 \& 6. 4 \& 6.3 \& 6.4 \& 6.5 \& 6.7 \& 6.7 \& 6.7 \& ${ }^{6.7}$ \& 6. 6 \& 6.6 \& 6.7 \& <br>
\hline Nondurable-goods establishments. .-.-.-.-.--.do...- \& 6.3 \& 6.6 \& 6.8 \& 6.6 \& 6.5 \& 6.3 \& 6.2 \& 6.1 \& 5.9 \& 5.8 \& 5.9 \& 6.1 \& 6.1 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION

| POPULATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population, continental United States: <br> Total, incl. Armed Forces overseas thousands.- | 168, 737 | 169,028 | 169, 291 | 169, 541 | 169,800 | 170,045 | 170, 270 | 170,510 | 170, 737 | 170, 981 | 171, 229 | 171, 510 | 171, 790 | 172,069 |
| EMPLOYMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noninstitutional population, estimated number 14 years of age and over, total $\oplus$ $\qquad$ thousands-. | 119,047 | 119, 198 | 119, 344 | 119,481 | 119,614 | 119,745 | 119,899 | 120, 057 | 120, 199 | 120,383 | 120, 579 | 120, 713 | 120, 842 | 120, 983 |
| Total labor force, including Armed Forces....- do | 70,896 | 70,905 | 70, 560 | 69,855 | ${ }^{2} 68,638$ | ${ }^{2} 69,128$ | 269, 562 | ${ }^{2}$ 69, 771 | ${ }^{2} 70,714$ | 2 72, 661 | ${ }^{2} 73,051$ | 2 71, 833 | ${ }^{2} 71,044$ | ${ }^{2} 71,299$ |
| Civilian labor force, total.---.-.-.-............ do | 68,069 | 68.082 | 67, 732 | 67,029 | 265,821 | 2 66,311 | ${ }^{2} 66.746$ | 266.951 | 267,893 | 269,842 | ${ }^{2} 70.228$ | ${ }^{2} 68,994$ | 268,225 | 268.513 |
|  | 66,071 | 66. 174 | 65, 269 | 64, 550 | ${ }^{2} 62,578$ | ${ }^{2} 63,190$ | 263,865 | 264,261 | 265,178 | ${ }^{2} 66,504$ | 267, 221 | ${ }^{2} 66,385$ | ${ }^{2} 685,674$ | 266,005 |
| Agricultural employm | 7, 388 | 7,173 | 6.192 | 5, 110 | ${ }^{2} 4,935$ | 2 5, 195 | ${ }^{2}$ 2, 434 | ${ }^{2} 5,755$ | 26,659 | 27.534 | ${ }^{2} 7.772$ | 2 6,823 | 2 6,518 | ${ }^{2} 6,837$ |
| Nonagricuitural employment......--.-.-. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 58,683 | 59,000 | 59,076 | 59, 440 | ${ }^{2} 57,643$ | ${ }^{2} 57,996$ | ${ }^{2} 58,431$ | ${ }^{2} 58,506$ | ${ }^{2} 58,519$ | ${ }^{2} 58,970$ | ${ }^{2} 59,449$ | ${ }^{2} 50,562$ | ${ }^{2} 59,156$ | 259,168 |
| Unemployed. | 1,998 | 1,909 | 2,463 | 2,479 | 2 3, 244 | ${ }^{2} 3,121$ | ${ }^{2} 2,882$ | ${ }^{2} 2,690$ | ${ }^{2} 2,715$ | ${ }^{2} 3,337$ | ${ }^{2} 3,007$ | ${ }^{2} 2,609$ | 22,552 | ${ }^{2} 2,508$ |
| Not in labor force | 48, 151 | 48,293 | 48,783 | 49,626 | 2 50,973 | ${ }^{2} 50,617$ | 250,337 | 250,286 | 2 49,485 | 2 47, 722 | 247,528 | ${ }^{2} 48,880$ | 249,797 | ${ }^{2} 49,684$ |
| Employees in nonagricultural establishments: Total, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) | 52, 663 | 52,952 | 53,007 | 53,639 | 51,716 | 51,704 | 51,919 | 52,270 | 52,482 | 52, 881 | 52, 605 | r 52, 891 | ${ }^{+} 53,132$ | -53,078 |
|  | 17, 119 | 17, 238 | 17, 180 | 17, 159 | 16, 959 | 16, 945 | 16,933 | 16,822 | 16, 762 | 16,852 | 16, 710 | - 16,955 | ${ }^{+} 16,884$ | p 26.767 |
| Durable-goods industries.--.-.-..-.-........ do | 9,826 | 9,999 | 10,067 | 10,071 | 9,990 | 9,992 | 9,976 | 9,927 | 9.895 | 9,913 | 9,756 | r 9, 802 | ${ }^{r} 9,695$ | ${ }^{p} 9.679$ |
| Nondurable-goods industries....-.-.-....... do | 7, 293 | 7,239 | 7,113 | 7,088 | 6,969 | 6,953 | 6,957 | 6,895 | 6,867 | 6,939 | 6,954 | r 7,153 | ${ }^{\text {r 7, }} 189$ | r 7,088 |
|  | 842 | 836 | 837 | 837 | 832 | 833 | 831 | 833 | 835 | 858 | 857 | + 862 | - 855 | p 818 |
|  | 114 | 112 | 111 | 111 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 112 | 113 | 112 | +111 | ${ }^{p} 106$ |
| Anthracit | 30 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 27 | 31 | 31 | 27 | 28 |  |
| Bituminous coal | 239 | 241 | 241 | 242 | 242 | 243 | 240 | 239 | 239 | 242 | 231 | - 238 | 237 | p 239 |
| Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.-......do...- | 339 121 | 333 120 | 335 119 | 336 116 | 337 112 | 339 110 | 339 112 | 340 115 | 340 118 | 355 119 | $\begin{array}{r}+362 \\ +119 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 363 121 | $\begin{array}{r}356 \\ +123 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | P 122 |
|  | 3,342 | 3,296 | 3.174 | 2,997 | 2, 667 | 2, 673 | 2,756 | 2.906 | 3, 082 | 3,232 | 3,275 | + 3,305 | r 3,287 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 3.205$ |
| Transportation and public utilities $¢$.--.-... do | 4,191 | 4, 189 | 4,184 | 4,194 | 4, 126 | 4,120 | 4,147 | 4,153 | 4,156 | 4,181 | 4,199 | r 4,215 | + 4,206 | ${ }^{p} 4,157$ |
|  | 1,189 | 1,188 | 1,174 | 1,173 | 1. 139 | 1, 133 | 1, 132 | 1, 136 | 1,137 | 1,145 | 1,140 | 1,149 | 1,136 |  |
| Local railways and bus lines..................do | 110 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 108 | 109 | 109 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 |  |
| Trucking and warehousing.-.-......-.-.-. - do | 820 | 833 | 839 | 843 | 817 | 819 | 820 | 821 | 821 | 829 | + 833 | 838 | 855 |  |
| Telephone | 762 | 758 | 760 | 759 | 757 | 761 | 764 | 766 | 767 | 770 | r 782 | 782 | 772 |  |
| Telegraph | 43 | 43 | 42 | 42 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |  |
| Gas and electr | 578 | 572 | 572 | 571 | 570 | 570 | 571 | 573 | 573 | 582 | 590 | 590 | 585 |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade...-.-.-............ do | 11,319 | 11,445 | 11.657 | 12,260 | 11. 298 | 11, 225 | 11. 265 | 11,428 | 11,411 | 11,505 | 11,493 | r 11, 499 | - 11,617 | p 11, 729 |
| Wholesale trad | 3,068 | 3,090 | 3,119 | 3, 149 | 3, 106 | 3, 114 | 3, 117 | 3, 114 | 3, 113 | 3,140 | 3, 166 | r 3,179 | r 3, 184 | - 3, 204 |
| Retail trade? | 8, 251 | 8,355 | 8,538 | 9, 111 | 8, 192 | 8, 111 | 8.148 | 8. 314 | 8,298 | 8, 365 | 8,327 | r 8,320 | r 8,433 | \% 8, 525 |
| General-merchandise | 1, 422 | 1,476 | 1. 600 | 1,970 | 1,388 | 1. 333 | 1. 343 | 1. 402 | 1. 382 | 1. 380 | 1.347 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,352}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,416$ | r 1.458 |
| Food and liquor stores. | 1, 549 | 1. 568 | 1,588 | 1.612 | 1,575 | 1,587 | 1,591 | 1,603 | 1,601 | 1,607 | 1,606 | ${ }^{r} 1,600$ | ${ }^{\text {r 1, }} \mathbf{6 1 2}$ | - 1.628 |
| Automotive and accessories | 797 | 796 | 804 | 817 | 794 | 793 | 796 | 790 | 798 | 804 | 807 | 805 | $r 800$ | -798 |
| Finance, insurance, and real | 2, 325 | 2, 315 | 2,314 | 2,308 | 2,293 | 2. 301 | 2,310 | 2,320 | 2, 329 | 2,359 | 2,390 | 2,389 | r 2,360 | ${ }^{p} 2,351$ |
| Service and miscellaneous? | 6,322 | 6,343 | 6,327 | 6, 295 | 6,239 | 6,273 | 6,317 | 6,432 | 6,520 | 6. 551 | 6, 524 | - 6,509 | ${ }^{-6,540}$ | P 6, 550 |
| Hotels and lodging pla | 535 | 495 | 488 | 482 | 474 | 481 | 482 | 499 | 513 | 540 | ¢ 598 | 598 | 527 |  |
| Laundries. | 334 | 333 | 332 | 330 | 330 | 328 | 328 | 329 | 334 | 337 | 338 | 333 | 330 |  |
| Cleaning and dyeing plants | 164 | 166 | 164 | 163 | 161 | 159 | 160 | 164 | 168 | 168 | 163 | 156 | 161 |  |
| Government.-.-.-.-.- | 7, 203 | 7,290 | 7,334 | 7,589 | 7,302 | 7,334 | 7,360 | 7,376 | 7,387 | 7,343 | 7,157 | ${ }^{\text {r 7, }} \mathbf{7} 157$ | - 7,383 | ${ }^{\sim} 7$ 7, 471 |
| Total, seasonally adju | 52,148 | 52,367 | 52,441 | 52,541 | 52,493 | 52,577 | 52, 547 | 52,593 | 52,698 | 52,773 | 52,815 | - 52,844 | r 52,644 | - 52, 507 |
| Manufacturing | 16,874 | 17,045 | 17,072 | 17, 106 | 17,053 | 16,995 | 16.962 | 16,965 | 16.946 | 16,924 | 16,880 | ${ }^{+} 16,883$ | ${ }^{r} 16,663$ | -16, 590 |
| Durable-goods industries | 9,816 | 9,959 | 10,019 | 10,035 | 10.006 | 9.980 | 9,945 | 9.928 | 9,915 | 9,907 | 9.869 | r 9, 844 | r 9, 685 | "9, 6, 42 |
| Nondurable-goods indust | 7,058 | 7,086 | 7,053 | 7,071 | 7.047 | 7,015 | 7,017 | 7,037 | 7,031 | 7,017 | 7,011 | -6,992 | r 6,978 | ${ }^{2}$ 6, 948 |
|  | 838 | 836 | 833 | 833 | 832 | 833 | 831 | 841 | 843 | 854 | 861 | $r 853$ | $r 851$ | \% 848 |
|  | 3.080 | 3,080 | 3,067 | 3, 074 | 2,963 | 3.020 | 3,062 | 3,059 | 3,097 | 3, 108 | 3,061 | -3,032 | +3,029 | p 2,995 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 4, 160 | 4,178 | 4,173 | 4,169 | 4,188 | 4. 168 | 4,168 | 4,160 | 4,159 | 4,164 | 4, 168 | +4,184 | + 4, 175 | p 4,146 |
| Wholesale and retail trade.............-.-... do | 11,319 | 11,372 | 11, 388 | 11. 408 | 11. 465 | 11,519 | 11,490 | 11, 501 | 11, 542 | 11, 579 | 11.636 | ${ }^{\text {r 11, }} 1669$ | r 11, 617 | D 31.655 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 2,325 | 2,327 | 2,326 | 2,320 | 2,316 | 2, 324 | 2,322 | 2,320 | 2,329 | 2, 336 | 2, 343 | 2,354 | r 2,360 | ? 2, 363 |
| Service and miscellaneous..........------ - - do | 6. 291 | 6, 280 | 6, 327 | 6,359 | 6. 366 | 6, 401 | 6. 381 | 6.400 | 6, 424 | 6, 454 | 6, 492 | $r$ $r$ -7.477 | r 6,507 | ${ }^{\text {p }} \mathbf{7} 4.485$ |
| Government | 7, 26 | 7, 249 | 7, 255 | 7,272 | 7, 310 | 7,317 | 7,331 | 7,347 | 7,358 | 7,354 | 7, 374 | $\times 7,439$ | ${ }^{\text {r 7, }} 7442$ | p 7, 425 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| for this page. <br> $\ddagger$ See corresponding note on p. S-3. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\oplus$ Estimates beginning January 1957 reflect certain changes in definitions for employment and unemployment as follows: Two small groups of persons formerly classified as employed are |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


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

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

| EMPLOYMENT-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production workers in manufacturing industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (U. S. Dept. of Labor) -...........-thousands-- | 13,345 | 13, 465 | 13, 392 | 13, 350 | 13, 150 | 13,114 | 13,085 | 12,960 | 12, 894 | 12,955 | 12, 788 | +13,024 | r 12,976 | p 12,907 |
|  | 7,616 | 7, 788 | 7,839 | 7,827 | 7,740 | 7,721 | 7,693 | 7,635 | 7,600 | 7, 603 | 7, 432 | r 7,476 | + 7, 384 | - 7, 402 |
| Ordnance and accessories-.-.-.-.-.-...-do..- | 82 | 82 | 82 | 83 | 81 | 79 | 79 | 78 | 77 | 76 | 74 | 75 | r 73 | p 70 |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) | 700 | 684 | 655 | 628 | 594 | 589 | 593 | 612 | 638 | 659 | 645 | -645 | г 630 | p 618 |
| Sawmills and planing mills..-..-...-.-.- do.--- | 366 | 358 | 347 | 336 | 323 | 319 | 319 | 329 | 338 | 346 | - 343 | 346 | 339 |  |
|  | 324 | 325 | 320 | 320 | 312 | 313 | 312 | 312 | 308 | 311 | 309 | $r 317$ | 319 | ¢ 318 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.---------- do..-- | 469 | 476 | 470 | 465 | 453 | 449 | 451 | 455 | 456 | 459 | 443 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 459$ | r 461 | p 454 |
| Primary metal industries P Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | 1,128 | 1,134 | 1,134 | 1,135 | 1, 133 | 1,124 | 1,112 | 1,101 | 1,093 | 1, 093 | 1, 075 | r 1, 077 | ${ }^{+1,067}$ | p 1,055 |
|  | 570 | 566 | 564 | 563 | 559 | 559 | 554 | 549 | 546 | 547 | 「543 | 541 | 538 |  |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals...------.......................... thousands.- | 57 | 56 | 56 | 57 | 57 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 54 | 54 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 53$ | 53 | 52 |  |
| Fabricated metal prod. (except ordnance, machinery, transportation equip.) ...- thousands. | 885 | 910 | 911 | 908 | 904 | 902 | 898 | 889 | 883 | 887 | 869 | ${ }^{2} 878$ | r 876 | ${ }^{p} 882$ |
| Machinery (except electrical) ............... do..-- | 1,254 | 1,255 | 1,262 | 1,277 | 1,287 | 1,294 | 1,291 | 1,277 | 1,255 | 1,239 | 1,207 | ${ }^{+1,180}$ | r 1,185 | ${ }^{p} 1,160$ |
| Electrical machinery...-............--.-...- do | 886 | 908 | 913 | 900 | 884 | 877 | 869 | 853 | 847 | 855 | 848 | ${ }^{+} 861$ | +881 | p 878 |
| Transportation equipment $\%$.....-......- do | 1,236 | 1,354 | 1,438 | 1,478 | 1,481 | 1,482 | 1,474 | 1,446 | 1,435 | 1,415 | 1,373 | r 1,363 | + 1, 262 | p 1, 337 |
|  | 525 | 628 | 694 | 715 | 710 | 700 | 689 | 663 | 652 | 632 | ${ }^{r} 603$ | 610 | 517 |  |
|  | 554 | 564 | 579 | 589 | 595 | 603 | 603 | 602 | 598 | 594 | r 585 | 574 | 559 |  |
| Ship and boat building and repairs.....-do | 107 | 108 | 113 | 118 | 120 | 122 | 125 | 123 | 126 | 128 | 126 | 125 | 126 |  |
|  | 41 | 45 | 44 | 49 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 51 | 51 | 53 | 52 | 46 | 51 |  |
| Instruments and related products.-.-.....do...- | 233 | 234 | 235 | 233 | 231 | 230 | 231 | 230 | 226 | 224 | 221 | ${ }^{+} 225$ | r 226 | ${ }^{p} 224$ |
| Miscellaneous mfg. industries.---------.- do...- | 419 | 427 | 419 | 401 | 379 | 381 | 382 | 382 | 383 | 386 | 369 | ${ }^{+} 395$ | r 405 | $p 406$ |
| Nondurable-goods industries.--..-.........-do | 5,729 | 45, 677 | 5, 553 | 5,523 | 5,410 | 5,393 | 5,392 | 5,325 | 5, 294 | 5, 352 | 5, 356 | -5,548 | ${ }^{+} 5,592$ | ${ }^{p} 5,505$ |
| Food and kindred products 9 ...-.....-.-. do | 1,282 | *1,209 | 1,125 | 1,076 | 1,015 | 987 | 989 | 990 | 1,004 | 1, 056 | 1, 120 | ' 1, 194 | ${ }^{+} 1,212$ | ${ }^{\text {p } 1,144}$ |
|  | 274 | 279 | 284 | 283 | 270 | 258 | 255 | 253 | 253 | 258 | ז 261 | 259 | 262 |  |
|  | 75 | 71 | 69 | 68 | 67 | 65 | 67 | 69 | 72 | 76 | 77 | 75 | 71 |  |
| Canning and preserving.-...........-.-. . do | 359 | 268 | 185 | 152 | 134 | 129 | 127 | 135 | 136 | 164 | + 221 | 292 | 306 |  |
|  | 173 | 176 | 175 | 173 | 168 | 169 | 168 | 168 | 169 | 172 | r 173 | 173 | 172 |  |
| Beverages | 125 | 124 | 124 | 118 | 111 | 109 | 115 | 113 | 121 | 127 | 130 | 125 | 126 |  |
| Tobacco manufactures...-........--.-.-. .- do. | 106 | 104 | 96 | 93 | 88 | 84 | 77 | 74 | 73 | 73 | 71 | + 90 | r97 | p 92 |
| Textile-mill products $\bigcirc$ | 956 | 958 | 955 | 948 | 935 | 933 | 929 | 919 | 911 | 913 | 895 | r911 | r912 | ¢ 905 |
| Broadwoven fabric mills .-..---------.- do | 424 | 424 | 423 | 421 | 418 | 415 | 410 | 407 | 402 | 401 | 396 | 400 | 400 |  |
| Knitting mills....---...-.-.-.-.-.-.-. do | 203 | 205 | 202 | 195 | 189 | 190 | 193 | 192 | 193 | 197 | 191 | 197 | 196 |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile products $\begin{gathered}\text { thousands... }\end{gathered}$ | 1,085 | 1,096 | 1,092 | 1,093 | 1,076 | 1,095 | 1,098 | 1, 069 | 1,039 | 1,045 | 1,024 | 1,084 | ${ }^{+1,083}$ | p 1,070 |
| Paper and allied products...--.-.-....-. do. | 472 | 470 | 470 | 472 | 468 | 466 | 467 | 467 | 465 | 469 | , 459 | $r 465$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 468$ | p 471 |
| PuJp, paper, and paperboard mills.-.-. do. | 233 | 231 | 231 | 234 | 232 | 232 | 231 | 231 | 230 | 233 | r 227 | 229 | 228 |  |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries thonsands.- | 557 | 563 | 564 | 566 | 557 | 555 | 559 | 559 | 555 | 556 | 552 | г 553 | г 564 | p 571 |
| Chemicals and allied products.-...-...-.-. - do.- | 548 | 550 | 546 | 547 | 549 | 548 | 550 | 549 | 544 | 535 | 529 | r 530 | + 536 | p 537 |
| Industrial organic chemicals............. do | 213 | 212 | 212 | 214 | 214 | 212 | 211 | 208 | 207 | 206 | - 203 | 201 | 202 |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal.............do | 177 | 176 | 176 | 174 | 172 | 173 | 173 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 175 | r175 | 176 | - 173 |
|  | 134 | 133 | 134 | 133 | 133 | 132 | 132 | 133 | 133 | 133 | r 133 | 133 | 134 |  |
|  | 210 | 215 | 194 | 216 | 216 | 213 | 211 | 191 | 204 | 197 | 200 | 204 | ¢ 206 | p 207 |
| Tires and inner tubes....-...-.-.-.-.-.-. - do | 86 | 86 | 70 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 71 | 85 | 78 | 84 | 84 | 85 |  |
| Leather and leather products......---.-.-. do | 337 | 336 | 335 | 338 | 336 | 340 | 341 | 334 | 325 | 333 | 332 | 341 | ז337 | p 335 |
| Footwear (except rubber) -..-.-.-.-.-.-.- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 216 | 214 | 215 | 220 | 221 | 222 | 223 | 219 | 214 | 219 | 219 | 222 | 218 |  |
| Production workers in manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 13, 106 | 13,278 | 13, 283 | 13, 297 | 13, 238 | 13, 156 | 13, 109 | 13,094 | 13,073 | 13, 026 | 12,969 | ${ }^{+12,915}$ | r 12,762 | p 12, 733 |
| Durable-goods industries ---------------...- do | 7, 605 | 7, 749 | 7, 790 | 7,790 | 7, 753 | 7,706 | 7,662 | 7,637 | 7, 621 | 7, 598 | 7,548 | ${ }^{r} 7,517$ | ${ }^{r} 7,375$ | ${ }^{p} 7,364$ |
|  | 5,501 | 5, 529 | 5,493 | 5,507 | 5,485 | 5,450 | 5,447 | 5,457 | 5,452 | 5,428 | 5,421 | ${ }^{\text {r 5, }} 398$ | r 5,387 | ${ }^{p} 5,369$ |
| Production workers in manufacturing industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indexes of employment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted | 107.9 106.0 | 108.9 107.3 | 108.3 | 107.9 107.5 | 106.3 107.0 | 106.0 | 105.8 | 104.8 | 104.2 | 104.7 | 103.4 | ${ }^{\tau} 105.3$ | -104.9 | ${ }^{p} 104.3$ |
|  | 106.0 | 107.3 | 107.4 | 107.5 | 107.0 | 106.4 | 106.0 | 105.9 | 105.7 | 105.3 | 104.9 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 104.4$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 103.2$ | ${ }^{p} 102.9$ |
| Miscellaneous employment data: <br> Federal civilian employees (executive branch): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States, continental --.........thousands.- | 2, 169.1 | 2,175.9 | 2,174.7 | 12,456. 2 | 2,170.1 | 2,173.3 | 2,176.4 | 2,178.5 | 2,175.8 | 2, 184. 4 | 2, 192.0 | '2, 184.7 | 2,152.9 |  |
| Washington, D. C., metropolitan area...- do...- | 209.2 | 210.1 | 210.4 | ${ }^{1} 218.5$ | 211.4 | 211.6 | 212.0 | 211.9 | 211.4 | 215.2 | 216.0 | 214.3 | 210.6 |  |
| Railway employees (class I railways): thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,075 | 1,075 | 1,062 | 1,054 | 1, 029 | 1,020 | 1,021 | 1,024 | 1,038 | 1,043 | 1,041 | \% 1,040 | 1,028 | 1,008 |
|  | 80.7 | 80.7 | 79.7 | 78.8 | 77.1 | 76.5 | 76.6 | 76.8 | 77.8 | 78.3 | 78.1 | r 78.0 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 77.1$ | P 75.6 |
|  | 80.5 | 82.3 | 81.5 | 80.5 | 76.5 | 76.6 | 77.2 | 77.9 | 76.7 | 76.6 | 76.5 | 76.7 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 76.9$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 77.1$ |
| PAYROLLS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing production-worker payroll index, unadjusted (U.S. Dept. of Labor) .......... 1947-49 $=100$.. | 166.7 | 169.0 | 168.2 | 171.4 | 165.5 | 165.0 | 164.3 | 161.5 | 161.0 | 163.8 | 160.5 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 164.7$ | r 164.9 | ${ }^{p} 161.9$ |
| LABOR CONDITIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing industries..-..----.-.-.--- hours.. | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 41.0 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 40.0 | p 39.5 |
|  | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | r 2.5 | $p 2.3$ |
|  | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 41.9 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 40.3 | -39.8 |
|  | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | r 2.4 | r2.5 | p 2.3 |
| Ordnance and accessories...-.-..---...-.-do---- | 42.1 | 42.3 | 42.0 | 42.6 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.0 | 40.1 | ${ }^{+} 40.1$ | ${ }^{p} 40.3$ |
| Lumber and wood products (except furniture) | 40.9 | 40.8 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 39.1 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 40.7 | г 39.4 | r 41.1 | -39.4 | p 40.2 |
| Sawmills and planing mills..............do. do..- | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 39.5 | 38.7 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 39.9 | +38.8 | 40.5 | 39.6 |  |
|  | 41.3 | 41.6 | 40.5 | 41.3 | 39.8 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 39.7 | 39.2 | 39.7 | ${ }^{+} 39.3$ | + 40.7 | - 40.9 | p 40.8 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.---------- do...- | 41.0 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 40.9 | + 40.4 | 40.9 | 40.7 | p 40.6 |
| Primary metal industries 9 ............................... Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | 41.2 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 40.2 | r 39.7 | +39.3 | -39.4 | p 38.0 |
| Bres hours-- | 41.2 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 40.1 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 39.2 | 39.8 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 39.4$ | 38.7 | 38.9 |  |
| Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals..-...--.-..................................... | 41.5 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 41.2 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 41.0 | ז 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.5 |  |

[^8]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Septem- ber | October | November | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\text { Septem- }}$ | October |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued



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

EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued


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

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued



[^9]§Rates as of Norember 1, 1957: Common labor, $\$ 2.336$; skilled labor, $\$ 3.606$. Seattered monthly revisions for $1952-55$ for skilled labor rates are arailable upon request.

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

## FINANCE



Ratio of gold certificate reserves to deposit and FR
Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, conditio
Demand, adjusted $\odot$................................... of dol. Individuals, partnerships, and corporations States and political subdivisions................... United States Government

Time, except interbank, total $\%$ _-............... do Individuals, partnerships, and corporations States and political subdivisions......... do Interbank (demand and time)
----....
Investments, total
U. S. Government obligations, U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaran-
 Bills



Loans (adjusted), total $\odot$
 To brokers and dealers in securities.

Real-estate loans.
mil. of dol

Money and interest rates: 8
Bank rates on business loans:

 7 other northern and eastern cit
iscount rate (N. Y, F. R
Federal intermediate credit bank loans....................... Federal land bank loans.
Open market rates, New York City:
Acceptances, prime, bankers' 90 day
Commercial $4-6$ months $-\ldots-$-- - do.-
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors:


## CONSUMER CREDIT

Total outstanding, end of month............mil. of dol..
Installment credit, total.
Automobile paper
Other consumer-goods paper-
Repair and modernization loans.
Personal loans..-........-....-.
o'Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.
O Includes data not shown separately

loans to banks and deduction of valuation reserves (individual loan items are gross, i. e., before deduction of valuation reserves).
§For bond yields, see p. S-20.
Data are as of end of consecutive 4 -week periods ending in month indicated.

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

## FINANCE-Continued

| CONSUMER CREDIT-Continued (Short- and Intermediate-term) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total outstanding, end of month-Continued Installment eredit, total-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| By type of holder: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Financial institutions, total.........-mil. of dol | 26,551 | 26,635 11,606 | 26, 11,646 | 27,038 | 26,931 11,616 | 26,967 11,641 | $\stackrel{27,701}{11}$ | 27, ${ }^{27193}$ | 12, 27,123 | 28, 205 | 28,675 12,492 | 28,960 12,588 | ${ }_{12}^{29.6768}$ |  |
| Sales finance companies......................do | 8,989 | 8,973 | 9,075 | 9, 100 | 9,077 | 9,035 | 9,048 | 9, 104 | 9, 176 | 9,300 | 9,476 | 9,565 | 9,598 |  |
|  | 1,960 | 1,994 | 2,021 | 2,048 | 2,045 | 2,074 | 2,108 | 2,154 | 2,194 | 2,255 | 2,311 | 2,371 | 2, 405 |  |
| Consumer finance companies ---------- do | 2,924 | 2,938 | 2,961 | 3 , 049 | 3,041 | 3, 051 | 3,056 | ${ }^{3,095}$ | 3,110 | 3, 142 | 3,194 | 3,220 | 3,218 |  |
|  | 1,130 | 1,124 | 1,155 | 1,159 | 1,152 | 1,166 | 1,178 | 1,180 | 1,207 | 1,208 | 1,202 | 1,216 | 1,217 |  |
|  | 4,156 | 4,176 | 4,178 | 4,514 | 4,367 | 4,266 | 4,172 | 4,039 | 4,091 | 4,139 | 4,024 | 4,085 | 4,083 |  |
|  | 1,269 | 1,269 | 1,230 | 1,407 | 1,380 | 1,345 | 1,298 | 1,170 | 1,222 | 1,243 | 1,137 | 1,155 | 1,159 |  |
| Furniture stores- | 970 576 | 974 <br> 574 | $\begin{array}{r}1988 \\ \hline 573 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,020 | 975 568 | 957 568 | 936 570 | 922 575 | 923 581 | $\begin{aligned} & 293 \\ & \hline 929 \end{aligned}$ | 1917 998 | 1926 <br> 604 <br> 1 | $\begin{array}{r} 9.91 \\ \hline 921 \\ \hline 607 \end{array}$ |  |
| Other | 1,341 | 1,359 | 1,387 | 1,515 | 1,444 | 1,396 | 1,368 | 1,372 | 1,365 | 1,383 | 1,372 | 1,400 | 1,396 |  |
| Noninstallment credit, total...................-do | 9,367 | 9,385 | 9,607 | 10,311 | 9,618 | 9,280 | 9,230 | 9,483 | 9,806 | 9,901 | 9,666 | 9,836 | 9,852 |  |
| Single-payment loans --............--------- - do | 3,361 | 3,310 | 3,401 | 3,421 | 3,360 | 3,433 | 3,527 | 3,536 | 3,741 | 3,702 | 3,580 | 3, f066 | 3,644 |  |
|  | 3,780 | 3,875 | 4,029 | 4,702 | 4,085 | 3,662 | 3,500 | 3,687 | 3,785 | 3,903 | 3,767 | 3,910 | 3. 898 |  |
| Service credit By type of holder: | 2,226 | 2,200 | 2, 177 | 2, 188 | 2,173 | 2,185 | 2,203 | 2,260 | 2,280 | 2,296 | 2,319 | 2,320 | 2.310 |  |
| Financial institutions. do | 3,361 | 3,310 | 3,401 | 3,421 | 3,360 | 3,433 | 3, 527 | 3, 336 | 3,741 | 3,702 | 3,580 | 3, en6 | 3.644 |  |
|  | 3,780 | 3,875 | 4,029 | 4,702 | 4. 085 | 3,662 | 3,500 | 3,687 | 3,785 | 3,903 | 3,767 | 3,910 | 3, 898 |  |
|  | 2,226 | 2, 200 | 2, 177 | 2,188 | 2,173 | 2,185 | 2,203 | 2,260 | 2,280 | 2,296 | 2,319 | 2,320 | 2,310 |  |
| Installment eredit extended and repaid: Unadjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2,981}$ | 3,382 | 3,387 | 3,735 | 3,079 | 2,954 | 3,319 | 3, 558 | 3,709 | 3.638 | 3,797 | 3,682 | 3,358 |  |
|  | 1, 150 | 1,284 | 1,225 | 1,195 | 1,258 | 1,214 | 1,374 | 1,460 | 1,511 | 1,490 | 1,558 | 1,462 | 1,359 |  |
| Other consumer-goods pape All other. | 840 991 | 1,010 1,088 | 1, 123 | 1,266 | 1,777 1,044 | 727 1,013 | 809 1,136 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ 1,242 \\ \hline 182\end{array}$ | 966 1,232 | 1,946 <br> 1,202 | 1,938 | 1, 986 1,234 | 1,881 |  |
|  | 2,918 | 3,278 | 3,174 | 3, 207 | 3,333 | 3,019 | 3, 279 | 3, 299 | 3,340 | 3, 195 | 3,442 | 3,336 | 3, 244 |  |
|  | 1,147 | 1,339 | 1,254 | 1,208 | 1,305 | 1,193 | 1,283 | 1,302 | 1,318 | 1,250 | 1,355 | 1,302 | 1,295 |  |
| Other consumer-g All | ${ }_{935}^{836}$ | 1906 1,033 | 1, 8884 | 1879 1,120 | $\begin{array}{r}1978 \\ 1,050 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 860 966 | 1,916 | 1883 1,114 | 1,906 1,116 | 871 $.1,074$ | 1,926 1,161 | 1,936 1,098 | 1,067 |  |
| Adjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,153 | 3,363 | 3,453 | 3,368 1,311 | 3,512 1,477 | 3,496 |  | 3,505 | 3,485 | 3,412 | 3, 139 | 3,614 | 3,564 |  |
|  | 1,191 | 1,308 | $\begin{array}{r}1,354 \\ \hline 973\end{array}$ | 1,311 | 1,477 <br> 89 | $\begin{array}{r}1,426 \\ \hline 914\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,324 \\ \hline 878 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,389 \\ \hline 896\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,349 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,314 \\ \hline 939\end{array}$ | 1,373 | 1,361 1,006 1 | 1.418 |  |
|  | 1,079 | 1,113 | 1,126 | 1,118 | 1,136 | 1,156 | 1,097 | 1,220 | 1,188 | 1,159 | 1,242 | 1,247 | 1,218 |  |
|  | 3,085 | 3,182 | 3, 160 | 3, 185 | 3,311 | 3,214 | 3,160 | 3,301 | 3,274 | 3, 251 | 3,350 | 3,344 | 3,432 |  |
| Automobile paper--...-.------------- do | 1,184 | 1,283 | 1,231 | 1,236 | 1,326 | 1,286 | 1,244 | 1,317 | 1,303 | 1,258 | 1,315 | 1,277 | 1,339 |  |
| Other consumer-goods paper | 1,009 | 1,017 | 1,025 | 1, 031 | 1,050 | 1,054 | 1,041 | 1,124 | 1,091 | 1,088 | 1,127 | 1,115 | 1,150 |  |
| FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Budget receipts and expenditures: <br> Receipts, total mil. of dol | 6, 897 | 3,660 | 5,705 | 5, 898 | 5,279 | 7,486 | 12, 145 | 6, 142 |  | p 12,779 | 3,734 | 6,475 | 8, 109 |  |
|  | 6, 218 | 3, 184 | 4, 818 | 5,412 | 4,809 | 6, 188 | 10,737 | 4, 256 | 5,282 | p 11, 648 | 3,057 | 5,128 | 7,225 |  |
|  | 60 | 75 | 63 | 59 | 64 | 53 | 66 | 65 | 64 | ${ }^{\text {¢ }} 58$ | 70 | 65 | 65 |  |
| Individual income taxes .-.--.-...........-- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 3,687 | 1,526 | 3,436 | 2, 391 | 3,126 | 4,708 | 2,868 | 3,646 | 4, 587 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 4,053$ | 1,316 | 3,806 | 3, 086 |  |
| Corporation income and profits taxes......-do | 1,709 | 451 | 380 | 1,825 | 461 | 445 | 7,327 | 520 | , 502 | ${ }^{\text {p } 6,722}$ | 541 | 355 | 2,364 |  |
|  | 451 990 | 1207 1,400 | 662 1,165 | $\begin{array}{r}355 \\ 1,268 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 316 1,311 | 1,160 1,120 | 1692 1,192 | $\begin{array}{r}633 \\ 1,278 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1, 1,293 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { P } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 366 1,441 | 1,003 1,245 | 1,214 |  |
|  | 4,918 | 5,995 | 5,726 | 5,718 | 6,095 | 5,743 | 5,584 | 5,987 | 5,944 | p 6, 190 | 6,347 |  | 5.667 |  |
|  | 570 | 582 | 580 | 631 | 651 | 585 | 601 | 604 | 604 | $p 646$ | 659 | 628 | 630 |  |
| Veterans' services and benefits.................- do | 353 | 396 | 407 | 405 | 410 | 407 | 414 | 419 | 444 | ${ }^{p} 409$ | 377 |  |  |  |
|  | 3, 152 | 3,750 | 3,564 | 3,576 | 3,741 | 3,576 | 3,700 | 3,913 | 3,750 | ${ }^{p} 5.046$ | 3,628 |  |  |  |
| All other expenditures..-..................-- - - | 843 | 1,267 | 1, 175 | 1,106 | 1,293 | 1,175 | 869 | 1,051 | 1,146 | p 89 | 1,683 |  |  |  |
| Public debt and guaranteed obligations: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross debt (direct), end of month, total.......do. | 274, 261 | 275, 283 | 277, 017 | 276, 628 | 276,229 | 276, 269 | 274,999 | 274,008 | 275, 234 | 270, 527 | 272,469 | 273,845 | 274, 412 | 274,067 |
|  | 271,660 | 272, 720 | 274, 471 | 274, 219 | 273, 698 | 273, 919 | 272,773 | 272,066 | 273, 074 | 268,486 | 270, 595 | 272,018 | 272, 688 | 272, 406 |
|  | 225, 827 | 227, 238 | 228, 749 | 228, 581 | 228, 367 | 228,449 | 227, 169 | 226,915 | 226, 937 | 221,658 | 224, 272 | 225,308 | 226, 467 | 226. 338 |
|  | 45, 834 | 45, 482 | 45, 722 | 45,639 | 45, 331 | 45, 470 | 45, 603 | 45, 151 | 46, 137 | 46. 827 | 46,323 | 46, 709 | 46, 221 | 46.068 |
|  | 2, 601 | 2, 563 | 2, 546 | 2,408 | 2, 531 | 2, 350 | 2,226 | 1,942 | 2, 160 | 2,042 | 1,874 | 1,828 | 1,724 | 1,661 |
| Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government, end of month ......................................- of dol | 85 | 89 | 94 | 03 | 107 | 109 | 109 | 103 | 103 | 107 | 107 | 109 | 115 | 03. |
| U. S. Savings bonds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales, series E through K§........-.-.-....-. do- | $\begin{array}{r}57, \\ 355 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}57,439 \\ \hline 414\end{array}$ | 57,231 389 |  |  |  | 56, 384 |  |  | 54,962 1,362 |  | 54,364 392 | -54, 362 | $\bigcirc 337$ |
|  | 523 | 644 | 692 | 728 | 1,070 | 728 | 723 | 707 | 737 | 1,076 | 890 | 750 | 713 | 729 |
| Federal business-type activities, end of quarter: $ه^{7}$ <br> tssets, except intergency total mil of dol | ${ }^{1} 69,143$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans receivable, total (less reserves) --..-..-do...- | 20, 331 |  |  | 20,657 |  |  | 21,353 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7,160 |  |  | 6,752 |  |  | 7,261 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| To aid homeowners | 3,391 |  |  | 3,680 | -- |  | 4, 876 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8,229 2,208 |  |  | 2, 2,311 |  |  | 8,107 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commodities, supplies, and materials.......- do | 20,949 |  |  | 21, 375 |  |  | 21, 303 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U. S. Government securities.-.-.-........-d | 3,720 3668 |  |  | 3,739 <br> 3 |  |  | 3, 223 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land, structures, and equipment.---.-...----do- | 10,028 |  |  | 9,985 |  |  | $\stackrel{3}{9} 875$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10, 447 |  |  | 10, 448 |  |  | 9,713 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Liabilities, except interagency, total -----...-do | 15,944 |  |  | 16,438 |  |  | 16,755 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bonds, notes, and debentures...------.-- - do | 2, 799 |  |  | 2,778 |  |  | 3,043 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other lia | 3145 |  |  | 3,660 |  |  | 3,713 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 92 |  |  | 18 |  |  | 775 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


$0^{3}$ Figures are not directly comparable from quarter to quarter, since activities covered vary. Data reflect the condition of activities (public-enterprise and intragovernmental funds, certain
other activities of the U. S. Government, and certain deposit and trust revolving funds) reporting to the Treasury under Department Circular No. 966. Interagency items are excluded except in the case of trust revolving funds.

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

## FINANCE-Continued

| LIFE INSURANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Institute of Life Insurance: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mil. of dol.- | 94, 419 | - 94, 882 | 95, 287 | 95, 844 | 96, 316 | 96,738 | 97, 074 | 97, 488 | 97, 868 | 98. 239 | 99, 005 | 99, 374 | 99,812 |  |
| Bonds (book value), domestic and foreign, total ${ }_{\text {mil }}$ of dol.- | 48,800 | r 48, 969 | 48, 982 | 49,056 | 49,324 | 49,470 | 49,564 | 49,767 | 49,899 |  | 50, 480 | 50, 604 | 50, 755 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 48, } \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,846 | 48,882 7,745 | 49,05 7,519 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 49,324 } \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}49,48 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 49,564 7,427 | 49,148 7,430 | 49,899 7,340 | 50,014 7.270 | 50,480 7,306 | -7,268 | 7,224 |  |
| State, county, municipal (U. S.) ---.-....do do | 2, 212 | 2,216 | 2. 228 | 2.234 | 2, 244 | 2, 244 | 2, 251 | 2,264 | 2, 290 | 2. 290 | 2, 323 | 2,333 | 2,340 |  |
| Public utility (U. S.) -...---------------- do | 13, 905 | 13,914 | 13, 962 | 14.005 | 14,030 | 14.049 | 14, 110 | 14, 157 | 14, 182 | 14. 259 | 14,339 | 14,375 | 14,426 |  |
| Railroad (U. S.) .-...-.-.-.----------- do | 3,850 | 3,845 | 3,842 | 3,842 | 3.838 | 3.837 | 3,840 | 3,838 | 3,843 | 3.841 | 3, 837 | 3, 842 | 3,843 |  |
| Industrial and miscellaneous (U. S.) .......do. | 18,429 | 18,539 | 18,583 | 18,808 | 18,951 | 19,084 | 19, 204 | 19,314 | 19,442 | 19,541 | 19,844 | 19,932 | 20,076 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred (U.S.) .........---.-.-.........do...- | 2,966 | 2,960 | 2,969 | 2, 909 1,636 | 2,921 | 2.933 1.627 | 2.941 1.628 | 2,951 1,629 | 2,958 | 2,956 | 2,993 | 3, 018 | 3,010 |  |
| Common (U. S.) | 1,252 | 1,246 | 1. 254 | I, 261 | 1. 273 | 1, 287 | 1,294 | 1,303 | 1. 309 | 1,317 | 1, 350 | 1, 375 | 1,365 |  |
| Mortgage loans, tota | 32, 110 | 32, 399 | 32, 706 | 32,994 | 33.279 | 33.479 | 33,672 | 33,840 | 34,022 | 34, 159 | 34,356 | 34, 547 | 34, 697 |  |
|  | 29,655 | 29,938 | 30, 240 | 30, 524 | 30,810 | 31,001 | 31, 179 | 31, 334 | 31,498 | 31,620 | 31, 794 | 31,978 | 32. 122 |  |
| Real estate | 2, 746 | 2, 779 | 2, 815 | 2, 829 | 2, 841 | 2, 865 | 2.883 | 2,907 | 2,948 | 2. 983 | 3,004 | 3, 032 | 3, 059 |  |
| Policy loans and premium notes.----------- do | 3, 440 | 3,461 | 3,483 | 3,505 | 3, 523 | 3, 547 | 3,575 | 3,606 | 3,633 | 3, 657 | 3,703 | 3, 731 | 3, 764 |  |
|  | 1,075 | 1,091 | 1. 107 | 1, 273 | 1. 141 | 1, 103 | 1,056 | 1,080 | 1,058 | 1. 118 | 1,113 | 1, 083 | 1.128 |  |
| Other assets | 3,282 | 3,223 | 3,225 | 3, 278 | 3,287 | 3,341 | 3,383 | 3,337 | 3, 350 | 3,352 | 3,356 | 3,359 | 3, 399 |  |
| Life Insurance Agency Management Association: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value, estimated total.........-.-.----mil. of dol. | 4, 195 | 4,856 | 4,805 | 7, 138 | 4,338 | 5.000 | 5,653 | 5,907 | 6, 224 | 5. 545 | 5. 281 | 4,963 | 4, 602 |  |
|  | 985 | 967 | 866 | 2, 736 | 705 | 1. 281 | 1,158 | 1,510 | 1,680 | 1,365 | 1,090 | 759 | 672 |  |
|  | - $\begin{array}{r}544 \\ 2,666\end{array}$ | 569 | 531 | ${ }_{5}^{556}$ | 472 | . 509 | 563 | . 569 | 574 | 521 | 492 | ${ }_{315}^{515}$ | 517 |  |
| Ordinary total | 2,666 | 3,320 | 3,408 | 3,846 | 3.161 | 3,210 | 3,932 | 3,828 | 3,970 | 3,659 | 3,699 | 3,689 | 3,413 |  |
|  | 171 | 213 | 215 | 224 | 210 | 211 | 250 | 241 | 255 | 234 | 232 | 225 | 200 |  |
| Middle Atlantic.....--------.-...........- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 598 | 789 | 838 | 919 | 738 | 767 | 959 | 949 | 983 | 898 | 910 | 880 | 805 |  |
|  | 572 | 701 | 732 | 816 | 673 | 679 | 826 | 788 | 843 | 731 | 770 | 784 | 725 |  |
|  | 209 | 258 | 260 | 310 | 249 | 250 | 301 | 282 | 309 | 297 | 306 | 298 | 273 |  |
|  | 321 | 403 | 412 | 442 | 364 | 372 | 449 | 450 | 458 | 445 | 428 | 436 | 433 |  |
|  | 119 | 139 | 145 | 152 | 131 | 137 | 165 | 168 | 173 | 158 | 156 | 159 | 152 |  |
|  | 241 | 290 | 281 | 332 | 295 | 283 | 346 | 323 | 348 | 332 | 333 | 332 | 320 |  |
|  | 105 | 119 | 114 | 160 | 110 | 116 | 136 | 135 | 150 | 136 | 145 | 138 | 130 |  |
|  | 299 | 369 | 370 | 445 | 354 | 347 | 424 | 412 | 452 | 427 | 419 | 437 | 374 |  |
| Institute of Life Insurance: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, esti- <br>  | 425.0 | 516.6 | 473.1 | 590.9 | 595.9 | 495.0 | 575.8 | 560.8 | 551.5 | 515.6 | 551.2 | 525.3 | 496.9 |  |
|  | 171.8 | 223.2 | 197.5 | 209.0 | 236.9 | 207.4 | 223.8 | 228.1 | 233.6 | 196.4 | 233.4 | 222. 1 | 202.4 |  |
| Matured endowment | 45.9 | 57.7 | 56.3 | 63.7 | 66.5 | 56.4 | 68.5 | 63.5 | 63.2 | 56.7 | 54.7 | 55.4 | 53.0 |  |
| Disability payment | 8.8 | 9.9 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 10.9 | 8.9 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.1 |  |
|  | 38.8 | 45.5 | 44.1 | 38.1 | 61.5 | 41.9 | 45.8 | 44.1 | 44.6 | 45.0 | 46.5 | 44.7 | 42.6 |  |
|  | 73.1 | 95.8 | 86.0 | 94.9 | 98.0 | 94.4 | 108.3 | 110.6 | 108.7 | 102.2 | 107.5 | 105.7 | 92.5 |  |
| Life Insurance Association of America: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Premium income ( 39 cos.), quarterly total...- do | 2, 258.7 |  |  | 2, 673.1 |  |  | 2,470.1 |  |  | 2,389.7 |  |  | 2,476.7 |  |
| Accident and health....-.-...................... do | 354.4 |  |  | 403.1 |  |  | 391.5 |  |  | 410.0 |  |  | 413.6 |  |
| Annuitie | 270.3 |  |  | 358.2 |  |  | 311.5 |  |  | 241.7 |  |  | 297.1 |  |
| Group | 249.7 |  |  | 289.0 |  |  | 284.9 |  |  | 266.4 |  |  | 283.5 | -- - . |
|  | 209.2 |  |  | 279.7 |  |  | 234.3 |  |  | 202.7 |  |  | 204.7 |  |
| Ordinary | 1,175.1 |  |  | 1,343.2 |  |  | 1,247.8 |  |  | 1,268.9 |  |  | 1,277.8 |  |
| MONETARY STATISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold and silver: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monetary stock, U. S. (end of mo.) .... mil. of dol.- | 21,884 | 21,910 | 21,910 | 21. 949 | 22, 252 | 22,304 | 22,306 | 22,318 | 22,620 | 22,623 | 22,627 | 22,626 | 22, 635 |  |
|  | 86.9 | -34.3 | 105.7 | 51.2 | 295.9 | 28.0 | 16.0 | -5.8 | 285.4 | $-6.0$ | -. 8 | $-11.4$ | -9.0 |  |
|  | r 22, 136 | 250 | 238 | 353 | 88, 386 | 41.787 | 36,316 | 189 | 144 | 304 | 168 | 163 | 358 |  |
|  | 4,091 | 4,845 | 12,740 | 3,090 | 34,498 | 11,980 | 27,511 | 20,967 | 20, 121 | 10,265 | 2, 825 | 28,738 | 19,290 |  |
| Production, reported monthly totalo.......do.. | 76,700 | 77, 600 | 77.000 | 72,900 | 76, 500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 52, 200 | 52, 700 | 52,500 | 50.500 | 53, 100 | 51, 200 |  | 54,000 | 55, 300 | 54, 800 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12,400 | 12,900 | 12.900 | 12,800 | 12,600 | 12,000 | 13, 200 | 12.900 | 13, 100 | 12,600 | 12.800 | 12,600 |  |  |
| Unit | 6,000 | 6,200 | 5,600 | 4, 600 | 5, 000 | 4, 400 | 5, 100 | 4,700 | - 5, 000 | r 4,900 | 5,800 | 5,800 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{16}{ }^{7} 74$ | ${ }^{4} 968$ | 1. 329 | ${ }_{8}^{272}$ | 2,405 | ${ }^{961}$ | ${ }^{707}$ | 1,183 | 1. 324 | 1.045 | -917 | 16.465 | 747 |  |
| Imports Price at New York | 16, 743 | 14.081 | 9, 435 | 8.869 | 9. 101 | 6. 396 | 11.232 | 7,958 | 5,943 | 10,820 | 16. 241 | 16,695 | 7,993 |  |
|  | 908 | 912 | 14 | 914 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 914 | 913 | . 905 | 3 | 909 | 906 | 906 |
| Production:Canada |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,520 | 3,906 | 3, 732 | 3,048 | 4,066 | 3, 784 | 4.248 | 3,217 | 4,336 | 3,793 | 2, 842 | 2,415 |  |  |
|  | 2,828 | 3,454 | 2,886 | 3, 168 | 2,997 | 2,925 | 3,360 | 3, 735 | 2,486 | 3,386 | 2, 859 | 2, 500 | 2,937 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits and currency, total.-.--...-------- do-- | 224, 0100 | 224,800 | 227, 000 | 230. 510 | - 226,400 | -225,100 | -225,400 | ${ }^{2} 228,100$ | p228, 200 | p229, 100 | p229,300 | P229,000 | ${ }^{2} 229,400$ |  |
| Foreign banks deposits, net.-------------- do | 3.200 6.800 | 3,100 5 | 3,400 | 3, 306 | $p 3,100$ $p 3,300$ | $p$ $p$ 3 | ${ }_{\text {p }} \mathbf{3} 5,100$ | ${ }^{p} 8,200$ | ${ }^{p} 3,200$ | p 3.400 | p 3, 3,00 $p 5000$ | ${ }^{p} 3,200$ | ${ }^{p} 3,300$ |  |
| U. S. Government balances | 6,800 | 5,100 | 6, 500 | 5. 254 | ${ }^{p} 3,300$ | ${ }^{p} 3.900$ | ${ }^{2} 5,100$ | ${ }^{p} 5,500$ | ${ }^{p} 6,600$ | ${ }^{p} 6,100$ | ${ }^{-5,000}$ | ${ }^{\text {p 5, }} \mathbf{7} 00$ | p 5,300 |  |
| Deposits (adjusted) and currency, totals.....do. | 214. 100 | 216,600 | 217. 200 | 221, 950 | ${ }^{p} 219,900$ | P218, 000 | p217, 200 | p219, 500 | p218, 300 | p219, 700 | p221, 000 | p220, 000 | p220,900 |  |
| Demand deposits, adjusted $¢$.................. do | 105, 400 | 107,400 | 108,300 | 111, 391 | ${ }^{p} 109,500$ | ${ }^{\text {p } 107.000 ~}$ | pl05, 200 | 2107, 300 | -104, 800 | ${ }^{\text {p } 105,500}$ | p106, 600 | n105, 100 | 2105, 500 |  |
| Time deposits, adjusted 9 ---.-................... do. | 81.300 | 81, 500 | 80.900 | 82, 224 | P 82,900 | - 83, 600 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 84,600$ | p 84, 900 | p 85, 600 | ${ }_{p} 86,300$ | p 86, 700 | ${ }^{2} 87,100$ | p87, 600 |  |
| Currency outside banks.-............... do...- | 27,400 | 27, 700 | 28,000 | 28, 335 | P $2 \bar{i}, 400$ | ${ }^{\text {P } 2-5}$ | p 27,400 | p 27,400 | ${ }^{\text {P 2 }}$ 27, 900 | p 27, 800 | p 27, 800 | p 27,800 | ค 27,800 |  |
| Turnover of demand deposits except interbank and U. S. Government, annual rate: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York City | 44.8 | 45.2 | 48.3 | 51.8 | 48.3 | - 48.9 | 48.7 | 46.9 | 47.1 | 51.4 | 49.5 | 44.7 | 52.2 |  |
| 6 other centersor | 27.4 | 28.4 | 31.0 | 29.9 | 30.0 | 30.2 | 32.0 | 30.3 | 30.5 | 30.4 | 30.6 | r 28.5 | p 31.4 |  |
|  | 22.0 | 22.1 | 23.6 | 23.3 | 22.9 | r 23.0 | 22.5 | r22.4 | 23.2 | 23.1 | 23.5 | +22.1 | p 24.1 |  |
| $r$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. <br> $\ddagger$ Revisions for assets of all life insurance companies for January-July 1956 will be shown later: those for insurance written for 1956 are shown in the Scrver beginning with the July 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| issue. <br> $\oplus$ Data for January 1956-April 1957 include revisions not distributed by areas. <br> § Or increase in earmarked gold ( - ). <br> qIncludes data for the following countries not shown separately: Mexico (through June 1956 only); Colombia; Chile; Nicaragua; Australia; and India. <br> TThe term "adjusted" denotes exclusion of interbank and U. S. Government deposits; for demand deposits, also exclusion of cash items reported as in process of collection. <br> $\sigma^{\prime}$ Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


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

FINANCE-Continued



$r$ Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary
$\ddagger$ Revisions for electric utilities for last 3 quarters of 1955, respectively (mil. dol.): 292; 285; 325.
SData for honds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, not shown separately, are included in computing average price of all listed bonds.
$\sigma^{\text {Nu }}$ Number of bonds represents number currently used; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of series.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS S＇TATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Septem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | October | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem. } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { Februy }}{\text { ary }}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\substack{\text { Septem－} \\ \text { ber }}}{\text { coser }}$ | Octo |

FINANCE－Continued


|  | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{-1}{\omega} \\ & \text { N } \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | W్రN్రియ \＆Sisiger | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{\circ} \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ | फ－Wer ゅ9유 |  |  |  <br>  | Bが皆 <br>  | 40wnerer Qugiaisg im |  $0 \omega 0 \omega 0$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { wern } \\ & \text { wesis } \end{aligned}$ | cose \＆゙ $\mathrm{C}_{8}^{8}$ | ↔ wocc Cise |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 岗 | 成 | ¢ |  |  | 虫 |  | $\xrightarrow{+}$ | ！ | $\omega$ NNoconcio | 毋 ゆ会出ひ华 | 4ewnercr <br>  | っ－ wowner |  | 景 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 范 | 岛N | $\infty$ 000 $\infty$ $\infty$ |  |  | 尔 $\cdots$ |  | ＋ | 1  <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |  <br>  |  | awnerer <br>  |  |  | cos⿷匚⿱宀⿱一𧰨刂心． |  | － N8\％8 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Noc } \\ & \text { 芯合 } \end{aligned}$ | 岕 | S | $\begin{aligned} & 8_{N} \\ & \text { Gio } \\ & \text { Gid } \end{aligned}$ |  |  버겅옹ㅎㅇㅇㅇ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ} \\ & \stackrel{~}{4} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { owt } \\ & \text { out } \end{aligned}$ | $\omega \leftrightarrows$ © $\omega$ K=9\% |  | بen en en er 8989040 |  cosorenco |  | $\omega \omega$ <br>  |  | －$\omega$ －${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \omega \\ & 0 \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | $\stackrel{\infty}{\infty}$ | as is co |  |  |  | 范 | Noctor ज゙む゙会 | $\stackrel{\text { r }}{\text {－}}$ |  | $\omega \rightarrow$ の日！比出気呂出 | ¢ ¢ fitu 웄ํㅇㅇㅇ | بumer rer <br>  |  or $\omega 00 \mathrm{a} \omega$ | 꿍 arooror $\infty \infty \times-$ | ever ENO | $\begin{aligned} & A \omega_{1} \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | cris | 为 | 式边 |  | 民웅 | 号 | 尽边员名 | $\stackrel{+}{4}$ |  | $\omega \rightarrow$ の日卬ゅ <br>  | 皯認N式荡密定 | $\omega \omega \mathrm{N}$ タNNコニ9出 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R } 00 \\ & 809 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | ¢ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sis } \\ & \text { 范菏 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SN N } \\ & \text { N } \end{aligned}$ |  |  © | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 若 } \\ & \text { B } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\sim}{6} \\ & \text { it } \end{aligned}$ | ones <br> W్లిం | Nبから！ \＆\％A | \＆\＆心気罗禺品云 | بouncror 8気ニ忒茧 |  OOAOO |  |  |  | － ش－9．c8 |  |  |  |
|  | － |  | 䓵N | No恕筑 |  か్ర్యన్య |  | 蚛利荷っ恖灾感 | $\stackrel{\mu}{\stackrel{\mu}{4}}$ |  |  <br>  | 品式促里 | Amwnccr 898总出 | － 8 気苟 woonal |  | $\omega \omega$ Cosue |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 象药 } \\ & \text { ose } \\ & \text { on } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { - } \\ & \text { Nos } \\ & \text { Now } \\ & \text { No } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 镸 |  |  | 禺芯し WiOR |  NEがご | 菅 |  <br>  | \％ | 1 ！ |  | 中q： <br> 介ccearo | Hentuerer 8会是等 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Now } \\ & \text { Nợ } \\ & \text { onis } \end{aligned}$ |  | ب ※黾禺 | ب $\omega$筑禺年 |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 出 } \\ & \text { 合 } \end{aligned}$ | N突質 | 总为禺 | N0 YON |  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \text { or } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | NiAppent ¢어애엉 |  | بrenerer res <br>  |  －Noon |  | $\begin{aligned} & \omega \omega \omega \\ & \text { Qusp } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & H+4 \\ & \text { N8: } \end{aligned}$ | － \＆ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\wedge}{0} \\ & \text { Non } \\ & \text { Non } \end{aligned}$ |  | 800 000 000 | N\％ むたcc | W్N్N్N్N NOBOMG | Po 0， ¢ |  | $\xrightarrow{-1}$ |  | بぃ © |  \＆88ㅇㅇㅇ | \＆untucter 8感会舁 |  |  |  |  | －认N్రం |  |  |  |
|  | 䓔 |  | N | స్ట్ర 8억ㄴ | N్ర్య <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 荅 } \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ | へisisis $\star \theta_{0} 9$ | $\stackrel{\sim}{\infty}$ |  | بR <br>  |  NTN心た | thenerer <br>  | － ouncow |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{4}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 世 } \\ & \text { か } \\ & \text { © } \end{aligned}$ | が， \＆̊영 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { O} \\ & \text { No } \\ & \text { ơ엉 } \end{aligned}$ | N్ర్ర <br> 겅우 |  <br>  | \＆ |  | $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{+}{6} \\ -1 \end{gathered}$ |  | SpTrert <br>  |  | rentorer <br>  |  vererern |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{4}{4} \\ & \stackrel{4}{2} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | \％ ¢ \＆ |  |  |  |  | 淙 | 解制色 obosic | $\stackrel{4}{8}$ |  | wervert <br>  |  | －u erener er只安禺出是出 |  |  | ¢ow |  |  | $\stackrel{+}{\text {＋}}$ |  | ， |

${ }^{*}$ Revised．$\quad$ Preliminary．
§ Include bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately；these bonds are included in computing the average price of all listed bonds shown on p．S－19．
o＇Number of stocks represents number currently used；the change in the number does not affect the continuity of series．
IData not shown in 1957 Business Statistics；indexes prior to August 1956 are available upon request．

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

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES



Errors and omissions.
FOREIGN TRADE
Indexes
Exports of U. S. merchandise: $\ddagger$
Quantity --Value.....-
Unit value-................
Quantity.
Value...
Agricultural products, quantity:t
Exports, U. S. merchandise, total Unadjusted-. Seasonally adjus.-....-.-.-............. $1952-54=100$ Cotton (incl. linters), seas. adj
Imports for consumption, total:
$\qquad$

Supplementary imports, seas. adj Shipping Weight
Water-borne trade:
Exports, incl. reexports §----.-. thous. of long tons
 By geographic regions: $\triangle$
Asia and OceaniaEurope.

Northern North America
Southern North America

## ca...

 thous. of dolBy leading countries:- $\triangle$
 Asia and Oceania: British Malaya China, including Manchuria. India and Pakistan Japan.... Indonesia Republic of the Philippines Frope:
$\qquad$ West Germany Italy
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics United Kingdom
North and South America

Latin American Republics, totalo


Colombia Cuba. Mexico-
Venezuela.


$\square$

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

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

| FOREIGN TRADE-Continued Value $\ddagger$-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of U. S. merchandise, totaly ........mil. of dol.- | 1,521.8 | 1,658.8 | 1,532.3 | 1,988.3 | 1,668.1 | 1,594.9 | 2,131.5 | 1,847.6 | 1,798.6 | 1,767.2 | 1,674.5 | 1, 664.5 | 1,526.8 |  |
| By economic classes: Crude materials.-..............thous. of dol. | 257,069 | 280,454 | 263,856 | 357,031 | 279,144 | 267,369 | 320,515 | 275,377 | 264,200 | 248, 254 | 224, 450 | 228, 572 | 241, 224 |  |
|  | 96,239 | 118,772 | 108,146 | 135,150 | 117,992 | 117,236 | 129,908 | 124,689 | 110,931 | 134, 102 | 97, 468 | 105, 015 | 88, 721 |  |
| Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages..-.-. do | 104,835 | 119,989 | 95, 043 | 141,997 | 103,093 | 93,511 | 135,181 | 100,716 | 88, 986 | 99, 131 | 92, 884 | 78,895 | 94, 496 |  |
|  | 234,866 | 242,176 | 223,298 | 325,950 | 294,362 | 287,258 | 368,282 | 312,021 | 300,663 | 281,449 | 264, 236 | 245, 068 | 219, 219 |  |
| Finished manufactures $¢$ | 828,748 | 897,430 | 841,979 | 1,028,122 | 873,458 | 829,546 | 1,177,603 | 1,034,786 | 1,033,803 | 1,004,226 | 905, 477 | 1,006,959 | 883, 105 |  |
| Agricultural products, total $\oplus$...-.-............ do. | 368,089 | 426,304 | 362,712 | 543,084 | 421,858 | 393,924 | 466.927 | 386,554 | 362,200 | 382,757 | 315, 932 | 313, 080 | 332, 792 |  |
| Cotton, unmanufactured....-.---.........- do. | 80,923 | 92,446 | 83.356 | 144,303 | 122,734 | 122,492 | 120,080 | 92, 161 | 100,925 | 80, 743 | 63, 722 | 51, 778 | 56,660 |  |
| Fruits, vegetables, and preparations.......do | 30, 400 | 40,678 | 32.832 | 31,879 | 24, 532 | 23, 368 | 27, 278 | 29,096 | 34,031 | 31,953 | 31, 425 | 30, 771 | 31, 318 |  |
| Grains and preparations--.--------.-....-do | 98,593 | 122,078 | 104,368 | 156,370 | 123,124 | 127,177 | 149,373 | 135,463 | 106, 613 | 129, 666 | 96, 032 | 103, 620 | 94, 873 |  |
| Packing-house products......---.-.-.........- | 23,465 | 25,156 52,640 | 23,972 | 34,551 45,608 | 33,486 25,806 | 25,731 23,289 | 36,069 27,464 | 25,524 26,092 | 27,484 26,668 | 29,675 35,724 | 22,890 26,675 | 18,373 35,366 | $\begin{aligned} & 23,140 \\ & 63,182 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Nonagricultural products, total $\oplus$........mil. of dol.Automobiles, parts, and accessories | 1,153.7 | 1,232.5 | 1,169.6 | 1,445.2 | 1,246.2 | 1,201.0 | 1,664.6 | 1,461.0 | 1,436.4 | 1,384.4 | 1,358.6 | 1,351.4 | 1,194.0 |  |
| Chemicals and related productss thous. of dol... | 96, 430 | 104,633 | 110, 282 | 153,163 | 125,760 | 101,850 | 161,012 | 142,859 | 147, 769 | 113. 280 | 107, 857 | 110,811 | 92, 347 |  |
|  | 109,347 | 99,875 | 87, 062 | 117,111 | 102,750 | 98, 941 | 139,011 | 124,250 | 134,026 | 112, 532 | 115, 121 | 118, 943 | 105, 448 |  |
| Coal and related fucIs-- | 73.710 | 74,961 | 69,761 | 61,726 | 55,692 | 55,458 | 70, 961 | 79, 561 | 80, 631 | 84, 443 | 77,921 | 82, 085 | 73, 567 |  |
| Iron and stcel-mill prod | 88,014 | 106,269 | 95,882 | 122,558 | 112,295 | 104,612 | 147,455 | 132,553 | 126, 727 | 126,687 | 125,088 | 114, 688 | 102, 295 |  |
| Machinery, to | 292,061 | 328,147 | 277, 616 | 351,402 | 300,527 | 279,828 | 424,192 | 371,873 | 385,343 | 354,040 | 345,392 | 347, 589 | 315, 183 |  |
| Agricultural | 8,623 | 10,762 | 6,750 | 7,373 | 9,001 | 11,615 | 15,752 | 17,068 | 14,438 | 12,478 | 12,394 | 8,515 | 8, 635 |  |
| Tractors, F (ectrical | 26, 289 | 32, 716 | 25, 118 | 31,587 | 29,973 | 29,602 | 48,154 | 37, 477 | 36,978 | 31, 125 | 28, 293 | 28, 604 | 29,743 |  |
| Electrical | 76,819 | 81,275 | 72,824 | 86, 932 | 69,318 | 67, 374 | 91,606 | 84, 636 | 89, 612 | 80, 862 | 96, 876 | 87, 964 | 75, 089 |  |
| Metalworking ${ }_{\text {O }}$ | 18,840 | 19,774 | 20,552 | 25,373 | 19,853 | 16,707 | 30, 805 | 30, 253 | 27, 213 | 25,902 | 28, 789 | 26,388 | 25, 328 |  |
| Other industrial | 149,060 | 171,502 | 140,483 | 185,116 | 158,011 | 142,434 | 221,127 | 187,435 | 201,931 | 190, 558 | 175, 510 | 184, 782 | 161,647 |  |
| Petroleum and products.........-...........-d | 57,994 | 59,764 | 91, 799 | 125,784 | 111,375 | 114,993 | 142, 222 | 106, 765 | 80, 148 | 70, 211 | 62, 007 | 63.963 | 58, 900 |  |
| Textiles and manufactures.....---...-......-- | 52,232 | 58,009 | 48,682 | 62,839 | 50, 225 | 49,926 | 72, 272 | 59, 494 | 60, 656 | 53, 153 | 45, 283 | 53, 309 | 50, 659 |  |
| General imports, total...-..-.....-.-......-mil. of dol.- | 995.2 | 1,121.0 | 986.6 | 1,059.2 | 1,112.9 | 992.8 | 1,132.3 | 1,117.8 | 1,104.1 | 982.6 | 1,144.7 | ז 1,042.4 | ${ }^{p} 1,008.0$ |  |
| By geographic regions: |  | 47.007 | 38,240 |  |  |  |  |  | 46, 721 |  | 49.612 |  |  |  |
|  | 162,777 | 206,692 | 152, 873 | 169,809 | 185,230 | 147,353 | 178,206 | 186,492 | 185,486 | 159,071 | 199, 826 |  |  |  |
|  | 223,752 | 288,167 | 264,854 | 272,297 | 268,387 | 214,927 | 278,746 | 284,674 | 268,830 | 243, 216 | 271,018 |  |  |  |
| Northern North Am | 233,190 | 276,359 | 250,141 | 237,305 | 214,281 | 217,116 | 234,119 | 238,062 | 259,851 | 239, 721 | 263, 187 |  |  |  |
|  | 97, 872 | 102,625 | 95,108 | 113,583 | 147,869 | 139,588 | 146,991 | 132,495 | 138,902 | 126, 978 | 142, 441 |  |  |  |
| South America | 231,472 | 200,105 | 185,371 | 213,469 | 239,910 | 228,324 | 222,577 | 223,752 | 204,318 | 172,097 | 218,585 |  |  |  |
| By leading countries: <br> Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Egypt. | 449 8,442 | 7425 | 438 8.728 | 2,651 | 1,982 | 1,575 | 1,470 11 | ${ }_{10} 633$ | 1,147 | - 205 | 1,237 |  |  |  |
| Asia and Oceania: | 8,442 | 7,123 | 8,728 | 11,447 | 9,803 | 6,156 | 11,358 | 10,063 | 7,838 | 9,052 | 11,216 |  |  |  |
| Australia, including New Guipea...........do | 11,047 | 13,826 | 6,841 | 15,444 | 16,940 | 14,486 | 11,565 | 14,438 | 14, 565 | 13,213 | 12,372 |  |  |  |
| British Malaya-.-.-...-.-.---.-.---.---- do | 13, 592 | 20,969 | 21,966 | 19,958 | 16,064 | 12,629 | 16,600 | 17,511 | 18, 564 | 11, 764 | 20, 092 |  |  |  |
| China, including Manchur | 599 | 1,132 | 138 | 556 | 671 | 1,645 | 922 | 575 | 104 | 65 | 34 |  |  |  |
| India and Pakistan | 17,514 | 23, 715 | 13,049 | 18,934 | 24, 926 | 15,435 | 25,810 | 22,167 | 19,671 | 21, 228 | 23, 001 |  |  |  |
| Japan... | 44,385 | 56,007 | 45, 065 | 44,185 | 47, 554 | 38,689 | 46, 604 | 49,013 | 49,338 | 41, 234 | 52, 616 |  |  |  |
| Indonesia | 13,237 | 15,782 | 17,439 | 18, 428 | 16,584 | 13, 836 | 14, 634 | 17, 207 | 16,250 | 10, 265 | 17, 595 |  |  |  |
| Republic of the Philip | 19,148 | 19,606 | 16,254 | 12,373 | 28,904 | 21,489 | 29, 182 | 26, 400 | 22,926 | 21,075 | 21, 564 |  |  |  |
| Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| France | 14,984 | 22,903 419 | 21, 284 | 19,269 | 24, 923 | 17,362 601 | 22,033 569 | 26,257 430 | 21,023 | 20,862 194 | 22,546 |  |  |  |
| West Germ | 37,545 | 50,880 | 44,247 | 50, 133 | 41,418 | 41,049 | 52,124 | 53,615 | 50, 476 | 44, 662 | 47, 540 |  |  |  |
| Italy | 16,701 | 24, 881 | 19,434 | 24, 235 | 21, 936 | 16,342 | 20,927 | 19,333 | 17, 174 | 19,696 | 22, 144 |  |  |  |
| Union of Soviet Social | 855 | 3,776 | 2,936 | 1,127 | 1,018 | 1,943 | 566 | 1, 038 | 1, 636 | 2, 364 | 1,028 |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom.....-... | 58,931 | 72,126 | 62,048 | 65,622 | 58,047 | 50,207 | 71,898 | 70,308 | 66, 394 | 57,372 | 71, 503 |  |  |  |
| North and South America: Canada. | 233,190 | 276,091 | 249,900 | 237,271 | 214,162 | 217,080 | 234,082 | 238,033 | 259,538 | 239, 600 | 263, 128 |  |  |  |
| Latin American Republies, total $\oplus . .$. ..... do | 304,463 | 270,554 | 255, 710 | 301,215 | 357,465 | 334,245 | 332,199 | 322,887 | 311,947 | 271, 793 | 329, 139 |  |  |  |
|  | 7,717 | 9,282 | 6,714 | 9,004 | 13,106 | 11, 532 | 14, 532 | 12,008 | 11,871 | 13,465 | 10, 301 |  |  |  |
|  | 79,241 | 59,947 | 47,909 | 53,690 | 73, 560 | 78, 472 | 63, 566 | 49,079 | 46, 181 | 39, 411 | 42,174 |  |  |  |
|  | 19,295 | 20, 744 | 15,536 | 29, 276 | 21,797 | 15,026 | 17,123 | 24,849 | 13,934 | 14, 664 | 17, 668 |  |  |  |
| Colom | 40,521 | 23, 991 | 25,339 | 30, 500 | 35, 424 | 35, 517 | 25,393 | 30,619 | 24, 521 | 16,831 | 47, 987 |  |  |  |
| Cuba | 36,576 | 31,328 | 18,854 | 21, 366 | 41, 550 | 35, 161 | 45, 852 | 40, 821 | 47, 645 | 41, 684 | 51, 710 |  |  |  |
| Mexico | 28, 582 | 26, 233 | 29,633 | 33,909 | 43,841 | 39,843 | 36, 959 | 36, 451 | 36, 978 | 33, 924 | 33, 817 |  |  |  |
| Venezuel | 56, 493 | 60,384 | 68, 720 | 70,175 | 73, 081 | 68,939 | 80, 468 | 84,887 | 86, 630 | 70, 397 | 79, 144 |  |  |  |
| Imports for consumption, total. .-.....-... mil. of dol.- | 998.7 | 1,131.9 | 1,003. 3 | 1,052.3 | 1,105.4 | 1,002.7 | 1,126.8 | 1,086.9 | 1,090.9 | 979.4 | 1,138.2 | 1,044.4 |  |  |
| By economic classes: | 243,757 | 282,088 | 237, 671 | 260,357 | 253,400 | 228,688 | 264,822 | 259,334 | 268,749 | 248, 082 | 289,950 | 281, 392 |  |  |
|  | 181,138 | 144,074 | 131, 632 | 168,354 | 200,526 | 206,841 | 176,705 | 152,103 | 147,174 | 126,001 | 166, 403 | 139, 414 |  |  |
| Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages .---- | 91,873 | 100,768 | 79,506 | 82, 244 | 102,948 | 88, 288 | 113,949 | 108,788 | 112. 237 | 98, 752 | 114, 137 | 105, 838 |  |  |
| Semimanufactures | 229,609 | 283,029 | 260,540 | 268,055 | 264,369 | 230,938 | 267,452 | 259,456 | 258,900 | 233, 271 | 247,520 | 233, 705 |  |  |
| Finished manufactures.-- | 252,297 | 321,911 | 293,908 | 273,308 | 284,179 | 247,958 | 303,860 | 307,177 | 303,877 | 273, 251 | 320.209 | 284, 091 |  |  |
| By principal commodities: | 320,792 | 280,998 | 257,395 | 309,208 | 377,708 | 354,968 | 357,045 | 329,955 | 311,321 | 259,789 | 322, 718 | 297, 400 |  |  |
| Cocoa (cacao) beans, incl. shells ---------- do | 6, 748 | 6,414 | 6,103 | 11,516 | 20,179 | 8,745 | 14,256 | 8,347 | 7,752 | 13, 307 | 12, 474 | 4,854 |  |  |
|  | 139,391 | 99,602 | 93,964 | 116,723 | 141,861 | 163,386 | 119,766 | 106,302 | 96,984 | 78, 299 | 109, 415 | 97, 339 |  |  |
|  | 3,308 | 4,356 | 3,307 | 4,105 | 4,242 | 3,590 | 5,342 | 4,928 | 4,442 | 4,363 | 2,887 | 4,578 |  |  |
| Rubber, crude, including guayule.-.----- do | 25, 669 | 32,653 | 30, 394 | 36, 247 | 29,616 | 24,976 | 27,963 | 38,240 | 31, 269 | 18,868 | 28, 289 | 30, 831 |  |  |
|  | 37, 550 | 26,694 | 14, 861 | 18,587 | 44, 067 | 38,603 | 45, 610 | 41,903 | 42,814 | 41,228 | 48, 871 | 41,638 |  |  |
| Wool and mohair, unmanufactured...---- d | 14,398 | 17,328 | 14,079 | 15,258 | 25,016 | 23,463 | 23,328 | 19,383 | 15,357 | 14, 866 | 15, 522 | 17, 523 |  |  |
| Nonagricultural products, total $\oplus$....----.-.-.--- do | 677,881 | 841, 871 | 745,863 | 743,110 | 727,715 | 647,745 | 769,744 | 756,903 | 779,615 | 719,568 | 815, 501 | 747, 041 |  |  |
| Furs and manufactures...--.--............... do .-. | 4,553 | 6,527 | 3,218 | 11,627 | 10,523 | 8, 932 | 9,125 | 5,581 | 7,562 | 5,524 | 4,928 | 4,040 |  |  |
| Nonferrous ores, metals, and manufactures, total thous. of dol.- | 112,974 | 135,695 | 115,314 | 136,818 | 120,800 | 104,835 | 125,726 | 120,803 | 122,082 | 109,426 | 106, 246 | 100, 756 |  |  |
| Copper, incl. ore and manufactures......-.-. do. | 36,074 | 47,177 | 31,061 | 45,968 | 47,499 | 37,246 | 39,976 | 37,499 | 31,843 | 26,698 | 30, 528 | 26, 395 |  |  |
| Tin, including ore.... | 13, 053 | 16,674 | 15,568 | 14, 548 | 10, 830 | 8,956 | 11,531 | 9,610 | 13,475 | 7,979 | 14, 646 | 11, 034 |  |  |
| Paper base stocks | 27,759 | 32, 221 | 28,314 | 25,545 | 26, 126 | 27, 759 | 26, 013 | 24, 133 | 25, 959 | 24,066 | 25,844 | 28, 788 |  |  |
|  | 52, 400 | 62, 913 | 59, 852 | 56. 915 | 55,072 | 52, 936 | 53,689 | 57,970 | 57, 139 | 52,791 | 62, 950 | 51, 045 |  |  |
| Petroleum and products......-.-.-.---------- do.--- | 105,761 | 125,360 | 106,522 | 113,892 | 118,510 | 113,908 | 132,113 | 128,628 | 133,469 | 120,796 | 145, 780 | 139, 998 |  |  |

[^10]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Septem- ber | October | November | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

| TRANSPORTATION <br> Airlines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operations on scheduled airlines: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miles flown, revenue-.-.-.............thousands. | - 53,368 | 55,165 25,111 | 51,671 22,803 | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { 54, } 232 \\ & 23,342\end{aligned}$ | 56,255 20 20 | 51,682 | 59,224 20,930 | 57,716 | 59, 863 23,609 | 59, 655 22,396 | 62,058 21,969 | ${ }^{63,565}$ |  |  |
|  | 7,018 | - 7 7,892 | 7,522 | 10,482 | 7,865 | -7,397 | 8,242 | 8,125 | 8 8, 356 | 7,628 | - ${ }_{7}^{21,559}$ | 23,651 7,751 |  |  |
|  | 3, 301 | 3,421 | 3, 040 | 2,916 | 3,045 | 2, 808 | 3,326 | 3,370 | ${ }_{3}{ }^{\text {, }}$ 433 | 3,707 | 3,525 | 3,742 |  |  |
| Passenger-miles flown, revenue.------------millions-- | 1,902 | 1,879 | 1, 656 | 1,765 | 1,896 | 1,702 | 2,006 | 2,008 | 2,016 | 2,333 | 2, 253 | 2, 349 |  |  |
| Express Operations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation revenues .-.-.-..........thous of dol..- | 32,038 | 37,797 | 34, 427 | 41,024 | 31, 391 | 30, 125 | 33, 445 | 29, 827 | 22,506 | 22, 215 | 24, 405 | 30,770 |  |  |
| Local Transit Lines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fares, average cash rate................-........cents.- | 15.1 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 5.9 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}668 \\ \hline 108.4\end{array}$ | 772 123 | 735 1206 | 739 124.4 | ${ }_{128}^{728}$ | + 668 | 732 | 730 | 743 | 661 | ${ }^{648}$ | ${ }^{646}$ | 663 |  |
| Class I Motor Carriers (Intercity) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carriers of property (quarterly totals): <br> Number of reporting carriers | 887 |  |  | 881 |  |  | 848 |  |  | 837 |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues, total----------- thous. of dol-- | 888, 184 |  |  | 955, 411 |  |  | 924, 470 |  |  | 938, 036 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 848, 888 |  |  | 935, 317 |  |  | 892, 707 |  |  | 891, 633 |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue freight carried...-.-.-.....thous. of tons.. | 57,084 |  |  | 60, 661 |  |  | 59, 397 |  |  | 57, 250 |  |  |  |  |
| Carriers of passengers (quarterly totals): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of reporting carriers.-.-.--- | ${ }_{11}^{147}$ |  |  | 149 |  |  | 150 |  |  | 148 |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues, total..----------thous. of dol.- | ${ }_{93}^{115,901}$ |  |  | 94, 415 |  |  | 84, 767 |  |  | 105. 167 |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 93,661 \\ & 74,588 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 88,359 \\ & 60,084 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 86,039 \\ 63,154 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 94,973 \\ & 68,308 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Class I Railways |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight carloadings (A. A. R.) : ${ }^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total cars................................-thousands. | 3,155 | 3, 284 | 2,988 | 3,392 | 2, 565 | 2, 616 | 3,446 | 2, 696 | 2, 888 | 3, 631 | 2,707 | 3,736 | + 2,851 | 2,920 |
|  | 560 | 584 | 563 | 684 | 528 | 521 | ${ }_{69}^{691}$ | 525 | ${ }_{45} 53$ | 680 | 405 | 683 | + +544 +41 +19 | 543 |
|  | 179 | 181 | 166 | 194 | 155 | 154 | 203 | 157 | 159 | 203 | 149 | 209 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 149$ | 148 |
| Grain and grain products..-.-.----------- do. | 211 | 227 | 203 | 246 | 201 | 202 | 264 | 192 | 191 | 236 | 251 | 278 | ${ }_{r} 182$ | 211 |
|  | 49 | 59 | 44 | ${ }_{168}$ | ${ }_{81}^{24}$ | 21 83 | 28 119 | ${ }_{151}^{22}$ | 23 | $\stackrel{23}{14}$ | 20 |  | $\begin{array}{r}735 \\ r \\ r \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 49 289 |
| Ore Merchandise i c i | ${ }_{241}^{344}$ | 349 | ${ }_{230}^{265}$ | 168 | 81 | r 817 | 119 | ${ }_{225}^{151}$ | ${ }_{220}^{321}$ | ${ }_{264}^{441}$ | 363 |  | $\begin{array}{r}+323 \\ +217 \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{220}^{289}$ |
|  | 1, 522 | 1,544 | 1, 468 | 1, 741 | $\begin{array}{r}1,200 \\ 1,324 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,364 | 1,790 1,784 | 1,375 | 1, ${ }^{220}$ | 1, 731 | 1,277 | 1,770 | ${ }_{+1,361}$ | 1,419 |
| Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 138 | 138 | 132 | 121 | 117 | 116 | 120 | 117 | 122 | 124 | 118 | 126 | 125 | 123 |
|  | 120 | 120 | 122 | 114 | 112 | 109 | 114 | 108 <br> 153 | 110 | 114 | $\begin{array}{r}90 \\ 136 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 113 139 | 117 | 112 |
|  | 151 | 146 | 140 | 127 | 128 | 178 | 131 | 127 | 129 | 134 | 127 | 135 | 125 | 121 |
|  | 154 | 159 | 147 | 143 | 147 | 144 | 148 | 135 | 134 | 136 | 183 | 155 | 135 | 147 |
|  | 91 | 103 | 77 | $\stackrel{46}{11}$ | 44 | 38 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 33 | 36 | 42 | 65 |  |
|  | 313 40 | $\begin{array}{r}304 \\ 39 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}224 \\ 37 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}110 \\ 34 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 72 <br> 33 | 77 35 | ${ }_{37}^{82}$ | $\begin{array}{r}142 \\ 35 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}290 \\ 35 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}313 \\ 34 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{33} 3$ | $\begin{array}{r}305 \\ 35 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 295 36 | 245 35 |
| Merchandise, 1. c. 1......-......................................... <br> Miscellaneous. $\qquad$ do. | 40 150 | $\begin{array}{r}39 \\ 149 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}37 \\ 144 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}34 \\ 135 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}33 \\ 130 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}35 \\ 130 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}37 \\ 134 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}35 \\ 130 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 35 131 | $\begin{array}{r}34 \\ 133 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}33 \\ 126 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}35 \\ 134 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}36 \\ 134 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 35 134 |
| Total. seasonally adjusted.-.......-.........-- do . | 127 | 128 | 128 | 133 | 130 | 127 | 130 | 120 | 119 | 119 | 113 | 121 | 115 | ${ }^{2} 114$ |
|  | 120 | 120 | 122 | 114 | 112 | 109 | 114 | 108 | 110 | 114 | 90 | 113 | 117 | 112 |
|  | 157 | 158 | 166 | 162 | 163 | 163 | 165 | 156 | 143 | 135 | 140 | 145 | 136 | 127 |
|  | 140 | 138 | 143 | 142 | 143 | 134 | 131 | 127 | 124 | 129 | 126 | 129 | 116 | 115 |
| Grain and grain products.--...........---.- do.. | 138 | 159 | 150 | 152 | 147 | 147 | 160 | 153 | 153 | 133 | 152 | 143 | 120 | 147 |
| Livestock | $\begin{array}{r}69 \\ 208 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{67}$ | 61 215 21 | 48 | $\begin{array}{r}46 \\ 290 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}47 \\ 307 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 51 | $\begin{array}{r}45 \\ 188 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}44 \\ 188 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}43 \\ 202 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{43}$ | $\stackrel{44}{203}$ | 49 | - 574 |
| Merchandise 1. | ${ }_{38}$ | $\stackrel{215}{38}$ | 215 37 | $\begin{array}{r}354 \\ 35 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 290 35 | 307 <br> 36 | 38 | 188 35 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 35 | 34 |  |
|  | 139 | 137 | 138 | 143 | 142 | 138 | 141 | 132 | 130 | 129 | 125 | 133 | 124 | 123 |
| Freisht-car surplus and shortage, daily average: ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,715 446 | $\begin{array}{r}3,763 \\ \hline 27\end{array}$ | 4, 4228 | 6,637 1,052 | 13,331 5,76 | $\begin{array}{r}8,329 \\ 3,274 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6,428 2,331 | 8,553 3,132 | 16,339 8,915 | - 24,248 | 20,437 9,285 | 12,749 6,829 | 19,580 11,450 | 12,781 5,913 |
| Gondolas and open hoppers.-...-...............-do...- | 148 | 0 | ${ }^{1} 124$ | ${ }^{1} 191$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 326$ | ${ }^{3} 74$ | ${ }^{2} 543$ | , 388 | ${ }^{2} 204$ | ${ }^{16} 240$ | 4,278 | 84 | 668 | 133 |
|  | 12,371 | 15,883 | 7, 844 | 3, 507 | 1,646 |  | 1,851 | 1,203 | 889 | 1,773 | 1,608 | 2,798 | 1,626 | 1,480 |
|  | 4,316 | 6, 085 | 2,355 | 1,024 | 551 | 1,272 | 1, 118 | 348 | 134 | 117 | ${ }_{8}^{672}$ | 683 | 418 | ${ }_{903}^{518}$ |
|  | 7,604 | 9,174 | 5,345 | 2,408 | 976 | 989 | 619 | 694 | 662 | 1,517 | 859 | 2, 015 | 1,162 | 903 |
| Financial operations: Operating revenues, totalof.-.............mil. of dol.- | r 874.4 | 963.2 | 887.6 | 871.0 | 855.6 | 815.5 | 903.6 | 886.1 | 906.5 | 867.9 | 872.7 | 929.9 | 873.0 |  |
|  | - 744.8 | 828.0 | 758.8 | 720.6 | 724.9 | 695.9 | 776.9 | 758.8 | ${ }^{780.5}$ | 735.2 | ${ }^{734.6}$ | 788.8 | 747.2 |  |
| Passenger ...----------------------------- do----- | 59.3 | 56.5 699.4 | 57.4 | 71.3 689.3 | 65.8 688 | 57.6 | 58.0 | 59.7 690.4 | 59.7 7136 | 67.8 6858 68.8 | 71.2 695.5 | 68.8 701.3 |  |  |
| Operating expenses ${ }_{\text {Tax aceruals, }}$ joint facility and equipment rents | $\checkmark 657.4$ | 699.4 | 687.1 | 689.3 | 688.6 | 643.3 | 690.1 | 690.4 | 713.6 | 685.8 | 695.5 | 701.3 | 673.1 |  |
| mil. of dol.- | ${ }^{\text {r }} 119.4$ | 142.1 | 112.7 | 95.9 | 108.7 | 106.4 | 123.6 | 114.5 | 112.2 | 108.1 | 108.6 | 132.2 | 115.7 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ 77.6 \\ 77.6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 121.7 103.1 | 87.8 68.1 | 85.8 95.4 | 58.3 43.1 | 65.7 47.0 | 89.9 71.2 | 81.2 60.6 | 80.8 64.5 | 74.0 57.3 | 68.5 48.2 | 79.5 | 84.2 |  |
| - Cerating results: | 77.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight carried 1 mile.-......--.--mil. of ton-miles.- | 57,606 | 60, 730 | 55, 291 | 54, 108 | 51, 591 | 49,405 | 56,977 | 52,962 | 56,590 | 54, 477 | 51,624 | 57, 399 |  |  |
| Revenue per ton-mile | 1. 342 | 1.396 | 1.407 | 1. 368 | 1.452 | 1.448 | ${ }^{1.413}$ | 1.463 | 1.424 | 1. 396 | 1.466 |  |  |  |
| Passengers carried 1 mile, revenue.-.-.-.-.-.-millions.- | 2, 241 | 2,094 | 2,047 | 2,601 | 2,347 | 1,981 | 2,012 | 2,068 | 2,040 | 2, 421 | 2, 626 |  |  |  |
| Water way Traffic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: Total U . S ports...........thous. of net ton |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15,202 | 14,597 |  |  |  |  |
|  | -9,989 | 10, 1352 | $\begin{array}{r}12,467 \\ 9 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | 12, 9888 | -9,308 | 10,849 8,555 | 10,261 | 10, 10,727 | 11,423 | 11, 14.200 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,041 | 3,274 | 2,752 | 2,732 | 2,469 | 2, 294 | 2,968 | 3, 345 | 3,779 | 3, 397 |  |  |  |  |
| Panama Canal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,955 |  |
| In United States vessels.-.-....................-dous... | -391 | 1,055 | $\begin{array}{r}3,743 \\ \hline 905\end{array}$ | 1, ${ }^{4}, 200$ | $\begin{array}{r}4,253 \\ \hline 959\end{array}$ | ${ }^{3} 830$ | 1,229 | ${ }^{4,375}$ | 1, 1 , 282 | 1, 233 | 1,087 | 1,040 | ${ }_{983}$ |  |


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

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS-Continued

|  TRANSPORTATION-Continued <br> Hotels: Travel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A verage sale per occupied room...............dollars.- | 8.17 | 8.58 | 8.39 | 7.53 | 7.91 | 8.07 | 7.88 | 8.43 | 7.84 | 8.39 | 7.93 | 8.79 | 8.58 |  |
|  | 74 | 81 | 69 | 57 | 72 | 74 | 71 | 73 | 73 | 72 | 63 | 68 | 71 | 7 |
| Restaurant sales index-_-...-same month $1929=100 \ldots$ | 268 | 278 | 257 | 241 | 262 | 270 | 233 | 268 | 312 | 289 | 252 | 270 | 271 | 272 |
| Foreign travel: <br> U.S. citizens: $\qquad$ number- | 144,661 | 110, 808 | 88,653 | 85,987 | 86,989 | 91, 217 | 109, 421 | 103,026 | 105, 765 | 125,338 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 101, 622 | -90,223 | 78,796 | ${ }_{90} 8272$ | 95, 826 | 104, 618 | 116, 920 | 115, 179 | 137,790 | 179,341 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 96, 130 | 80, 991 | 75, 116 | 69,458 | 76, 052 | 63,306 | 87, 010 | 85,423 | 83,063 | 88,791 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 52,428 | 47,484 | 43,139 | 50,458 | 35, 271 | 34, 484 | 45,942 | 45, 465 | 53, 495 | 58,367 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 31,930 | 31, 578 | 24, 299 | 23, 001 | 39,245 | 49,970 | 69, 146 | 76,301 | 82,755 | 57, 208 | 51, 892 | 42,320 | 32,089 | $30.387^{\circ}$ |
| National parks, visitors.-.------.---.-.-- -- thousands -- | 2,214 | 1,151 | 461 | 290 | 302 | 364 | 480 | 726 | 1,183 | 3,127 | 5,033 | 5,076 | 2,227 |  |
|  | 506 | 508 | 461 | 521 | 589 | 524 | 506 | 459 | 416 | 469 | 430 | 428 |  |  |
| Passenger revenues......-.------.-.-.-.-- -- | 7,159 | 7, 238 | 6,554 | 7,397 | 8,979 | 7,989 | 7,711 | 7,001 | 6,342 | 7,124 | 6,536 | 6,496 |  |  |
| Communications |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone carriers: 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues $\bigcirc$...................thous. of dol. Station | 503,100 290,175 | 298, 202 | 520,872 297,972 | 536,491 | ${ }_{307,397}^{538,572}$ | - ${ }_{\text {520, }} \mathbf{6 6 2}$ | 539,632 306,349 | 548, 780 | 556,390 312,830 | 546,793 | 556, 214 | $\begin{aligned} & 562,223 \\ & 313,230 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | 167, 680 | 184, 414 | 176, 933 | 185, 135 | 184, 278 | 170, 471 | 186, 255 | 189,272 | 195,422 | 185, 727 | 194,478 | 199, 107 |  |  |
| Operating expenses, before taxes .-............-do | 328, 318 | 352, 786 | 352, 456 | 348,942 | 353, 586 | 332, 369 | 355, 372 | 362, 395 | 370, 363 | 356, 435 | 378, 526 | 367, 918 |  |  |
|  | 71, 627 | 72, 336 | 68,729 | 78,940 | 74, 122 | 76, 225 | 75, 788 | 75, 815 | 75,664 | 78, 339 | 72,385 | 80,707 |  |  |
| Phones in service, end of month......... thousands.- | 51, 392 | 51, 722 | 52,034 | 52,475 | 52, 897 | 53, 156 | 53,431 | 53,741 | 54, 005 | 54, 201 | 54, 444 | 54,677 |  |  |
| Telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: <br> Wire-telegraph: <br> Operating revenues thous of dol | 19,565 | 21,839 | 20, 250 | 20,828 | 20,680 | 19,182 | 20,600 | 21,033 | 21,699 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating expenses, incl depreciation......do.- | 17,550 | 18, 372 | 17,879 | 18,135 | 18, 299 | 16,924 | 17, 859 | 18, 317 | 18,966 | 18, 123 | 18,943 | 18, 535 |  |  |
| Net operating revenues.......................- do... | 1,354 | 2,676 | 1,713 | 2,264 | 1,371 | 1,306 | 1,763 | 1,732 | 1,733 | 1,692 | +545 | 1,358 |  |  |
| Ocean-cable: <br> Operating revenues. $\qquad$ do. | 2,760 | 2,952 | 3,078 | 3,094 | 3,034 | 2,689 | 2,879 | 2,824 | 3, 055 | 2,840 | 3,041 | 2,796 |  |  |
| Operating expenses, ind. depreciation........do | 2,106 | 2,164 | 2,205 | 2,072 | 2, 231 | 2,249 | 2,340 | 2,313 | 2,486 | 2,381 | 2,548 | 2,463 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{4} 408$ | ${ }^{2} 520$ | ${ }^{2} 626$ | ${ }^{2} 728$ | ${ }^{2} 528$ | 2, 197 | 272 | -239 | ${ }^{287}$ | ${ }^{2} 192$ | -198 | 48 |  |  |
| Radiotelegraph: <br> Operating revenues $\qquad$ do | 3,044 | 3,407 | 3,656 | 3, 569 | 3, 591 | 3,332 | 3,501 | 3,413 | 3,567 | 3,345 | 3,450 | 3,411 |  |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation.....-. do | 2,384 | 2,519 | 2,519 | 2,653 | 2,641 | 2,443 | 2,567 | 2,545 | 2,622 | 2,629 | 2,739 | 2,637 |  |  |
|  | 580 | 823 | 1,069 | 814 | 843 | 791 | 833 | 767 | 844 | 609 | 599 | 670 |  |  |

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

${ }_{r}$ Revised $p$ Preliminary
O Includes data not shown separately.
$\ddagger$ Fevisions for 1955 and January-July 1956 will be published lat r .
$0^{7}$ Data (except for alcohol) are reported on basis of 100 -percent content of the specified material unless otherwise indicated.

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

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and | 1956 |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\operatorname{ary}}{\mathrm{J} \mathbf{a n}}$ | February | March | A pril | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| FATS, OILS, ETC.-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 46,931 | 81,565 | 65, 563 | 59,004 | 46,864 | 45,657 | 52,970 | 31, 106 | 31, 929 | 30,533 | 61,488 | 68,387 | 58,787 |  |
| Consumption, fact | 41, 844 | 65, 278 | 40, 884 | 38,212 | 37, 885 | 33, 825 | 39,009 | 40, 890 | 35, 442 | 42, 438 | 38,627 | 48, 496 | 43,661 |  |
| Stocks at factory, end | 75, 388 | 86,694 | 111, 301 | 115,410 | 111, 821 | 128, 945 | 144, 223 | 135, 446 | 123, 646 | 69,912 | 71,442 | 73, 249 | 72,649 |  |
| Price, wholesale (Minn Soybeans: | . 127 | . 131 | 136 | 136 | . 134 | . 133 | . 131 | . 127 | . 127 | 127 | . 127 | . 133 | . 142 |  |
| Production (crop estimate) .---.-....thous. of bu- |  |  |  | 455,869 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 491, 421 |
|  | 19,877 | 27, 928 | 26,591 | 26,988 | 28, 420 | 26,622 | 28,909 | 27,328 | 26,476 | 24,694 | 24, 354 | 25,387 | 22, 245 |  |
| Stocks, end of month.-....-----------...- do | 20, 525 | 78, 011 | 79, 070 | 70, 354 | 65, 517 | 56, 332 | 44, 232 | 33, 533 | 24,678 | 18,724 | 18,655 | 12, 778 | 6,370 |  |
| Soybean oil: Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 221, 302 | 301, 802 | 284, 820 | 289, 736 | 305, 156 | 287, 218 | 313,006 | 298, 230 | 289, 605 | 271,970 | 268, 757 | 276,614 | 244, 415 |  |
|  | 203, 733 | 252, 552 | 244, 824 | 233, 159 | 240, 523 | 209, 184 | 220, 333 | 213, 476 | 217, 495 | 238, 089 | 211, 177 | 241, 883 | 210,216 |  |
| Consumption, factory, refined------------do | 221, 794 | 258, 763 | 237, 131 | 224, 344 | 222, 557 | 208, 924 | 210,687 | 207, 436 | 213,302 | 235, 912 | 202, 512 | 222,759 | 221, 872 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: Crude | 139, 671 | 132, 946 | 125, 466 | 140,996 | 134, 093 | 129,964 | 150,434 | 173, 139 | 195, 853 | 180, 480 | 217,629 | 199, 167 | 182,123 |  |
| Refined | 86,865 | 77, 178 | 83, 974 | 92, 130 | 103, 973 | 99,970 | 97,821 | 97, 212 | 101, 845 | 98,325 | 98,925 | 113, 725 | 103,781 |  |
| Price, wholesale, refined (N. Y.)...-.-.dol. per ib.. | 163 | . 175 | . 195 | . 190 | 200 | 200 | . 200 | . 185 | . 175 | $\begin{array}{r}18.175 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | . 175 | . 175 | ${ }^{p} .170$ |  |
| Margarine: Production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production Stocks (factory and warehouse), end of mo. of 1 lo | $\begin{array}{r} 114,970 \\ 22,236 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 134,584 \\ 21,556 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 132,545 \\ 25,292 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 124,951 \\ 27,584 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 132,373 \\ 29,874 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 121,685 \\ 32,143 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 120,472 \\ 34,814 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122,897 \\ & 27,426 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 116,196 \\ 29,963 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 98,088 \\ 28,855 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 109,977 \\ 25,444 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,812 \\ 28,453 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 120,737 \\ 27,303 \end{array}$ |  |
| Price, wholesale, colored, delivered (eastern U. S.) dol. per lb | . 273 | 2, | -2, 20 | - 298 | - 292 |  | - 292 | 22, 282 .282 | . 275 | . 275 | . 275 | . 275 | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{P} .275$ |  |
| Shortening: <br> Production thous. of 1 b . |  |  |  |  | 160,015 |  | 129, 420 | 127, 363 |  | 147, 478 |  |  |  |  |
| PAINTS, VARNISH, AND LACQUER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Factory shipments, total..............- thous. of dol | 128,411 | 140, 309 | 121,488 | 97, 308 | 125, 401 | 112, 467 | 130,966 | 145,055 | 157, 569 | 152,899 | 148, 162 | 152,080 | 132, 566 |  |
|  | 48, 330 | 58,374 | 55, 280 | 45, 645 | 54, 539 | 50, 131 | 55, 378 | 57, 566 | 59,768 | 55, 370 | 55, 244 | 57, 600 | 50, 863 |  |
|  | 79, 481 | 81, 935 | 66, 208 | 51, 663 | 70, 862 | 62,336 | 75, 588 | 87, 489 | 97, 801 | 97, 529 | 92,918 | 94, 480 | 81, 703 |  |
| SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: <br> Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sheets, rods, and tubes ...........thous. of lb. | 3,945 | 3,837 | 3,374 | 3,724 | 3,491 | 3,292 | 4,253 | 3,823 | 3,658 | 4,094 | 2,872 | 3,580 |  |  |
| Molding and extrusion materials - --------- do | 8, 579 | 9,390 | 9,291 | 8,452 | 7,456 | 7,187 | 8,289 | 7,168 | 7,672 | 7,794 | 6,621 | 7, 200 |  |  |
| Nitrocellulose sheets, rods, and tubes.-........... do Other cellulose plastics | 324 279 | 396 564 | ${ }_{551}^{365}$ | 317 472 | 377 525 | 429 375 | 379 500 | 357 528 | 466 | 468 | ${ }_{341}^{233}$ | 318 511 |  |  |
| Phenolic and other tar acid resins....-.-......-do. | 37,598 | 43, 493 | 40,145 | 35, 206 | 41, 373 | 37,064 | 39,816 | 35, 442 | 39,251 | 35,561 | 32,607 | 37,043 |  |  |
| Polystyrene | 44, 314 | 48,789 | 44, 467 | 41,794 | 43, 507 | 46,097 | 51, 041 | 48,871 | 48, 598 | 43, 309 | 38,889 | 46, 520 |  |  |
| Urea and melamine resins...--------------- do | 21, 759 | 25, 691 | 24, 269 | 21, 370 | 23, 097 | 22, 556 | 25, 910 | 24, 217 | 23,971 | 22, 268 | 18,057 | 23, 489 |  |  |
| Vinyl resins. | ${ }^{60} 237$ | 67, 176 | 65, 900 | ${ }^{67,870}$ | 67,096 | 64,005 | 70, 419 | 67, 640 | 71,363 | 68,327 | ${ }^{63}, 272$ | 72, 263 |  |  |
|  | 27,652 | 35, 383 | 34, 509 | 27, 874 | 34,948 | 29,980 | 31, 879 | 32, 382 | 34,715 | 32, 120 | 27,858 | 29, 228 |  |  |
| Rosin modifications...------....-............... do | 9,377 | 10,908 | 11, 553 | 10,024 | 10,848 | 10, 517 | 9,951 | 10, 508 | 11, 749 | 11,000 | 9, 149 | 10, 048 |  |  |
| Polyester resins- | 5,369 | 6, 473 | 6,542 | 6, 139 | 7, 268 | 7,187 | 8,618 | 8,961 | 8,525 | 8, 178 | 7,209 | 7,336 |  |  |
| Polyethylene resin | 51,089 | 49, 110 | 51,421 | ${ }^{513,413}$ | 52,394 14,829 | 49,800 | 56, 587 | 51,793 15711 | 56, 170 | 56,074 14,900 | -55,357 | 58,349 15 |  |  |
| Miscellaneous | 13, 298 | 13, 363 | 13, 977 | 13,679 | 14,829 | 13,080 | 15, 428 | 15,711 | 15, 118 | 14,900 | 14,428 | 15,313 |  |  |

## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS



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

## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS－Continued

| GAS－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Natural gas（quarterly）：c ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers，end of quarter，total－－．．－－－－thousands．． | 25，${ }^{2} 12$ |  |  | 26， 2667 |  |  | 26,745 <br> 24,624 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}26,705 \\ 24 \\ \hline 237\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 23， 1,933 |  |  | 24,441 2,107 |  |  | 24,624 2,092 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 24,637 \\ 2,040 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Sales to consumers，total．．．．．．．．．．．．．－mil．of therms．． | 13，611 |  |  | 17，654 |  |  | 23，052 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential（incl．house－heating）－．．．．．．．．．．．．ddo．．．－ | 2，057 |  |  | 5，544 |  |  | 10，308 |  |  | 5，125 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial－．．．－－－－．．－－－－－－－－do．－－－ | 10， 766 |  |  | 11，345 |  |  | 11，826 |  |  | 11，030 |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers，total thous．of dol．＿ | 568，728 |  |  | 883， 299 |  |  | 1，290，577 |  |  | 851， 014 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential（incl．house－heating）－－－－－－－－－－－－do－．－－ | 234，${ }^{2315}$ |  |  | 486， 445 |  |  | 827， 558 |  |  | 466， 161 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | －－－－－－－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO


| 匀 |  |  | 5N |  | 兌 |  | 管舁 |  | 8 店范 <br>  |  | 忒울 |  |  |  | हos㩊聋苞 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 匀 |  |  | 苓品 |  | \％ | cr ${ }_{\text {ct }}^{\text {cos }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \otimes \infty \\ & \stackrel{\infty}{\infty} \stackrel{0}{\circ} \end{aligned}$ |  |  <br>  |  | 気 |  |  |  | sosp 컹쿵 |
| 웅 |  |  | － |  <br>  | ¢్ర్ర |  | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \\ & \text { Qid } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | EN 式気 |  |  |  | pogr舁式等 |
| \％ |  |  | N8， | 㑩 | W్\％ |  | pos哭哭 |  | －$\stackrel{\circ}{\circ} \Xi_{c}$ <br>  | Eby |  | No Bhicitit |  | $\begin{array}{ll} -1 & \infty \\ \infty \\ \text { on } \\ 0 \end{array}$ | pops B |
| 晁 |  |  |  |  | 发 |  |  |  |  | 出专気皆 | 19 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | osros <br>  |
| 우心夊 |  |  |  |  | \％ |  | 59 <br> 8 8 |  |  |  | \％ |  |  |  |  |
| \％ | N0 80 危 <br>  |  | 気 | 罭为 | ¢్\％ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NE } \\ & \text { Nob } \\ & \text { covidg } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 앙웅 | Hick |  |  | －0．0． 울 㫄： |


|  |  | － |  |  | \％ |  |  |  |  | y |  |  |  | 品 | S．䍖芯品 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | W00 |  |  | \％ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wop } \\ & \text { No } \\ & \text { By } \end{aligned}$ | $8$ |  | BStex |  | Nばった 웅여⼼공 | N N N N N <br>  | \％ |  |
|  |  | 馬 | 帯 |  | \＆ |  | Hig <br> S ${ }^{3}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 点吉 } \\ 88.8 \\ 8.8 \end{array}$ | - ． <br>  | ¢ \％ | 808 | － |  | ¢ | $\Xi \infty$家缶是 |
|  |  |  | 蓉 |  | ¢ | N |  |  |  |  | 烒氙㵄 | No |  |  | Eso茞器 |


|  |  |  |  |  | ！！！ | （\％） |  | 答式 | ® |  |  |  |  | \％ |  |  | ： |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ：90゙す |  |  | N |  |  |  |  | 屚 |  |  |  |  | -5 onit | 骨号 |  |  |
|  |  | 은여𧰨쪙윤 <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & -9.9 \\ & 0 . \\ & 15 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 品 | ¢ |  |  |  |  | 888080 |  |  |

r Revised．${ }^{p}$ Preliminary．
CTotals include data not shown separately．Revisions for 1st and 2d quarters of 1956 are available upon request．
© Data beginning July 1956 exclude production of wines and vermouth；for July 1955－June 1956，such production totaled 183,000 gal．

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

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| Apples. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apples: <br> Production (crop estimate) $\qquad$ thous. of bu_ |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 100,623$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1:3,308 |
|  | 591 | 2.394 | 2,085 | 1,811 | 1,595 | 1,592 | 2,061 | 1,804 | 1,005 | 257 | 131 | 48 | - 803 | 3,378 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month.-.-.thous. of bu-- | 6,317 | 38,090 | 33,933 | 26,578 | 19,814 | 12,765 | 7,128 | 3,246 | 1,045 | 384 | 229 | +340 | 12,215 | 49,072 |
| Citrus fruits, carlot shipments | 4,554 | 4,265 | 6,349 | 9,718 | 7,492 | 6,579 | 7,819 | 7, 783 | 9,564 | 8,484 | 6,966 | 5,483 | ' 4.176 | 4.426 |
| Frozen fruits, juices, and vegetables: Stocks, cold storage, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 489, 423 | 483, 068 | 467,046 | 450, 562 | 422,805 | 379, 474 | 341,520 | 292, 185 | 272,005 | 375, 067 | 498, 120 | - 550,700 | 566, $3: 8$ | 545, 014 |
|  | 409,656 | 354.871 | 303, 742 | 294, 282 | 388. 388 | 464,337 | 492.287 | 505,397 | 562, 221 | 567, 775 | 504, 187 | r 445,713 | 398, $4 \times 5$ | 335,843 |
|  | 868, 687 | 914,895 | 905, 439 | 857, 942 | 787, 218 | 721, 613 | 665,354 | 655, 605 | 625, 384 | 657, 296 | 726,872 | r8i3. cos $^{\text {cos }}$ | 94,765 | 1,001,860 |
| Potatoes, white: <br> Production (crop estimate) thous. of cwt |  |  |  | 243,716 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2336, 499 |
| Shipments, carlot. no. of carioads.Price, wholseale, U. S. No. 1 (New York) | 10,573 | 12,757 | 13,759 | 12,333 | 15, 524 | 15,687 | 19,819 | 17,712 | 18,443 | 19,971 | 10,797 | 9,417 | -9,536 | 12, 202 |
| dol. per $100 \mathrm{lb} .$. | 3.515 | 3.394 | 3. 500 | 3.075 | 3.533 | 3.620 | 3.480 | 3.540 | 3.930 | 3.658 | - 3.328 | - 3.841 | > 3.292 |  |
| GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports (barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat) .-thous. of bu-- | 53,569 | 64,897 | 57,733 | 73,833 | 67,010 | 66,226 | 72,528 | 69,143 | 58,456 | 72, 209 | 49, 127 | 59, 813 | 49,873 |  |
| Barley: Produ |  |  |  | (372,495 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 737 |
| Receipts, 4 principal markets | 13,686 | 10,288 | 12,027 | 12,195 | 10,537 | 8,344 | 10,760 | 8,340 | 8,263 | 15,480 | 15,403 | 22,983 | 11,809 | 13,818 |
| Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial | 51,447 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| On farms. | r 225,013 |  |  | 159, 561 |  |  | 104,052 |  | 4 | 3 41, 546 |  |  | 272,305 |  |
|  | 7,286 | 6,238 | 3,981 | 3,011 | 3,386 | ${ }^{\text {¢ }} 3$, 675 | 5,530 | 3,576 | 6,052 | 3,569 | 4,458 | 3,305 | 3,820 |  |
| Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis): <br>  | 1. 253 | 1.257 | 1.320 | 1. 298 | 1. 278 | 1. 261 | 1. 268 | 1.263 | 1. 238 | 1. 131 | 1. 139 | 1.176 | 1. 228 | 1. 264 |
|  | 1.179 | 1. 172 | 1.276 | 1. 258 | 1. 237 | 1. 206 | 1.219 | 1. 205 | 1. 188 | 1.036 | 1. 055 | 1. 115 | 1. 160 | 1. 197 |
| Corn |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) .......--.....-mil. of bu-- |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 3,451$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 3,333$ |
| Grindings, wet process.-.-...-........thous. of bu.- | 11,473 | 13,050 | 11, 819 | 10,690 | 11,731 | 10,874 | 11,313 | 11,133 | 12, 023 | 11, 473 | 11,661 | 12,321 | 11, 716 |  |
| Receipts, interior primary markets.........-.- do...- | 16,527 | 46,379 | 47,353 | 23,272 | 32,736 | 49,429 | 60,072 | 47,066 | 32,770 | 17, 203 | 17,375 | 21, 525 |  |  |
|  | 64, 134 | 79,865 | 100,863 | 93, 849 | 89,558 | 102,650 | 126, 744 | 151,613 | 157, 821 | 153, 642 | 139, 360 | 128.029 | r 120,317 | 110, 211 |
| On farms Exports, including meal and four | 3 300.1 6,313 | 11,302 | 17,243 | 2,331.1 15,578 | 12,789 | 12, 514 | $1,615.1$ 16,024 | 12,313 | 14, 124 | $1,118.4$ 10,198 | 10, 549 | 18,643 | 416.3 13.867 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  | 1,302 | 17, |  | 12, |  |  |  |  |  | 10,540 | 18, |  |  |
| No. 3, yellow (Chicago) ---.-.-.-..-dol. per bu-- | 1. 556 | 1. 296 | 1. 339 | 1. 357 | 1. 343 | 1.275 | 1. 290 | 1. 298 | 1. 333 | 1. 316 | 1. 337 | 1. 312 | 1. 262 | 1. 189 |
| Weighted average, 5 markets, all grades ....-do...- | 1.484 | 1.320 | 1. 331 | 1.300 | 1. 322 | 1.244 | 1. 260 | 1. 240 | 1.267 | 1. 292 | 1. 336 | 1. 260 | 1. 184 | 1. 151 |
| Oats: <br> Production (crop estimate) mil. of bu |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 1,153$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 1,338$ |
| Receipts, interior primary markets----thous. of bu-- | 8.508 | 4,737 | 4,052 | 5, 304 | 7, 261 | 3,759 | 4,950 | 5,968 | 4,272 | 3,652 | 10,607 | 26,275 |  | 1,388 |
| Stocks, domestic, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\text { 39, } 008$ | 31,285 | 25, 223 | $\begin{array}{r} 21,363 \\ 606,376 \end{array}$ | 19,495 | 17,794 | 15,116 | 13,240 | 11, 688 | 12,066 | 16,083 | 24,314 | r 25,420 079,183 | 22, 225 |
|  | 4,725 | 3,836 | 2,076 | 2,570 | 1,614 | 1,423 | - 869 | 1,206 | 1,134 | 1,237 | I, 411 | 3, 490 | 1,694 |  |
| Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu-- | . 715 | . 733 | . 824 | . 829 | . 820 | . 784 | . 778 | . 727 | . 738 | . 695 | . 662 | . 674 | . 650 | . 632 |
| Rice: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) .......... thous of bags P $^{\text {.- }}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 47,402$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 42, 877 |
| California: Receipts, domestic, rough ...........thous, of lb.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 101, 184 | 172,326 79,243 | 99,461 73,695 | 35, 564 | 55,410 39,331 | 126,523 98,210 | 129,56i | 123,316 81,690 | 76,095 | 87,665 | 62, 3974 | 34,245 33,239 | 45, 389 |  |
| Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month thous. of 1 b . | 64,750 | 94.041 | 85, 123 | 97, 309 | 91,446 | 75,950 | 50,793 | 51, 580 | 39,423 | 44, 158 | 42, 424 | 42, 469 | 17, 151 |  |
| Southern States (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.): do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, rough, at mills Shipments from mills, milled rice.-.---.-.---- do | 919,691 164,181 | 851.623 178,225 | 159,556 126,296 | 38,683 115,078 | 78,407 144,810 | 122.165 135,725 | 62,275 110,818 | 17,985 101,820 | 20,879 93,489 | 14,122 86,565 | $\begin{array}{r} 27,618 \\ 126,704 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70,428 \\ & 89,787 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Shipments from mills, milled rice.-.-.-.-do---- | 164,181 | 178,225 | 126, 296 | 115,078 | 144, 810 | 135, 725 | 110,818 | 101,820 | 93,489 | 86,565 | $126,704$ | $89,787$ |  |  |
| Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month $\qquad$ mil. of 1 b | 804.9 | 1.221. 1 | 1,192.3 | 1.026. 2 | 907.0 | 836.3 | 651.7 | 509.2 | 394.3 | 443.8 | 376.5 | 256.4 |  |  |
|  | 153,605 | 247,066 | 123,318 | 404,900 | 119,930 | 179.710 | 333, 060 | 246, 261 | 104, 434 | 71,665 | 109, 789 | 37,884 | 147, 210 |  |
| Price, wholesale, head, clean (N. O.) -.- dol. per lb_- | . 083 | . 085 | . 085 | . 085 | . 085 | . 088 | . 090 | . 089 | . 091 | . 091 | . 095 | . 094 | p. 093 |  |
| Rye: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) .-.-....... thous of bu_- |  |  |  | 121.558 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ? 26,440 |
| Receipts, interior primary markets . .-.......do.-. | 1,074 | 1.118 | 680 | 1,063 | 498 | 306 | 240 | 302 | 483 | 3. 531 | 2,730 | 2,124 |  |  |
| Stocks, commercial. domestic, end of month..-do..-- | 10,517 | 9,143 | 8,109 | 8. 294 | 6, 394 | 5. 458 | 4.844 | 2,966 | 2.851 | 2.023 | 6,692 | 7,515 | - 7,684 | 6, 209 |
| Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis) .-.dol. per bu_- | 1. 435 | 1. 465 | 1. 471 | 1.459 | 1. 499 | 1. 400 | 1.412 | 1. 363 | 1. 240 | 1. 292 | 1. 245 | 1. 281 | 1. 304 | 1. 306 |
| Wheat: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate), total....-....mil. of bu.- |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 997.2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1927. 3 |
|  |  |  |  | 1262.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1236.7 |
|  |  |  |  | 1735.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 630.6$ |
| Receipts, interior primary markets.....thous. of bu-- | 39,257 r234,094 | 31,241 | 28,212 | 34.865 r312 205 | 29.679 | 24, 144 | 21,462 $\times 301,776$ | 24,030 | 25,472 | 25, 221 | 107, 434 | 65, 777 |  |  |
| Disappearance (quarterly total) .................. do.... Stocks, end of month: | r 234,094 |  |  | r312. 205 |  |  | r301, 776 |  |  | ' 281, 7.7 |  |  | 238,990 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: <br> Canada (Canadian wheat) $\qquad$ | 341, 218 | 348,500 | 352, 461 | 356, 920 | 356, 831 | 360,954 | 368, 482 | 365, 104 | 364, 343 | 384, 362 | 401, 176 | 306, 776 | :382,848 |  |
| United States, domestic, totalo ${ }^{\text {a }}$--......mil, of bu-- | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,797.4$ |  |  | 1.487 .3 |  |  | 1, 187.8 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 3908.4$ |  |  | 1,508. 6 |  |
| Commercialt.-.............-.-. thous. of bu- | 467, 254 | 446, 621 | 429, 322 | 393.211 | 403,458 | 326,872 | 360,702 | -356, 532 | 341,690 | 3313,481 | 411,584 | 437,937 | 412, 237 | 417,052 |
| Interior and merchant mills, elevators, and <br>  | r 788, 461 |  |  | -675. 222 |  |  | r 55.750 |  |  | 3244,320 |  |  | 715, 103 |  |
|  | 417, 276 |  |  | 292, 804 |  |  | 165, 959 |  |  | ${ }^{3} 59,540$ |  |  | 388, 390 |  |
| Exports, total. including flour.-.-..............do..... | 33,920 | 42.029 | 33.901 | 51.477 | 48.485 | 48,350 | 49.465 | 50.674 | 36, 821 | 56, 846 | 32, 202 | 33, 90\% | 30.425 |  |
|  | 28,770 | 36.212 | 20. 78. | 44. 109 | 43.135 | 42,207 | 42,593 | 46,059 | 32,738 | 51, 405 | 27, 819 | 29, 222 | 25.845 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) | 2. 393 | 2. 428 | 2. 495 | 2. 426 | 2.438 | 2. 400 | 2.394 | 2.393 | 2. 371 | 2. 416 | 2. 435 | 2, 361 | 2,382 | 2. 428 |
| No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City) .-...-...-do | 2. 282 | 2.310 | 2. 358 | 2.343 | 2.358 | 2.338 | 2. 335 | 2.302 | 2.231 | 2. 268 | 2. 135 | 2. 112 | 2,121 | 2. 132 |
| No. 2. red winter (St. Lonis) --.---.-....... do | 2. 221 | 2.185 | 2. 358 | 2. 405 | 2.440 | 2. 345 | 2. 298 | 2.213 | 2. 109 | 2.057 | 2. 110 | 2. 108 | 2. 139 | 2. 178 |
| Weighted avg., 6 markets, all grades-.------ do-.---- | 2. 389 | 2.411 | 2. 494 | 2. 446 | 2.439 | 2.417 | 2. 406 | 2. 401 | 2. 344 | 2.365 | 2. 221 | 2. 289 | 2. 302 | 2. 326 |

${ }_{3}$ Revised. ${ }^{2}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{2}$ Revised estimate of 1956 crop. ${ }^{2}$ November 1 estimate of 1957 crop.
thevised beginning January 1954 to reflect datacimpiled frum repats based on 5 -day weeks (prior thereto, based on 6 -day weeks). Revisions for .innary 1954 through July 1956 are shown the October 1957 SURVEY. 8 Excludes a small amount of pearl barley. $\%$ Bags of 100 lb. IData for March, June, September, and December are not stictly comparable with those for other months, largely because of somewhat smaller coverage of the quaterly reports.

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

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline IN AND G \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{21.899} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{20,055} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{19, 278} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\({ }^{22,162}\)} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{19,156
89.1} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{19,679} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{18,940
79.1} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{19,383
81.1} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{18,144
83.6
347,039} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{18,868
79.0
365,966} \& \multirow[b]{5}{*}{20,317
85.2
394,942} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{} \\
\hline Wheat flour: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Flour.....-.-........... thous of sacks (100 1b.) \& 19.889 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Operations, percent of capacity \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
97.3 \\
377,812 \\
45,539
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
88.9 \\
416,796 \\
50,182
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
89.1 \\
377,713 \\
45,844
\end{array}
\]} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Offial-...-.-.---.-.-.---.---- short tons \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
89.6 \\
365,415 \\
44,126
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
419,916 \\
50,716 \\
\hline 8.0
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
38,583 \\
43,661 \\
43,1
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \& \[
360,570
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 365,727 \\
\& 14,750
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& \& 399, 353 \& \\
\hline Grindings of wheat-........................... of bu
Stock held by mills, end of quarter \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 44, 693 \& \& \[
44,256
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
347,039 \\
41,591
\end{array}
\] \& 365,966
43,319 \& 46, 796 \& \[
47,311
\] \&  \\
\hline thous. of sacks ( 100 lb .) .- \& 5,297 \& \& \& 5,572 \& \& \& 5,190 \& \& \& 4,746 \& \& \& 5,189 \& \\
\hline  \& 2,210 \& 2,497 \& 1,766 \& 3, 162 \& 2,296 \& 2,637 \& 2,947 \& 1,985 \& 1,727 \& 2,335 \& 1,903 \& 2,048 \& 1,966 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Prices, wholesale: \\
Spring, short patents (Minneapolis)
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline dinter, dol. per sack \& \({ }^{6.050}\) \& 5. 950 \& 6. 180 \& 6. 030 \& 6. \({ }^{\text {5 }} 720\) \& \({ }^{6.020} 5\) \& 5. 950 \& 5. 975 \& 5. 9000 \& \({ }^{6.025} 5\) \& 6. 210 \&  \& p6.011 \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{LIVEStock} \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Calves .---.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. thous. of animals \& 661 \& 872 \& 763 \& 605 \& 657 \& 550 \& 632 \& 613 \& 580 \& 535 \& 596 \& 615 \& 638 \& \\
\hline \& 1,617 \& 1,959 \& 1,807 \& 1,686 \& 1, 851 \& 1,488 \& 1,514 \& 1,499 \& 1,665 \& 1,535 \& 1,759 \& 1,726 \& 1. 1.627 \& \\
\hline  \& 2,721 \& 3,559
1,081 \& \(\begin{array}{r}2,689 \\ \hline 794\end{array}\) \& 2, \({ }_{363}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}2,203 \\ \hline 25 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,770 \\ 178 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 1,836

237 \& $\begin{array}{r}1,947 \\ \hline 212\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}1,961 \\ 205 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 1,860
169 \& $\xrightarrow{2,312}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}12 \\ +475 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ \& 2. 497 \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{Prices, wholesale: ${ }^{\text {a }}$} <br>
\hline Beef steers (Chicago) ------.-.-do. do. per 100 l \& 27.31 \& ${ }^{26.00}$ \& 23.97 \& ${ }^{21.65}$ \& 20.94 \& ${ }^{20.28}$ \& ${ }^{21.36}$ \& ${ }^{22.61}$ \& 22. 85 \& ${ }^{23.07}$ \& 24.76 \& 25.45 \& 24.84 \& 24. 48 <br>
\hline Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City) .--- do \& 17.22 \& 17.31 \& 17. 29 \& 16. 67 \& 17.68 \& 18.24 \& 19.35 \& ${ }^{20.86}$ \& ${ }^{21.13}$ \& 20.20 \& 20.74 \& 20. 33 \& 20. 11 \& 20. 18 <br>
\hline Calves, vealers (Chicago) ------------1----- do \& 21.00 \& 22.50 \& 22. 50 \& 21.50 \& 25.00 \& 27.50 \& 26.00 \& 27.00 \& 25.00 \& 25.00 \& 22.50 \& 24.50 \& P25.50 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 4,979 \& 6,347 \& 6, 559 \& 5,698 \& 5,655 \& 4,985 \& 5,380 \& 5,000 \& 4,884 \& 3,994 \& 4,185 \& 4,418 \& 5,060 \& <br>
\hline \& 2,676 \& 3,512 \& 3,483 \& 3,037 \& 3,030 \& 2,622 \& 2,710 \& 2,657 \& 2,573 \& 2,245 \& 2,294 \& 2,326 \& 2,599 \& <br>

\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{| Prices: |
| :--- |
| Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) |} <br>

\hline dol. per 100 lb - \& 16.01 \& 15. 55 \& 14. 59 \& 16. 32 \& 17.52 \& 16. 98 \& 17.05 \& 17. 52 \& 17. 39 \& 18.15 \& 19.39 \& 20.37 \& 19.12 \& 17.16 <br>

\hline | Hog-corn price ratio |
| :--- |
| bu. of corn equal in value to 100 lb . of live hog. | \& r 11.0 \& 13.0 \& 1.7 \& 3.3 \& 14.1 \& 13.7 \& 14.0 \& 4.4 \& 14.0 \& 15.1 \& 15.7 \& 16.3 \& 16.6 \& 15.9 <br>


\hline | Sheep and lambs: |
| :--- |
| Slaughter (federally inspected) _... thous. of animals | \& 1,167 \& 1,4 \& 1,1 \& , 062 \& 1,333 \& 1,091 \& 1,011 \& 1,061 \& 1,133 \& 1,044 \& 1,200 \& 1,111 \& 1, 104 \& <br>

\hline Receipts, principal markets-.-.-.........- do - \& 1,770 \& 1,948 \& 1,085 \& 1,023 \& 1,204 \& 943 \& 858 \& ${ }_{113}^{996}$ \& 1,013 \& 914 \& 1, 108 \& 1,059 \& 1,308 \& <br>
\hline Shipments, feeder, to 9 corn-belt States.------ do \& 679 \& 802 \& 266 \& 145 \& 201 \& 142 \& 127 \& 113 \& 161 \& 108 \& 222 \& 341 \& 502 \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Prices, wholesale: |
| :--- |
| Lambs, average (Chicago) ...........dol. per 100 lb . |
| Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha)....do... |} \& 20.50 \& 20.00 \& 19. 25 \& 19.38 \& 20.12 \& 20.00 \& 23.00 \& 22.75 \& 24.00 \& 23.00 \& 23.75 \& 23.75 \& 00 \& 1.50 <br>

\hline \& 19.00 \& 18.71 \& 18.12 \& 17.85 \& 18.55 \& 19.78 \& 20.97 \& 21.75 \& 21. 07 \& 21.06 \& 20.60 \& 21.14 \& 21.88 \& 1. 05 <br>
\hline ATS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Total meats: |
| :--- |
| Production (carcass weight, leaf lard out), inspected slaughter mill of 1 b | \& 1,832 \& 2,282 \& 2, 256 \& 2,064 \& 2,109 \& 1,843 \& 1,932 \& 1,866 \& 1,963 \& 1,721 \& 1,851 \& 1,828 \& 1,858 \& <br>

\hline Stocks (excluding lard), cold storage, end of month ${ }^{\text {or }}$ \& 412 \& 449 \& 591 \& 679 \& 619 \& 636 \& 631 \& 596 \& 54 \& 485 \& 395 \& 330 \& \& 313 <br>
\hline Exports (including lard)-.....................-do--... \& 67 \& 81 \& 83 \& ${ }_{95}$ \& 93 \& 69 \& 93 \& 66 \& 90 \& $\checkmark 89$ \& 58 \& 46 \& 56 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Imports (exclu} \& 17 \& 20 \& 22 \& 24 \& 27 \& 22 \& 27 \& 33 \& 30 \& 24 \& 26 \& 42 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& 1,128.4 \& \& \& \& \& 918.1 \& 906.1 \& 999.1 \& \& 1,019.8 \& \& 960.7 \& <br>
\hline  \& 128,430 \& 163, 026 \& 220,008 \& 263,929 \& 246,789 \& 220,123 \& 194, 214 \& 168,599 \& 141, 556 \& 123,321 \& 116,063 \& 120,414 \& 113,584 \& 117,782 <br>
\hline Stoolks, cold storage, end of month .......thous. of 1 b .
Exports. \& 7,172 \& 11, 929 \& 10,896 \& 14,264 \& 27,827 \& 11,679 \& 9,521 \& 4, 623 \& 3, 404 \& 8,451 \& 1,637 \& 1,774 \& 9,699 \& 17, <br>
\hline  \& 7,816 \& 9,486 \& 10, 853 \& 11, 145 \& 11, 588 \& 9,939 \& ${ }^{\text {¢ 11,003 }}$ \& 16,718 \& 16,612 \& 11,043 \& 11,796 \& 30, 730 \& \& <br>
\hline Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, steer carcasses, choice ( 600 - 700 lbs .) (New York) --............-dol. per lb. \& . 486 \& . 452 \& . 417 \& 390 \& 371 \& . 365 \& . 376 \& . 395 \& 406 \& 410 \& 430 \& 448 \& 438 \& 422 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 50, 991 \& ${ }^{63,531}$ \& 52, 150 \& 50, 262 \& ${ }_{0}^{64,751}$ \& 53,909 \& -49,504 \& 50,604 \& 52,639
6837 \& 46,700 \& 53,389
6,399 \& ${ }_{r} 5.194$ \& 5,745 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Stocks, cold storage, end of month-...............do Pork (including lard), production, inspected slaughter} \& 9,703 \& 11,203 \& 11,016 \& 11,590 \& 9,715 \& 8,987 \& 8,100 \& 7,330 \& 6,837 \& 6,870 \& \& \& 5,745 \& 5,669 <br>
\hline \& 849.6 \& 1,090.1 \& 1,162.5 \& 1,026.6 \& 1,022.6 \& 886.9 \& 964.4 \& 909.2 \& 911.3 \& 770.0 \& 777.7 \& 767.4 \& 847.8 \& <br>
\hline Pork (excluding lard): ${ }_{\text {Production inspeted slaughter }}$ thous, of 1 b \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 579, 219 \& 639,808 \& <br>
\hline  \& 638,107
165,514 \& 817, 159 \& 862,470
248,637 \& 754, ${ }^{7661}$ \& 754,416
293,332 \& 650,175
334,606 \& -752,914 \& ${ }_{343,081}^{661,271}$ \& - \& ${ }_{278,624}$ \& 204, 404 \& r 147,043 \& 134,085 \& 138, 145 <br>
\hline Exports

- \& §, 078 \& 5, 897 \& 6, 275 \& 8,726 \& 9,420 \& 8 8,753 \& 6, 592 \& 5,420 \& 6,414 \& 12,359 \& 5,036 \& 4,559 \& 3,864 \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Imports. |
| :--- |
| Prices, wholesale: |} \& 6,935 \& 8,236 \& 8, 247 \& 10, 714 \& 13,061 \& 9,428 \& 13, 745 \& 13, 297 \& 10,685 \& 10, 805 \& 11, 121 \& 7,040 \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& . 511 \& . 516 \& . 519 \& 506 \& . 521 \& . 516 \& . 532 \& 543 \& r. 561 \& 3. 521 \& <br>
\hline Hams, smoked, composite....-..........dol. per 1b_Fresh loins, 8-12 1b a average (New York) ...do \& 486
.511 \& . 4444 \& . 409 \& . 421 \& . 450 \& . 446 \& 438 \& . 452 \& . 477 \& . 505 \& 512 \& . 525 \& 516 \& 480 <br>
\hline Lard: ${ }^{\text {Praduction }}$ inspected slaygter \& 154,242 \& 199,618 \& 218,913 \& 198,576 \& 196,353 \& 172, 767 \& 190, 755 \& 182,122 \& 186, 287 \& \& 146,019 \& 137, 940 \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Stocks, dry and cold storage, end of month....do.... Exports $\qquad$ do} \& 123, 398 \& 106, 352 \& 103, 484 \& 111, 637 \& 101,098 \& 112, 042 \& 119,122 \& 127,116 \& 120,168 \& 107, 113 \& 101, 808 \& 76, 600 \& 68, 650 \& <br>
\hline \& 38,075 \& 46, 813 \& 47, 272 \& 47, 898 \& 37,811 \& 36,380 \& 61,940 \& 43,783 \& 65,696 \& -52, 322 \& -34,707 \& 24, 347 \& 30, 532 \& <br>
\hline Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago) .......dol. per lb.. \& . 155 \& . 158 \& . 158 \& . 175 \& 175 \& . 173 \& 168 \& . 138 \& . 153 \& . 158 \& . 165 \& 析 \& 67 \& <br>
\hline Poultry: PoUltry and eggs \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Receipts, 5 markets $\qquad$ thous. of Ib_ Stocks, cold storage (frozen) end of month do} \& 69, 299 \& 90,080 \& 90,347 \& 75, 226 \& 53, 211 \& 45, 378 \& 51,969 \& 52, 606 \& 58, 155 \& 50, 582 \& 60,319 \& 62,975 \& 68, 397 \& <br>
\hline \& 235, 159 \& 361,756 \& 368, 378 \& 332, 817 \& 330, 135 \& 292, 033 \& 259, 975 \& 219, 988 \& 202, 191 \& 190, 441 \& 185, 138 \& 202, 178 \& r261, 146 \& 375,875 <br>
\hline Price, wholesale, live fowls, heavy type, No. I (Chicago) dol. per lb \& 65 \& 150 \& 148 \& 145 \& 148 \& 150 \& 155 \& 153 \& 150 \& 150 \& 148 \& 153 \& P. 153 \& <br>
\hline Eggs: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 4,588 \& \& ,597 <br>
\hline Dried egg production----------------- thous. of lb-- \& 1,315 \& 1,205 \& 1,010 \& 1,592 \& 2,249 \& 2,246 \& 3,093 \& 4,032 \& 4,001 \& 3,835 \& 2,888 \& 1,780 \& 1,350 \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Stocks, cold storage, end of month: |
| :--- |
| Shell. |
| thous. of cases |
| Frozen. - thous. of lb. |} \& \& \& 525 \& \& 328 \& \& 932 \& 1,208 \& 1,719 \& \& \& \& r895 \& 50 <br>

\hline \& $$
152,015
$$ \& 131,547 \& 108,684 \& 86, 807 \& 74, 848 \& 65,643 \& 78, 436 \& 107, 568 \& 140, 456 \& 166, 942 \& 176, 721 \& -164, 728 \& r147, 430 \& 122, 761 <br>

\hline |  $\qquad$ |
| :--- |
| dol. per doz-- | \& . 459 \& 131,

. 437 \& . 400 \& 86,87
.344 \& 7, 38
.308 \& . 322 \& + 304 \& 1218
.318 \& 1290 \& . 299 \& 17, 361 \& . 408 \& . 460 \& . 523 <br>
\hline MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Confectionery, manufacturers' sales..---thous. of dol.- \& 109, 209 \& 120,685 \& 118, 264 \& 96,672 \& 96,970 \& 91, 338 \& 90,912 \& 84,372 \& 68,374 \& 62,783 \& 59,996 \& r 74, 812 \& 117, 610 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 7,686 \& \& <br>
\hline \& 12, 278 \& . 255 \& 11,366
.266 \& 20, 270 \& $\stackrel{3}{.} 231$ \& $\stackrel{1}{1,} 234$ \& . 223 \& . 255 \& 253 \& . 305 \& . 305 \& . 321 \& D. 34 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Price, wholesale, Acra (New York) --.-- dol. per Ib
${ }^{5}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.
enc, 490 Prior to 1957, figures include data for sausage and sausage-room products and edible offal; figure for December 1956 comparable with those beginning 1957, which exclude such items, is 606,490,000 lb .

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

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued




## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS




|  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 10,508 | 8,497 |
| 103 | 165 |
| 14 | 13 |
| 2,205 | 1,010 |
| 1,437 | 2,189 |
| .438 | .463 |
| .103 | .090 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 872 | 844 |
| 2,254 | 2,164 |
| 2,064 | 1,892 |
| 2,065 | 2,225 |
|  |  |
| 54 | 53 |
| 35 | 65 |
| 2,923 | 2,644 |
|  |  |
| .625 | .610 |
| 1.112 | 1.118 |


| 15, 308 | 12,039 | 11, 047 | 9,895 | 6, 702 | 10,917 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 132 | 92 | 116 | 159 | 46 |  |  |
|  | 1 | 10 | 23 | 10 | 20 |  |  |
| 2, 291 | 1, 737 | 1, 607 | 1, 821 | 1,361 | 1,494 |  |  |
| 3,220 | 3,245 | 2, 784 | 2,065 | 710 | 4,417 |  |  |
| . 463 | . 513 | . 513 | . 550 | . 488 | . 450 | D. 450 |  |
| . 095 | . 095 | . 108 | . 118 | . 133 | . 138 | D. 123 |  |
| 813 | 744 | 800 | 732 | 546 | 818 |  |  |
| 2, 164 | 2, 118 | 2, 168 | 2,130 | 1,887 | 2, 274 |  |  |
| 1. 951 | 1, 959 | 2.005 | 1,814 | 1,774 | 1,785 |  |  |
| 2,359 | 2, 369 | 2,453 | 2,148 | r 1, 722 | 2,195 |  |  |
| 124 | 66 | 37 | 88 | 35 | 87 | 108 |  |
| 20 | 8 | 36 | 36 | 12 | 87 | 32 |  |
| 3,840 | 2, 831 | 3,126 | 2,913 | 2, 148 | 3,137 | 3,245 |  |
| . 610 | 595 | 595 | . 615 | . 625 | . 625 | p. 630 |  |
| 1. 145 | 1.158 | 1. 180 | 1. 185 | 1. 208 | 1. 175 | p 1.165 |  |

Revised. $\quad{ }^{p}$ Preliminary. $\quad 3$ November 1 estimate of 1957 crop. ${ }^{\top}$ Bags of 132 lb . § Data represent price for New York and Northeastern New Jersey. of Includes data not shown separatoly.

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

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS-Continued



LUMBER AND MANUTACTURES


|  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 3.159 | 3,394 | 2,954 | 2,520 |
| 619 | 616 | 572 | 518 |
| 2,540 | 2,778 | 2,382 | 2,002 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2,901 | 3,172 | 2,802 | 2,375 |
| 538 | 550 | 524 | 477 |
| 2,363 | 2,622 | 2,278 | 1,898 |
| 9,257 | 9,478 | 9,629 | 9,777 |
| 3,505 | 3,571 | 3,619 | 3,660 |
| 5,752 | 5,907 | 6,010 | 6,117 |
| 61,646 | 73,668 | 55,235 | 82,249 |
| 294,491 | 314,368 | 279,133 | 227,018 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 657 | 802 | 688 | 683 |
| 554 | 578 | 537 | 608 |
| 722 | 814 | 761 | 623 |
| 668 | 778 | 729 | 612 |
| 987 | 1,023 | 1,044 | 1,056 |
| 27,664 | 33,500 | 24,269 | 37,584 |
| 16,699 | 19,286 | 14,117 | 22,225 |
| 10,965 | 14,214 | 10,152 | 15,359 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 13,009 | 2,700 | 4,000 | 3,950 |
| 3,300 | 13,000 | 13,250 | 13,350 |
| 3,500 | 3,700 | 3,700 | 3,600 |
| 6,350 | 7,050 | 3,350 | 3,375 |
| 82,089 | 83.159 | 81.603 | 80.654 |
|  | 7,917 | 86,426 | 74,843 |
| 40,867 | 35,800 | 32,296 | 62,525 |
| 87,730 | 100,475 | 86,462 | 70,630 |
| 84,993 | 93,729 | 80,601 | 65,903 |
| 88,885 | 95,631 | 101,492 | 106,574 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. $\quad p$ Preliminary.
ORevisions for production for January 1955-July 1956 will be shown later

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

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| PLYWOOD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hardwood (except container and packaging): Shipments (market), quarterly total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories (for sale), end of quarter....-....-do.... | $\begin{array}{r} 188,529 \\ 39,186 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 212,701 \\ 51,087 \end{array}$ |  |  | 196,022 39,232 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 186,936 \\ 38,693 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Softwood (Douglas fir only), production ${ }_{\mathrm{M}}$ sq. ft., $3,8^{\prime \prime}$ equivalent.- | 411, 881 | 493, 563 | 44,773 | 506, 066 | 439,595 | 405, 013 | 404, 061 | 473, 105 | 505, 074 | 466, 983 | 412, 559 | 467, 882 | 450, 513 | 512, 401 |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES


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

METALS AND MANUFACTURES—Continued


[^11]$\stackrel{\tau}{\oplus}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Prelimic metal content.
$\triangle$ Revisions for aluminum castings (1955) and copper and zinc mine production (January-August 1956) will be shown later. o'Data in 1957 Business Statistics represent total production (both primary and secondary).

Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1956 and
descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of descriptive notes are shown
BUSINESS STATISTICS

## 1956

METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued


[^12]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and | 1956 |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | Septem- | October | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Novem } \\ \text { ber } \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem. } \\ \text { ber - } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS

| Anthracite COAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | a r 2, 509 | r 2,971 | + 2,629 | +2,342 | 2,639 | 2, 083 | 1.807 | 2,048 | 2,306 | 2, 564 | 1,486 | 2, 306 | -2,185 | 2,162 |
| Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of mo_do_ | ${ }^{\text {a }} 519$ | 388 | 364 | 342 | 264 | 288 | 365 | 385 | 323 | 281 | 308 | 394 | 516 |  |
|  | 680 | 659 | 488 | 658 | 469 | 305 | 363 | 362 | 310 | 466 | 289 | 449 | 477 |  |
| Prices: Retail, composite | 26.23 | 27.15 | 27.87 | 28.99 | 29.41 | 29.41 | 29.43 | 29.21 | 27.58 | 27.58 | 27.98 | 28.02 | 28.40 |  |
| Wholesale, chestnut, f. o. b. car at mine .....do | 13.055 | 13.755 | 14. 490 | 15.575 | 15. 575 | 15.575 | 15.575 | 13.671 | 13.671 | 13.671 | 14.036 | - 14,105 | p 14.538 |  |
| Production ${ }_{\text {der }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production -----.-.-.-.-.-.-.thous of short tons.- | 40, 187 | 47,869 | 44, 209 | 39,410 | 44, 025 | 39,410 | 42, 510 | 41, 670 | 42, 580 | 39, 270 | 34,620 | r 43,030 | 40,750 | 45, 550 |
| thous. of short tons.. | 33, 230 | 36, 269 | 37,110 | 38,953 | 42,810 | 35,992 | 37, 281 | 33,369 | 32, 208 | 30, 770 | 30,810 | r 32,888 | 32,302 |  |
| Industrial consumption, total---..--.-.--..-do- | 30, 035 | 32, 748 | 33, 462 | 34,980 | 37,037 | 31,778 | 33, 703 | 30,750 | 80, 534 | 29, 208 | 29, 280 | r 30,769 | 29,759 |  |
| Electric-power utilities --------...---- -- - - do | 12, 175 | 13, 225 | 13,751 | 14, 431 | 15, 669 | 12,937 | 13, 565 | 12, 237 | 12,322 | 12, 210 | 12,443 | 13,034 | 12,469 |  |
| Coke ovens --.------------------------ do | 8,915 | 9, 264 | 8,979 | 9,383 | 9,372 | 8,476 | 9, 397 | 8,812 | 9, 130 | 8,782 | 9, 033 | $\stackrel{9}{ } \stackrel{043}{ }$ | 8,751 |  |
| Bcehive coke | 248 | 304 | 337 | 360 | 418 | 4 5 | 429 | 352 | 308 | 257 | 229 | r 249 | 224 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Stel and relling mil }}^{\text {Cement mills }}$ | 358 | 437 | 457 | ${ }_{792}^{523}$ | 593 | ${ }_{718}^{481}$ | 775 | 415 737 | ${ }_{794}^{386}$ | ${ }_{646} 310$ | 342 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \mathbf{3 0 9} \\ \mathbf{8 0 3} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 320 |  |
| Other industrials | 6,645 | 7,695 | 8.072 | 8.427 | 9, 194 | 7, 953 | 8,192 | 7,430 | 6,925 | 6,392 | 6, 149 | 6,610 | 6,577 |  |
| Railroads (class I) <br> Bunker fuel (foreigr trade) | $\begin{array}{r}916 \\ 58 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,008 | 1,019 61 | 1,037 27 | 978 4 4 | 802 6 | 865 7 | 729 38 | $\begin{array}{r}685 \\ 54 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 614 57 | $\begin{array}{r}621 \\ 56 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 671 $r$ $r$ | 619 45 |  |
|  | 3, 195 | 3, 521 | 3,648 | 3,973 | 5,773 | 4,214 | 3,578 | 2,619 | 1,674 | 1, 502 | 1,530 | 2,119 | 2,543 |  |
| Stocks, industrial and rotail dealers', end of month, total | a 76, 026 | 78,897 | 78,976 | 78,008 | 72,973 | 71, 307 | 71, 956 | 73, 335 | 76, 082 | 78, 271 | 75,048 | r 77, 662 | 79,813 |  |
|  | - 74, 954 | 77,706 | 77, 806 | 76, 886 | 72, 135 | 70, 501 | 71,320 | 72,684 | 75. 324 | 77,369 | 74, 106 | r 76, 672 | 78, 803 |  |
| Electric-power utilities ......-..............- do | 44,564 | 46, 434 | 46, 726 | 45,956 | 43, 409 | 42, 262 | 42,806 | 43, 984 | 45,877 | 47,592 | 47, 508 | 49,085 | 50, 488 |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {a } 13,522}$ | 14,006 | 14,093 | 13, 894 | 12,796 | 12,801 | 13, 254 | 13, 285 | 13,903 | 13, 978 | 11, 717 | r 12,504 | 13, 002 |  |
|  | 524 | 609 | 580 | 539 | 511 | 491 | 499 | ${ }^{521}$ | ${ }^{550}$ | ${ }^{634}$ | 517 | 553 | 506 |  |
|  | 1,406 | 1,549 | 1,612 | 1,576 | 1,377 | 1, 272 | 1,212 | 1,231 | 1,287 | 1,306 | 1,342 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 12,371$ | 1,450 |  |
| Other industrials | 14, 022 | 14, 190 | 13,963 | 14,061 | 13, 24.5 | 12,887 | 12,848 | 12,976 | 13,041 | 13, 132 | 12,357 | 12,505 | 12,693 |  |
| Railroads (class I) | 916 | 918 | 832 | 860 | 797 | 788 | 701 | 687 | 666 | 727 | 665 | 654 | 664 |  |
| Retail dealers | 1,072 | 1,191 | 1,170 | 1,122 | 838 | 806 | 636 | 651 | 758 | 902 | 942 | 990 | 1,010 |  |
|  | 6, 453 | 6,650 | 6,312 | 5,070 | 4,539 | 4,758 | 6,295 | 7,455 | 7,605 | 7,816 | 7,300 | 7,446 | 6,542 |  |
|  | 15. 74 | 16.04 | 16. 27 | 16. 26 | 16.31 | 1.31 | 6.32 | 6.26 | 15.94 | 96 | 16.07 | 16. | 16.38 |  |
| Wholesale: <br> Screenings, indust. use, f. o. b. car at mine_d |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Screenings, indust. use, f. o. b. car at mine do Large domestic sizes, f. ob. bar at mine | 5.091 <br> 7.120 | ${ }^{5.546}$ | 5.432 7.604 | 5. 7 | 5. 468 7.641 | 5. 7.641 | 5.465 7.484 | 5. 7.135 | 5. <br> 7.093 <br> .093 | 5. 601 7.166 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.599 \\ & 7.282 \end{aligned}$ | r. 5.597 r 7.405 | p 5.574 $\nu$ 7.522 |  |
| COKE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6, ${ }^{152}$ | 6,561 | 6,332 | 6,620 | r <br> 6,654 <br> 6,54 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ 5 \\ 5,966 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6,632 | 6,221 | r 6 6,451 | 6,207 | r 137 6,364 | $\begin{array}{r} r 149 \\ r 6,369 \end{array}$ | 136 6,160 |  |
|  | ${ }^{6} 519$ | ${ }^{6} 505$ | ${ }^{5} 519$ | 6, 549 | ${ }^{6} 572$ | -508 | 6, 515 | 6, 521 | -6,492 | - 659 | - 519 | $562$ |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| oven-coke plants, to | ${ }_{2}^{2,811}$ | $\stackrel{\text { 2, }}{ }$ | 2,442 | 2,326 | 2,099 | 2,015 | 2,108 | 2, 154 | 2,260 | 2, 296 | 2,423 | 2,545 | 2,600 |  |
| At furnace plants. | 2,304 | 2,107 | 2,003 | 1,924 | 1,793 | 1,765 | 1,800 | 1,758 | 1,766 | 1,743 | 1,781 | 1,829 | 816 |  |
| Petroleum coke... | 336 | 308 | ${ }_{312}$ | 264 | 292 | 337 | 369 | 345 | 372 | 394 | 400 | 401 | 8 |  |
|  | 68 | 49 | 63 | 57 | 78 | 61 | 73 | 64 | 71 | 77 | 66 | 87 | 81 |  |
| Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace) dol. per short ton- | 14.50 | 14.50 | 14. 50 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15. 19 | 15. 25 | 15. 25 | 15.25 | 15. 25 | 15. 25 | 15.25 | 15. 25 | 5. 25 |
| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cruct petroleum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20, 24.616 | 215, $\begin{array}{r}2,611\end{array}$ | 214,174 | 2,335 | 231, 880 | 2.233 | 2,164 | 2,144 | 2,590 | 1,991 | 2,181 | 2,823 |  |  |
| Refinery operations.....-..........ercent of capaeity- | -1,94 | 25, 87 | -14, 93 | -9, 93 |  | 21, 91 | 239, ${ }^{19}$ | 226, 287 | - ${ }^{90}$ | 213, 202 | 213, 059 |  |  |  |
| Consumption (runs to stills)...--....-thous. ot bbl. | 240, 708 | 235, 842 | 240, 944 | 252, 361 | 256, 485 | 226, 461 | 249, 445 | 232, 197 | 247, 760 | 236,002 | 243, 412 | 250, 847 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month: Gasoline-bearing in U . S., total.............do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gasoline-hearing in U. S., total...-...........- ${ }^{\text {At }}$ do | $\begin{array}{r}278,791 \\ 78,749 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 286,560 75,178 | ${ }^{275,995}$ | 266,014 | 256, 7044 | ${ }_{70}^{256,344}$ | 254, 911 | ${ }^{265,796}$ | 275,963 | 284,312 | 288, 241 | 283, 388 |  |  |
| At tank farms and in pipelines.....-.-.-.-.-. do | 184, 895 | 190,081 | 184,477 | 173,278 | 164, 383 | 164, 538 |  | -74,959 | -76,502 | 174, ${ }^{768}$ | ${ }^{750} \mathbf{7 5 6 5}$ |  |  |  |
| On leases. | 21, 147 | 21,301 | 21, 102 | 21,015 | 21, 537 | 21, 193 | 22, 178 | 21, 599 | 21,808 | 22, 934 | 22, 222 | 22,450 |  |  |
|  | 805 | 1,444 | 8,551 | 10,544 | 7,458 | 7,909 | 14,100 | 9,147 | 3,703 | 1,745 | 1,197 | 995 | 739 |  |
| Imports | 29, 222 | 35,003 | 28, 993 | 29,377 | 26,568 | 23,621 | 27,669 | 28, 537 | 33, 466 | 33, 119 | 41, 418 | 41, 149 |  |  |
| Price (Oklaboma-Kansas) at wells------dol. per bbl-. | 2.82 | 2.82 | 2.82 | 2.82 | 2.82 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 3.07 |  |  |
| Fuel on: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: ${ }_{\text {Oistilatc }}$ fuel oil |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 55,354 | 54,917 | 55, 245 | 61,413 | 65,662 | 56, 970 | 57, 680 | 52,934 | 55, 444 | 53, 180 | 54, 236 | 55,979 |  |  |
| Domestuic demand: | 31, 868 | 33,543 | 35, 471 | 39,922 | 40, 990 | 35, 540 | 37,351 | 33, 964 | 34, 196 | 33,033 | 33,776 | 33,754 |  |  |
| Residual fuel oil. | 39,452 | 45,461 | 50, 389 | 54,381 | 60.868 | 50, 509 | 50, 220 | 47, 202 | 41,902 | 37,801 | ${ }_{38} 3190$ |  |  |  |
| Consumption by type of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric-power nla | 5, 202 | ${ }^{6,266}$ | 7,130 | 8,224 | 9,904 | 6,963 | 6,570 | 6,474 | 6,314 | 6,238 | 5,510 | 5,790 | 5,644 |  |
| Railways (class 1) | 6,592 | 8,687 <br> 788 <br> 180 | 8,323 7,031 | 8.712 7916 | $\begin{array}{r}8,861 \\ 7 \\ \hline 999\end{array}$ | 7,994 | 88,421 | 7,340 8,205 | 7,648 8,183 | 7.250 7737 | 7,659 | ${ }^{7,906}$ |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  | 6,938 | 8,791 | 8,205 | 8,183 | 7,737 | 7,976 | 8,345 | 7,874 |  |
| Distilate fuel oil. | 150,411 | 158,871 | 151, 517 | 133, 981 | 100, 572 | 85, 105 | 76, 245 | 78,743 | 98,060 | 117, 364 | 138, 359 | 159, 124 |  |  |
| Residual fuel oil | 47,342 | 48,400 | 44,580 | 44, 491 | 38,403 | 36, 201 | 37, 371 | 37,429 | 41, 036 | 45, 572 | 49, 621 | 52, 645 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 5,213 |  |  |  |  | 4,761 | 3,699 | 2,313 | 2,643 |  | 1,332 |  |
|  | 1,734 | 1,343 | 2,282 | 3,226 | 4,110 | 3,466 | 3,853 | 3,494 | 2,933 | 2,544 | 2,516 | 2,332 | 1,574 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: Distillate (N. Y. Harbor, No. 2 fuel) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol. per gal. | . 106 | 109 | . 109 | 109 | 109 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 114 | .114 | . 109 |  |  |  |
| Residual (Okla., No. 6 fuel) .-......dod. per bbl.- | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.25 | 2.45 | 2.45 | 2.45 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.15 | 2.05 |  |  |
| Kerosene: Production ................-......thous. of bbi- | 9,872 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8,151 | -8,714 | 12, 360 | 14, 114 | 17,946 | -9,874 | 10, 307 | ${ }_{6}^{8,520}$ | 8,440 | 7,617 | 7,718 | 7,804 |  |  |
|  | 33, 588 | 35, 667 | 34, 329 | 31,420 | 24,019 | 21,013 | 20, 223 | 21, 512 | 25, 374 | 28,872 | 31,713 | 34,576 |  |  |
| Exports...... |  | 313 |  |  | 1,059 |  | 930 |  | 373 | 378 | 28 | 225 | 67 |  |
| Price, wholesale, bulk lots (New York I | 111 | . 115 | . 115 | . 115 | . 115 | . 125 | 125 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 total industrial and retail dealers, 74,312 ; total industrial, 75,152 ; coke ovens, 13,369 .

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

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS-Continued



## PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING



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

## PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING-Continued

| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All paper and board mills, production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and board, total..........thous. of short tons.- | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ 2, 477 | ${ }^{2,746}$ | 2,591 | 2,358 | 2,672 | 2,432 | $\stackrel{2,655}{ }$ | ${ }^{2}, 602$ | 2,664 | ${ }^{2,512}$ | 2,243 | ${ }^{\text {r } 2,668 ~}$ | ${ }^{2,512}$ |  |
|  | \% 1,113 | 1, ${ }_{1}^{248}$ | -1,174 | ${ }_{1}^{1,091}$ | 1,217 | 1,104 | 1,183 | 1,169 | 1,172 | 1,110 | +998 | - ${ }_{\text {r }}$ | 1,059 |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} 12$ |  |  | ${ }_{12}$ | - 13 | 1, 12 | 1, ${ }_{13}$ | $\begin{array}{r}13 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | -12 | 1,15 | 1.10 | $\underset{\sim}{1,16}$ | 1.188 |  |
| Construction paper and board---------------do- | 243 | 257 | 223 | 184 | 231 | 226 | 235 | 240 | 243 | 241 | 231 | ${ }^{2} 263$ | 254 |  |
| Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paperboard (American Paper and Pulp Association): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 805.0 | 871.1 | 815.5 | 780.8 | 873.7 | 794.0 | 905.7 | 830.9 | 863.9 | 818.5 | 806.0 |  |  |  |
|  | 977.0 83.2 | 1, 912.1 | 1,834.6 87 | 896.3 | 1,061.2 | ${ }_{798.1}^{957}$ | 1,821.3 | 1,088. 84.3 | 1,085.5 | 8 | 8853.0 |  |  |  |
|  | 410.8 | 409.0 | 429.8 | 415.5 | 494.6 | 503.9 | 519.9 | 518.2 | 504.9 | 513.9 | 501.0 |  |  |  |
| Fine paper:Orders new |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new | 116.4 | 121.4 104.3 | 120.2 99.3 | 109.4 86.9 | 118.3 68.9 | 131.7 79.6 | ${ }_{78.7}^{133.1}$ | ${ }^{134.0} 7$ | $\begin{array}{r}155.4 \\ 77.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 125.5 77.3 | 134.0 102.0 |  |  |  |
|  | 130.8 | 141.7 | 134.3 | 126.9 | 133.8 | 125.0 | 139.6 | 135.1 | 136.7 | 125.1 | 125.0 |  |  |  |
|  | 135.5 | 137.1 | 130.3 | 124.9 | 135.9 | 127.8 | 134.8 | 140.0 | 150.2 | 135.0 | 112.0 |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month...-.....-----.-.------ do | 96.3 | 96.4 | 100.4 | 115.4 | 105.6 | 133.4 | 133.4 | 136.7 | 139.3 | 133.2 | 125.0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month--.................do | 506.4 | 485.0 | 430.6 | 406.5 | 422.2 | 397.5 | 435.2 | 439.5 | 426.1 | 423.9 | 445.0 |  |  |  |
|  | 341.3 | 375. 4 | 364.9 | 344.9 | 362.0 | 323.5 | 349.8 | 341.7 | 352.7 | 334.9 | 319.0 |  |  |  |
| Shipments <br> Stocks, end of month | 338.4 163.3 | 378.1 160.6 | 364.6 160.8 | 343.6 167.5 | 353.1 202.6 | 321.0 202.3 | 348.2 220.7 | 341.0 216.1 | 351.3 208.7 | 334.6 209.0 | 316.0 212.0 |  |  |  |
|  | 163.3 | 160.6 | 160.8 | 167.5 | 202.6 | 202.3 | 220.7 | 216. 1 | 208.7 | 209.0 | 212.0 |  |  |  |
| Orders, new................- thous. of short tons. | 301.6 | 333.2 | 319.1 | 290.5 | 334.6 | 302.1 | 322.5 | 302.3 | 296.0 | 297.2 | 299.0 |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month------------do- | 169.5 | 163.4 | ${ }^{160.1}$ | 163.3 | 156.6 | 148.2 | 157.4 | 148.7 | 137.6 | 145.8 | 162.0 |  |  |  |
| Production | 307.0 | 3333.2 | 330.6 | 298.4 | 344.1 | 308.0 | 318.5 | 312.0 | 309.4 | ${ }^{294 .} 1$ | 272.0 |  |  |  |
| Shipments | 303.4 | 335.2 | 322.4 | 301. 6 | 334.5 | 297.4 | 320.3 | 310.6 | 304.0 | 289.7 | 279.0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.......-...................-.-...- do | 514.0 | 582.1 | 559.5 | 514.2 | 558.6 | 518.9 | 574.2 | 554.8 | 573.0 | 532.0 | 549.2 | 560.3 | 486.6 |  |
| Shipments from mill | 528.7 | 578.4 | 543.5 | 552.4 | 513.6 | 510.9 | 526.5 | 538.4 | 574.3 | 548.5 | 578.8 | 524.0 | 512.9 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption by publishers...--.........--. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 434.9 | 476.9 | 467.7 | 443.6 | 407.6 | 387.2 | 463.3 | 442.3 | 466.0 | 433.9 | 373.5 | 386.4 | 434.3 |  |
| Production- | 140.6 | 154.0 | 142.5 | 139.2 | 157.7 | 150.7 | 164.4 | 162.4 | 171.2 | ${ }^{159.1}$ | 144.4 | 156.5 | 133.8 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| At publishers. | 513.0 | 516.5 | 510.0 | 523.5 | 551.1 | 591.7 | 580.2 | 592.6 | 589.7 | 585.6 | 653.4 | 704.9 | 673.4 |  |
| In transit to publishers...--------------- - ${ }^{\text {do-. }}$ | 111.8 | 114.8 | 112.3 | 112.2 | 113.1 | 119.6 | 107.8 | 100.9 | 96.5 | 101.8 | 101.5 | 100.6 | 107.7 |  |
| Imports | 425.2 | 507.0 | 487.3 | 464.2 | 447.4 | 429.1 | 427.9 | 459.4 | 450.1 | 411.5 | 495.0 | 404.1 |  |  |
| Price, rolls, contract, delivered to principal ports dol. per short ton . | 130.10 | 130.10 | 130.10 | 130. 10 | 130.10 | 130.10 | 133.30 | 134.40 | 134.40 | 134.40 | 134.40 | 134.40 | p 134.40 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,083.2 | 1,273.0 | I, 184.3 | 1,114.3 | 1, 125.7 | 1,094.6 | 1,221.0 | 1,189.8 | 1, 259.7 | 1,142.5 | 1,000.8 | 1,287.9 | 1,161.1 | 1,345. 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| shipments. $\qquad$ mil. sq. ft . surface area.- | 8,116 | 9,229 | 8,286 | 7,253 | 7,947 | 7,365 | 8,227 | 7,987 | 8,291 | 7,739 | 7,550 | 9, 028 | 8,407 | 9,012 |
| Folding paper boxes, index of value: <br> New orders <br> $1947-49=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments-..........................................-do.-.-. | 181.3 | 206.8 | 193.3 | 181.2 | 173.6 | 171.9 | 186.6 | 185.5 | 187.0 | 170.4 | 167.7 | 192.4 | 190.3 | 211.1 |
| PRINTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book publication, total....-.-....number of editions.- | 988 |  | 1,308 | 1,058 | 489 | 1,065 | 1,104 | 1,463 | 1,010 | 1,176 | 1,013 | 694 | 1,113 | 1,336 |
|  | 733 | 1,166 | 1,135 | 856 | 367 | 825 | 856 | 1, 176 | 813 | 915 | 794 | 538 | 926 | 1,132 |
| New editions. | 255 | 251 | 173 | 202 | 122 | 240 | 248 | 287 | 197 | 261 | 219 | 156 | 187 | 204 |

RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

| R UBBER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Natural rubber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 44, 095 | 52, 082 | 42, 859 | 45, 130 | 52, 631 | 46, 427 | 48, 263 | 45, 368 | 46,511 | 41,282 | 39,789 | \% 44, 932 | 43,527 |  |
| Stocks, end of month .....-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-- do | 98, 069 | 94, 508 | 106, 316 | 116, 469 | 101, 758 | 100, 253 | 97, 820 | 102, 796 | 98,717 | 90,694 | 98,871 | - 99,093 | 101, 603 |  |
| Imports, including latex and guayule | 43, 191 | 52, 302 | 49,886 | 57, 653 | 46, 349 | 37, 487 | 42, 160 | 59, 896 | 52, 566 | 30, 291 | 44, 760 | 48,951 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (New York) <br> dol, per lb- | . 325 | . 321 | . 345 | . 365 | . 333 | . 306 | . 315 | . 321 | . 328 | . 333 | . 329 | . 324 | . 301 | . 295 |
| Synthetic rubber: Production | 90,602 | 88,158 | 83,514 | 93, 764 | 94, 277 | 83, 235 | 93,916 | 82,340 | 95,014 | 84, 413 | 80, 951 | 93,422 |  |  |
|  | 69,076 | 81, 866 | 71,397 | 72, 260 | 85, 490 | 77, 260 | 81, 650 | 76, 355 | 80, 242 | 70, 456 | 69, 044 | r 79,272 | 77,401 |  |
|  | 200, 793 | 197, 788 | 199, 334 | 202, 596 | 193, 724 | 184, 808 | 181, 813 | 173, 611 | 173, 441 | 173, 170 | 163, 648 | r 161,688 | 161,433 |  |
|  | 12,600 | 8,954 | 6, 726 | 19,271 | 17, 289 | 16,878 | 18, 101 | 13, 966 | 16,009 | 17, 584 | 19,817 | 18,029 | 14, 696 |  |
| Reclaimed rubber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production---------------------------------- do---- | 22,368 | 26, 293 | 20,009 | 20,548 | 25, 053 | 21, 896 | 25,051 | 22, 878 | 24,859 | 22,402 | 20,444 | + 20,423 | 19,892 |  |
|  | 20, 205 | 23, 901 | 20,793 36,063 | 20,698 | 24, 053 | 22, 773 | 24,633 | 23, 145 | 23, 816 | 21, 352 | 19,676 | + 22,429 | 21, 578 |  |
|  | 36, 527 | 37, 904 | 36,063 | 34, 969 | 34, 552 | 32, 010 | 30,975 | 30, 258 | 29,847 | 30,379 | 29, 972 | r 28, 521 | 25, 844 |  |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. o Data exclude estimates for "tissue paper."

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

## RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS-Continued

| TIRES AND TUBES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pneumatic casings: <br> Production. thousands | 7,800 | 8,799 | 7,641 | 8,556 | 9,504 | 9,169 | 9,766 | 8,950 | 9,490 | 8,489 | 8,443 | 8,917 | 8,641 |  |
|  | 6,952 | 7,776 | 7,518 | 7,548 | 8,874 | 8,539 | 9,114 | 9,381 | 9,150 | 9,310 | 9,840 | 9, 833 | 7,723 |  |
| Original equipment .-.-.-....------------- do | -1,553 | 2,908 4,703 | 3,516 <br> 3,81 | 3,579 <br> 3,803 | -3,496 | 3,361 <br> 5 <br> 1051 | 3,381 | 3,246 <br> 5 <br> 5 <br> 899 | $\begin{array}{r}3,230 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ \hline 187\end{array}$ | -2,993 |  | 3, 214 | 1,688 |  |
| Replacement equipment................................. do <br> Export | $\begin{array}{r}5,238 \\ \hline 162\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4,703 \\ \hline 165\end{array}$ | 3,881 121 | 3,803 166 | $\begin{array}{r}5,195 \\ \hline 183\end{array}$ | 5,051 127 | $\begin{array}{r}5,579 \\ \hline 154\end{array}$ | 5,989 146 | $\begin{array}{r}5,787 \\ \hline 134\end{array}$ | 6, ${ }^{\mathbf{1} 27}$ | $\begin{array}{r}6,646 \\ \hline 126\end{array}$ | 6, 488 | 5,902 |  |
|  | 17,648 | 18,775 | 18,803 | 19,872 | 20,490 | 21,008 | 21, 743 | 21,308 | 21,630 | 20,783 | 19,316 | 18,477 | 19, 393 |  |
|  | 161 | 169 | 152 | 163 | 144 | 144 | 171 | 202 | 152 | 120 | 120 | 139 | 124 |  |
| Inner tubes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,773 | 3,025 | 2,585 | 2,670 | 3,364 | 3,362 | 3,822 | 3,428 | 3,548 | 3,025 | 2,941 |  |  |  |
|  | 2,777 | 2,877 | 2,792 | 2,837 | 3,829 | 3,291 | 3,397 | 3,104 | 3,214 | 3,472 | 3,708 | 3,683 | 3,483 |  |
| Stocks, end of month $\qquad$ do <br> Exports $\qquad$ do | 6,056 96 | 6,469 73 | 6,250 53 | 6, 109 | 5,789 32 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,960 \\ 78 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,540 \\ 76 \end{array}$ | 6,969 90 | $\begin{array}{r} 7,422 \\ 80 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,946 \\ \quad 75 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,287 \\ 63 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,966 \\ 74 \end{array}$ | 6,174 77 |  |

## STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

| PORTLAND CEMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production, finished cement $\qquad$ thous. of bbl Percent of capacity | $\begin{gathered} 28,643 \\ \hline 109 \end{gathered}$ | 29,051 107 | 25,869 98 | 24,429 | 19,320 71 | 17,827 66 | 22,642 | 23,967 | 27,485 ${ }^{92}$ | 26, 462 | 20, 287 |  |  |  |
| Shipments, finished cement.-----.-.-.-.-.thous. of bbl | 30, 173 | 31, 585 | 22,906 | 17,990 | 11, 927 | 15,274 | 20,757 | 23,351 | 29, 203 | 28,758 | 25, 827 | 35,732 |  |  |
|  | 15,532 | 13,007 | 15,973 | 22,440 | 29,828 | 32,382 | 34,277 | 34,893 | 33,176 | 29,885 | 24,345 |  |  |  |
|  | 7,969 | 6,874 | 7,476 | 9,443 | 14,337 | 18,625 | 21, 621 | 23, 620 | 22, 539 | 20, 550 | r 17,979 | 13, 622 |  |  |
| Clay PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick, unglazed (commercial and face): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production $0^{7}$----------- thous. of standard brick Shipmentso ${ }^{\text {ºn }}$-................................................... | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{r} 666,689 \\ & r_{629,7} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & r 714,227 \\ & r 662,295 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{r} r 648,067 \\ r \\ 569,763 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\text { r }}{\text { r } 4337,191}$ | 437,692 314,030 | 400, 758 | 467,798 <br> 454,575 | - 534,682 | $\begin{aligned} & 564,799 \\ & 585,612 \end{aligned}$ | 577,448 | $\begin{array}{r} 593,044 \\ -609,478 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 621,796 \\ & 631,724 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant dol. per thous.- | 30.668 | 30,718 | 30.718 | 30.863 | 30.863 | 30.814 | 30.814 | 30.814 | 30.814 | 30.914 | 30.914 | - 30.816 | ${ }^{p} 30.816$ |  |
| Clay sewer pipe and fittings, vitrified: ${ }^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ren, $\mathbf{1 8 5 , 5 7 8}$ | r 210,834 204,928 | r 197,716 157,077 | 179,671 $\mathbf{r 1 9 , 9 4 9}$ | 166, 580 |  | ${ }_{133,}^{154,151}$ | 139, ${ }_{1320}$ | 162, 551 | 149, 829 | 153,639 153,730 | 161, 17108 |  |  |
| Structural tile, unglazed:or Production | r 71.898 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | +61,779 | -67,793 | - 57,883 | - 51, 275 | 46, 451 | 44, 170 | 51, 984 | 47,677 | 51, 580 | 56,386 | 57, 873 | $\stackrel{54,304}{50,904}$ |  |  |
| GLass Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glass containers: <br> Production thous. of gross | 9,878 | 13,377 | 11,895 | 10,323 | 11,657 | 11,057 | 12,617 | 11,695 | 12, 505 | 12,747 | 12, 565 | 14,090 | 12, 201 |  |
| Shipments, domestic, total..----.-.............do.. | 10,222 | 14,688 | 10,038 | 9,426 | 10,022 | 9, 710 | 11, 109 | 11, 021 | 12,611 | 12,081 | 12, 194 | 17,867 | 9, 110 |  |
| General-use food: <br> Narrow-neck food $\qquad$ do | 1,881 | 1,701 | 848 | 765 | 948 | 892 | 1,100 | 1,091 | 1,182 | 1,238 | 1,350 | 2,501 | 1,554 |  |
| Wide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers, jelly glasses, and fruit jars) .-........thous. of gross | 2,874 | 4, 134 | 3,065 | 2, 723 | 2,997 | 2,843 | 3,049 | 2,963 | 3, 435 | 3,425 | 3,604 | 5,811 | 2,720 |  |
|  | 395 | 993 | 509 | 721 | 484 | 515 | 799 | 961 | 1,351 | 1,403 | 1,177 | 818 | 350 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}604 \\ 1.166 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 847 1868 | -528 | 667 1 1088 | ${ }_{963}^{577}$ |  | 889 1.190 | 911 1 060 | 1,300 1,064 | 1, 133 | 1,397 | 1,343 1,835 | 495 |  |
|  | 1,166 2,230 | 1,868 3,657 | 1, 2,512 | 1,088 2,459 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 963 } \\ 2,902 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ | 1,061 2,791 | 1,190 2,899 | 1,060 2,810 | 1,064 2,842 | 1,157 2,470 | 905 2,619 | 1,835 <br> 3,882 | 832 2,288 |  |
| Chemical, household and industrial.--------- do- | -839 | 1,182 | ${ }^{241}$ |  | ${ }^{2} 967$ |  | 1,024 | 1,076 | 1,268 | 880 | 963 | 1,367 | 676 |  |
|  | 233 | 1, 306 | 211 | 201 | 184 | 158 | ${ }^{1} 159$ | ${ }^{149}$ | ${ }^{169}$ | 175 | 179 | 310 | 195 |  |
|  | 13,371 | 11, 721 | 13, 296 | 13, 897 | 14,976 | 16, 107 | 17,318 | 17,793 | 17,439 | 17,860 | 17,955 | 13,866 | 16,688 |  |
| GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude gypsum, quarterly total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\qquad$ thous. of short tons | - $\begin{array}{r}1,224 \\ 2,497\end{array}$ |  |  | 1,012 2,263 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}764 \\ 1,956 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,161 \\ & 2,326 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Calcined, production, quarterly total.-..........do.... | 2,110 |  |  | 1,861 |  |  | 1,787 |  |  | 1,983 |  |  |  |  |
| Gypsum products sold or used, quarterly total: <br> Uncalcined uses. $\qquad$ | 911, 118 |  |  | 926, 693 |  |  | 663, 237 |  |  | 779, 707 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 77,685 |  |  | 83, 481 |  |  | 83, 225 |  |  | 79, 582 |  |  |  |  |
| Building uses: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plasters: <br> Base-coat $\qquad$ do | 433, 807 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All other (incl. Keene's cement)-......... do...- | 381, 095 |  |  | 319,816 |  |  | 295,313 |  |  | 340, 196 |  |  |  |  |
| Lath....-.-.-.-.-...-..............-mil. of sq. ft- |  |  |  | 530.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 55.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 59.0 |  |  |  |  |

[^13]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1956 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1957 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1956 |  |  |  | 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Septem- ber | October | November | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { anu }}}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | Oetober |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS


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

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

| FOOOL AND MANUFACTURES |
| :---: |
| Wool consumption, mill (clean basis):I <br>  <br> Carpet class. <br> Wool imports, clean content....................................... <br> Apparel class (dutiable), clean content-.-.....-do. <br> Wool prices, raw, clean basis, Boston: <br> Good French combing and staple: <br> Territory, fine- $\qquad$ dol. per lb <br> Fleece, $3 / 8$ blood. $\qquad$ <br> Australian, 64s, 70 s, good topmaking, in bond. do. <br> Knitting yarn, worsted, $2 / 20 \mathrm{~s}-50 \mathrm{~s} / 56 \mathrm{~s}$, Bradford system, <br> wholesale price. $\qquad$ dol. per Ib. <br> Woolen and worsted woven goods, except woven felts: <br> Production, quarterly, totalo $\qquad$ thous. of lin. yd Apparel fabrics, total. $\qquad$ do. <br> Other than Government orders, total. do $\square$ <br> Men's and boys' <br> W omen's and children's. do.... do. <br> Prices, wholesale, suiting, f. o. b. mill: <br> Flannel, men's and boys' <br> Gabardine, women's and children's do. |
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| 125,549 | 23,677 | ${ }^{1} 24,968$ | 20,696 | ${ }^{1} 26,531$ | 22, 276 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 13, 426 | 12,825 | 111, 547 | 10,728 | ${ }^{1} 14,863$ | 13,376 |
| 15, 209 | 19,034 | 14,484 | 14,773 | 24,285 | 21,617 |
| 5,360 | 5,657 | 5,391 | 7,010 | 10,506 | 9,746 |
| 1.381 | 1.475 | 1. 525 | 1. 625 | 1.625 | 1. 625 |
| 1.069 | 1.131 | 1. 168 | 1. 195 | 1. 195 | 1. 188 |
| 1.425 | 1.425 | 1.450 | 1. 525 | 1. 525 | 1.575 |
| 1. 891 | 1.963 | 1.997 | 2.045 | 2. 117 | 2. 117 |
| 79,975 |  |  | 76,383 |  |  |
| 77,393 |  |  | 73, 375 |  |  |
| 76,770 |  |  | 71,935 |  |  |
| 37, 753 |  |  | 36,497 |  |  |
| 39,017 |  |  | 35, 438 |  |  |
| 112.9 | 112.9 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 115.4 | 115.6 |
| 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.3 |


| 21,482 | ${ }^{1} \mathbf{2 5 , 1 5 9}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 12,654 | 14, 359 |
| 22, 546 | 18,788 |
| 9,114 | 8,366 |
| 1.622 | 1.645 |
| 1. 170 | 1. 181 |
| 1. 575 | 1. 575 |
| 2.092 | 2. 069 |
| 77,301 |  |
| 73, 345 |  |
| 72,047 |  |
| 37, 193 |  |
| 34, 854 |  |
| 115.6 | 117.2 |
| 97.3 | 97.3 |



| 21, 558 | ${ }^{1} 21,281$ | r 19, 277 | 18,501 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8, 274 | 18,508 | 9, 779 | 9,554 |  |
| 14,480 | 15, 411 | 18,051 |  |  |
| 6,788 | 6, 245 | 6, 604 |  |  |
| 1. 675 | 1. 675 | 1. 675 | 1. 638 | 1. 560 |
| 1. 271 | 1. 272 | 1. 285 | 1.265 | 1,232 |
| 1. 625 | I. 625 | 1. 625 | 1.625 | 1. 605 |
| 2. 166 | 2. 166 | 2. 166 | p2.166 |  |
| 81, 249 |  |  |  |  |
| 77,847 |  |  |  |  |
| 77,079 |  |  |  |  |
| 35,455 |  |  |  |  |
| 41,624 |  |  |  |  |
| 118.0 | 118.0 | 118.0 | 118.0 |  |
| 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 100.4 |  |

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT


[^14]TData for September and November 1956 and January, April, and July 1957 cover 5 -week periods; other months cover 4 weeks.
O Reta for Jult
 1957 SURVEY.

Sections，by general subject： General business indicators
Comstruction and real estate
Domestic trade．
opulation Employm
Finance－
International transactions of the U．S
Transportation and communications
Chemicals and allied product
Foodstuffs and tobacco
eather and products
Lumber and manufactures
Metals and manufactures．
Petroleum，coal，and products
Pulp，paper，and printing－
Rubber and rubber products．
Stone，clay，and glass products
Texcie products．
quipment．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Advertising
Agricultural employment．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－－15 11
Agricultural loans and foreign trade ， $12,13,14$ ，
Airline operations
Alcohol，denatured and ethyl

Aluminum ．．．．．．．．．－．－． $2,-\overline{6},-\overline{9}, 10,12,1 \overline{1}, 1 \overline{14}, 15,39$
Asphalt and asphalt and tar products．，13， 36
Automobiles．．．．2，3，8，9，12，13，14，15，16，17，22， 40
Bakery products．
$2,12,13,14,15$
Balance of payments
Banking
Barley－－and drums
Battery shipments

 Blowers and fans
Bonds，outstanding，issued，prices，sales， Book publication
Book publication
Brick－
Brokers＇loans and balances $\qquad$
Building and construction materials
Business incorporations（new），failures．
Business sales and inventories．
Butter．
Cans（metal），closures，crowns
Cattle and calves．
Cement and concrete products．$\quad 69$ Cereal and bakery products $\ldots \ldots . \ldots, 12,13,14,15$ Chain－store sales（ 11 stores and over only）．
Chemicals．．．．．．．．．．．．．－$-\overline{3}, \overline{4}, \overline{6}, \overline{12}, \overline{13}, \overline{14}, \overline{1} \overline{1}, 19,22,24$ Cigarettes and cigars－－－－
Civilian employees，Federal．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－－- －－ 12

Coal
$3,6,11,13,14,15,22,23,35$

Communications．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－11，13，14，15，19，20， 24
Confectionery，sales
Construction：
Contract award
Costs－
Dwelling unite
Employment，hours，earnings，wage rates
Highways and roads
New ways and roads
Consumer durables output，index －16， 17

Consumer expenditures
Consumer price index
Copper
22， 33

Cost－of－living（see Consumer price index）－－5 $\quad 6$ Cottonseed，cake and meal，oil．
Credit，short－and intermediate－term－－－－－－ 16,17
Crops＿

Currency in circulation．
$2,5,6,12,13,14,15,27$
Dairy products

Department stores

Disputes，industrial
Distilled spirits
Dividend payments，rates，and yields．．．．．．．．．－ $1,19,20$
Dwelling units，new
9， 10
Earnings，weekly and hourly－－－－－－－－－－．－－－－ 14,15
Eating and drinking places＿
14,15
9,10
Eggs and poultry
2，5， 29
Electrical machinery
Employment estimates $3,6,12,13,14,15,19,22,3$ Employment estimates and indexes．．．．．．．．．．．－11， 12 Employment Service activitie
Expenditures，United States Government
Explosives
13
7,8
17
Explosives－－
Exports（see also individual commodities）
Express operations

Failures，industrial and commercial．
Pages marked S

## arm income，marketings，and prices <br> 1，2，5， 6

ats and oils，greases
Federal business－type activities
ederal Government finance
Federal Reserve banks，condition of
Federal Reserve reporting member banks
Fertilizers
6,25
8
Fish oils and fish
Flooring
Flour，wheat
Food products $8,9,10,12,13,14,15,19,22,27,28$
$2,3,4,5$
$6,8,9,10,12,13,14,15,19,22,27,28,29,30$ oreclosure，real estate．
Toreign trade．
Foundry equipment
Freight carloadings．
reight cars（equipment）
reight－car surplus and ahortage
Fuel oil．
Fuels．
Furnaces
Furniture
Furs．
$2,-\overline{3}, 9,10,1 \overline{2}, 14,15,17$
Gas，prices，customers，sales，revenues＿＿．．．6，26， 27 Gasoline－
Generators and motors
Glycerin
Gold．

Grocery stores．
$\begin{array}{rr}-5,6,22,28,29 \\ \cdots & 9,10\end{array}$
Groes national product
Gross private domestic investment．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $\mathbf{1}$
Hardware stores．
Feating apparatus
Hides and skins
iighways and roads $\qquad$
Hoge－Loan banks，loans outstanding．
Home mortgages
iosiery
$-13,14,15,39$

Housefurnishings．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－． $6,8,9,10$

Imports（see also individual commodities）．．．．21， 22

Industrial production indexes．
nstallment credit

nstruments and related products．2，3，12，13，14， 15
Insulating materials－
nsurance，life
nterest and money rates
nventories，manufacturers＇and trade．．．－3，－7， 10,16
ron and steel，crude and manu factures．－3，4，10， 11


## Kerosene＿

Labor disputes，turnover 11
29

Lard
Lead．
Leather and products
$\overline{3}, \overline{6}, 12,13,14,15,30,31$
Linseed oil 2， 5,6 ，

（see also Consumer credit） Locomotives
umber and pro
$3,4, \overline{6}, \overline{8}, \overline{9}, 1 \overline{1}, 12,14,1 \overline{5}, 1 \overline{9}, 31,32$
Machine tools＿．．．．．．．－2，
Machinery
Mail－order houses sales
Mail－order houses，sales．－．－．－．
Manmade fibers and manufactures．－－－．－．－．－．－． 6,39
Manufacturers＇sales，inventories，orders．．．．．．3，4，5
Manufacturing employment，production work－
ers，payrolls，hours，earnings＿．．．－11，12，13，14， 15

Meats and meat packing．－． $2,5,6,12,13,14,15,29$

Metals

Monetary statistics．
Money supply

Motor fuel
6，9，19， 40
Motor vehicles． 6，9，19， 40

National income and product
National parks，visitors
${ }^{24}$
National parks，visitors－1－－－－－
Newsprint
${ }^{1,17}$
New York Stock Exchange，selected data 19,20
Nonferrous metals＿－．．．．．．．－2，6，12，14，15，19，22， 33
Oats
Oats＿－－．－－－
Oils and fats，greases
Orders，new and unfilled，manufacturers
Ordnance．
－ $6,25,26$
$-12,14,15$


COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNT OF THE WIDELY USED STATE INCOME SERIES ONAL INCOME BY STATE, BY TYPE, AND BY INDUSTRY-SINCE 1929 ALYSIS OF GEOGRAPHIC INCOME CHANGES • PROCEDURES AND DEFINITIONS


[^0]:    NOTE.-MR. BRIDGE IS AOTING CHIEF OF THE BUSINESS STRUCTURE DIVISION AND MR. HIRT A MEMBER OF THE CURRENT BUSINESS ANALDIVISION AND
    YSIS DIVISION.

[^1]:    U. S. Deportment of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

[^2]:    Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

[^3]:    NOTE.-MR. WINSTON AND MISS SMITH ARE MEMBERS OF THE BUSINESS STRUCTURE DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

[^4]:    1. In this and subsequent charts, data for 1957 are partially estimated.
[^5]:    2. A straight-line regression for this period indicates that a 16 -percent change in furniture outlays was associated, on the average, with a 10 -percent change in disposable income during the years of low business activity of the thirties.
[^6]:    3. See, for example, a 1954 study of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report of the Report on Pulp, Paper, and Board Supply-Demand.
    Report on Pulp, Paper, and Board Supply-Demand. the population of the United States, and also the October 1956 Report-Series $\mathrm{P}-50$, No. 69, giving projections of the labor force in the United States up to the year 1975. 5. Actuarial Study No. 46, May 1957.
[^7]:    r Revised. ${ }^{1}$ For Aug. 26 -3ept. 30 (earlier figures cover month ending the 25 th day; later figures on calendar-month basis)

[^8]:    Revised, ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. 1 Includes Post Office employees hired for Christmas season; there were about 284,000 such employees in continental U. S. in December 1956 .
    o Includes data for industries not shown.

[^9]:    ${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{r}$ Preliminary.
     hours now regulary collected. Revisions for 1956 appear in the August 1957 SURVEY; the published estimates through 1955 are essentially comparable.

[^10]:    r Revised. $\quad p$ Preliminary. thee similar note on p. S-21. ${ }^{\text {Sisee similar note on p. S-21. }}$
    $\stackrel{\text { O }}{\oplus}$ Data for semimanufactures reported as "special category, type 1 " are included with finished manufactures.
    §Excludes "special category, type 1 " exports.

[^11]:    $r$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary

[^12]:    ${ }^{r}$ Revised, ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary ${ }^{1}$ Data are for month shown. ${ }^{2}$ Represents 5 weeks' production.
    ©Revisions for gas heating stoves (1954, 1955, and January-August 1956), total warm-aí furnaces (1955 and January-August 1956), construction inachinery ( 1 st and 2d quarters of 1956) and
     $\$ 8.5$ million and $\$ 11.0$ million per quarter in the first 3 quarters of 1956 and 1955 , respectively.
    o Includes data not shown separately
    $\triangle$ Data beginning January 1957 exclude sales of December 1956 .
    $\S$ Radio production comprises home, portable battery, automobile, and clock models; television sets include combination models. Data for September and December 1956 and March,
    June and September 1957 cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
    $\uparrow$ Data for polyphase induction motors cover from 28 to 32 companies; for direct current motors and generators, from 20 to 25 companies.

[^13]:    Revised. $p$ Preliminary.
    o'Revisions for 1955 and January-August 1956 will be published later.
    a Revisions for 1st and 2d quarters of 1956 (thousand short tons): 2,524; 2,775.

[^14]:    ${ }^{r}$ Revised. $\quad p$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Data cover a 5 -week period. ${ }^{2}$ Preliminary estimate of production.

